

## RECREATIONAL BOATING

### SAFETY EQUIPMENT

The following information is provided by Maritime and Safety Tasmania (MAST) and taken from its website.

The Safety Equipment requirements for Recreational Boating applies to all Rowing Coaches Boats.

In addition to the MAST requirements, it is the policy of the Rowing Tasmania that Personal Flotation Devices (PFD) be worn by all personnel while on motor boats of RT.

#### **SAFETY EQUIPMENT:**

The following table sets out the minimum requirements for the owners and operators of motor-propelled recreational vessels:

Equipment	Less than 6 metre boat in sheltered water	Less than 6 metre boat in all other waters*1	More than 6 metre boat in sheltered water	More than 6 metre boat in all other water
Anchor, rope and chain	M	M	M	M
Bailer/Bilge pump	M	M	M	M
Personal Flotation Device 1	M	M	M	M
Fire Extinguisher2	M	M	M	M
Oars/Auxiliary propulsion	M	M	R	R
Flares3,5	M	M	M	M
Heaving Line	R	R	M	M
Lifebuoy		R	M	M
EPIRB4		R	R	M
Radar/reflector		R	R	M
First Aid Kit	R	R	R	M
Water	R	R	R	M
Marine Radio	R	M	R	M

(M = Mandatory, R = Recommended)

All vessels operating at night require navigational lights and torch (This applies to coaches launches before dawn and after dusk).

\*1 it is recommended that vessels less than 6 metres should not proceed beyond sheltered waters.

M denotes that equipment listed is mandatory safety equipment to be carried.

R denotes recommended but not mandatory safety equipment. Other equipment not listed may be appropriate to a vessel or particular voyage.

## **Personal Flotation Devices**

An approved personal flotation device (PFD) must be provided to each person on board. It is compulsory to wear a PFD in any recreational motor boat or motor-propelled tender that is under six (6) metres in length and is under power.

It is also compulsory for children under the age of 12 years to wear a PFD in a recreational motor boat or motor-propelled tender of any length while under power.

Boaters are not required to wear a PFD while they are within a deckhouse, cabin or secure enclosed space.

### **Personal Flotation Device (PFD) Type 1**

A PFD Type 1 must comply with the Australian Standard AS 1512. This will be clearly marked within the garment. These jackets offer head support and superior buoyancy over other PFD's. They are also made of highly visible colours. There are also some inflatable PFD's on the market that meet this standard.

### **Personal Flotation Device (PFD) Type 2**

A PFD Type 2 must comply with Australian Standard AS 1499. This will be clearly marked in side the garment. These are normally vests manufactured in high visibility colours and do not offer head support.

A PFD Type 2 may be substituted for a PFD Type 1 in smooth waters.

### **Personal Flotation Device (PFD) Type 3**

A PFD Type 3 must comply with Australian Standard AS 2260. Buoyancy is often similar to a PFD Type 2 but does not meet Australian Standards Association colour requirements. A PFD 3 can be worn by operators of kayaks, PWC's in sheltered waters and people being towed in the water.

## **Anchor, Chain and Line**

An anchor with a high holding power such as a spade or plough is required to be carried with a specific length of line and before the anchor you must insert a length of chain.

Vessel Length	Chain Length	Line length
Under 6 metres	2 metres	40 metres
6 metres and over	5 metres	50 metres

## **Fire Extinguisher**

All vessels with an engine carry a fire extinguisher.

Vessel Length	Minimum Number and capacity	Minimum equivalent rating
Under 8 metres	One 0.9kg	5BE
8-12 metres	Two 0.9kg	5BE
Over 12 metres	(a) Three 0.9kg, or (b) One 0.9kg and one 1.5kg.	5BE/10BE

## **Oars/Auxiliary propulsion**

Oars/paddles or an auxiliary motor must be carried on vessels less than 6 metres in length to provide a second means of propulsion. Owners of larger vessels should also consider some means of auxiliary power as an effective safety device.

## **Bailer**

Depending on the size of the vessel, at least one solidly constructed metal or plastic bucket with 2 metres of rope attached must be carried on any vessel. As a safety item it is useful for both bailing water out and fighting fires. In an emergency the bucket can be used as a sea anchor.

## **Flares**

Distress flares are an important item of safety equipment. They are used to raise the alarm and also to act as a pinpoint location to assist search and rescue parties to come to the vehicle in distress. They can be very useful in assisting early rescue, and reducing heavy cost for search and rescue operations.

Within Tasmania, flares are not required for vessels less than 6 metres operating in smooth waters, although MAST recommends that they be carried.

For more information on the type and use of flares, please refer to the MAST Homepage.

**For information on the use of EPIRB's and Marine Radios please refer to the MAST Homepage.**

Knowledge of speed limitations and prohibitions is also essential. These are also referred to on the MAST Homepage.