

BRITISH MARINE

LOSS PREVENTION SURVEYS - A GUIDE FOR SURVEYORS

(Read these notes before carrying out the survey)

If after reading these guidance notes further advice is needed, contact the BM Survey Department

GENERAL PROCEDURES AND ADMINISTRATION

British Marine has vessels insured for P&I Cover, Hull & Machinery cover or both. The survey report has therefore been designed to cover both aspects of insurance. However, the surveyor should concentrate their report on matters which are relevant to the risk; for instance, if a vessel is insured for Hull & Machinery, a lot of detail about cargoworthiness or personnel risk may not be relevant. Of course, there is a considerable overlap as many aspects of the vessel and its operation, and therefore the report, will have relevance to both types of cover, e.g. Navigation, fire-fighting and general management of the vessel. H&M surveys should include an enhanced review of machinery.

We expect a survey to be completed within a day, but if it is felt that a surveyor needs to attend longer then the Survey Department of British Marine Managers should be advised immediately.

The surveyor should test items wherever appropriate whilst conducting the survey, such tests only being carried out with the prior knowledge and co-operation of the ship's staff. If particular areas appear to be well maintained and operational then it will be beneficial, due to possible time constraints, to limit testing to the more important items or those which condition gives cause for concern. **Passenger carrying vessels** should be subjected to "Safety Audits Of Passenger Vessels" and Towage Approvals should include a review of all aspects of the tow, as described on page 7 of this guide, which includes a note on reporting.

Ballast tanks must be pressed-up and holds must be inspected on all general cargo and bulk carriers. Also for P&I Surveys the hatch covers must be tested.

Enclosed spaces adjacent to tanks containing noxious vapours / inert gas or spaces not previously ventilated must not be entered.

REPORTING

The <u>report</u> consists of a front and second page to be filled in with details of the vessel and the survey, the risk analysis pages, and the <u>"Additional Comments Confidential to British Marine"</u> page(s). The Master, or other representative, must sign the risk analysis and a signed copy is to be left on board. All items on the risk analysis should be discussed with the Master, or representative, and serious defects or deficiencies should be particularly emphasised to the Master, or representative, and serious defects or deficiencies should be emphasised.

A typed Microsoft "Word" format version of the <u>report</u> (not pdf) should be e-mailed to the British Marine Survey Department, **and no other party**, as soon as possible after completion of the survey, but normally within one working day/24 hours. The <u>report</u> should include photographs (please note that we only require 6 – 10 photographs unless the observed defects warrant more) and the hatch cover leak test report for **P&I surveys only** (if applicable). The invoice (if applicable) and any other supplementary material can be sent via e-mail at a later date.

The report sent to British Marine, **and no other party**, should include a scanned version of the original risk analysis page signed by the Surveyor and Master/Representative. Other documents copied from the vessel can also be sent as scanned attachments, if relevant.

Do not return the checklist or copies of the vessel's certificates.

The "**Summary**" on the page 2 of the report is intended to provide an indication of the quality for each of the nine listed sections. Please use your opinion to select from the following:

Ε	Excellent	G	Good	S	Satisfactory
Р	Poor	D	Dangerous		•

If 'P' or 'D' is assigned to any section this should be:-

- supported by the content of the risk analysis
- notified to us immediately, if there is likely to be a delay in the sending/receiving of the report. This notification should advise the reason for assigning the rating of "P" or "D".

Page 2 of the report also includes space for a written "General Overview Comment", which should be a brief statement of the surveyor's opinion regarding the vessel and its operation. More space is provided for "Additional Comments Confidential to British Marine" at the end of the report and we require surveyors to use this to help us understand their assessment. These "additional comments confidential to British Marine" should be no more than one or two pages long unless the vessel is notably sub-standard.

PHOTOGRAPHS

We require 6 - 10 photographs to indicate the type and layout of the vessel, these should include a sample of the following:

- General views of the ship, deck, hatch coamings, hatch covers, seals and compression bars.
- General internal views of the holds, the engine room and accommodation, as appropriate.

We also require photographs of defects where they usefully supplement the report.

We do not require a large number of photographs showing satisfactory items.

RISK ANALYSIS

When making entries in the report about the probability, the consequence, and the risk factor the surveyor is referred to the following notes and the relevant tables.

Loss prevention surveys have traditionally focused on the condition of the ship and in some cases the manner in which it is managed or operated. Whilst acknowledging the value of this, we require the surveyor to look at the RISK involved and to make judgements on our behalf, as insurers of the vessel, whether it is for Hull & Machinery, or P&I, or both. The surveyor is required to look at the vessel and its operation, so far as he is able, and to identify those aspects that may lead to an incident, which may result in a claim.

Each identified hazard, (structure, equipment, procedures or management), must include the reason why it affects the insured risk, be assessed for probability and consequence, and a corrective action and time period suggested

A systematic approach is required using the following steps:

 What omission, defective practice / management, ship or equipment defect has been identified? Identify the Hazard.

- 2. What can go wrong?
 - Relate the hazard to the risk covered by the insurance.
- 3. How likely is it that an incident will occur?
 - Assess the likelihood (probability) of the incident occurring (See Table 1 below).
- 4. What effect may it have?
 - Assess the potential severity (consequences) if the incident occurs (See Table 2 below).
- 5. How serious is the risk?
 - Compute the Risk Factor by multiplying the probability and consequence ratings (See Table 3 below)
- 6. How can the risk be reduced?
 - Methods of risk reduction to be proposed.
- 7. How guickly should these hazards be addressed?
- The time scale will reflect the importance and practicality based on the risk analysis.

Unjustified defect reporting is not acceptable.

The following notes give some assistance with the terms used in the report form.

HAZARD DESCRIPTION

Situations or events that are a potential source of harm, accident, or damage.

Examples are:

Defective or worn structure or equipment due to corrosion, lack of maintenance or damage.

Missing safety equipment, e.g. guards on machinery, or fire-fighting equipment.

Dangerous or inadequate procedures, e.g. unsafe working practices, or poor supervision.

It is most important that the hazard is reported, not just a 'defect'.

PERCEIVED RISK

The reason why the identified hazard should be addressed.

Examples are:

Hazard - Defective structure (steel wastage or cracks in main structural members).

Risk - the vessel breaking up with potential for loss of life, pollution, cargo loss, hull loss, wreck removal etc.

Hazard - No enclosed space entry procedure.

Risk - Loss of life.

It is most important that the most likely risks arising from a hazard are identified.

The hazard must be evaluated for the frequency or probability of its occurrence and the consequence(s) that may arise, should the incident actually occur, assuming that no newly initiated preventive measures are taken. Risk is assessed according to the probability of an event occurring and the potential severity of the consequences.

PROBABILITY – the surveyor should consider how likely it is that the identified hazard will cause or contribute towards an incident. This should be evaluated according to Table 1.

Table 1 - Probability

Probability	Code	Description
High	4	Almost certain to cause or contribute
Probable	3	Likely
Possible	2	Not likely
Improbable	1	Not impossible but most unlikely

CONSEQUENCE – the severity of the outcome if a hazardous incident occurs. The surveyor should consider how severe the consequences could be in the event of such incident occurring. This should be evaluated according to Table 2.

Table 2 - Consequence

Consequence	Code	Description
Catastrophic	4	Loss of life, total loss of ship and/or cargo, or Widespread and very severe environmental damage.
Major	3	Serious injury, major fracture or loss of limb – requires hospitalisation. Severe damage to ship and/or cargo, or severe environmental damage.
Significant	2	Injury/illness requiring medical attention; some temporary impairment. Significant damage to ship and/or cargo, or significant but localised environmental damage.
Minor/negligible	1	Minor injury. Medical expertise not required; no impairment of ability. Minor or inexpensive damage to ship and/or cargo, or none or very limited local environmental damage.

The **RISK FACTOR** is then determined by multiplying the probability code by the consequence code and using Table 3 to determine 3 risk regions.

Table 3 - Risk Factor

			Proba	bility	
		1 Improbable	2 Possible	3 Probable	4 High
	4	4	8	12	16
	Catastrophic	Significant	Significant	Intolerable	Intolerable
Consequence	3	3	6	9	12
	Major	Significant	Significant	Intolerable	Intolerable
	2	2	4	6	8
	Significant	Negligible	Significant	Significant	Significant
	1	1	2	3	4
	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Significant	Significant

RISK REGIONS:

INTOLERABLE REGION, (Risk Factor 9 –16) – the risk is absolutely unacceptable and immediate or urgent action must be taken to reduce the risk.

SIGNIFICANT REGION, (Risk Factor 3 - 8) - whilst the risk is acceptable in the short term, preventive action for risk reduction must be taken within a specified time period.

NEGLIGIBLE REGION, (Risk Factor 1–2) – the risk is acceptable but risk reduction may be recommended if the effort and expense can be justified.

RISK REDUCTION (and recommendations for action).

This can be achieved by:

- Reducing the probability or likelihood of the occurrence
- Reducing the severity or seriousness of the occurrence consequences
- Reducing both the probability and the severity of the occurrence

Risk reduction may be implemented, for example, by adjusting management procedures, engineering or maintenance action, reviewing and changing operational procedures or emergency procedures, or by training. The surveyor should make appropriate recommendations.

The risk analysis page(s) should clearly state any hazards found, including anything related to crew or management. It is important that the nature and extent of the hazard is clearly stated so that it is apparent to the owner. A recommendation for risk reduction should also be made, but in suitable broad terms to allow the operator or owner to make his own arrangements as appropriate.

TIME SCALE - The time period for implementation should also be indicated.

The time periods for implementation of the recommendations should be selected from:

Immediate I within 7 days

Urgent U within 1 month

Non-urgent NU within 3 months

Dry-dock D at the next scheduled dry-docking or first opportunity.

COMPLETING THE RISK ANALYSIS REPORT FORM

Item

Number each item sequentially, ie 1, 2, 3, 4 etc.

Section

See the summary section on page 2 of the report and the section numbers of the checklist.

Hazard and Risk Description

Identify and briefly describe a situation or procedure that may lead to an accident or damage. State the reason why this hazard affects the insured risk.

Probability and Consequence

Enter the values by reference to the Tables.

Risk Factor

Enter the value of (Probability x Consequence).

Corrective action for risk reduction

Describe the action that is required to eliminate or reduce the hazard and therefore the risk, but do not be too specific e.g. Do not advise renewal hatch seals; because more in-depth repairs may also be required.

Time period

Enter I, U, NU or D, as appropriate. The extent of urgency will be determined by the risk factor.

SAFETY AUDITS OF PASSENGER VESSELS

Requires a review of the vessels safety procedures and should cover the ability of the vessel's crew to respond to an emergency situation.

It should incorporate such areas passenger safety information, clarity of signs for muster stations, evacuations routes and life jacket location.

The effectiveness of the fire detection system should be tested as well as procedures for ventilation, flooding control and passenger evacuation.

The crew should be questioned regarding their knowledge and understanding of their duties in an emergency together with the company procedures for emergency situations.

Whilst it is not a safety equipment survey random inspections and testing of safety equipment should be included in this survey and records of safety equipment maintenance and safety drills reviewed.

Identified hazards and shortcomings in the systems and crew should be reported using the same form as for the Loss Prevention Survey as described in the first part of these guidelines.

TOWAGE APPROVALS

Require a surveyor to survey and certify the Tug, Tow and towage arrangements (including but not limited to weather routing and voyage planning) as fit for the intended voyage/employment. The surveyor should make it clear to the Assured's Representative that they shall comply with the surveyor's requirements at all times.

REPORTING FOR NON-STANDARD SURVEYS

The reporting on non-standard surveys, such as towage approvals and passenger safety audits, should be done using the standard forms, as closely as possible, by noting "Not Applicable" (N/A) against sections, where appropriate and using the "General Overview Comment" and "Summary Comment" sections to report relevant items that do not readily fit into the other headings. Separate attachments may also be used, where appropriate, if diagrams etc are required.

SURVEYORS OPTIONAL CHECKLIST

NOTE THAT THIS CHECKLIST IS NOT PART OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this checklist is to provide an aide-memoire for the surveyor. It is not intended to be comprehensive and the surveyor should use his own experience and opinion to report and assess anything that may be a hazard and lead to a claim.

SHIPS CERTIFICATES

All Ships

·	Tick box as appropriate
Registry	
Classification	
International Loadline – Issue/Annual	
Safety Construction - Issue/Annual	
Safety Equipment - Issue/Annual	
Safety Radio	
Hull - Special/Annual/Intermediate	
Machinery - Special/Annual	
Drydock Survey	
Firefighting Appliances	
Liferaft Servicing	
ISM Safety Management Certificate	
ISM Document of Compliance	
ISPS Certificate	
Enhanced Survey report	
Refrigeration Machinery	
Cargo Gear - Quadrennial/Annual	
Intl. Oil Pollution Prevention Cert - Issue/Annual	
Shipboard Oil Pollution and Environmental Protection (SOPEP)	
Civil Liability Cert. (CLC)	
Oil Record Books (ER and deck)	
Marpol Garbage Certificate	
Garbage Log	
Record of last Port State Control inspection	
SOPEP (shipboard oil pollution plan)	
Last flag state inspection	

In addition, for Chemical and Gas tankers, as appropriate	
Noxious Liquid Substances Certificate	
Certificate of Fitness for Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk	
Certificate of Fitness for Liquefied Gases in Bulk	
The following should be reported as a hazard:	
Any surveys that are overdue	
Conditions of Class, Memoranda and Recommendations	

SECTION 1 - NAVIGATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Gyrocompass and repeaters	
Magnetic compass and deviation calibration curve	
Record of compass error observations	
Radar sets, ARPA	
GMDSS equipment	
Echo sounder	
Course recorder	
Engine order recorder	
Speed log	
Shaft revolution indicators	
Rudder angle indicator	
Procedure for change over of steering control	
GPS	
Notices to Mariners (Latest edition on board)	
Charts for next passage(s) corrected to date	
Passage planning	
ICS/IMO Bridge Procedures Guide	
Sailing Directions for current voyage (Pilot books)	
Navigation publications, as appropriate	
List of Radio Signals	
List of Lights	
Navtex receiver	
Daylight signalling lamp	
VHF radios	
EPIRB	
AIS	
VDR	
Master's Standing Orders	
Deck Log Book	
Pyrotechnics	
Line throwing appliance	
General alarm system	

SECTION 2 - MANAGEMENT AND MANNING

Company Standing Orders and Instructions	
Master's Standing Orders	
Superintendent or other head office attendance on board	
Intact stability book	
Loading manual	
Method of calculating stability condition at all stages of the voyage	
Calculations of bending and torsion moments and shear forces	
Record of previous cargoes and ship loading and stability condition	
Compliance with appropriate codes of practice	
Emergency response procedures and their effectiveness	
Compliance with safe manning certificate	
Certificates of competency	
Dangerous cargo endorsements	
Adequate experience for cargoes carried and trading pattern	
Knowledge of English	
Common working language on board	
Opinion of on-board management	
Safety Management System (ISM)	
SMS Manuals on board and in use	
Master's understanding of the safety management system	
Do officers know who the Designated Person is?	
Records of non-conformances	
Reports of accidents and hazards	
Records of corrective actions	
Internal safety audits	

SECTION 3 FIRE PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Identification of fire hazards in ALL parts of the ship	
Measures to control ventilation and the spread of heat and smoke	
Fire detection system	
Muster List posted, in date, and all crew aware of and understand their duties	
Firefighting appliances and equipment ready for immediate use	
Lifesaving appliances and equipment ready for immediate use	
Instructions in suitable language for all FFE and LSA	
Equipment checks and record of maintenance as required by SOLAS Chap III	
Procedures for pollution prevention when bunkering (SOPEP)	
Drills and exercises for different emergency situations	
SECTION 4 - HULL AND STRUCTURE	
Watertight doors	
Fan flaps and ventilator closures - labelled as to space and opened/closed	
Sounding pipes and screwed caps - labelled as to space served	
Air pipes and gauzes – labelled as to space served	
Guardrails	
Steps, ladders, gangways and safety nets	
Shell plating decks and superstructure	
Doublers fitted only as a temporary measure and class approved	
Date of last measurements of steel thickness	
Ballast tanks	
Extent and seriousness of any wastage	
Type and condition of coating	
71	

SECTION 5 - MACHINERY

Does the ship operate with UMS?	
General condition of machinery spaces, stores and workshop	
Main engine	
Auxiliaries, generators and power source	
Adequate lighting	
Emergency escape routes clearly signed	
Lift to have current test/maintenance certificate	
Class approved planned maintenance system	
Maintenance records for all machinery	
Records of lube oil analysis	
Insulation tests	
Engine room log	
Testing of alarms and shutdowns	
Quick closing valves / remote stops	
Oil water separator	
Seawater inlets and discharge valves	
Bilge alarms	
Stern seal	
Pipe systems labelled or colour coded	
Steering gear	
Adequate spares on board	
Emergency generator	

SECTION 6 - CARGOWORTHINESS

Cargo holds	
Fitness for the intended cargo	
Bilges clean and free of debris	
Suctions tested	
Air pipes and sounding pipes pressure tested	
Tanktops pressure tested and examined	
General cargo ships and bulk carriers	
Opening and closing of hatchcovers	
Overall condition of covers	
Compression bars and sealing arrangements	
Securing devices	
Drain channels and non-return devices	
Tarpaulins, battens and wedges, and locking bars (where fitted)	
Coaming structure	
Access hatches	
Container fittings on covers	
Check for watertightness - ultrasonic preferred. Complete a separate report form.	
Hold coatings	
Presence of corrosion and scale	
Access ladders and guard rails	
Tween deck covers	
Spar ceiling	
Tanktop and manholes - pressure test	
Bilge wells and suctions	
Air and vent pipes - pressure test	
Hold ventilation system	
Lighting	

Refrigerated cargo vessels	
Cleanliness and suitability for cargo	
Insulation and lagging	
Refrigerant / brine	
Ventilation control	
Temperature monitoring	
Air delivery and return sensors	
Airflow measurement; changes per hour	
CO2 monitoring	
Humidity recording	
Emergency alarms	
Temperature records of previous cargoes	
Classification requirements	
Container vessels	
Stowage plan, Class approved	
Lashing manual, Class approved	
Sufficient lashing equipment tested and examined; record maintained	
Sufficient fixed and portable securing devices	
Cell guides and pads	
Bilge wells and suctions	
Officers aware of tier and weight restrictions	
Hazardous cargo separation	
Temperature control facilities and electrical connections	

Passenger and/or RoRo vessels	
Fire detection system	
Fixed firefighting system	
Fire control boundaries and doors	
Watertight doors	
Bow, shell and stern doors	
Water ingress and flooding alarms	
CCTV monitoring	
Crew clearly identifiable as such	
Passengers cleared from RoRo spaces before passage commences	
Safety in public spaces	
Galley and food handling and consumption areas	
Safety notices and information for passengers	
Passenger control and assistance in an emergency	
Escape routes clearly marked	
Condition and certificates of ramps and lifts	

Vehicle lashings

Tankers	
Safe access to bow	_
Emergency towing arrangements	
Technical and operational information	
Awareness of operational parameters of pressure, loading rate, venting etc	
Cargo handling plan and procedures	
Availability of product data sheets	
Implementation of safe operating procedures	
Valve operating system	
Pipeline condition	
Manifold valves, blanks and savealls	
Oily water discharge at manifold ('Marpol' line)	
Venting system and P/V valves	
Seals of ullage ports and tank lids	
Ullaging system	
Level alarms	
Tank washing system	
Tank cleaning guide	
Heating coils	
Pumproom	
Permanent warning signs at entrances	
Rescue equipment immediately available	
Gas detection system	_
Firefighting system and equipment	
Lighting	
Ladders and guardrails	
General cleanliness	_
Ventilation	
Bilges and bilge level alarm	
Pipework and valves - permanent identification	
Pumps and prime movers	
Cargo pump relief valves; last test	_

Bulkhead seals	
Pump emergency stops	
Stripping pumps	
Instrumentation and controls	
Communications to CCR and ER	
Inert gas system	
Fixed and portable measuring equipment	
Fixed and portable oxygen measuring equipment	
Pressure recording equipment for system and in tanks	
Oxygen levels at generator and in tanks	
Pressure in tanks (random checks)	
Deck water seal	
Alarms	
Chemical tankers	
IMO Ship Type	
Coating compatibility guide	
Cargo compatibility guide	
Cargo handling manual	
Deck tanks	
Protective clothing and SCBA	
Decontamination showers	
Eyewash stations	

Cargo tank type and construction	
Permitted temperature and temperature	
Void spaces; inert condition	
Cargo pumps	
Emergency cargo pump	
Tank relief valves	
Instrumentation and recording equipment	
SECTION 7 - POLLUTION PREVENTION	
SECTION 7 - POLLUTION PREVENTION Crew awareness	
Crew awareness	
Crew awareness Oily water separator and instructions for operation	
Crew awareness Oily water separator and instructions for operation Entries in Oil Record Book	
Crew awareness Oily water separator and instructions for operation Entries in Oil Record Book Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)	
Crew awareness Oily water separator and instructions for operation Entries in Oil Record Book Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) Oil spill control measures	
Crew awareness Oily water separator and instructions for operation Entries in Oil Record Book Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) Oil spill control measures Emergency response procedures	
Crew awareness Oily water separator and instructions for operation Entries in Oil Record Book Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) Oil spill control measures Emergency response procedures Connections, valves, scupper plugs and manifold savealls	

Bunkering procedure and communications

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL SAFETY

Protective clothing and safe working equipment	
Safe stowage of flammable stores and chemicals	
All gas cylinders safely stowed in sheltered external location	
Permit system for hot work	
Permit system for entering enclosed spaces	
Medical facilities	
Care and security of dangerous/restricted drugs	
Adequate instruction and maintenance manuals in suitable language	
Notices and labels in suitable language	
ISPS related activities, including gangway security and stowaway searches	
SECTION 9 - DECK MACHINERY AND MISCELLANEOUS	
Deck machinery - including capstans, winches	
Cranes, derricks, wires and ropes	
Mooring ropes, wires, bitts and fairleads	
All parts of lifting machinery examined at least annually by competent person	
Record of maintenance and examinations	
Proof load certificates for all derricks and cranes - SWL clearly marked	
Test certificates for all wires	
Condition of blocks, wires and shackles	
Condition of winches and cranes	
Adequate spares	
Pilot ladders	
Accommodation ladders / gangways	