

Fire

- Find (the source)
- Aim (for the base)
- Contain (the flames)
- Toss (the source overboard)
- Organize (an abandon ship)
- Radio (for help)

Emergency Radio Calls

1. Press alarm (if so equipped).
2. Say MAYDAY three times.
3. Briefly describe the situation.
4. Give your position.
5. Describe your vessel (rig, length and color).

Sea-sickness

1. Remain on deck and insight of the horizon.
2. Drink non-carbonated liquids if possible.
3. Seek distraction (The more you dwell on seasickness, the worse it gets).

Moving the boat (sail or power), especially in rolling seas can also help. Also, sailboats tend to be more rigid and slice through waves better when under sail.

Man Overboard (MOB)

1. Immediately mark location on GPS (if available).
2. Begin to reduce boat speed.
3. Employ the Figure 8 method at the right.
4. Come to a stop parallel to the MOB.
5. Throw a line or Lifesling to the MOB.
6. Retrieve the MOB.



Use a Figure 8 or "Reach to reach" maneuver to return to a man overboard.

- a. Active retrieval - if the MOB is conscious and not tired they can swim back to the boat.
- b. Passive retrieval - pull the MOB to the boat and lift onto boat by hand or using a heavy line under the arms.
- c. Unconscious retrieval - To facilitate the rescue of an unconscious MOB deploy a swimmer hooked to the boat with a line. Take a second line to the MOB.

Severe Weather

Sail specific:	Power specific:	General tactics:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Reef or remove sails before necessary. 5. Conservative: heave-to in heavier conditions. 6. Alternate: Sail 50-60 degrees to the wind. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry reserve fuel. 2. Run at optimum RPM to conserve fuel. 3. Avoid letting the stern come into the wind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid heavy weather if possible. - Make sure everything is battened down. - Wear a PFD. - Use a safety harness. - Stay calm.

Emergency Repairs (below waterline)

1. If possible, shift weight in the boat to raise damaged area above the waterline.
2. Temporarily repair the damage and slow the flow of water using the table at the right.
3. Prepare to abandon ship.
4. If boat has lost mobility, call for a tow immediately. If boat has mobility, make for the closest port or ground the boat in shallow water to avoid sinking.

A Note on Salvage

Before allowing anyone other than the US Coast Guard to assist your vessel, review the details of the towing or assistance agreement. Make sure your vessel is not considered "salvage." Otherwise you could face a large bill or even lose the boat.

Problem	Strategy
Hole	Stop with a wooden plug. Nail plug directly into hole using a hammer or mallet.
Larger Crack	Nail a plank slightly larger than the tear over top of it. Bilge covers will do if nothing else is available. (Make sure nails are not longer than the thickness of the hull.)
Smaller Crack	Cover with marine putty or a small board.

Grounding

Power	Sail
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shallow water: Pivot boat so that stern faces deeper water. Push from the bow with paddle, boat hook or other long object. 2. Deeper water: Kedge (see illustration at right). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Turn boat perpendicular to depth contour. 4. Shift weight to the side nearest deeper water. 5. Angle off using halyard (see right) 6. Kedge off (see right)

