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The Importance of Strong Crew Relations on Board

A ship is more than just a vessel navigating the seas—it is a workplace, a home, and a community for its crew. The success of any voyage depends not only on skill and efficiency but also on the relationships between crew members. A positive and cooperative atmosphere on board enhances communication, improves teamwork, and increases overall morale, leading to a safer and more productive environment. When crew members trust and respect one another, decision-making becomes more effective, and challenges—whether operational or personal—are handled with greater resilience. In contrast, poor relationships can lead to miscommunication, stress, and even safety risks. By fostering a culture of mutual support, open dialogue, and professional camaraderie, we create a workplace where everyone feels valued and motivated. Investing in strong interpersonal relations is not just about comfort—it's about ensuring smooth operations, safety, and the well-being of all on board. After all, a happy crew makes for a successful voyage.





The Harmful Effects of Smoking:

Protecting Both Smokers and Non-Smokers

Smoking is a well-known health hazard, not only for those who smoke but also for those who are exposed to secondhand smoke. The dangers of smoking extend beyond personal choice—when tobacco is burned, it releases over 7,000 chemicals, many of which are toxic and cancer-causing. For smokers, the risks include lung disease, heart disease, stroke, and a significantly reduced lifespan. However, it is not just smokers who are at risk. Those who inhale secondhand smoke—whether in enclosed spaces or shared environments—are also exposed to these harmful chemicals, leading to respiratory issues, heart complications, and an increased risk of cancer.

Aboard a ship, where shared spaces are common and ventilation is limited, it is crucial to be mindful of our health and the well-being of our colleagues. We strongly encourage all crew members to consider the impact of smoking on their health and on others. For those who wish to quit, support and resources are available to help make the transition easier. Together, by fostering a healthier environment, we can ensure safer and more comfortable workplace for everyone on board.

Let's take care of ourselves and each other.





The Value of Face-to-Face Interaction: Building Stronger Bonds On Board

In today's digital world, it's easy to stay connected with people far away through social media, but in doing so, we often miss the opportunity to connect with those right beside us. While social platforms have their benefits, nothing can replace real human interaction—especially in an environment like ours, where teamwork and camaraderie are essential.

Spending time in common spaces with colleagues is more than just a break from screens; it helps build trust, improve communication, and create a positive atmosphere on board. A friendly conversation over coffee, a shared meal, or even a simple game can strengthen relationships, making work more enjoyable and reducing stress. When we engage with one another in person, we foster a sense of unity that enhances teamwork and overall morale.

We encourage everyone to take time to step away from their devices, share a laugh, exchange stories, and enjoy the company of those around them. After all, the best connections are not always online but in the shared moments we create together.

Let's make our time on board more meaningful—one conversation at a time.





LEARNING FROM A NEAR MISS



February: a vessel crew reported that a crewmember received a pair of safety shoes with a deteriorated sole, despite them being new.

Lesson Learned:

Quality Control Check – Ensure that all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including safety shoes, undergoes thorough inspection before distribution to crew members.

Crew Awareness – Encourage crew members to inspect new safety gear upon receipt and report any defects im-

mediately.

Stock Rotation & Storage – Properly store PPE in suitable conditions to prevent premature deterioration and check for potential aging issues in stored stock.

Reporting & Follow-up – Establish a clear process for reporting defective safety gear and ensuring timely replacement to maintain safety standards onboard.

LEARNING FROM A NEAR MISS

February: During a deck round, the Chief Officer found a chipping hammer hanging by its air hose near the catwalk edge, posing a fall hazard to the crew working below.

Lesson Learned:

Proper Tool Securing – Always secure tools properly when not in use to prevent accidental falls.

Worksite Awareness – Crew members must be mindful of tool placement, especially when working at heights.

Pre-Work Checks – Conduct routine checks to ensure tools and equipment are safely positioned before and after

tasks.

Housekeeping Discipline – Maintain a clean and organized workspace to minimize potential hazards.

Risk Awareness – Reinforce the importance of identifying and mitigating falling object risks to protect personnel working below.





LEARNING FROM A NEAR MISS



February: during the last provision delivery, two crewmembers attempted to lift a heavy wooden box manually. The Safety Officer immediately intervened and assessed alternative lifting methods.

Lesson Learned:

Proper Lifting Techniques – Avoid manual handling of heavy loads to prevent injuries. Use appropriate lifting equipment whenever possible.

Situational Awareness – Crew must assess the weight and risk before attempting to lift heavy objects.

Safety Supervision – The presence of a Safety Officer is crucial in identifying and preventing unsafe practices.

Use of Proper Equipment – Mechanical lifting aids, such as hoists or pallet jacks, should be used to handle heavy loads safely.

Training & Awareness – Regular training should reinforce safe lifting practices and the importance of seeking assistance for heavy loads.

LEARNING FROM A NEAR MISS

February: after lunch, the chief engineer noticed that someone had forgotten to turn off the kitchen hotplate.

Lesson Learned:

Fire Hazard Awareness – Unattended cooking appliances pose a serious fire risk. Always ensure they are turned off after use.

Routine Checks – Implement a habit of double-checking kitchen equipment before leaving the area.

Crew Responsibility – All crew members using the kitchen must be aware of safety protocols and ensure appliances are properly switched off.

Clear Procedures – Establish and enforce a checklist or duty rotation for verifying that all galley equipment is turned off when not in use.

Emergency Preparedness – Regular fire drills and safety reminders should reinforce the importance of galley safety to prevent potential incidents.





LEARNING FROM A NEAR MISS



February: during maneuvering, a vessel experienced a near miss when a mooring rope became stuck in the forward bow thruster.

Lesson Learned:

Proper Mooring Line Management – Ensure all mooring lines are properly secured and clear of propulsion systems before maneuvering.

Pre-Maneuver Checks – Conduct thorough visual inspections to confirm that no ropes or loose objects are near the bow thruster or other moving parts.

Crew Awareness & Communication –

Bridge and deck teams must maintain clear communication during mooring and unmooring operations to prevent such incidents.

Thruster Area Clearance – Establish a standard procedure to verify the bow thruster area is free from obstructions before activation.

Incident Preparedness – Train crew on emergency response actions in case of entanglements to minimize potential damage or operational delays.

LEARNING FROM A NEAR MISS

February: an engine department crew-member was using an air hose gun in the workshop to clean a filter. Upon opening the air valve, the hose suddenly flew near his head, almost striking him. Fortunately, no injuries occurred.

Lesson Learned:

Secure Equipment Before Use – Always ensure air hoses are properly secured and inspected before opening the air valve.

Controlled Air Release – Open air valves gradually to prevent sudden hose movement and potential injury.

Proper Hose Handling – Maintain a firm grip on the hose and ensure the gun

nozzle is pointed away from the body before activation.

Use of PPE – Safety goggles and other appropriate PPE should be worn when handling high-pressure air equipment.

Training & Awareness – Crew members should receive regular training on the safe use of air tools and potential hazards to prevent similar incidents.





LEARNING FROM A NEAR MISS

February: during the voyage, it was observed that the motors of the MARFLEX pumps were not covered with their designated canvas covers, as required by the manufacturer’s instructions.

Lesson Learned:

Compliance with Manufacturer Guidelines – Always follow manufacturer recommendations for equipment protection to ensure optimal performance and longevity.

Preventive Maintenance – Regular checks should be conducted to confirm that all protective covers are in place,

especially for critical machinery.

Crew Responsibility – Crew members should be reminded of the importance of maintaining equipment as per instructions and reporting any missing or misplaced protective covers.

Operational Readiness – Ensuring proper covering of machinery helps prevent unexpected failures and maintains the efficiency of onboard systems.



LEARNING FROM A NEAR MISS

February: during heavy weather and vessel rolling, a drawer in the engine consumable storeroom was not properly secured, causing some consumable parts to fall onto the floor.

Lesson Learned:

Proper Securing of Equipment – All drawers, cabinets, and storage areas must be properly secured, especially in preparation for heavy weather.

Pre-Voyage Safety Checks – Conduct routine inspections to ensure that all loose items are stowed and secured before encountering rough sea conditions.

Heavy Weather Precautions – Crew

should follow established procedures for securing stores, tools, and equipment to prevent damage or injury.

Risk Awareness – Items falling due to vessel movement can cause trip hazards, damage essential parts, or even lead to injuries.

Crew Training & Awareness – Regular reminders and drills should reinforce the importance of securing all storage areas to maintain a safe working environment.





LEARNING FROM A NEAR MISS



February: It was observed that the emergency port contacts list was missing on the bridge, potentially delaying critical communication in case of an emergency.

Lesson Learned:

Importance of Readily Available Emergency Contacts – The emergency port contact list must always be accessible to ensure swift communication during emergencies.

Regular Documentation Checks – Routine inspections should verify that all required emergency documents are

present and up to date.

Backup Copies – Maintain duplicate copies of essential emergency contacts in multiple locations, such as the bridge, engine room, and ship’s office.

Crew Awareness – Officers and crew should be reminded of the importance of emergency preparedness and reporting any missing documentation.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) Compliance – Ensure adherence to company policies regarding the availability and accessibility of critical emergency information.

LEARNING FROM A NEAR MISS

February: During daily maintenance, two crew members removed the gratings on the catwalk in the manifold area for steel bracket maintenance. However, the work area was not secured with "DO NOT CROSS" tape or warning signs, creating a fall hazard. The Chief Officer (C/O) identified the unsafe condition during morning rounds and immediately stopped the job. The work area was then properly marked and secured.

Lesson Learned:

Work Area Safety Measures – Open or hazardous work areas must always be properly secured with barriers, warning signs, and "DO NOT CROSS" tape to

prevent accidents.

Permit-to-Work Compliance – Ensure adherence to permit-to-work procedures, including proper safety markings and area isolation when required.

Crew Awareness & Responsibility – Crew members must be trained to recognize hazards and take proactive measures to secure work areas.

Supervisory Oversight – Regular monitoring by officers is essential to ensure safe working practices and compliance with safety procedures.





MARCH

CARAMASCHI	Matteo	20/03/2001
LONGO	Giovanni	17/03/2001
MACIUCA	Alin Vasile	11/03/1977
LATORRE	Edwin	22/03/1980
LEUCA	Catalin-Constantin	11/03/1990
DAMIAN	George-Adrian	21/03/1978
RIO	Rean Rey	12/03/1986
GALLAZA	Warren	27/03/1969
TRIONFO	Riccardo	01/03/2000
UNDALOK	Teofilo	07/03/1976
SCAVO	Giuseppe	14/03/1965
COSTA	Cristiano	27/03/2000
LOYOLA	Glenn	13/03/1995
PANIERGO	Andres	10/03/1975
BRENDIA	Patrick Lorenzo	29/03/1993
CANALE	Emilio	20/03/1963
SCOGNAMILLO	Aniello	09/03/1967
COLUCCIA	Andrea	07/03/1992
DELLACHA'	Francesco	06/03/1992
MARELLA	Alessio	02/03/1967
FASSONE	Davide	29/03/1994



New entries

Master GLODEANU Ionut
Master VALASTRO Giovanni
2° Officer BATION Jackson
D/C TRIONFO Riccardo
3E JAVIER Josè III
4E BALDIA Antonio
Cook SEDANTO Edniel

