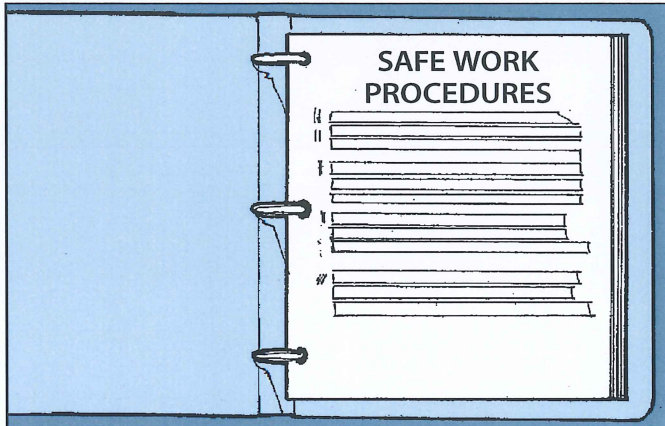
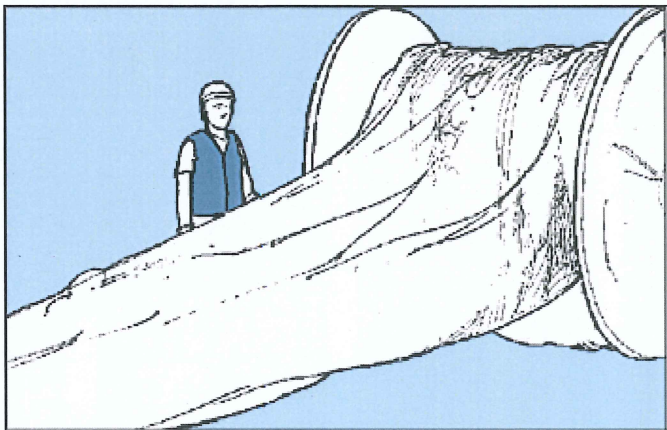


Trawl

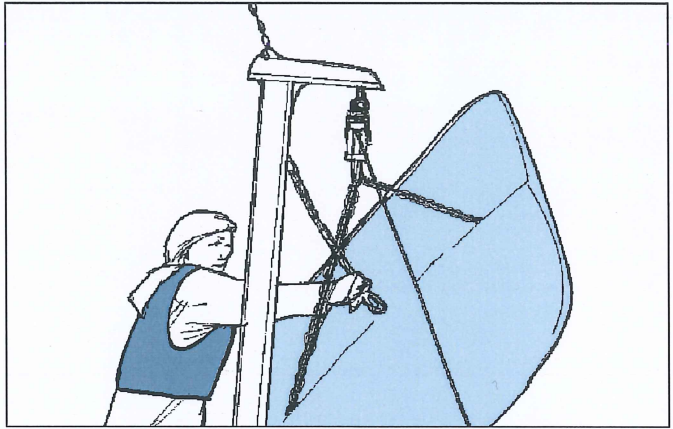
Each type of trawling operation has its own particular hazards. Thoroughly inspect your operation for possible hazards that could injure crew. Safety steps and requirements for trawling operations include the following:



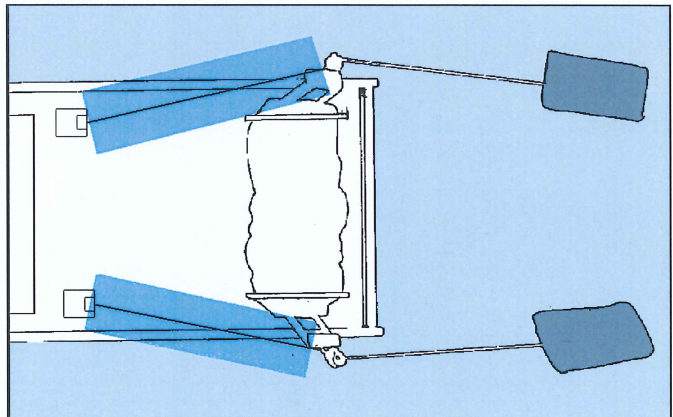
- The master **must** put in place safe work procedures for shooting and hauling trawls, and for fleetting the net.



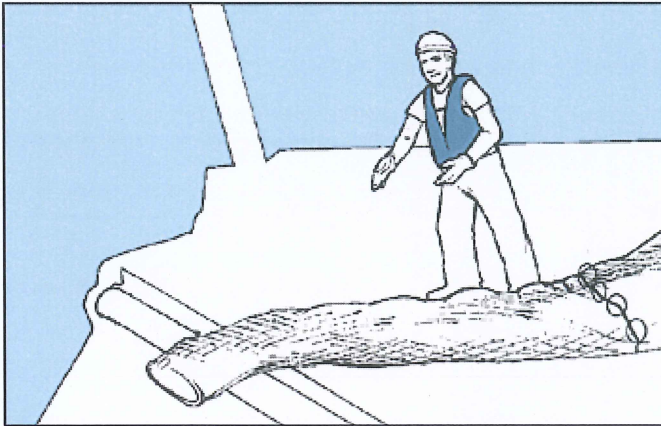
- When shooting the trawl, the crew **must** stay clear of the net once the cod end is overboard. That way, they are less likely to get caught in the net.



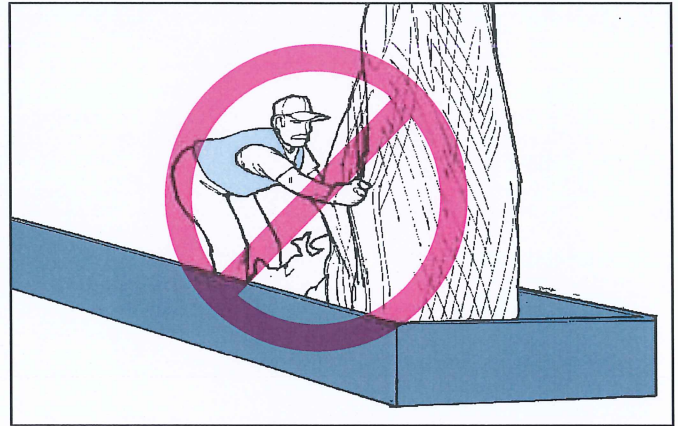
- Crew members **must** stay clear of the pinch points when hooking and unhooking the trawl doors from the davits. Serious injury will occur if a crew member is crushed between the doors and the side of the vessel.



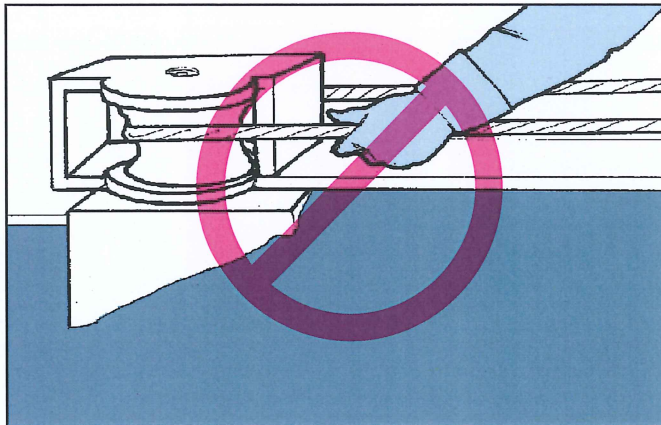
- Stay clear of the trawl warps when they are being set out. If a warp snaps, the line could strike a crew member.



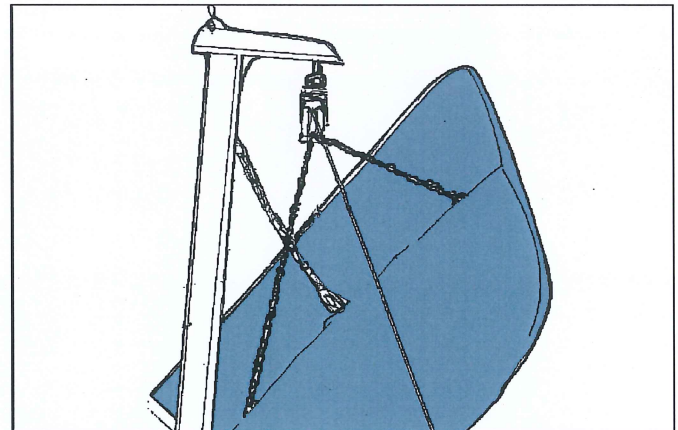
- Stay clear of the splitting strap when heaving the cod end over the stern. This lessens the chance of being pulled overboard by getting caught in the bight of the splitting strap.



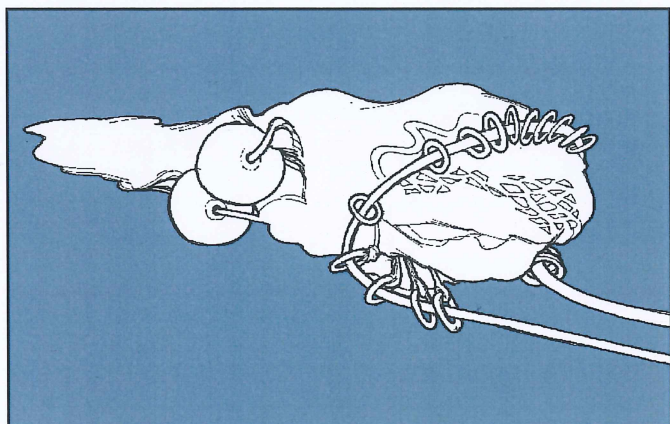
- Never stand in the checker when landing the bag of fish. You could be injured by fish spines or hit by the bag if it shifts.



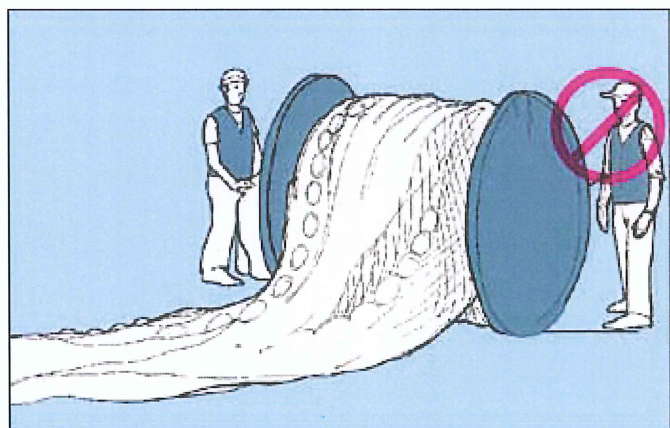
- Never handle a running line. Broken strands of wire rope can enter your hand and/or you may be pulled into a stationary block or other in-running nip point.



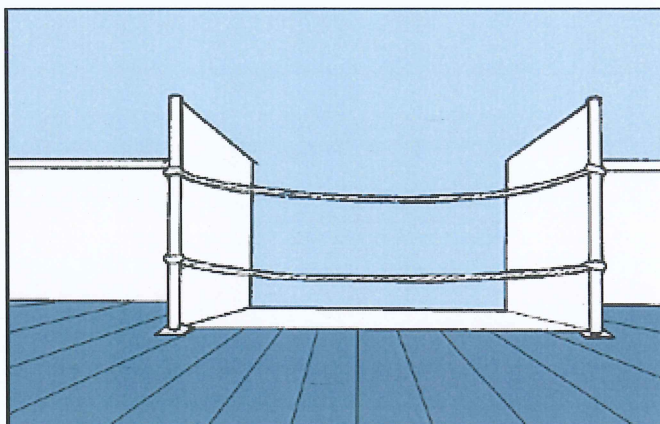
- When not being used, trawl doors and otter boards **must** be secured to davits.



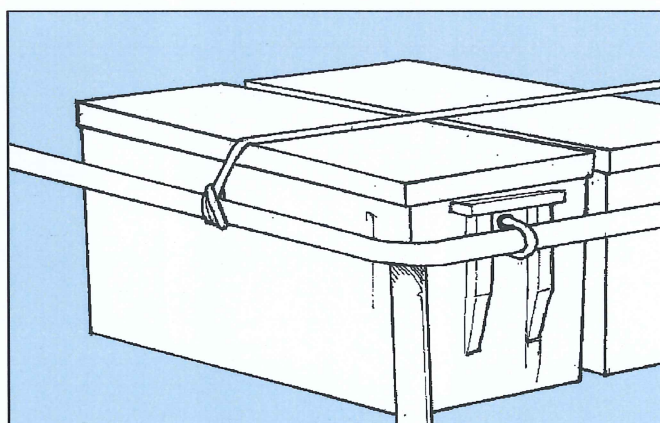
- All cod ends **must** have splitting straps so that fish can be dumped safely.



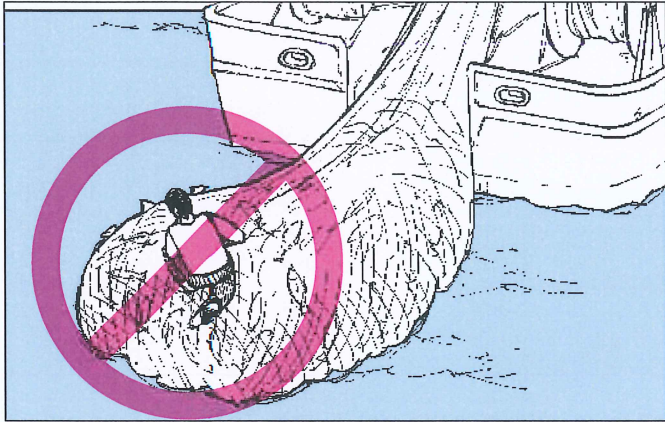
- Never stand forward of the drum when rolling the cod end onto the drum. If the cod end goes over the drum, it can land 2.4 metres (8 feet) or more ahead of the drum.



- Stern ramps **must** be roped off or guarded when not being used for trawling operations. If the ramps aren't guarded, crew members could accidentally fall down them.

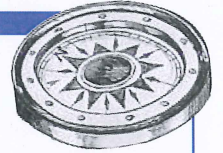


- Boxes for shrimp and fish **must** be secured with bolts, chains, tie-downs, and so on, to prevent them from sliding. If boxes slide, they can hit crew members or make the vessel unstable.



- Don't walk on the cod end while it is in the water.
- Be aware of the danger of getting pulled overboard or suffering a back injury when leaning overboard to split the lift.
- Stay clear of the lift as much as possible.
- Wear boots that will protect against rockfish spines, and don't kick fish on deck.
- Secure beams when trawling for shrimp. Beams **must** be secured when attaching or detaching plumb staffs. Unsecured beams may strike crew.

Tips from fishermen: otter trawl



- Make sure all crew are aware of danger zones when handling gear:
 - davit—door pinch points
 - trawl winch—pinch point in the spooling line
 - warp—high-tension running line
- Watch out for each other on deck, and remind each other to wear personal flotation devices and hard hats at all times.
- Avoid relying on just voice commands. Develop hand signals for the operation of all winches, and communicate to all crew members. Knowing just a stop signal is not good enough.
- Be aware of damaged gear if the net hangs up. Keep the deck area clear at critical points.
- Keep all access doors closed and dogs secure.
- Secure deck scuttles/manhole covers after each time they are opened to put fish down.
- Use extreme caution while trawling in bad weather. The net could get hung up on the bottom.

Tips from fishermen: beam trawl



- Handle the ratchet safely so the tooth that holds the sprocket doesn't come apart. Keep the ratchet well greased or it won't lock in properly.
- Use boom procedures for lifting the cod end so the boom doesn't swing out to the side and cause the vessel to roll over.
- Ensure the deadman pedal is always free and working. Don't use a locking device to keep it functioning—it needs to be able to disengage if there's a problem.
- Use tow line lifting procedures to prevent the transfer of weight to the tip of the boom to prevent rollover.
- Use the brake pedal when shooting the trawl to slow down or stop the drum.
- Use a positive type of drum brake to quickly stop the drum in any of the following situations:
 - A backlash occurs
 - The drum speeds up uncontrollably while setting in a heavy swell
 - The beam trawl tow line runs too fast