IAATO Advice on Shore Stranding Equipment for Vessel Operations

(revised May 2016)

The following is intended to provide a suggested guide for stranding equipment. Operators will need to tailor the actual equipment carried, taking into consider the operational and environmental conditions expected.

While minimal shelter and emergency food supply should be available for all, additional equipment should also be considered for a percentage of hypothermic patients (e.g. should a small boat load of passengers get wet). Consideration should be given to carrying stranding equipment during small boat cruises.

This list does not take into account medical equipment, which should be the responsibility of the onshore medic, or standard emergency equipment usually carried onboard small boats (e.g. flares, throw lines, radio's etc.)

Equipment	Quantity
Storm/ Emergency shelter (Vango or similar) – or tents.	Sufficient for maximum number ashore
Thermal protective aids / space blankets or similar	Sufficient for maximum number ashore
Sleeping bags	Sufficient for at least a few hypothermic patients
Foam sleeping mats (or similar insulating ground cover).	Sufficient for one between two.
Shovels	Two
Toilet paper (sealed in zip lock bags)	Sufficient for maximum number ashore for at least 24 hours.
Emergency food[1]	Sufficient for maximum number ashore for at least 24 hours.
Water or water purification tablets	Sufficient for maximum number ashore for at least 24 hours.
1 litre water containers (if using water purification tablets)	Sufficient for maximum number ashore for at least 24 hours.
Strong plastic sacks for waste.	Sufficient for maximum number ashore for at least 24 hours.
Whistle	Two
Signal Mirror	One

1 Depending on expected operation, energy bars may be sufficient. Alternatively hot meal kits are available. The best are those where you add a small amount of water for a chemical reaction, which warms the meals up – the remaining heat pockets can double as hot water bottles to help warm hypothermic patients.