

NOTICE TO MARINERS

№8 - 2019

HARBOUR AND PORT OF MANCHESTER

PILOT LADDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mariners' attention is drawn to the requirement to provide safe pilot boarding arrangements in accordance with SOLAS Chapter V Regulation 23.

Concerns have been raised following several defect reports received by MSCC from pilots regarding the maintenance and securing of pilot ladders to vessels.

On several occasions, securing methods have not been carried out in line with the guidelines and there have been some obvious signs of a lack of proper maintenance.

The examples below highlight the defects experienced by pilots when boarding vessels visiting the Port.

Any Manchester or Liverpool pilot who encounters unacceptable boarding arrangements is required, at the earliest opportunity, to notify the Maritime & Coastguard Agency and the Competent Harbour Authority. Delayed pilot boarding operations may result if the reported defects are not evidenced as being rectified. Furthermore, the submission of a defect report may result in the vessel being subject to a Port State Control or Flag State inspection.

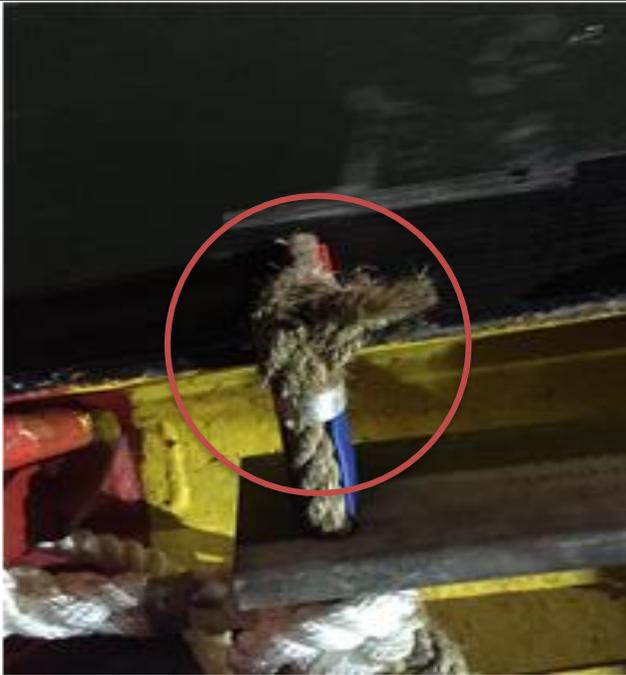
Therefore, masters, owners and operators of all vessels requiring pilotage services are to ensure that their pilot boarding arrangements are fit for purpose.

Guidance on this subject can be found in several publications, including IMPA "The rigging of ladders for pilot transfer" and The Standard Club's "Seaman's guide to pilot ladders".

DEFECT REPORTS

Recent examples of defect reports, hazards associated and recommendations for best practice.

DAMAGED SIDE ROPE

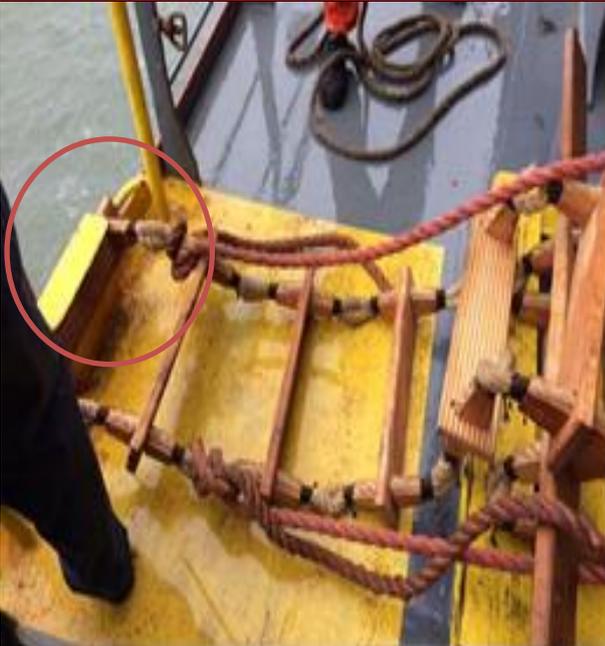


This example shows a poorly maintained pilot ladder.

Should this side rope part, the ladder will undoubtedly fall.

All elements of the pilot ladders must be maintained as per SOLAS V23.

RUNG BRACED AGAINST DECK PLATE/GUARD



This example shows a rung braced against a deck plate/guard. There is evidence of the side ropes being secured by extra lines, but these lines are unbalanced and slack.

The rung is not designed to bear the weight of the pilot ladder, and it is doubtful that the deck guard is either, creating risk of the ladder dropping.

The ladder should be of a sufficient length to be able to secure the side ropes so that the tail ends/hard eye can be made fast.

If this is impracticable, the side ropes on either side of the ladder should be secured to a strong point with separate adequate lines, using a rolling hitch, equally spaced and the weight of the ladder should be on these lines.

The weight of the ladder should not rest on the on a deck guard.

SPREADER BRACED AGAINST STANCHION



This example shows the completely unacceptable practice of bracing a spreader against the stanchion of the handrail.

The spreader is not designed to bear the weight of the pilot ladder and there is no evidence of secondary securing.

The side rope itself must be secured to a deck strong point using the aforementioned methods.

The weight of the ladder should not rest on the spreader.

SHACKLE SECURED TO STRONG POINT BUT BRACED AGAINST RUNG



This example shows shackles braced against one of the rungs.

Ladder rungs are only seized onto the side rope, so should the rung or rung wedges fail, the ladder will drop, at least until the next rung.

The side ropes on either side of the ladder should be secured to a strong point using the aforementioned methods.

The weight of the ladder should not rest on the shackle on the rung.

LADDER UNSECURED AT END



This example was in conjunction with the shackles onto a rung highlighted above.

Should the rung or rung wedges fail, there is nothing to stop the ladder dropping.

The side ropes should themselves be secured to a deck strong point.