

Captain's Decision-making and Actions

Michael J. Kucharski Nautical Group Chairman



Overview

- Decisions and actions
 - Leaving port
 - Original route
 - Sufficiency of weather information
 - Reliance on outdated information
 - Storm avoidance
 - Late mustering and abandoning ship

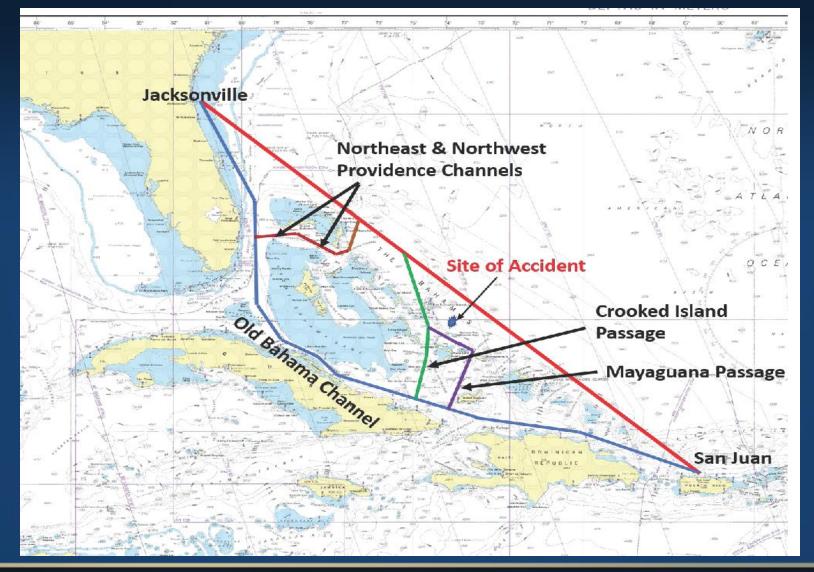
Overview

- Tools to assist in decision-making
 - Stability instrument training
 - Rapid Response Damage Assessment training
 - Anemometer
 - Company support for storm avoidance and preparation

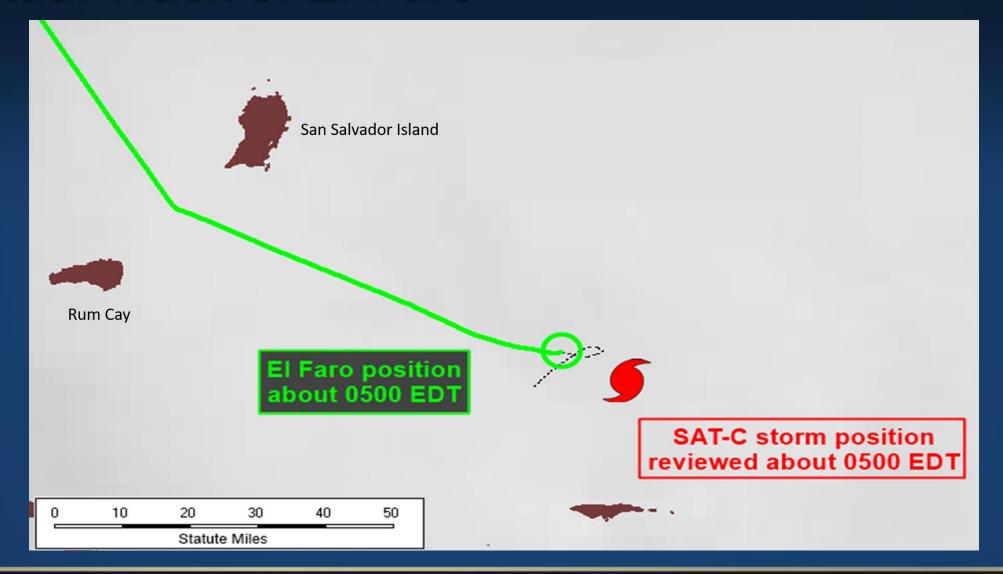
Captain's Decisions and Actions

- Leaving port was reasonable
 - Low risk
 - Options available
- Original passage plan brought vessel into storm's path
- Vessel received sufficient weather information
- The captain did not use up-to-date weather information

Routes from Jacksonville to San Juan



Actual Track of El Faro



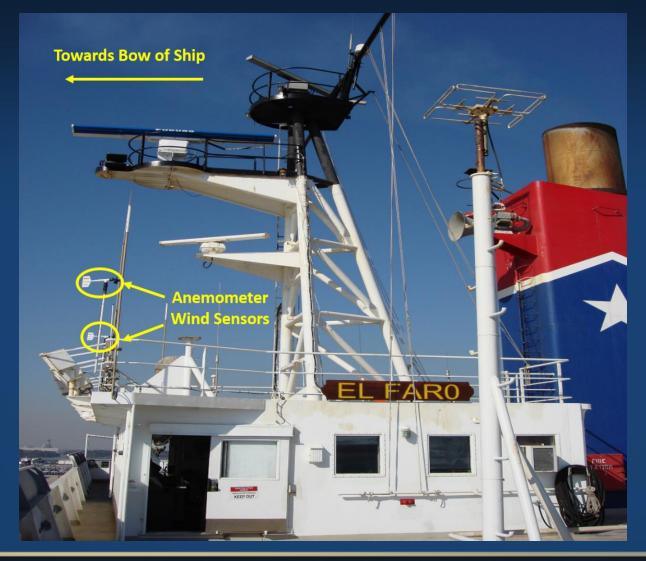
Captain's Decisions and Actions

- Storm Avoidance
 - Brought vessel close to hurricane eye
 - Put crew in peril
- Late decision to muster and abandon ship
 - Events should have prompted mustering
 - Late mustering and abandoning reduced possible mitigation attempts and survival

- Training for onboard tools stability instrument and Rapid Response Damage Assessment (RRDA)
- Properly working anemometer
- Weather routing service

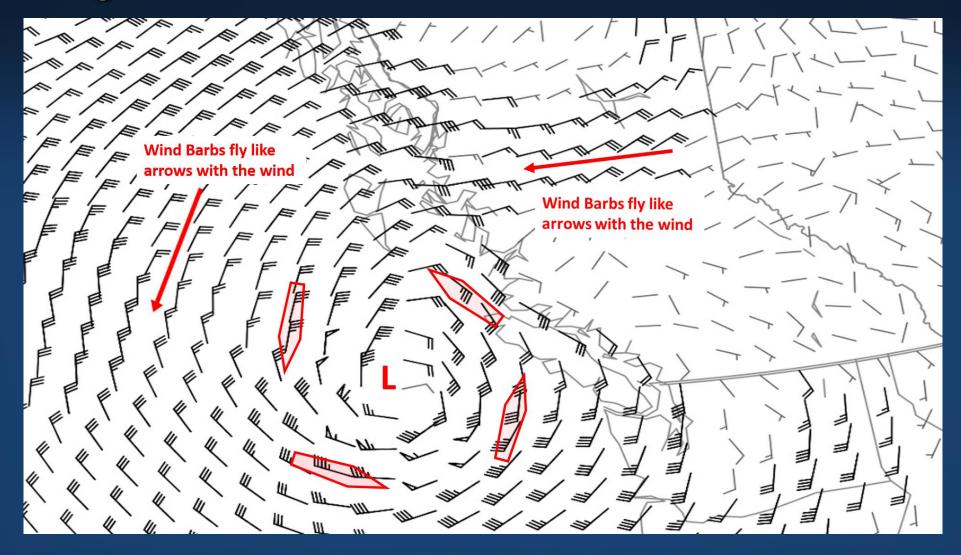
- Training in the use of onboard tools
 - Stability instrument training
 - Rapid Response Damage Assessment Service (RRDA) training

El Faro Anemometer Wind Sensors



- Anemometer
 - Wind direction and shift are best guides to a storm's position and movement
 - Crew statements about "white out" conditions
 - El Faro did not have a properly functioning anemometer.

Locating the Low



- Storm avoidance and heavy-weather support
 - Monitoring and contacting vessel
 - Providing contracted weather routing service
 - Heavy-weather support through dialogue and policy

Summary - Captain's Decision-making and Actions

Findings

Recommendations

