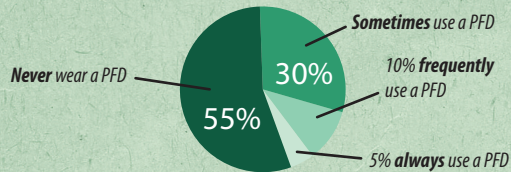


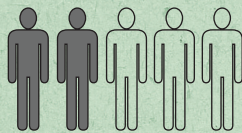
PFDs That Work

Researchers from the NIOSH Alaska Pacific Office conducted an evaluation with commercial fishermen from 4 gear groups to rate the comfort and acceptability of six modern personal flotation devices (PFDs).¹ About 200 fishermen were asked to evaluate a PFD for one month while working on deck so that wearable PFDs could be identified. This document shows which PFDs were preferred by drift gillnetters.

PFD Use Among Gillnetters:



More than two out of five gillnetters believe they will fall overboard during their career



Reasons Given for Not Wearing a PFD:

- Almost 75% of gillnetters were concerned about PFDs snagging on gear
- Concern about interfering with work and creating an entanglement hazard

PFD Evaluation:

After the 30 day on deck evaluation of PFDs, gillnetters said that the Regatta raingear with built-in foam flotation would work on their vessels. Comments on the device include:

- Lightweight, did not interfere with their work
- Did not snag on fishing gear
- Easy to keep clean and easy to put on
- The Stearns Inflatable Suspending were also acceptable for work on drift gillnet vessels; they too did not snag the gear and were easy to clean

Doesn't snag on gear

Lightweight

Does not limit motion

Does not interfere with work

Easy to keep clean



Regatta Fishermen's Oilskins with Flotation

Doesn't snag on gear

Easy to keep clean



Stearns Inflatable Suspending (1339)



Background on PFD Study in Alaska Fisheries

Every year fishermen die from falling overboard; it is the second leading cause of death for fishermen nationwide. From 2000 to 2011, 182 U.S. commercial fishermen drowned after falling overboard. None of the workers were wearing a Personal Flotation Device (PFD), and many were within minutes of being rescued when they lost their strength, sank, and drowned. Those deaths could have been prevented if the fishermen had been wearing a PFD.

Marine safety experts have learned that some of the most common objections to wearing a PFD are that they are bulky, heavy, hot, and generally uncomfortable. Fishermen have also expressed concerns that PFDs could snag on fishing gear. After a 30-day evaluation of PFDs among 4 gear types (crabbers, trawlers, longliners, and gillnetters) these objections were addressed through selecting the proper PFDs.

Personal Flotation Devices Prevent Fishermen Deaths

Recommendations for all Fishermen

There are many models and styles of PFDs available today that are designed for commercial fishing. When choosing a PFD try on a variety of styles and models to find the one that works best for the type of work to be done.

The **best** PFD is the one that is worn on deck!

All vessel operators should have a PFD policy for their crew.

Examples of PFD policies include:

- PFDs must be worn 100% of the time on deck
- PFDs must be worn when climbing the stack
- PFDs must be worn when crossing a river bar
- PFDs must be worn when the weather turns bad

Whatever your policy is, write it down, post it, and make the crew aware of it.



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¹ Lucas, D., Lincoln, J., Somervell, P., & Teske, T. (2012). Worker satisfaction with personal flotation devices (PFDs) in the fishing industry: Evaluations in actual use. *Appl Ergon*, 43, 747-752.

The use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) or imply that one product is preferred by NIOSH, CDC, or HHS over other products manufactured by other companies. The products identified in this brochure are based on the results of the study referenced below which was designed to identify barriers and objections to PFD use and highlight the PFD features preferred by study participants. Six PFD products of varying styles and features were evaluated by commercial fishermen from different vessel types.



For more information on commercial fishing safety research at NIOSH visit:
www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/fishing