



St. George's University
Grenada, West Indies

Session Title:

Changing Personal Flotation Use Behaviour: **What** **Can We Learn?**

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Caribbean islands

Central America





Area: 133 Sq. Miles
Population: 100,000
Language: English

A photograph of a red fishing boat with a white hull and blue stripe, beached on a sandy shore. Two men are on board; one is at the stern near a blue outboard motor, and the other is at the bow. The background features clear turquoise water, distant green islands, and a clear blue sky.

Grenada Fishing Industry

700 vessels
4,500 fishers

**In 1990, Grenada
Promulgated safety at sea
regulations but did not
include a life jacket as part
of the required safety items
for fishing vessels**

Application

3. These Regulations apply to any fishing vessel or any other vessel whatsoever which is capable of being used for fishing within fishery waters at a distance greater than three miles from the nearest land.

Safety equipment

4. (1) Every vessel shall at all times carry on board the following items—

- (a) a bailer capable of removing water from the vessel;
- (b) a hand-held or other compass;
- (c) not less than 5 gallons of fresh drinking water for each person on board the vessel, stowed in a closed container;
- (d) not less than five gallons of reserve fuel for any motor on board the vessel, stowed in a closed container separate from the tank feeding fuel to the motor;
- (e) a battery-powered water-proof flashlight;
- (f) non-perishable rations sufficient to sustain two persons, for at least five days, stowed in a water-proof container;
- (g) a small glass mirror capable of being used as a light reflector;
- (h) at least two flares suitable for use at night;
- (i) at least two flares suitable for use in daylight;
- (j) a sea anchor of a size and design appropriate to the vessel.

Key factors for the omission of PFD as a
safety item in 1990

One incident in Grenada in 2002
changed use of life jackets?



THIS IS THE ACTUAL LIFEJACKET THAT
PETER GEORGE, A FISHERMAN FROM
GRENVILLE USED TO SURVIVE 3 DAYS
& NIGHTS AT SEA IN THE WATER WHEN
HIS BOAT SANK, LAST MONTH

SEE HIM AND HEAR HIS TRUE
STORY OF SURVIVAL AT 6:30 PM





FISHERMEN SAFETY MONTH
APRIL 2003

"Be safe on the water, Don't get lost at sea"



SAFETY IS YOUR PRIORITY

DEPARTMENT OF
FISHERIES
6:30 PM

SAFETY IS YOUR PRIORITY
THE
FISHING BOAT
SAFETY
COUNCIL
OF
JAMAICA
IS
HOLDING
A
SAFETY
MONTH
EVENT
ON
APRIL
2003
FROM
6:30 PM
TO
8:00 PM
AT
THE
FISHING
BOAT
SAFETY
COUNCIL
OF
JAMAICA
BOOTH





FISHERIES DIVISION

BE WISE BE PREPARED DON'T GET LOST AT SEA

2008 6 24

The Grenada Fisheries Division included a Life Jacket as part of the required safety items for fishing vessels from 2003, even though it was not included in the regulations.









FISHING VESSEL INSPECTION

- ALL LOCAL FISHING VESSELS MUST BE INSPECTED EVERY YEAR.
- OFFICERS INSPECT IN EACH DISTRICT.
- VESSELS MUST PASS A SAFETY INSPECTION BEFORE OBTAINING A FISHING LICENCE.
- UNLICENCED VESSELS CANNOT RECEIVE FUEL REBATES AND DUTY FREE CONCESSIONS

Amending the 1990 Grenada safety at sea regulations in 2023



CATEGORY 2: Fishing Vessels 21 - 35 Feet (6.4 – 10.7 meters)

No. of vessels = 100







No. of vessels = 200

CATEGORY 3: Fishing Vessels 35 – 80 ft (10.7 – 24.6 m)



Launch with single Diesel Inboard Engine (55 – 80 ft) – 20 vessels











GRENADA FISHERIES (FISHING VESSELS SAFETY) REGULATIONS
Amendment (July 2023)

FISHERIES (FISHING VESSELS SAFETY) REGULATIONS

ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS

REGULATION

1. Citation.
2. Definition.
3. Application.
4. Safety equipment.
5. Power to inspect vessel.
6. Obstruction of officers.
7. Minimum number of crew.
8. Failure to carry prescribed equipment or minimum number of crew.

FISHERIES (FISHING VESSELS SAFETY) REGULATIONS

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Fisheries (Fishing Vessels Safety) Regulations.

Citation Definition

2. (1) Unless the context otherwise requires, words bear the same meaning as in the Act.
(2) In these Regulations, the word “Vessel” means a vessel referred to in regulation 3.

c. NAVIGATION LIGHTS

Navigation and running lights appropriate to the size of the vessel.

d. LIFEJACKETS

- I. An adult sized Type 1 life jackets shall be provided equivalent to the maximum number of persons permitted to be carried in a vessel.
- II. Each lifejacket MUST be marked with the name of the vessel.
- III. Life jackets shall be stored throughout accommodation spaces.

e. COMPASS

A magnetic compass designed for marine use.

f. POSITION FIXING DEVICE

A Global Positioning System (GPS)

g. FIRST AID KIT

A first aid kit which shall consist of a watertight container capable of holding items according to international standard with directions for use, stowed in a suitable

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TYPE I



TYPE II



TYPE III



TYPE IV



TYPE V



Type I – Inherently buoyant recommended uses and features:

Intended Use:

When cruising, racing and fishing offshore , or when boating alone, or in stormy conditions.

Additional Information:

Best for open, rough or remote water where rescue may be slow to arrive. Will turn MOST unconscious wearers face-up in water.

Offers the best protection, but is somewhat bulky and uncomfortable. Does the best job of retaining body heat, as it has additional foam and fabric, and keeps your head higher above water.



Type II – Inherently buoyant recommended uses and features:

Intended Use:

Inland day cruising, fishing and sailing. Good for boating in light craft.

Additional Information:

Good for protected, inland water near shore, where chances of immediate rescue is good. Not suitable for extended survival in rough water. Will turn SOME unconscious wearers face-up in water. Poor performer in rough water, often requires you to tread water in order to keep your head above water.

More comfortable but less buoyant than Type I. Provides far less flotation than a Type I.



Type III - recommended uses and features:

Intended Use:

For serious inland and near shore cruising.

Additional Information:

Not guaranteed to turn unconscious wearer face-up.

Advantages: very comfortable, more buoyant than Type II Inherently Buoyant jackets.

Disadvantages: High price; may be manual or automatic.

Type IV – Throwable Device:

Intended Use:

A Type IV is designed to be thrown to an overboard victim or to supplement the buoyancy of a person overboard. It is not to be worn. Minimum buoyancy: 16.5 lbs. for ring buoy or 18 lbs. for boat cushion.

Additional Information:

A Type IV throwable device can be a square style, or a ring buoy or horseshoe buoy mounted on deck.

A Type IV is not for unconscious persons, non-swimmers or children. Although these devices are often referred to as seat cushions, you should never use it as such. This degrades the foam and reduces the amount of floatation that is provided.





Type V – Automatic inflation models:

Intended Use:

Restricted to the one use for which it is designed, ex. belt pack, deck suit, float coat.

Additional Information:

Must be worn to meet federal requirements.

Not guaranteed to turn an unconscious wearer face-up. Some manufacturers claim Type II performance. Some models feature a combination of CO₂ inflation and built-in foam and provide 15.5 to 22 lbs. of buoyancy.