



**B & N**  
Fisheries Company

# Safety Manual



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## Vessel Safety Orientation

Employee \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

SSN \_\_\_\_\_ Vessel \_\_\_\_\_

Hazardous Communications

Hazardous M

MSDS's

Noise Protect

Lock-out / Tag-out

Respiratory P

Crane Operation

Station Bill

Safety Equipment

Ergonomics

Man Overboard

Flooding

Survival Suit Donning

Portable Fire

Firefighting

Bloodborne P

SCBA's

Deck Safety

Abandon Ship

Distress Flare

Other \_\_\_\_\_

The above items have be reviewed with me and I understand that I must a

\_\_\_\_\_  
Employee Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Instructor Signature

## Monthly Drill and Instruction Log

Vessel Name \_\_\_\_\_

Month/Year \_\_\_\_\_

Date Held

1. Abandon Ship
2. Fighting a fire
3. Man Overboard
4. Unintentional flooding
5. Launching survival craft - recovering rescue boat
6. Donning immersion suits 7 other PFD's
7. Donning fireman's outfit and SCBA
8. Making a radio distress call
9. Using distress signals
10. Test the general alarm

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Week 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Week 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Week 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Week 4 \_\_\_\_\_

11. Reporting inoperative alarm systems and fire detection systems \_\_\_\_\_

12. Pre-departure Safety Orientation (new crew members) \_\_\_\_\_

## Anti-Harassment Policy

### Policy Statement

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B&N Fisheries Company is committed to providing a harassment-free work environment for all of its employees. The Company prohibits harassment that is sexual in nature and harassment that is based upon race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, disability or other bases protected by local state and federal laws. Such harassment demeans individuals, negatively impact morale, and undermines the effective, efficient operations of our business. Employees must not engage in harassment of co-workers, or affiliated third parties; persons harassing others on any basis will be dealt with promptly.

### Procedure

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Sexual Harassment is defined as: Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal, physical or visual conduct of a sexual nature when:

- Submission to such contact is made a condition of an individual's employment.
- Submission to, or rejection of, such conduct is used as a basis for making employment decisions affecting the individual.
- Such conduct - intentional or unintentional - unreasonably interferes with an individuals work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.

Harassment based on other grounds generally includes unsolicited and offensive remarks, gestures, physical contact display or circulation or written materials, pictures or cartoons, or other offensive matter/conduct that is based upon or directed towards a particular race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, disability or other basis protected by law.

Any employee or third party who is aware of any instance of sexual or other harassment should report the matter IMMEDIATELY to his/her supervisor. If the individual is uncomfortable discussing the matter with the supervisor, the individual should report the matter immediately to the Human Resources Director.

All complaints of harassment will be investigated immediately. Upon completion of the investigation the appropriate parties will be notified of the findings. Any supervisor, employee, or other individual affiliated with the Company who has been found to have harassed another individual will be subject to appropriate corrective action (which may range from a disciplinary warning to termination).

No employee or third party reporting instances of harassment will suffer retaliation for reporting such harassment.

B&N Fisheries Company, expects that all of its employees and affiliated third parties will, at all times act responsibly to maintain a pleasant, cooperative working environment, free from discrimination and harassment of any kind, which allows each employee to perform to his/her maximum potential.

B&N Fisheries Company, is committed to ensuring a harassment-free workplace. Employees or others who have questions regarding this Anti-Harassment Policy should bring their questions to their supervisor or the Human Resources Director.

## Respiratory Protection Information Sheet

### Relative Federal/State Regulation

When effective engineering controls are not feasible in the control of occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dust, fog, fumes, mist, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapors, respirators which are applicable and suitable for the purpose intended shall be provided by the employer. CFR 29.1910.134

### B&N Fisheries Company Policy

B&N Fisheries Company will ensure that team members engaged in work practices that involve possible exposure to respirable gases, fumes, vapors, or dusts wear respiratory protection which includes (but not limited to) NIOSH approved dust masks, half-face respirators, full face respirators and SCBA's. Any team member donning a half-face respirator, full face respirator or SCBA must have documented fit test. Any team member donning a full face respirator or SCBA must be fully trained as a member of a fire fighting or hazmat response team.

### Work Practices and Hazards Which May Require This Protection

Welding, sanding, dust. Working with some solvents.	Fire watch. Mixing dry ingredients. Enclosed space entry/rescue.	Painting with epoxy paint. Weighing dry ingredients. Refer gases.
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### Unsafe Work Practices

Using a dust mask with one strap around the back of the head.  
Welding or fire watch without a respirator.  
Wearing a respirator that does not fit.

### Available Protection

Dust Mask	3M 8710 - Used for light sweeping, mixing of sorbitol. 3M 9920 - Used for fire watch and in the presence of welding fumes; and while painting
North 7700 - Half face	Respiratory protection using cartridge filters for work that involves toxic fumes or dusts, including but not limited to welding, fire watch in confined spaces and painting with epoxy paint. Fit test required.
North 7600 - Full face	To be used only by trained personnel.
SCBA	Self contained breathing apparatus used only by trained personnel.

### Proper Care and Use

Clean respiratory protection often according to the instructions provided during training. Replace dirty or broken filters and masks.

## Head Protection Information Sheet

### Relative Federal/State Regulation

Each affected employee shall wear protective helmets when working in areas where there is a potential for injury to the head from falling objects. All hard hats will be Type 1 or 2, Class A or B and will meet the requirements outlined in ANSI Z89.1-1986. Hard hats meeting these requirements will be stamped as such by the manufacturer. CFR 29.1910.135.

### B&N Fisheries Company Policy

Hard hats are mandatory on the dock, all open decks, beneath all open hatches, in the warehouse, or in any other area where there may be a danger of falling objects. This is due to the possible hazards resulting from falling tools, supplies, and overhead crane operations. (PETZL CLIMBING HELMETS AND WHITE WATER RAFTING HELMETS ARE NOT APPROVED FOR USE IN PORT).

### Work Practices and Hazards Which Require this Protection

Falling objects or cases.	Overhead cranes.	Gilsons, trawl wires, splicing.
Door rigging	Overhead pipes, conveyors.	Backloading supplies.
Rotating machinery.	Off-loading.	Crane operations.

### Unsafe Work Practices

Working without a hard hat during off-loading.  
Working without a hard hat on deck.  
Working without a hard hat while on the dock.  
Walking under a load.  
Working in the bite of a line.  
Throwing objects.  
Horseplay.

### Available Protection

V-Gard	Protective hat complies with ANSI Z89.1, 1986 Class B safety requirements for industrial head protection.
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### Proper Care and Use

Hard hats may not be painted, have holes drilled in them or be altered. Always replace entire helmet after any impact or penetration even if no damage is visible. Replace any parts showing wear or damage. Clean with mild soap and water.



## Hearing Protection Information Sheet

### Relative Federal/State Regulation

The employer shall administer a continuing, effective hearing conservation program whenever employee noise exposures equal or exceed an 8-hour time weighted average sound level of 85 decibels. This program shall include monitoring, employee notification, observation of monitoring, audiometric testing, annual audiograms, available hearing protectors, hearing protector attenuation, and employee training. CFR 29:1910.95

### B&N Fisheries Company Policy

Hearing protection is mandatory where sound levels monitoring indicates a noise level equal or greater than 85 dBA over an 8 hour shift or 80 dBA over a 16 hour shift. Hearing protection is mandatory in the vessel factory, engine room and any posted area, and when in close proximity to or using loud hand held power tools.

### Work Practices and Hazards Which May Require This Protection

Hydro noise Grinding or sanding Using power and cutting tools	Hydraulic noise Working in the factory Welding	Working in the engine room Fire watch
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### Unsafe Work Practices

Working in the factory with no hearing protection.  
Wearing ill-fitting or ineffective hearing protection.  
Working in the engine room with no hearing protection.  
Using loud power tools without hearing protection.

### Available Protection

Spark Plugs	Foam ear plug with cord. This type has a noise reduction rating of 31.
Ear Ultrafit	Cone shaped ear plug with cord. This type has a noise reduction rating of 21.
Cabo-flex	Pods with neck band that can be worn under the chin or behind the neck. Noise reduction rating of 20.
Peltor	Model H6 F/V - ear muff style. Noise reduction rating of 21

### Practices

Ear plugs should be squeezed between the fingers and placed in the ear, allowing the plug to expand while in the ear canal. Muffs and Cabo-flex models should be placed over the ears after donning eye protection. Hearing protection should be clean and free from tears or cracks.

## Fall Protection Information Sheet

### Relative Federal/State Regulation

Each employee on a walking/working surface (horizontal or vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is 4 feet or more above a lower level shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrails, safety nets, or personal fall arrest/fall-restraint systems. WAC 296-155-24503 2a.

### B&N Fisheries Company Policy

Fall protection is required under any circumstances where a fall of more than four feet may be incurred. If at all possible protection should be provided with handrails, chains or ropes at heights of 42 inches and 21 inches. A standard four inch toe board should also be provided.

### Work Practices and Hazards Which May Require This Protection

Painting outside vessel rails.  
Welding on the outside of a ship's hull.  
Work on ganties or masts.

### Unsafe Work Practices

Using body belts or ropes tied around the waist.  
Using damaged equipment.  
Standing on guard rails to work.  
Working near unprotected edges.  
Lifting someone with a crane.

### Available Equipment

DBI 2008 harness - regular and extra large.  
DBI shock absorbing lanyard.  
DBI tie-off adapter.  
Forklift man basket (not for use over water).  
Boom truck rentals.

### Proper Care and Use

1. All fall protection equipment must be inspected for damage or wear before and after EACH use. If any damage is found or a fall occurs, the equipment needs to be turned in for replacement.
2. Equipment needs to be rigged so that team members can not fall more than six feet or impact the surface below them.
3. When tying off always remember that the structure must be able to hold 5100lb load. While this is difficult to determine, use your best judgement. If help is needed in rigging an anchor for unusual situations contact the safety department



## Eye Protection Information Sheet

### Relative Federal/State Regulation

Eye protection is mandatory when exposed to eye or face hazards which include but are not limited to flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gasses or potentially injurious light radiation (such as welding arc.) CFR 29:1910.133

### B&N Fisheries Company Policy

Eye protection must be utilized wherever a team member may be exposed to eye or face hazards. ANSI approved safety glasses must be worn within 25 feet of anyone cutting, grinding, drilling or welding. Face shields alone are not considered eye protection.

### Work Practices and Hazards Which May Require This Protection

Off-loading	Splicing	Chemical splash
Grinding or sanding	Painting or chipping paint	Flash burins
Welding	Flying crab shell gurry	Welding slag
Power Washing	Flying fish debris	Metal chips
Using power and cutting tools	Jellyfish	Splattering hot oil/grease
Setting and haulbacks	Spraying blood and/or body fluids	

### Unsafe Work Practices

Mixing chemicals without proper goggles and face shield.  
 Welding or fire watch without UV safety glasses or goggles.  
 Grinding, painting or doing overhead work without safety goggles.  
 Ignoring universal precautions during a first aid incident.

### Available Protection

UVEX Astrospec 3000 Safety Glasses	Several lenses available - clear, vermilion - for long hours under fluorescent lights, dark shade 3.0 - for fire watch duties dark shade 5.0 - for light O2/Acetylene torch work.
OTG (over the glasses) 3001	For people who wear prescription lenses.
UVEX Stealth	Industrial protective eye wear goggles. For clean up in factories or while grinding. Used in conjunction with a face shield when using or mixing chemicals.
Ratchet Face Shield with Spark Guard	Secondary protection for grinding and chemical mixing.
Sellstorm "flip up" welding goggle	Protection for fire watch or O2/Acetylene torch work.

### Proper Care and Use

Clean eye protection often to provide maximum visibility. Replace cracked or broken lenses.

## Safe Lifting Procedures Information Sheet

### B&N Fisheries Company Policy

Proper lifting techniques shall be followed whenever a team member has occasion to lift heavy objects. Mechanical lifting devices shall be utilized whenever possible. The following lifting procedures or techniques will minimize stressful body positions and movements.

#### Reduce Bending Motions

- Minimize the vertical distance between the start of the lifting and the end of the lift.
- Change the height of the work if possible.
- Locate objects within arms reach.
- Do not use deep shelves or boxes.
- Tilt storage bins if possible.
- If bending is unavoidable, bend at the knees rather than the back.



#### Reduce Twisting Motions

- Allow sufficient work space for the entire body to turn.
- Place materials within comfortable reach whenever possible.



#### Reduce Excessive Force

- Handle the object close to the body.  
*(an object which is held away from the body increases excessive force to the lower back)*
- Use mechanical aids such as hoists, cranes, gravity chutes.
- Use handles, hooks or grips for better control of the object.



## Bloodborne Pathogen Information Sheet

### Relative Federal/State Regulation

Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic organisms that are present in human blood and cause disease in humans. These pathogens include hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Occupational exposure is reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from performance of an employee's duties. Each employer having employees with occupational exposure shall establish a written Exposure Control Plan designed to eliminate or minimize employee exposure. CFR 29.1910.1030

### B&N Fisheries Company Policy

Any team members that are expected to function as a first aid provider, supervisor, Master, mate, factory supervisor, foreman, laundry/housekeeping or sewage system worker must use universal precautions when faced with possible occupational exposure to blood or other infectious materials. Any team member who performs first aid on another employee is encouraged to use universal precautions. Universal precautions are a method of infection control which require that all parties assume that all human blood and specific human body fluids are infectious with HBV and HIV. Any accidental occupational exposure to blood or other body fluids should be reported immediately to your supervisor.

### Universal Precautions

Hand washing.  
Protective eye wear.  
Disposal bags.

Rubber or latex gloves  
Face masks.  
Barrier apron.

Sharps containers.  
Clean-up spills with bleach.  
CPR plastic shield.

### Practical Alternative Universal Precautions

Use any item available such as plastic, clothing, rags or rain gear to serve as a barrier between yourself and the other person's body fluid.

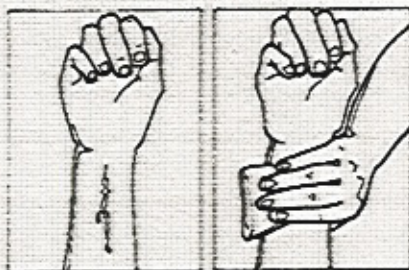
Wear your issued safety glasses.

Instruct the victim to elevate and cover bleeding wound with their own hand, a rag, piece of clothing, plastic or other available article.

Help the victim remain calm by reassuring them of what is happening

Clean-up any spilled or dried blood using bleach and water or sanitation soap or chemicals.

Put on your rain gear.



### Available Protection

**HBV Vaccination** - a series of injections which in most cases prevent the contraction of the HBV virus.

**Gloves** - located in the first aid kit

**CPR Mouth Shield** - located in the first aid kit

## Confined Space Information Sheet

### Relative Federal/State Regulation

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29 CFR 1915.11 - 1915.16. The employer shall assure that spaces or adjacent spaces that could have dangerous atmosphere are tested by a certified shipyard competent person and deemed safe for workers prior to employees entering the space. A marine chemist must certify any space or adjacent space that has contained a flammable cargo safe for hotwork prior to hot work being done in the area.

### B&N Fisheries Company Policy

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No employee or contractor will enter a confined space without approval of a shipyard competent person. Ventilation must be provided and maintained for all confined spaces while team members are inside.

### Confined Spaces Include

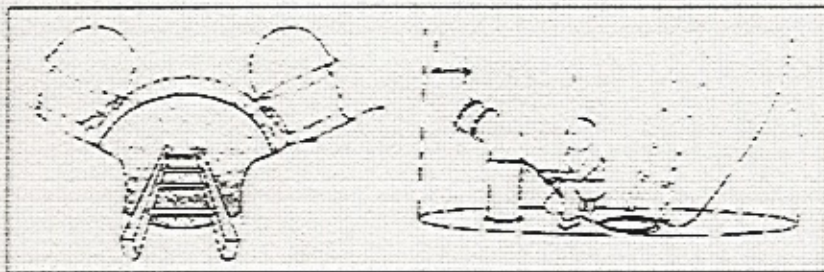
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Fuel tanks.	Ballast tanks.
Chain lockers.	Portable water tanks.
Voids.	Any other space not intended for people to normally be in.

### Confined Spaces Can NOT Be Entered If

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Oxygen level is below 19.5% or above 22.0%.  
They have contained fuel and have not been tested by a marine chemist.  
There is no forced air ventilation.  
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) is above 1%.  
A toxic material is present at a level above the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL).



### Unsafe Work Practices

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Taking toxic chemicals in confined space.  
Working alone.  
Torches left inside confined space.  
Entering confined space without checking the SCP log to see if the space is safe for entry.

### If An Emergency Occurs

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**DO NOT ENTER THE CONFINED SPACE.**  
Call 911 and state your emergency.  
Notify your supervisor.  
Try to ventilate the space with additional forced air ventilation.

## Fire Suit Donning Sequence

46 CFR 28.205 (C) A fireman's outfit must consist of one self-contained breathing apparatus with lifeline attached, one flashlight, a rigid helmet, boots, gloves, protective clothing, and one fire axe.



### 1. BOOTS AND TROUSERS DONNED

Boots and trousers must be set up with the legs of the trousers placed over the boots and then the *Responder* steps into the boot through each leg of the trouser.



### 2. DON THE COAT

If you choose to wear a nomex hood then it must be donned before the coat and pulled down around neck. It is only pulled up over the head after the *Responder* has donned the SCBA mask so that the hood covers the mask straps.



### 3. DON THE HELMET

The helmet should be donned after the SCBA. Adjust the straps of the helmet to get a secure fit.



### 4. DON THE GLOVES LAST

Gloves should be donned only after the SCBA is donned. The *Responder* should be familiar enough with the equipment so that they can turn the SCBA on and off with gloved hands.

**NEVER PUT EQUIPMENT AWAY WET!**

## SCBA Donning Instructions

## SCBA Donning Instructions

### Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

1. Open carrying case and check cylinder gauge for full (2200 psi).
2. Remove face piece with tube and place next to case.
3. Check all strap assemblies are fully extended. (1)
4. Stand at cylinder end of case (valve end is furthest away).
5. Lean forward and grasp the bottle with both hands and lift. (2)
6. Swing the unit straight up and over head. Keeping elbows close to the body, rest unit on your back while still slightly bent over. (3)
7. Make sure elbows are through shoulder and side strap loops. Connect the chest strap and then while slightly bent over tighten shoulder straps of the harness. (4)
8. Connect and adjust the waist belt.
9. Make sure the BYPASS VALVE (red) is fully closed (clockwise). NOTE: open Bypass Valve if the Mainline Valve fails while in the danger area.
10. Make sure the MAINLINE (yellow) is fully closed (clockwise).
11. Turn on cylinder valve approximately 2 turns. (4)
12. Put on facepiece by placing chin in first. Adjust the straps tightening the lower chin straps first, Center straps second and Top straps last. (5)
13. Test facepiece seal for leaks by closing the bottom of the breathing tube hose with your hand and inhaling. The facepiece will collapse and remain collapsed while the breath is held if there are no leaks.
14. Take a breath and hold, attach mask hose to regulator, open mainline valve (yellow) and breath normally. (6)



**WARNING:** Your SCBA has a rated service duration of 30 minutes. The actual service duration will frequently be less than 30 minutes, depending upon the user's physical condition, the level of exertion, the initial cylinder pressure, the ambient temperature, etc. In any case, when your low-air alarm starts to whistle, leave the danger area to change out the bottle.



## Fire Extinguisher Information Sheet

### Types of Fires

#### A - Ash

Anything that burns and leaves ash such as wood, clothes, our bodies, foam insulation, etc.



#### B - Bilge or Boils

Anything that is found in the bilge or boils such as gasoline, diesel and oil.



#### C - Current or Electricity

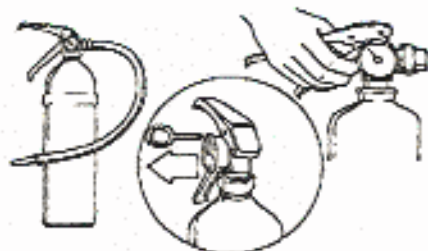
Anything with electrical current such as power cords, breaker boxes, and instrument panels.



### Types of Fire Extinguishers

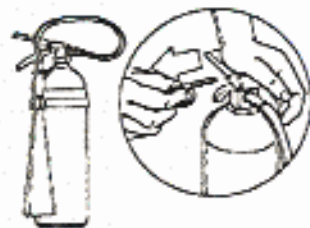
#### Dry Chemical

- For use on ABC type fires.
- Most effective for fire watch.
- Because of the vibration of the vessels, the power tends to settle to the bottom. Turn the fire extinguisher upside down and hit it against the bulkhead.
- Check the gauge and make sure the arrow is in the green.
- Pull the pin only if there is a fire and no water hose available.



#### CO2

- Best if used on C type fires.
- Cannot be used on deck or outside. Works by removing oxygen from the fire.
- Ground first because of possible static electricity shock.
- Easily recognized because of it's cone or cylindrical shaped nozzle.



### Putting Out a Fire (PASS)

P - Pull the pin.

A - Aim the nozzle.

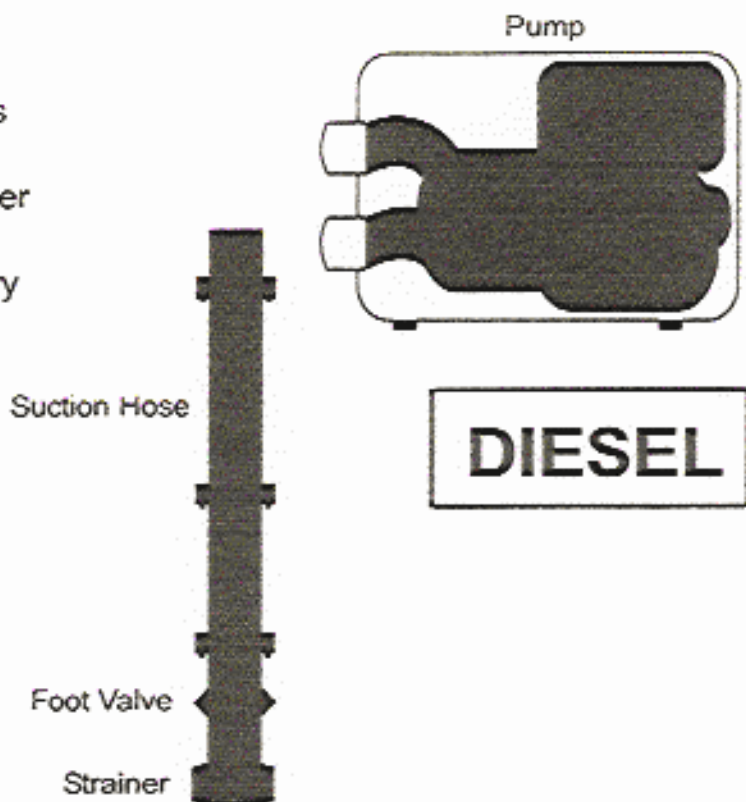
S - Squeeze the trigger

S - Sweep from side to side.



## Portable DeWatering or Fire Pump

1. Open fuel valve on tank
2. Set throttle to run
3. slowly pull rope until it resists
4. Slowly let rope rewind
5. Push red decompression lever
6. Pull rope hard and fast
7. Repeat steps 3-6 if necessary
8. Read manual carefully



### Maintenance

**Oil:** Check oil levels daily. Use 10W30 or 20W40 CC/CD. Change oil and clean screen at 20 hours, then every 100 hours.

**Air Filter:** Check at oil change. Replace, or clean if dirty.

**Adjust Valves:** After first 20 hours, then every 300 hours.

**CHECK OWNERS MANUAL FOR SPECIFIC DETAILS**

## Heavy Weather Procedures

### Seaworthy Versus Seakindly

To the degree to which the vessel will roll on the waves depends on its center of gravity. A low center of gravity means a stiff vessel, resistant to waves, with a very quick roll. Such a vessel has high stability and lots of seaworthiness but is not seakindly. A high center of gravity means a tender vessel with slow roll. Such a vessel is comfortable but not stable. Water on the deck of a tender vessel with high bulwarks, a shifting load or a free surface in the tanks means trouble.

While a stiff boat is seaworthy, however a very quick roll places large strains on lashings, holddowns, stay, etc.

Extremes of either condition are to be avoided.

Skippers must study stability booklets and understand the vessel's behavior in bad weather.

Regardless of whether a boat is tender or stiff, there are a number of actions which should be considered in rough weather. Free surface effects should be minimized. All tanks containing liquids should be empty or full. Partially full tanks can have a significant effect on stability. Open top refrigerated seawater tanks and live tanks should be emptied and water on factory decks should be minimized. Bilge's must be pumped dry.

All main deck freezing ports should be cleared to so seawater is quickly drained from weather decks.

Make ship as watertight as possible. All doors and hatches should be closed and properly secured. All dogs on watertight doors should be secured. Internal doors and hatches must be secured to minimize the effect of unintentional flooding.

All crew members should be instructed to secure permission from the wheelhouse before working on weather decks. Personnel on weather deck should be wearing appropriate lifesaving gear and other protective equipment and be watched at all times.

During non-working hours and at night, assign a roving security watch to check for loose gear, injuries and flooding.

#### NOTE:

- (1) Portions of this procedure are taken from the NPFVOA Vessel Safety Manual.
- (2) These emergency instructions must be available to Coast Guard Boarding Officers and should be kept at the wheelhouse.

# ATTENTION! PLEASE POST



## Hazard Communication Information Sheet

### M.S.D.S. Sheets

A Material Safety Data Sheet is an information page which lists:

- Name of chemical
- Permissible exposure limits
- What should be done in case of inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with that chemical

MSDS sheets for every chemical are found in a binder in the wheelhouse. Also, laminated copies can be found in the factory.

Ask your supervisor if you cannot find the MSDS sheet for a particular chemical.



### Hazardous Materials and Chemical Usually Found on the Vessels

Super Red Plus	Foam Chlor	Chlor-Cling 937
Sani-Phos 10:30	Phos-Quat 30:10	I-O-Clean
Iver-San M-166	Alum-Bright, Rust Away	Septi-Klean
Scale Terg 81	Scale it color coded acid	Bacticide
Chlorine tablets	Natures Way enzymes	Freon, Acetylene, Oxygen
Liqui-Circ, Chlor Clean CIP	Lube oil, hydraulic oil, diesel	Ammonia

### Basic Rules of Sanitation Chemical Safety

- Wear protective clothing including gloves, rain gear, hard hat, goggles, face shield and rubber boots.
- Never mix acids and chlorinated materials.
- Add chemicals to water - never add water to concentrated chemicals.
- Do not mix acidic and alkaline materials.
- Never add concentrated caustics or alkaline materials to hot water.
- If you don't know or understand the proper and safe use of a compound, do not use it until you find out.
- Store chemicals properly in designated areas.
- Read, understand and follow the instructions on the label.
- Do not use materials from unmarked containers or place chemicals in unmarked containers.
- Use chemicals only for their intended use.
- Use caution when working with high pressure water hoses.
- Know where the eye wash stations or bottles are located and know how to use them.

## Lockout/Tagout Information Sheet

### Relative Federal/State Regulation

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Employers are required to establish a program and utilize procedures for affixing appropriate lockout devices or tagout devices to energy isolating devices, and to otherwise disable machines or equipment to prevent unexpected energization, start-up or release of stored energy in order to prevent injury to employees. CFR 29.1910.147

### B&N Fisheries Company Policy

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B&N Fisheries Company strives to protect its employees from unexpected energization and the environment from unexpected contamination. Lockout/Tagout procedures shall be followed in each of the following noninclusive circumstances:

- When an employee removes or by-passes a guard or an other safety device present on machinery
- When an employee is required to place any part of his or her body into the point of operation (the area within the machine where work on the material is actually being performed).
- When an associated danger zone such as pinch points or dangerous exposure areas within the equipment exist during operation cycles.
- When a hose, pipe, or line containing or transporting hazardous materials is disconnected.

### Work Practices and Hazards Which Require this Protection

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Disconnected hydraulic lines.  
Unjamming machines where there is no personal protective equipment available.  
Sanitizing of equipment.  
Removal of guards.  
Replacement of parts within the equipment.  
Replacement of repair parts on gas lines.  
Maintenance and repair.  
Change-out of interchangeable parts within the machine.  
Ungrounded machinery or which have exposed electrical wiring.

### Unsafe Work and Environmental Practices

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Operating equipment with disconnected hydraulic lines.  
Failing to lock or tag out a disconnected hydraulic line.  
Improper isolation of interconnecting hydraulic systems.

## Marine Pollution Prevention Information Sheet

### Federal Regulation 33CFR 155.450

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act prohibits the discharge of oil or oily waste into or upon navigable waters of the United States or the waters of the contiguous zone if such discharge causes a film or sheen upon or a discoloration of the surface of the water or causes a sludge or emulsion beneath the surface of the water. Violators are subject to a penalty of \$5000.

33 CFR 153.205 Section 311(b) (5) of the Act prescribes that any person who fails to notify the appropriate agency of the U.S. Government immediately of a discharge is, upon conviction, subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000, or to IMPRISONMENT of not more than 1 year, or BOTH.

### B&N Fisheries Company Policy

Outside of twelve mile a vessel may discharge an oily water mixture of less than 100 ppm oil content through an operable oily-water separator and not within a special area.

Within 12 miles a vessel may discharge an oily water mixture of less than 15 ppm oil content through an operable oily-water separator and not within a special area.

It is illegal for any vessel to dump plastic trash anywhere in the ocean or navigable water of the United States.

Annex V of the Marpol Treaty is a new international law for cleaner, safer marine environment. Each violation of these requirements may result in a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 and IMPRISONMENT up to 5 years.

<p><b>U.S Lakes, Rivers, Bays, Sounds and 3 Miles from Shore</b></p> <p><b>It is illegal to dump:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plastic + Garbage</li> <li>- Paper</li> <li>- Metal</li> <li>- Rags</li> <li>- Crockery</li> <li>- Glass</li> <li>- Dunnage</li> <li>- Food</li> </ul>	<p><b>3 to 12 Miles</b></p> <p><b>It is illegal to dump:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plastic</li> <li>- Dunnage (lining and packaging materials that float)</li> </ul> <p>Also, if not ground to less than 1inch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Paper</li> <li>- Metal</li> <li>- Rags</li> <li>- Crockery</li> <li>- Glass</li> <li>- Food</li> </ul>	<p><b>12 to 25 Miles</b></p> <p><b>It is illegal to dump:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plastic</li> <li>- Dunnage (lining and packaging materials that float)</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Outside of 25 Miles</b></p> <p><b>It is illegal to dump:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plastic</li> </ul>

For proper procedures to follow in case of an accidental release of any substance, contact your supervisor or refer to the vessel's "Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan".

## Immersion Suit Information Sheet



1. Remove suit from bag.
2. Pull suit on like a pair of coveralls. Insert legs. It may be easiest to sit down. The deck of the vessel most likely will be rolling.
3. Insert your weak arm first. With your strong arm pull the hood over your head and insert your strong arm. Arch your back and zip up the suit.
4. Fasten the flap.
5. If necessary, enter the water feet first.
6. Inflate flotation bladder and check the strobe light attached near the shoulder of the suit. Turn it on if not activated by sea water.

**Cleaning:** Rinse suit in cool water using a mild soap.

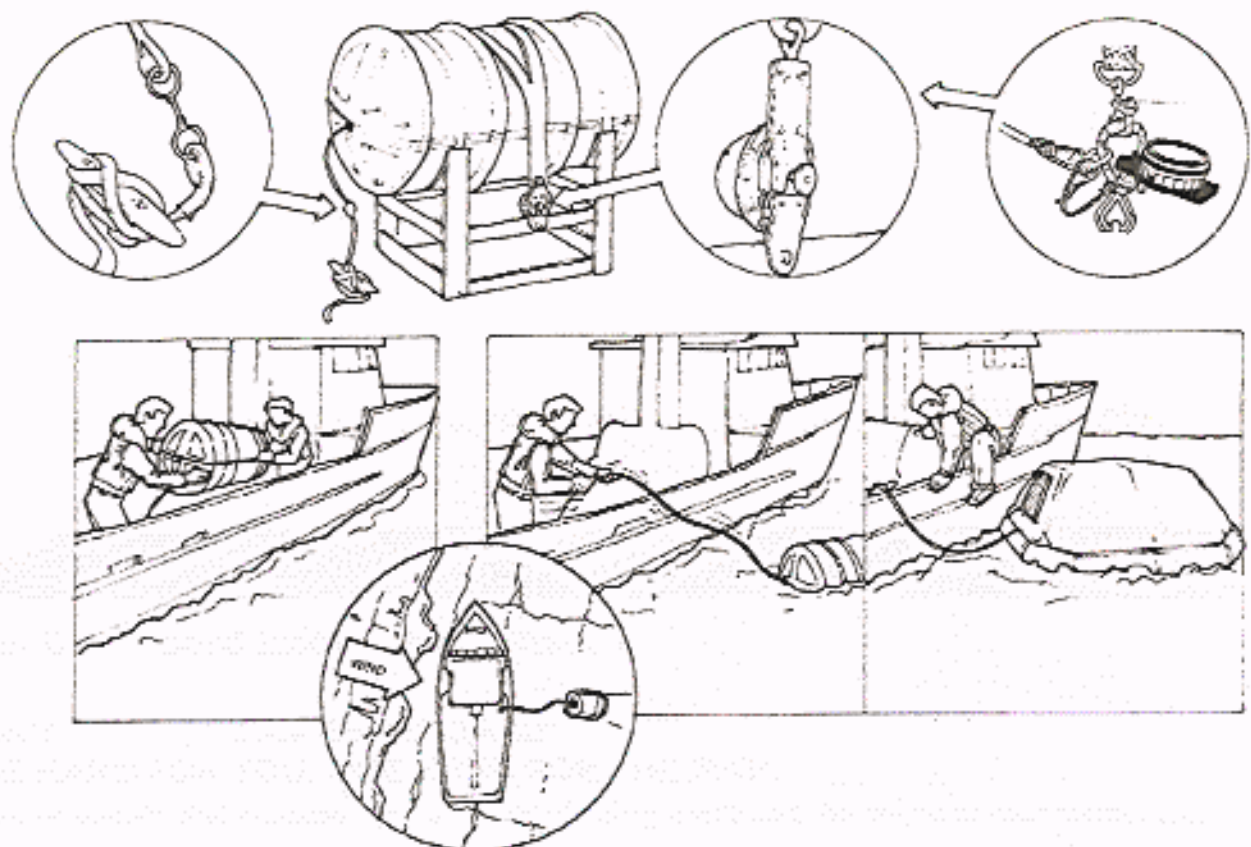
**Zipper:** Lubricate zipper thoroughly with parafin wax after each use.

**Storage:** Store suit with zipper unzipped. Lay suit out flat with arms folded across chest. Roll suit up from feet to head. Store in bag only if the suit is thoroughly dry. Store in a cool, dry area.

**WARNING:** There is a risk of entrapment in an enclosed compartment, due to the buoyancy of the suit. It is recommended that you remain on a weathered (open) deck while wearing the suit.



## Liferaft Information Sheet



### Operating Instructions

#### Throwover

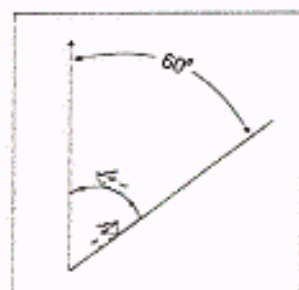
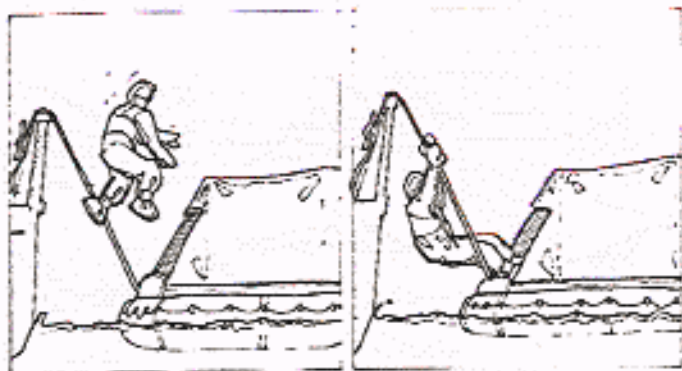
- The raft can be inflated on deck or thrown overboard in the container.

#### Inflation

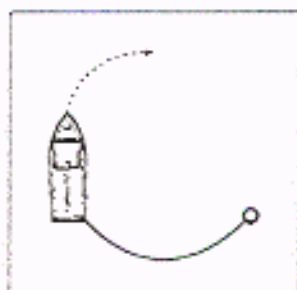
- Inflation begins at the tug of the operating cord.
- The raft is ready to board from within 30 seconds.
- The sea anchor is automatically streamed and beacon lights activated when the raft is fully inflated.

#### Boarding

- Crew members can safely jump aboard raft from 15 feet.
- Once on board, help others into raft.



Williamson Turn



Water Ski Approach



Rescue Swimmer

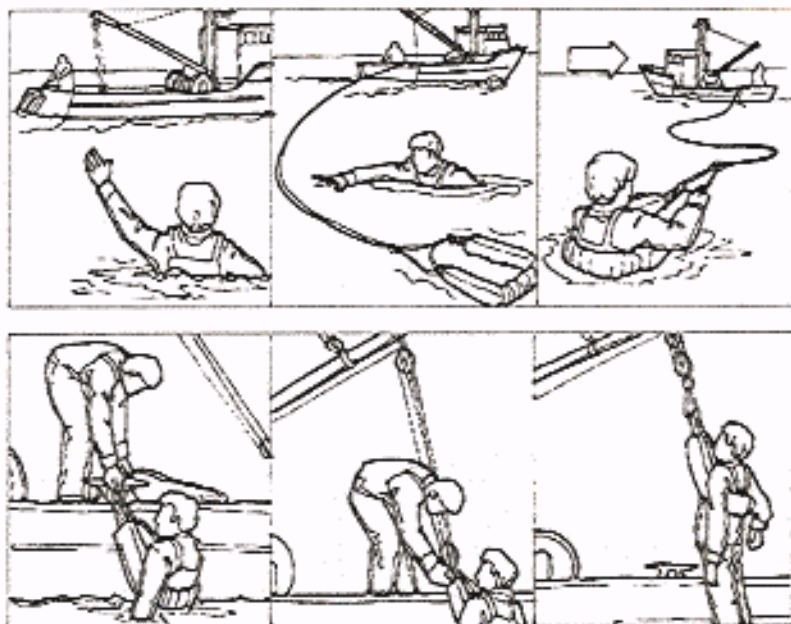
## Man Overboard Information Sheet

### DON'T BE THE "MAN OVERBOARD" ONE HAND FOR YOU, ONE HAND FOR THE SHIP

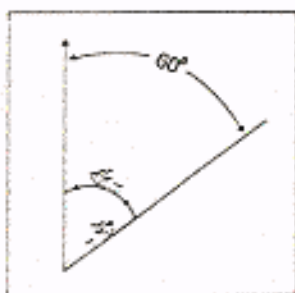
Avoid all actions that increase your chances of falling overboard, be aware of your surroundings.

#### IF YOU SEE A MAN OVERBOARD, IMMEDIATELY:

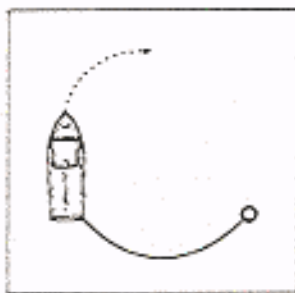
1. **KEEP YOUR EYE ON THEM**  
point in the direction of the victim
2. **SOUND THE ALARM**  
Yell "Man Overboard"
3. **ASSIST WITH FLOTATION**  
Yell "Man Overboard"



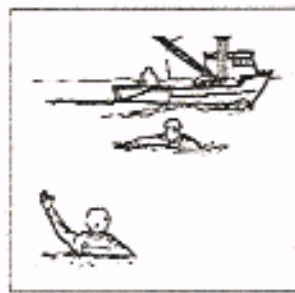
Maneuver the vessel to avoid harming the victim. Aid in retrieval by:



Williamson Turn



Water Ski Approach



Rescue Swimmer