

AlliedBVI.com	Allied Insurance Brokers Ltd
ORM	Offshore Risk Management

Hurricane Preparedness Plan (Form C)

Applicant/Named Insured		
Your Home phone:		
Your Cellular phone:		
Do you pay someone to prepare your vessel for a Named or Numbered Storm? (circle one) ▶		YES/NO
Name of Captain or Caretaker (If NONE state NONE)	Contact Name ▶	
	Contact phone #1 ▶	
	Contact phone #2 ▶	
For vessels less than 30'LOA- Do you have a suitable vehicle & trailer to move your boat?		YES/NO/NA

What arrangements have you made for the safety of your vessel(s) in the event of Named or Numbered Storm, Hurricane, Cyclone or Typhoon Watch or Warning? **BE SPECIFIC** Use additional pages as necessary

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LOCATION DURING HURRICANE

<input type="checkbox"/> Ashore at residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Afloat at residence	<input type="checkbox"/> On a boat lift	<input type="checkbox"/> Inland in a building
<input type="checkbox"/> Ashore in Marina yard	<input type="checkbox"/> Ashore in Marina building	<input type="checkbox"/> Marina Dry stack	<input type="checkbox"/> Afloat at Marina
Marina Name			
Marina address			
Marina telephone		Slip # where your boat is kept ▶	
Marina website		Marina eMail	
Dock construction material ▶			
Approximate age of dock ▶		Condition of dock ▶	
<input type="checkbox"/> If on a mooring or at anchor (WHERE?)			
<input type="checkbox"/> If on a mooring-who owns the mooring?			

If you rent a dock, dry storage or a mooring please provide us with a copy of the complete signed rental contract.

Other location (details ▶)	

EQUIPMENT READILY AVAILABLE

<input type="checkbox"/> Extra lines	<input type="checkbox"/> Fenders	<input type="checkbox"/> Duct Tape	<input type="checkbox"/> Plugs for exhaust	<input type="checkbox"/> Batteries fully charged
<input type="checkbox"/> Chafing gear	How will you manage Storm Surge?			

IMPORTANT-READ BEFORE SIGNING

It is hereby noted, understood, agreed and warranted in the event of any of the above type of storm(s) including but not limited to Numbered or Named Depression(s), Storm(s), Advisories, Watches or Warnings or similar notification(s) that I/we will make every reasonable effort to secure my/our vessel(s) in a suitable shelter, slip, hurricane hole or mooring and take all reasonable precautions necessary to safeguard the vessel and/or its equipment and accoutrements including but not limited to installing extra lines and chafe gear and removing/stowing of canvas items, loose gear, loose cushions, roller-furled sails, outboard motors, outriggers, antennas, bimini tops, dodgers, awnings including their hardware and all other similar and/or stowable equipment. I/we, the undersigned understand the Assured(s) is/are responsible for the payment of the policy Named Storm Deductible shown in the policy and/or the covernote and/or the certificate of insurance or any endorsement that may be attached to the policy. I/we understand my/our failure to comply with the above statements may result in denial of my claim or benefits payable under the insurance policy. I/we clearly understand I/we understand the vessel(s) must be protected from damage before, during and after any storm. I/we affirm I/we are authorized to affix our signature to this document.

Signature(s) of Applicant or Named Insured(s) or Person(s) authorized to act on their behalf	SIGN HERE	X	Date
		X	Date
		X	Date

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Hurricane Season. Are you ready?

These tips are for informational purposes only and do not guarantee your property will not suffer damage. Most insurers insist on a Hurricane Preparedness Plan. Use yours as a checklist and also follow the tips below.

If you are preparing your boat yourself allow plenty of time to get ready. If you pay someone to prepare your boat or you store for all or part of the Hurricane Season make sure the following ideas are used as a minimum.

You cannot over-protect your property.

- 1-During Hurricane Season, June 1 to November 30, monitor weather reports **twice a day**. Storms can spring up unexpectedly.
- 2-When a storm threatens, decide first where to put the boat. If possible, haul it out and block it carefully in a place where trees and other boats cannot fall onto it.
- 3-If you are close to a snug harbor with secure holding ground and you have several heavy anchors, you might want to move the boat there. Otherwise, study the layout of your marina. Tie your boat securely in the middle of the slip.
- 4-Look at the exposed end of the harbor. Winds are generally easterly to northeasterly, although they may begin from the southeast. Turn your boat in the slip to face the storm winds and waves as much as possible. Set up spring lines to resist forces from the storm directions.
- 5-Double the dock lines. One will remain if the other breaks or chafes through. Allow for an extremely high tide. Nylon twist lines are best for mooring or dock lines. They stretch much more than braid, take shock loads better and can be set up tightly to start with. The major problem with nylon is chafe. Put thick chafing gear on all lines. See below.
- 6-Locals who rode out hurricanes in your area can advise you how much the water level may rise in your area. Storm surges can easily double, triple or quadruple normal high tides. Ask someone from Louisiana or the Florida Keys.
- 7-Put chafing gear on all the dock lines. A garden hose slipped over the end of the rope, or leather or canvas wrapped around it where it goes through the deck chock or over a rub strip or coaming, will prevent the line from wearing through during the storm. Tape the chafe gear securely in place with duct tape or sew it in so it will not move. Chafe gear that moves out of a chock is useless. Chafe gear should extend a minimum of twelve inches past both sides of the chock.
- 8-Tie the boat so that you can adjust the mooring lines from the dock. If the water level rises and the boat is bouncing about, you will not be able to get aboard to slack the lines so it can rise with the storm tide.
- 9-Remove all canvas covers and loose items on deck and put them ashore or below deck. Take off bimini tops, sails, flags, boat hooks, outboard motors, barbecues, deck chairs and similar items and stow them.
- 10-Pump the bilges dry and close all through-hull fittings except those that drain the cockpit.
- 11-Put a bung in the engine exhaust.
- 12-Shut off the fuel supply line.
- 13-Shut off the propane supply line and ensure the tank cannot shift around.
- 14-Secure loose batteries in their boxes so they cannot shift.
- 15-Ensure boat batteries are fully charged.
- 16-Ensure there are at least two large flashlights (torches) with fresh (current) batteries aboard.
- 17-If possible, have a portable generator available with plenty of gas to keep your ship's batteries charged and maybe keep the beer cold.
- 18-Remove any loose items, such as lamps, appliances, electronics, publications and cases, from the surfaces in the cabin and stow in a locker or ashore.
- 19-After you have done everything possible for your own boat, check the ones around you, especially those to the east. Call the owners to let them know of the danger, if you can. If necessary, add dock lines to neglected vessels to protect your own. You may be annoyed at having to care for someone else's boat, but you are protecting your property by making the extra effort. Better safe than sorry.
- 20-Always think and act as a *prudent uninsured*. This means; take care of your property as if you had no insurance. It should make you think twice about your preparations.