## 3.2. Course description

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| Generic information |
| Head of Course | Damir Zec, Ph.D. |
| Course | Safety at Sea |
| Study Programme  | Nautical Studies and Maritime Transport Technology |
| Type of Course | Mandatory |
| Year of Study | 2 |  |
| Estimated Student Workload and Methods of Instruction | ECTS coefficient of Student Workload | 5 |
| Number of Hours (L+E+S) | 45 + 15 + 0 (3 + 1 + 0) |

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| 1. **GENERAL COURSE DESCRIPTION**
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| * 1. *Course Objectives*
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| The objective of the course is to familiarize students with the international navigation safety system, including the most important maritime conventions and to enable them to perform basic maritime safety tasks independently, including search and rescue at sea, emergency communications, survival at sea and firefighting, in accordance with the provisions of the STCW Convention. Through practical work and exercises, students need to acquire skills required in case of different emergencies, especially in case of on-board fire, vessel abandon, survival at sea and communication using the GMDSS equipment. |
| * 1. *Prerequisites for Course Registration*
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| Students who have not completed maritime nautical schools are required to attend and successfully complete the Introductory program (D2 - Special onboard basic safety program). |
| * 1. *Expected Learning Outcomes*
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| Students are expected to be able to:1. enumerate and interpret the legal sources of the international and national safety system,
2. control the ship safely,
3. perform basic search and rescue operations at sea,
4. use means of communication in case of emergency,
5. prepare to abandon the ship and use safety crafts and means available on board the ships,
6. recommend survival methods after the ship’s abandon,
7. explain the functional characteristics, technological conditions and the way of maintaining fire-fighting devices on ships,
8. use fire-fighting means available on merchant ships.
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| * 1. *Course Outline*
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| International and national maritime safety system, search and rescue at sea, maritime accidents, life-saving means, communications while assisting in danger, leaving the ship and surviving at sea, people at sea, fire protection, maintenance and surveillance of all safety systems on board, development and preparing an emergency plan and organizing and conducting exercises on board. |
| * 1. *Modes of Instruction*
 | [x] Lectures[ ]  Seminars and workshops [x]  Exercises [ ]  E-learning[ ]  Field work | [ ]  Practical work [ ]  Multimedia and Network [ ]  Laboratory[ ]  Mentorship[ ]  Other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| * 1. *Comments*
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| * 1. *Student Obligations*
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| Active participation and at least 70% of class attendance. |
| * 1. *Assessment[[1]](#footnote-1) of Learning Outcomes*
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| Course attendance | 2.0 | Class participation |     | Seminar paper |     | Experiment |     |
| Written exam | 1.0 | Oral exam | 1.0 | Essay |     | Research |     |
| Project |     | Continuous Assessment |     | Presentation |     | Practical work | 1.0 |
| Portfolio |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |
| * 1. *Assessment of Learning Outcomes and Examples of Evaluation during Classes and on the Final Exam*
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| 1. 70% in class and 30% in final exam (according to the Regulations on studies of the University of Rijeka and the Regulations on study at the Faculty of Maritime Studies in Rijeka)
2. Practical work - on a training ground (practicum, firefighting field) (outcomes 2,3,4,5,8)
3. Written exam in the field of International Maritime Safety, Search and Rescue at Sea, Maritime Accidents, Life-Saving, Communication during Assistance, Ship’s abandon, Survival and Fire Protection (minimum 75% correct answers required, all learning outcomes)
4. Oral exam - the completeness of theoretical knowledge in the field of safety at sea is checked (minimum 50% of the required theoretical knowledge is required)

Examples of evaluating learning outcomes in relation to set learning outcomes are:1. Sort out ways to help people at sea by type of threat.
2. List the maritime communication channels and explain the advantages and disadvantages of each frequency band.
3. Explain the ship’s abandon procedure.
4. List and explain how the ship's firefighting systems work.
5. Explain and prepare a muster list.
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| * 1. *Main Reading*
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| 1. Zec, D., "Sigurnost na moru", izdanje 2001. |
| * 1. *Recommended Reading*
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| 1. International Maritime Organization, SOLAS, London, 2009.2. International Maritime Organization, SAR, London, 2003.3. International Maritime Organization, IAMSAR, Vol. 1, Vol. 2, Vol. 3, 2006. |
| * 1. *Number of Main Reading Examples*
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| *Title*  | *Number of examples* | *Number of students* |
| Zec, D. Safety at sea | 11) | 60 |
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| * 1. *Quality Assurance*
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| The quality of study is monitored in accordance with the ISO 9001 system and in accordance with European standards and guidelines for quality assurance carried out at the Faculty of Maritime Studies in Rijeka. Once a year, the results of the failure to pass are analysed and appropriate measures are adopted. |

1. **NOTE**: Name the proportion of ECTS credits for each activity so that the total number of ECTS credits is equal to the ECTS value of the course. Use empty fields for additional activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)