Postgraduate Certificate in Marine Salvage Operations

Marine Salvage Emergency Response

Abyssal Plain refers to a large, flat area of the ocean floor, often used in marine salvage operations as a location for disposing of wrecks or debris. The term is related to oceanography and is important in understanding the environmental impact of salvage operations. In the context of marine salvage, abyssal plains can be used as a site for dumping wrecks or other debris, but this must be done in accordance with international regulations and with consideration for the potential environmental effects.

Acceptable Risk is a term used in risk assessment to describe a level of risk that is deemed tolerable by the relevant authorities or stakeholders. In marine salvage operations, acceptable risk is a critical concept, as it must be balanced against the need to minimize costs and maximize efficiency. The term is related to safety management and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe for both personnel and the environment.

Aerial Survey refers to the use of aircraft or drones to survey a wreck or debris field. This technique is often used in marine salvage operations to gather visual data and assess damage before sending in a salvage team. The term is related to remote sensing and is important in planning and executing salvage operations.

AFRA is an acronym that stands for Average Freight Rate Assessment, which is a method of calculating the value of a ship's cargo. In marine salvage operations, AFRA is used to determine the salvage value of a wreck or its cargo. The term is related to marine insurance and is important in settling claims and negotiating salvage contracts.

Air Breathing Apparatus refers to a type of diving equipment that allows divers to breathe air underwater. In marine salvage operations, air breathing apparatus is often used by divers to inspect and repair wrecks or other underwater structures. The term is related to diving operations and is important in ensuring the safety of divers during salvage operations.

ALARP is an acronym that stands for As Low As Reasonably Practicable, which is a principle used in risk management to minimize risks to personnel and the environment. In marine salvage operations, ALARP is used to assess and mitigate risks associated with salvage operations. The term is related to safety management and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and environmentally responsible.

Anti-Pollution refers to measures taken to prevent or mitigate pollution from a wreck or other source. In marine salvage operations, anti-pollution is a critical concept, as it is essential to prevent oil spills and other forms of environmental damage. The term is related to environmental protection and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is environmentally responsible.

Arbitration refers to the process of resolving disputes between parties through the use of a neutral third party. In marine salvage operations, arbitration is often used to resolve disputes between the salvor and the

shipowner or other stakeholders. The term is related to contract law and is important in resolving disputes and negotiating salvage contracts.

Average Adjuster is a professional who specializes in calculating the value of a ship's cargo and determining the extent of damage to a wreck or its cargo. In marine salvage operations, average adjusters play a critical role in settling claims and negotiating salvage contracts. The term is related to marine insurance and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is fair and transparent.

Ballast refers to the weight or material used to stabilize a ship or other vessel. In marine salvage operations, ballast is often used to stabilize a wreck or other structure during salvage operations. The term is related to naval architecture and is important in ensuring the safety and stability of vessels during salvage operations.

Beach refers to a landform along a coastline where the land meets the sea. In marine salvage operations, beaches are often used as a location for recovery and repair of wrecks or other debris. The term is related to coastal geography and is important in understanding the environmental impact of salvage operations.

Bollard Pull refers to the maximum force that a tug or other vessel can exert when pulling a wreck or other object. In marine salvage operations, bollard pull is an important factor in determining the feasibility of a salvage operation. The term is related to naval architecture and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Bunker Fuel refers to the fuel used to power a ship or other vessel. In marine salvage operations, bunker fuel is often a critical factor in determining the value of a wreck or its cargo. The term is related to marine engineering and is important in understanding the operational and environmental impact of salvage operations.

Buoyancy refers to the upward force exerted on an object by a fluid, such as water. In marine salvage operations, buoyancy is an important factor in determining the stability and floatability of a wreck or other object. The term is related to fluid dynamics and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Caisson refers to a large, watertight chamber used to construct or repair underwater structures. In marine salvage operations, caissons are often used to repair or replace damaged sections of a wreck or other structure. The term is related to underwater construction and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Cargo refers to the goods or materials being transported on a ship or other vessel. In marine salvage operations, cargo is often a critical factor in determining the value of a wreck or its cargo. The term is related to marine commerce and is important in understanding the operational and environmental impact of salvage operations.

Cathodic Protection refers to a technique used to prevent corrosion of metal structures, such as ships or pipelines, by applying an electric current. In marine salvage operations, cathodic protection is often used to preserve wrecks or other underwater structures. The term is related to materials science and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and environmentally responsible.

Chain Locker refers to a compartment on a ship or other vessel used to store anchor chains or other mooring equipment. In marine salvage operations, chain lockers are often used to store and manage equipment during salvage operations.

Charter Party refers to a contract between a shipowner and a charterer, outlining the terms and conditions of the charter. In marine salvage operations, charter parties are often used to negotiate and agree on the terms of a salvage operation. The term is related to contract law and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is fair and transparent.

Classification Society refers to an organization that classifies and certifies ships or other vessels, ensuring they meet certain safety and environmental standards. In marine salvage operations, classification societies play a critical role in assessing and mitigating risks associated with salvage operations. The term is related to marine safety and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and environmentally responsible.

Clearing and Forwarding refers to the process of clearing customs and forwarding cargo or other goods. In marine salvage operations, clearing and forwarding is often used to manage and coordinate the movement of equipment and personnel during salvage operations. The term is related to logistics and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is efficient and cost-effective.

Coastal State refers to a country or territory with a coastline, having jurisdiction over the coastal waters and marine environment. In marine salvage operations, coastal states play a critical role in regulating and overseeing salvage operations. The term is related to international law and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and environmentally responsible.

Collision refers to the impact between two or more objects, such as ships or other vessels. In marine salvage operations, collisions are often a critical factor in determining the extent of damage to a wreck or its cargo. The term is related to naval architecture and is important in understanding the operational and environmental impact of salvage operations.

Confidentiality refers to the protection of sensitive or private information, such as commercial or financial data. In marine salvage operations, confidentiality is often a critical factor in negotiating and agreeing on the terms of a salvage operation.

Conservation refers to the protection and preservation of the marine environment and its resources. In marine salvage operations, conservation is an important consideration, as it is essential to minimize the environmental impact of salvage operations. The term is related to environmental science and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is environmentally responsible.

Containerization refers to the use of containers to transport goods or materials. In marine salvage operations, containerization is often used to manage and coordinate the movement of equipment and personnel during salvage operations.

Contract Law refers to the body of law that governs contracts and agreements between parties. In marine salvage operations, contract law is an important consideration, as it is essential to negotiate and agree on

the terms of a salvage operation. The term is related to commercial law and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is fair and transparent.

Convention on the Law of the Sea refers to an international treaty that governs the use of the world's oceans and marine resources. In marine salvage operations, the Convention on the Law of the Sea is an important consideration, as it provides a framework for regulating and overseeing salvage operations.

Crane refers to a type of lifting equipment used to lift and move heavy objects, such as wrecks or other debris. In marine salvage operations, cranes are often used to recover and repair wrecks or other structures. The term is related to heavy lifting and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Crew refers to the personnel on board a ship or other vessel, responsible for its operation and maintenance. In marine salvage operations, crews play a critical role in carrying out salvage operations and ensuring the safety of personnel and the environment. The term is related to maritime labor and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Davit refers to a type of lifting equipment used to lift and move heavy objects, such as lifeboats or other equipment. In marine salvage operations, davits are often used to recover and repair wrecks or other structures.

Deck Cargo refers to the goods or materials carried on the deck of a ship or other vessel. In marine salvage operations, deck cargo is often a critical factor in determining the extent of damage to a wreck or its cargo.

Demolition refers to the destruction or disposal of a wreck or other structure. In marine salvage operations, demolition is often used to remove hazardous or environmentally damaging materials. The term is related to wreck removal and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and environmentally responsible.

Derrick refers to a type of lifting equipment used to lift and move heavy objects, such as wrecks or other debris. In marine salvage operations, derricks are often used to recover and repair wrecks or other structures.

Disposal refers to the removal or disposal of a wreck or other structure. In marine salvage operations, disposal is often used to remove hazardous or environmentally damaging materials.

Diving Operations refer to the use of diving equipment and techniques to inspect, repair, or recover wrecks or other underwater structures. In marine salvage operations, diving operations are often used to assess and mitigate risks associated with salvage operations. The term is related to underwater operations and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Dry Dock refers to a structure used to support and repair ships or other vessels out of the water. In marine salvage operations, dry docks are often used to repair or refurbish wrecks or other structures. The term is related to ship repair and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Dynamical Positioning refers to the use of thrusters and propellers to maintain the position and heading of a ship or other vessel. In marine salvage operations, dynamical positioning is often used to stabilize and position vessels during salvage operations.

Economic Feasibility refers to the financial viability of a salvage operation, taking into account the costs and benefits of the operation. In marine salvage operations, economic feasibility is an important consideration, as it is essential to assess and mitigate risks associated with salvage operations. The term is related to financial management and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is cost-effective and financially sustainable.

Emergency Response refers to the actions taken in response to an emergency or crisis, such as a shipwreck or environmental disaster. In marine salvage operations, emergency response is an important consideration, as it is essential to respond quickly and effectively to minimize the impact of an emergency. The term is related to crisis management and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and environmentally responsible.

Environmental Impact refers to the effect of human activities, such as salvage operations, on the environment. In marine salvage operations, environmental impact is an important consideration, as it is essential to minimize the impact of salvage operations on the marine environment.

Environmental Protection refers to the measures taken to protect and preserve the environment from harm or damage. In marine salvage operations, environmental protection is an important consideration, as it is essential to minimize the impact of salvage operations on the marine environment.

Equipment refers to the tools and machinery used in salvage operations, such as cranes, derricks, and diving equipment. In marine salvage operations, equipment is an important consideration, as it is essential to select and use the right equipment to ensure the safety and efficiency of salvage operations. The term is related to engineering and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal refers to the process of locating, identifying, and disposing of explosive or hazardous materials. In marine salvage operations, explosive ordnance disposal is an important consideration, as it is essential to remove or neutralize hazards to ensure the safety of personnel and the environment. The term is related to military operations and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and environmentally responsible.

Fire Resistance refers to the ability of a material or structure to resist or withstand fire or heat. In marine salvage operations, fire resistance is an important consideration, as it is essential to prevent or mitigate the risk of fires or explosions during salvage operations. The term is related to materials science and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Flotation refers to the use of buoyant materials or devices to lift or support a wreck or other structure. In marine salvage operations, flotation is often used to stabilize and position vessels during salvage operations.

Fuel Oil refers to the fuel used to power a ship or other vessel. In marine salvage operations, fuel oil is often a critical factor in determining the extent of damage to a wreck or its cargo.

Geotechnical Engineering refers to the application of geology and engineering principles to design and construct structures, such as offshore platforms or pipelines. In marine salvage operations, geotechnical engineering is an important consideration, as it is essential to assess and mitigate risks associated with salvage operations.

Hazardous Materials refer to substances or materials that are hazardous or dangerous to human health or the environment. In marine salvage operations, hazardous materials are an important consideration, as it is essential to remove or neutralize hazards to ensure the safety of personnel and the environment. The term is related to environmental science and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and environmentally responsible.

Heavy Lift refers to the use of cranes or other lifting equipment to lift and move heavy objects, such as wrecks or other debris. In marine salvage operations, heavy lift is often used to recover and repair wrecks or other structures.

Hydroacoustics refers to the use of sound waves to locate, identify, and map underwater objects or structures. In marine salvage operations, hydroacoustics is often used to locate and assess wrecks or other underwater structures.

Ice Class refers to the classification of a ship or other vessel based on its ability to operate in ice or icy conditions. In marine salvage operations, ice class is an important consideration, as it is essential to assess and mitigate risks associated with salvage operations in icy or cold water.

Inspection refers to the process of examining or assessing a wreck or other structure to determine its condition or extent of damage. In marine salvage operations, inspection is an important consideration, as it is essential to assess and mitigate risks associated with salvage operations. The term is related to quality control and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Insurance refers to the contract or agreement between an insurer and an insured, providing financial protection against loss or damage. In marine salvage operations, insurance is an important consideration, as it is essential to assess and mitigate risks associated with salvage operations.

International Maritime Organization refers to the United Nations agency responsible for developing and implementing international maritime law and regulations. In marine salvage operations, the International Maritime Organization is an important consideration, as it is essential to comply with international regulations and standards to ensure the safety of personnel and the environment.

Lashing refers to the process of securing or fastening cargo or other objects to a ship or other vessel. In marine salvage operations, lashing is an important consideration, as it is essential to secure and stabilize cargo or other objects during salvage operations. The term is related to marine cargo and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Life Support System refers to the equipment or systems used to sustain human life, such as air, water, and food. In marine salvage operations, life support systems are an important consideration, as it is essential to provide for the safety and well-being of personnel during salvage operations. The term is related to human factors and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and efficient.

Lighterage refers to the process of loading or unloading cargo or other objects from a ship or other vessel using a lighter or barge. In marine salvage operations, lighterage is an important consideration, as it is essential to transfer and manage cargo or other objects during salvage operations.

Load Line refers to the mark or line on a ship or other vessel indicating the maximum draft or load that the vessel can safely carry. In marine salvage operations, load lines are an important consideration, as it is essential to assess and mitigate risks associated with salvage operations.

Logistics refers to the process of planning, coordinating, and executing the movement and management of goods, services, or personnel. In marine salvage operations, logistics is an important consideration, as it is essential to plan and coordinate salvage operations to ensure the safety of personnel and the environment. The term is related to supply chain management and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is efficient and cost-effective.

Magnetic Anomaly Detection refers to the use of magnetometers to locate and identify underwater objects or structures, such as wrecks or pipelines. In marine salvage operations, magnetic anomaly detection is often used to locate and assess wrecks or other underwater structures.

Marine Debris refers to the waste or pollution in the marine environment, including plastic, oil, and other hazardous materials. In marine salvage operations, marine debris is an important consideration, as it is essential to remove or mitigate debris to ensure the safety of personnel and the environment.

Marine Insurance refers to the contract or agreement between an insurer and an insured, providing financial protection against loss or damage to a ship or other vessel. In marine salvage operations, marine insurance is an important consideration, as it is essential to assess and mitigate risks associated with salvage operations.

Marine Salvage refers to the process of recovering or repairing a ship or other vessel that has been damaged or wrecked. In marine salvage operations, marine salvage is an important consideration, as it is essential to assess and mitigate risks associated with salvage operations. The term is related to maritime law and is important in ensuring that salvage operations are carried out in a way that is safe and environmentally responsible.

Maritime Law refers to the body of law that governs maritime activities, including shipping, salvage, and environmental protection. In marine salvage operations, maritime law is an important consideration, as it is essential to comply with international regulations and standards to ensure the safety of personnel and the environment.

Mooring refers to the process of securing or fastening a ship or other vessel to a mooring or anchorage. In

marine salvage operations, mooring is an important consideration, as it is essential to secure and stabilize vessels during salvage operations.

Navigation refers to the process of plotting or controlling the course or direction of a ship or other vessel.