



# Boats Afire - Now What?

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It would seem to me that one of the most frightening circumstances to be caught in is a boat afire. It is loaded with high-octane fuel creating toxic smoke; using water to fight the fire can sink the boat; leaving the boat may entail going into another hostile environment - cold and unforgiving water. It doesn't sound like there are many, if any, good alternatives. Also, fire prevention professionals quote that on average a fire will double in area every 5 minutes. At that rate, it wouldn't take long to engulf an entire boat. So, time is of the essence and it is highly unlikely that anyone can get to you in time to assist in the fire suppression. You and your crew, most likely, are it.

## Causes of Fires

Surprisingly, according to many studies, the engine is not the most likely source of fires on boats - electricity is. More than half of boat fires start with wiring or appliance failures. Next, come fires started by an overheated engine - in 24% of cases. Less than 10% of boat fires start with a fuel leak. Of course, those can reach catastrophic proportions if the fire backs up into the tank itself. The rest is a mixed bag of "miscellaneous" - dropped match, stove spills, flare "slag" landing on the boat, etc.

An electrical fire such as the one that starts from a frayed wire is very different than one which is fed by a malfunctioning inverter or generator. The first is going to act like someone smoking in bed - material is aflame but not being fed by the electricity itself. But it counts as the cause of the fire.

## Types of Fire Extinguishers and Who Needs What

The most common fire extinguishers are classified as "A," "B" and "C" types. An easy way to remember their uses:

- "A" - the fire creates ash - paper, bedding, clothes, wood, etc...
- "B" - the subject afire can boil - "POLs" or petroleum, oils and lubricants...
- "C" - a charge runs through it - electronic equipment...

They also come in sizes (pounds of suppressant). For the private boater, size 1 (I) or 2 (II) are the most common and manageable. The question is really, "How many do I need for my size boat?" And the answers are:

- All power boats, except outboards, less than 26 feet and of open construction must carry one B-I, U. S. Coast Guard approved fire extinguisher.
- All power boats 26 feet to less than 40 feet must carry two B-I or one B-II U. S. Coast Guard approved fire extinguishers.
- 40 feet to less than 65 feet must carry three B-I or one B-II and 1 B-I U. S. Coast Guard approved fire extinguishers.
- Larger vessels must adhere to Federal regulations about automatic fire-suppression systems in enclosed spaces.

Carbon dioxide (CO2) is one suppressant. It smothers the fire by withholding oxygen from the "fuel-oxygen-heat" equation. CO2 has one not-so-obvious drawback. If you use it on a type-A fire, the high pressure of the CO2 coming out of the canister may very well spread the fire. So, hold CO2 aside. Another suppressant type is "dry chemical." It can handle "A," "B" and type-"C" fires but it also has a problem. The chemical suppressant tends to be corrosive in a marine environment. So hold that dry chemical aside too. What tends to be best, at least for "A" and "B" fires, is foam. It smothers the fire like a blanket. The foam is water-based so the use of it on an electrical

fire ("C") can be problematic as it may give a medium for the electricity to reach the salver - you! Of course, in a private boat such as found in our area, a foam extinguisher will work just fine for your chart plotter that shorted out. I just wouldn't use it in an environment where a generator is putting out high voltage power to a large vessel with a myriad of electronic needs such as A/C, TV, radar, microwave oven, refrigerator, etc. That much juice is clearly something you don't want to be in the middle of!

## Where Do I Keep The Extinguishers?

Where I can get to them - plus the sleeping berths. If you awake to a fire, you may have to fight your way out of it. Every other extinguisher should be kept in a convenient place - near the galley but not in it, near the engine but not within the engine space, etc. Use common sense.

## Boats Afire - Now What!!

Act quickly. If you have help aboard, use it. Have someone turn the boat so the fire is down wind and proceed ahead as slowly as possible to maintain steerage. This will buy you time as the fire can't fight its way

upwind easily. And have the helmsman call the USCG on VHF-16. Get the "rescue clock" started. While reaching for the fire extinguishers, yell - "everybody into life-jackets!" If you do have to abandon ship, you are prepared. Aim the fire extinguisher at the base of the flame, not the flames themselves. You are seeking to smother the source of the fire, not the flames per se. Move the fire extinguisher back and forth across the source of the flame to spread the coverage. If the fire has a source such as a flowing charge or liquid, and you can get to a shut-off valve, shut it off and starve the fire.

Be sure to call the US Coast Guard. They won't get there in time to stop the fire - but they will task someone or something to get there in time to fish you out of the water if you have to abandon ship.

If you are interested in being part of USCG Forces, email me at USCGAUX2006@aol.com or go direct to MaryJo Cruickshank, who is in charge of new members matters, at FSO-PS@emcg.us and we will help you "get in this thing..."



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March 2007 - Moriches Inlet					
The Time Offsets mentioned in the column are as follows:					
Tidal Time Offsets from Moriches Inlet:	USCG Station	Potunk Point	Mastic Beach	Smith Pt Bridge	
High Tide	+45 min	+4.5 hrs	+4.5 hrs	+3 hrs	
Low Tide	+2 hrs	+5 hrs	+5 hrs	+4 hrs	
Day	High	Low	High	Low	High
Wed 07		02:35 AM / 0.07	08:44 AM / 2.70	02:41 PM / 0.13	09:08 PM / 2.91
Thu 08		03:10 AM / 0.19	09:20 AM / 2.53	03:07 PM / 0.26	09:42 PM / 2.83
Fri 09		03:46 AM / 0.32	09:59 AM / 2.38	03:34 PM / 0.40	10:20 PM / 2.76
Sat 10		04:27 AM / 0.47	10:43 AM / 2.26	04:07 PM / 0.52	11:04 PM / 2.70
Sun 11		06:22 AM / 0.59	12:33 PM / 2.18	05:56 PM / 0.64	
Mon 12	12:57 AM / 2.68	07:39 AM / 0.63	01:31 PM / 2.16	07:25 PM / 0.69	
Tue 13	01:58 AM / 2.70	08:52 AM / 0.55	02:37 PM / 2.21	08:52 PM / 0.58	
Wed 14	03:06 AM / 2.80	09:52 AM / 0.36	03:45 PM / 2.37	09:57 PM / 0.37	
Thu 15	04:13 AM / 2.98	10:44 AM / 0.13	04:48 PM / 2.63	10:54 PM / 0.12	
Fri 16	05:13 AM / 3.21	11:33 AM / -0.11	05:43 PM / 2.95	11:48 PM / -0.13	
Sat 17	06:06 AM / 3.42	12:20 PM / -0.33	06:32 PM / 3.26		
Sun 18		12:41 PM / -0.34	06:54 AM / 3.56	01:06 PM / -0.50	07:19 PM / 3.53
Mon 19		01:33 AM / -0.48	07:41 AM / 3.59	01:52 PM / -0.59	08:05 PM / 3.69
Tue 20		02:23 AM / -0.55	08:29 AM / 3.51	02:36 PM / -0.58	08:52 PM / 3.75