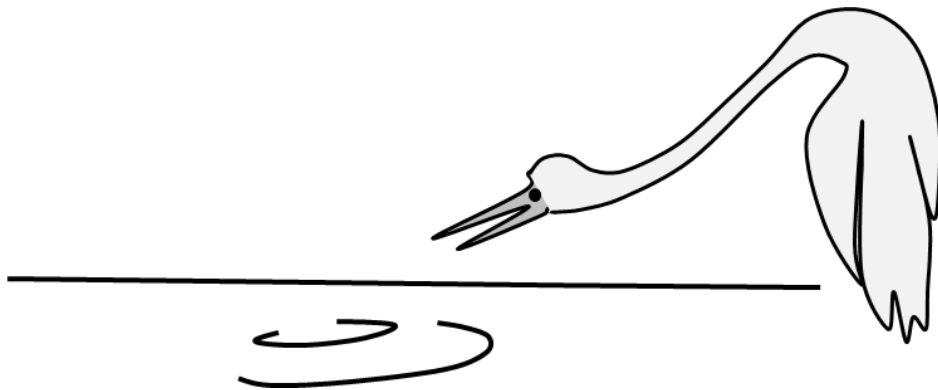


Specified Skills
Educational Textbook for the Fishing Industry Skills Proficiency Test
(Fishing)
(Safety Section)



Japan Fisheries Association
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1. Clothing Safety

(1) Protective safety equipment

Wear protective equipment as a safety measure. Wearing the proper clothing helps maintain safety.

The main protective equipment is as follows.

- Head: Hard hats (helmets)
- Eyes: Glasses or goggles
- Ears: Earplugs or earmuffs
- Face: Face shields
- Hands: Rubber gloves
- Feet: Safety shoes, boots
- Skin: Work clothes (raincoats)
- Body: Safety belts for high places

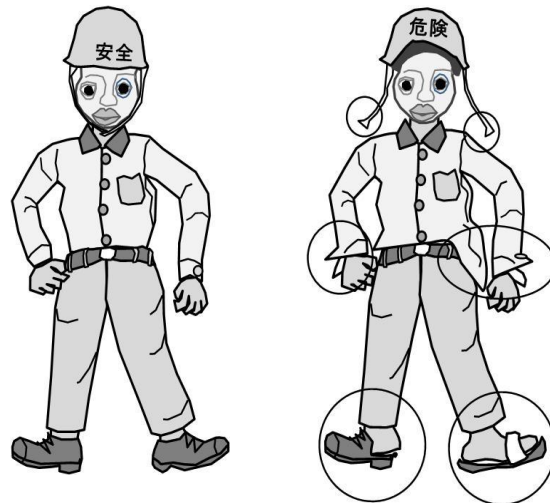


Figure 1: Proper clothing (left)
and improper clothing (right)

(2) Work clothes

Wear work clothes with long sleeves that are an appropriate size for your body. During operations and while on deck, tuck shirttails into pants and securely fasten sleeve buttons to prevent clothing from getting tangled up in or caught on the equipment. In addition, do not wear open-toed footwear such as slippers and sandals as they are prone to slippage and do not protect the feet from falling objects (Figure 1).

(3) Hard hats (helmets) and other protective equipment

During operations and work, wear a hard hat to protect the head from bumping into beams and equipment on the ship, as well as falling objects. Hard hats should be worn on the head straight, and the chinstrap must be securely fastened to ensure safety.

For on-board work, wear gloves, safety shoes, and boots as appropriate. When working on the mast or other high places or conducting operations which involve reaching outside of the ship, a safety belt or lifeline should be used.

(4) Life jackets

[1] Types of life jackets

Solid type: Solid materials such as foamed plastic are used as a buoyancy medium, and a typical type in simple structure is the vest type.

Inflatable type: Since carbon dioxide gas or similar gas is used as a buoyancy medium, this type is usually very thin and compact. The main types are neck-hanging and belt types.

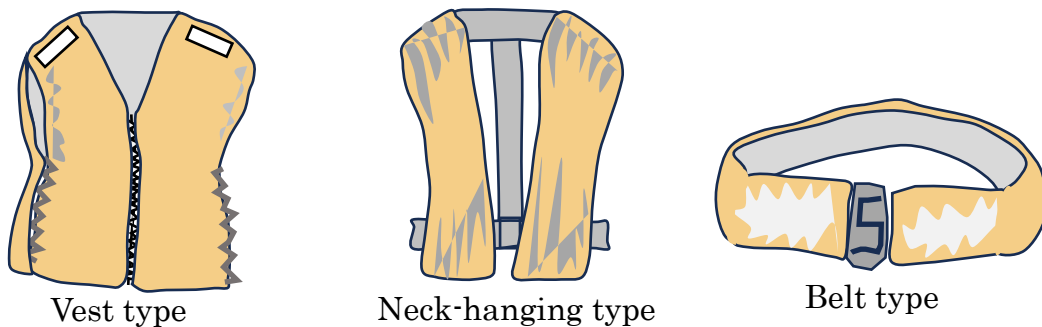


Figure 2: Types of lifejackets

[2] Wearing a lifejacket

- During operations and while on deck, wear lifesaving clothing for work or a life jacket. When wearing these articles, securely fasten the zipper or laces to ensure that they do not come loose.
- When wearing work cloths during working, wear a life jacket over your work cloths. An example of an inflatable life jacket is shown in the figure below.

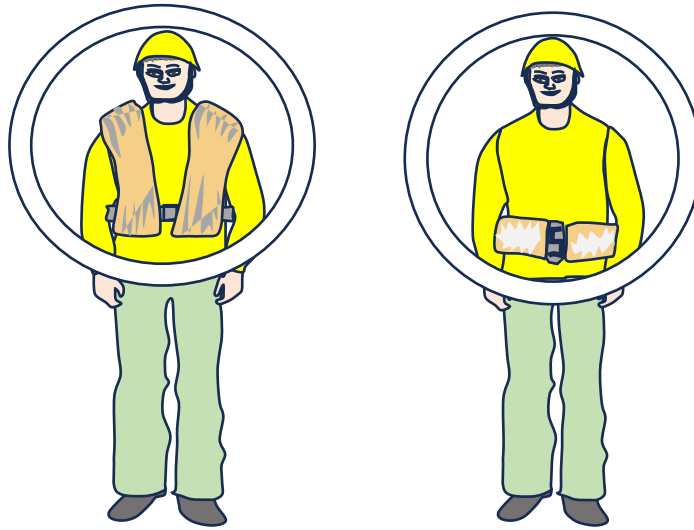


Figure 3: Wearing a life jacket [1]

- If you wear a raincoat, winter clothes, or other over your work clothes, put a life jacket on top. An inflatable life jacket is light and thin, and it can be worn under a raincoat, but this is wrong.

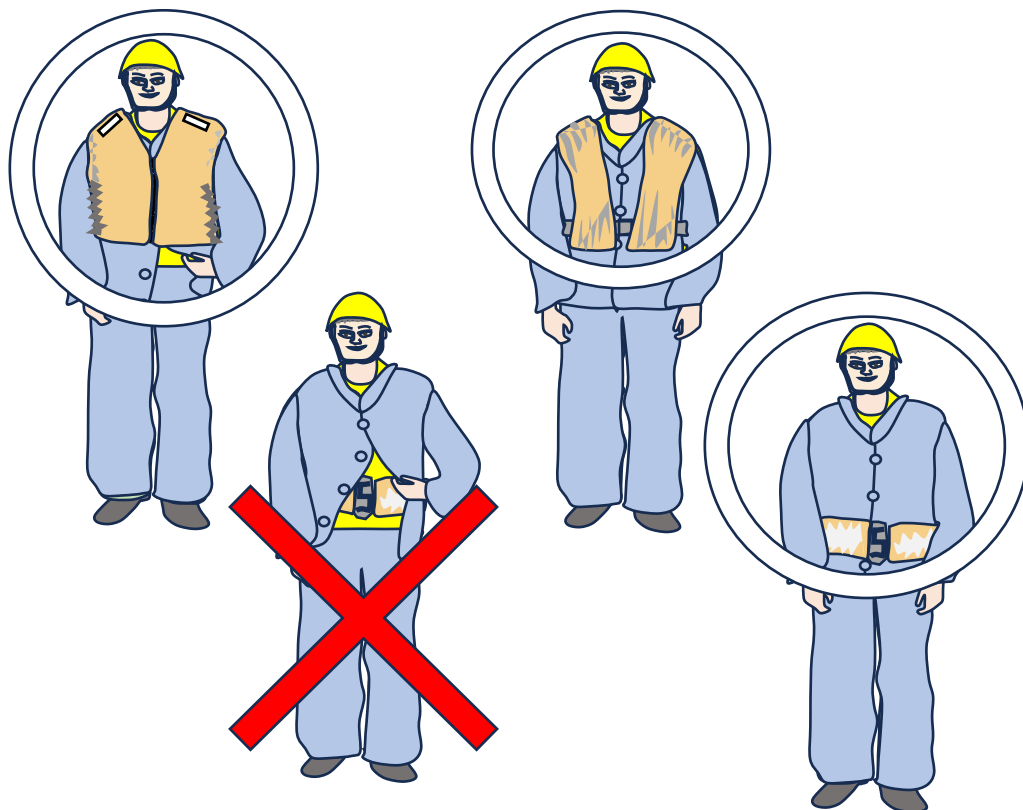


Figure 4: Wearing a life jacket [2]

If you fall overboard, a life jacket worn under your raincoat may form an abnormal buoyancy shape in the sea, which can lead to dangerous situations such as being unable to breathe or having your neck squeezed. To ensure your safety, always wear a life jacket over your raincoat.

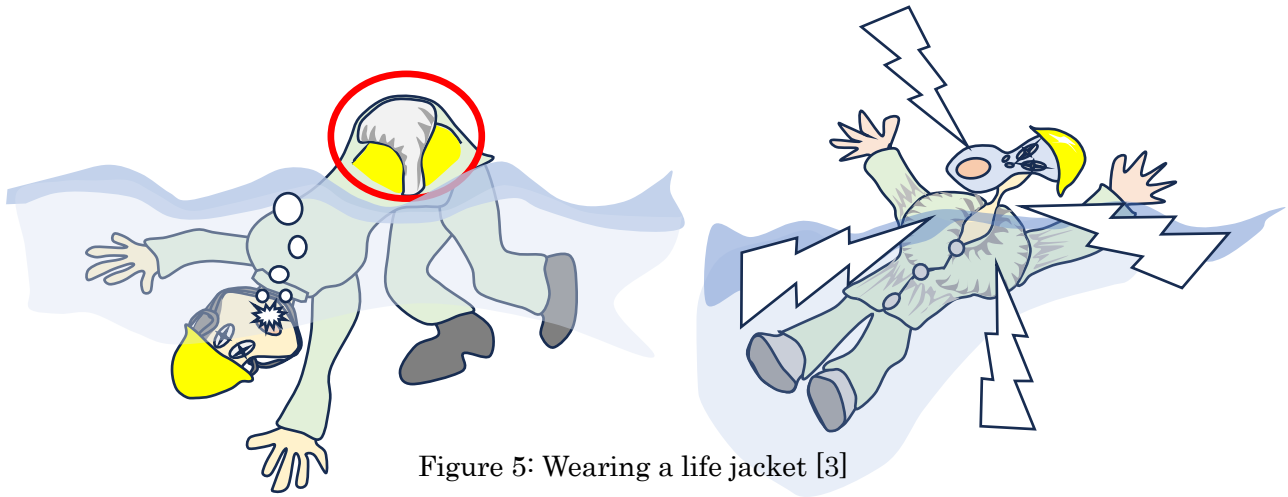


Figure 5: Wearing a life jacket [3]

(5) Raincoats/Boots

When conducting operations or working in inclement weather, wear a raincoat and boots. The boots used should have soles which are made from slip-resistant materials or fitted with slip-resistant structures.

2. Boarding Safety

- Ensure fishing equipment and tools that have been brought on board are stored in their designated locations and secure them in place to prevent breakage or scattering due to the motion of the ship sways. Keep the ropes, netting thread, and netting fabric materials organized.
- Keep hatch covers securely closed, and do not stand on top of partially opened covers.
- Keep boots, raincoats, buckets, and other gear organized so that they can be used when necessary.

- Since people can conduct operations safely when the work areas are kept hygienic, organization contributes to workplace functionality. Accordingly, make an effort to always maintain cleanliness and hygiene both inside the ship and in the work areas on deck.

3. On-Board Behavior

- Confirm the safety signs, displays, and other accident prevention information on board regularly and follow the instructions strictly.
- With the exception of when it is necessary for carrying out work or operations, refrain from recklessly going out onto the deck after sunset by yourself, as there is an increased risk of falling overboard. If you do go out onto the deck at night, always inform another crew member beforehand.
- Refrain from climbing onto or sitting upon the bulwark to prevent falling overboard.

4. Safety Signs

There are a variety of different safety signs used for accident prevention. Common types include prohibition signs, instruction signs, warning signs, general signs, and guidance signs. In addition, there are also signs directly displayed on equipment such as pipes (Figures 6, 7-1, and 7-2)

Prohibition signs: DO NOT ENTER, FLAMMABLE, NO SMOKING, NO TOUCHING, etc.

Instruction signs: WEAR HELMET, WEAR EAR PROTECTION, CHECK SAFETY, etc.

Warning signs: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES, OVERHEAD HAZARD, WATCH YOUR STEP, etc.

Direct displays: The color displayed on piping indicates the substance carried, such as fresh water, oil, or seawater. In addition, there are black and yellow painted ropes called “tiger ropes” which are placed in dangerous locations.



DO NOT ENTER



FLAMMABLE



WEAR HELMET



WEAR EAR PROTECTION



WATCH YOUR STEP



OVERHEAD HAZARD

Figure 6: Examples of prohibition signs, instruction signs, and warning signs

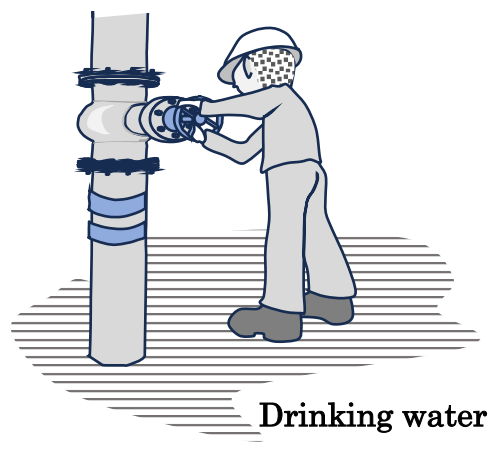
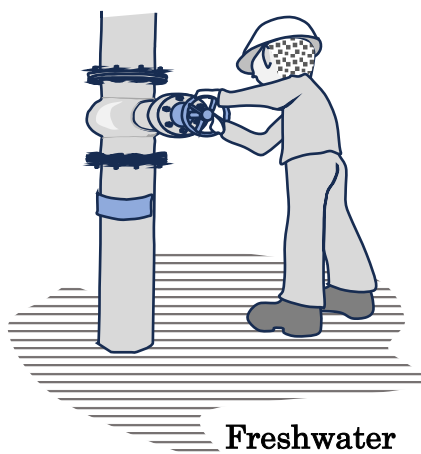


Figure 7-1: Examples of direct displays

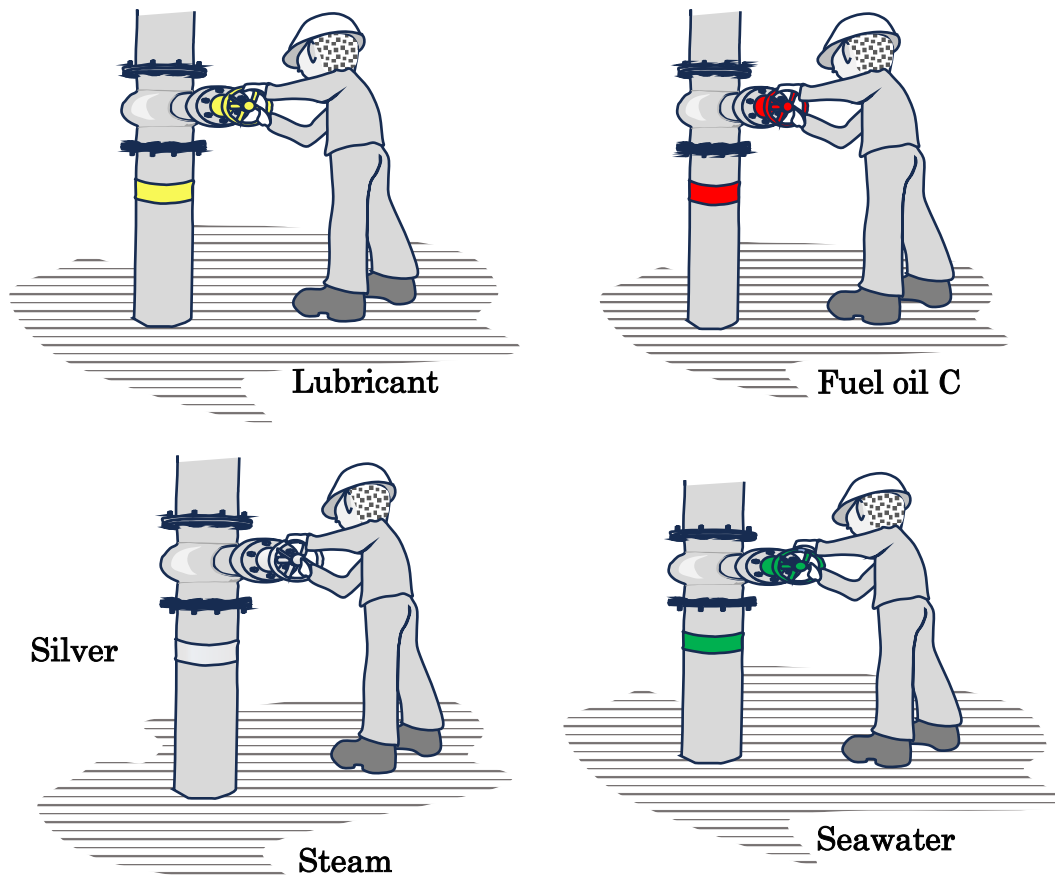


Figure 7-2: Examples of direct displays

(2) Safety Signs for Fishing Vessels

Various safety signs are used in fishing vessels to warn the crew of dangers. The pictograms that supplement signs make it easier to understand the safety information they convey through a combination of color and shape. Some of the pictograms used for signs with a high level of danger are shown below (colors are specified, but here the shape is represented in black).

[1] Symbols

Symbols that indicate prohibitions in combination with various figures



Figure 8: Symbols [1]

[2] Pictograms

- Pictograms that indicate chemical dangers



Indicates toxicity.



Indicates a poisonous gas.

Figure 9: Symbols [2]

- Pictograms that indicate electrical dangers. Both indicate a risk of electric shocks.



Figure 10: Symbols [3]

- Pictograms that indicate falls and slips



Falling from a height



Slipping

Figure 11: Symbols [4]

- Pictograms that indicate mechanical dangers



General rotating objects



Rotating belts

Figure 12: Symbols [5]

- Pictograms that indicate thermal dangers



NOT DRINKING WATER



FLAMMABLE



DO NOT ENTER

Figure 13: Symbols [6]

5. Accident Prevention Measures

To ensure safety and prevent accidents in fishing labor and work operations, crew members must always be vigilant, anticipating accidents and carrying out safety checks for each individual, and even veteran workers must never engage in dangerous work by themselves. Some of the most common accidents include injuries and falling accidents during fishing operations caused by fishing equipment or ship equipment, as well as falling accidents while operating derricks or cranes and entanglement accidents involving fishing equipment, which can easily be very serious, particularly when winches are involved. For this reason, it is crucial to exercise sufficient caution when handling equipment during work operations. In addition, beginners are often injured by caught fish. Make efforts to carry out the following safety confirmation procedures when engaging in work.

- When carrying out operations, pay sufficient attention to the conditions of your surroundings and communicate with other crew members while completing your work.
- Do not put your feet or other parts of your body inside sections of coiled rope.

- Transporting loads too heavy for a single person to hold onto when the ship sways must be handled by multiple crew members.
- When carrying heavy objects, wear slip-resistant shoes such as boots.
- When working near ship apertures for pulling in caught fish and fishing equipment, be aware of the risk of falling overboard. Do not carry out work operations with your back to these apertures.
- Do not carelessly approach ropes or warps (wires) which are in operation. Avoid areas where ropes could reach if broken when carrying out work operations.
- Do not enter spaces directly below fishing nets that have been pulled in or equipment such as derricks or cranes which are in operation.
- Entrust the operation of fishing equipment to veteran crew members. When entrusted with such operations, always maintain a state in which stopping is possible at any time.
- When handling caught fish, exercise sufficient caution in the handling of harmful marine products. Ask a nearby crew member before handling unfamiliar fish.
- When processing caught fish, handle blades carefully to avoid injuring yourself or others.
- The deck will become slippery with fish blood, oil, slime, and other substances after processing caught fish, so it should be cleaned off immediately afterward.
- Be careful to make sure fish that have spilled onto the deck do not get stuck in scuppers.

6. Crisis Response for Falling Overboard

Accidents involving falling overboard can occur at any time, not just when a ship is in operation, and they are the most likely fishing vessel accident to occur, so caution is necessary. The human body generally floats in water, and wearing clothing and raincoats further increases buoyancy. For this reason, your chance of being saved is higher if you keep wearing clothing and maintain an upward facing posture to ensure you can breathe and continue floating and waiting for rescue, rather than attempting to swim and save yourself with your own strength. Moreover, if you witness someone falling overboard, it is vital to immediately notify those around you in a loud voice and cast a nearby life preserver or similar object out into the water.

- If you fall into the water, do not struggle and attempt to save yourself with your own strength. Instead, maintain flotation and wait for help to arrive.
- Calmly move your feet in the water. Do not perform movements such as the flutter kick or the crawl stroke which entail moving your hands and feet in and out of the water, and instead keep your body under the surface.
- Since crew members wear a raincoat and boots during work operations, if you fall into the water, remove your boots, pour out water from inside and let air in the boots, and hold them upside down in the water to act as flotation assistance devices (Figure 14).



Figure 14: Use your boots as flotation assistance and await rescue

- If an object such as a plastic bag or a plastic bottle is nearby, use it as a flotation device (lifesaving equipment). (Seal air inside the plastic bag or bottle, hold it to your chest, and float facing upward.)
- If you are thrown a lifesaving rope, wrap the rope around your body (waist), tie a ring around yourself using a bowline knot so that the ring does not close, and have other crew members pull you up.
- If you are thrown a life preserver, put the life preserver over your head, secure it around your waist, grab the tow rope, and have other crew members pull you up.