

Transport for NSW

# Boating safety checklist

A guide to lifejacket and safety equipment rules on NSW waters



## Safety equipment checklist - to be carried on board

ENCLOSED WATERS					OPEN WATERS				
	Item	Quantity	Check		Item	Quantity	Check		
	Lifejacket - Level 50S or greater.	1 per person*			Lifejacket - Level 100 or greater.#	1 per person*			
$ lab{A}$	Anchor and chain/line to suit vessel size/weight and sea floor.	1		1	Anchor and chain/line to suit vessel size/weight and sea floor.	1			
	Bailer/bucket/fire bucket with lanyard.	1			Bailer/bucket/fire bucket with lanyard.	1			
	Bilge pump(s) - Manual or power operated for vessels with covered bilge(s) or closed under-floor compartments (other than airtight void spaces). Must be capable of draining each compartment.	1**			<b>Bilge pump(s)</b> - Manual or power operated for vessels with covered bilge(s) or closed under-floor compartments (other than airtight void spaces). Must be capable of draining each compartment.	1**			
				•	Compass - Fluid filled magnetic.	1			
Î	Fire extinguisher(s) – For vessels with electric start, electric motors, battery, gas or fuel stoves.	1**		8	Distress flare - Orange smoke hand-held (in date).	2			
			Ш	Mit the	Distress flare - Red hand-held (in date).	2			
X	Paddles or oars and rowlocks - In vessels under 6m unless a second means of	1			<b>Fire extinguisher(s)</b> – For vessels with electric start, electric motors, battery, gas or fuel stoves.	1**			
	propulsion is fitted.  Safety label appropriate to vessel type.	1			Map/chart for area of operation (paper or electronic).	1			
	Sound signal - Air horn/whistle/bell.	1		X	Paddles or oars and rowlocks - In vessels under 6m unless a second means of propulsion is fitted.	1			
	Waterproof torch - Floating and operational.	1			Safety label appropriate to vessel type.	1			
For enclosed and open waters, all safety equipment carried on board must be:				<b>&gt;</b>	Sound signal - Air horn/whistle/bell.	1			
<ul> <li>In good condition and meet appropriate standards or specifications</li> <li>Maintained or serviced according to manufacturer's specifications</li> </ul>				V	V sheet - Minimum dimensions 1.8m x 1.2m.	1			
<ul> <li>Replaced before the expiry date listed by manufacturer (if applicable)</li> <li>Stored in an easily accessible location.</li> </ul>				Ô	Water suitable for drinking.	2L per person			
DON'T EXPIRE. Record the expiry date/s					Waterproof torch - Floating and operational.	1			
of your equipment where relevant  Expiry				ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT for OPEN WATERS required if two nautical miles or more offshore					
Symbol	Inflatable lifejacket	onth \	Year		Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) – 406MHz. Must be in date (according to the manufacturer's expiry date) and properly registered with AMSA.	1			
	Distress flare (orange smoke hand-held).				Marine radio	1			
44	Distress flare (red hand-held).			* Lifejackets must be suitable for the intended wearer and in good working condition. Inflatable lifejackets must be serviced at					
	Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB).			<ul> <li>least every 12 months (or at longer intervals in accordance with manufacturer's instructions).</li> <li>** Additional bilge pumps and fire extinguishers may be required for larger vessels.</li> <li># A Level 50S or greater lifejacket is suitable when using PWC, canoes and kayaks, off-the-beach sailing vessels, sailboards and kiteboards.</li> </ul>					

#### THESE TABLES DO NOT INCLUDE LIFEJACKET WEARING REQUIREMENTS. VIEW THE TABLE OVER THE PAGE. **Modified safety equipment requirements** Sailing vessels Canoes/kayaks Exempt from carrying safety equipment, however • If less than 6m in length and in enclosed waters is not required to carry an anchor an appropriate lifejacket must be worn at all times on open waters. On enclosed waters, an appropriate Not required to carry bucket/bailer if it has a lifejacket must be carried for each person on board permanently enclosed self draining hull and worn if required. If going into isolated areas, When engaged in organised sail training, is not required to carry safety equipment if a power carrying additional safety equipment is recommended. driven vessel capable of use for rescue purposes Racing shells, surf rescue Exempt from carrying safety equipment on all waters. is in attendance boats, surf boats and Not required to have a Safety Label. surf skis Off the beach vessels Not required to carry safety equipment if the vessel Exempt from carrying safety equipment on enclosed (means an unballasted, does not have sufficient storage room. small unpowered waters if the vessel is all of the following: sail-only vessel, including inflatable boats Less than 3m in length centreboard dinghy, Not a tender windsurfer, skiff or Not carrying an engine or fuel multihull vessel, but not Not more than 200m from nearest shore including a vessel with a Operating between sunrise and sunset cabin or a fixed keel) Built so as to float if swamped or capsized. For more information on safety equipment Dragon boats/ Personal watercraft **Outrigger canoes** requirements please refer to Schedule 8, Part 2 Exempt from carrying safety equipment. of Marine Safety Regulation 2016. (PWC) Also exempt from carrying a safety label, but must have a PWC behaviour label. For tow-in surfing Tenders (if operating Exempt from carrying other safety equipment if the the PWC must be equipped with: A rescue sled, in enclosed waters, less vessel carries a paddle or oars, a waterproof torch if spare kill switch wrapped around the handlebars, than 3m in length and operating between sunset and sunrise, a bucket/bailer two-way communication device, dive fins, safety operating within 200m or bilge pump. knife, tool kit, quick release floating tow rope of the shore) with a minimum length of 7m, bow tow-line with a minimum length of 7m. Sailboards Exempt from carrying safety equipment on all waters. Kiteboards Exempt from carrying safety equipment on all waters.

### Lifejackets

Lifejackets are the most important safety equipment on any recreational vessel.

Modern lifejacket styles are designed to help you get the most out of your day on the water. They are easy to wear and don't get in the way of your favourite boating activities. So be safe and wear yours, because a lifejacket could save your life.

For more information about lifejackets visit rms.nsw.gov.au/lifejackets.

#### **Types of lifejackets**

There are three main types of lifejackets, built to different standards of buoyancy and designed for different kinds of marine activities. All lifejackets used in NSW must comply with accepted Australian or equivalent International Standard(s).

The three types are:

- Level 100 or greater (similar to former Type 1 category)
- Level 50 (similar to former Type 2 category)
- Level 50S (similar to former Type 3 category).

# What lifejackets must I carry on my boat?

A lifejacket must be carried for each person on board most vessels (see safety equipment checklist over the page). They must be a suitable size for the intended wearer and in good condition. They must be stored or placed to allow quick and easy access.

Lifejackets must be either visible to passengers or their location clearly marked by an unobstructed and clearly visible sign saying LIFEJACKETS. This sign is to be either red lettering on a white background or white lettering on a red background.

#### Important note

Inflatable lifejackets must be serviced at least every 12 months or at longer intervals in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

WEAR A LIFEJACKET DON'T RISK YOUR LIFE

# WHAT LIFEJACKET AM I REQUIRED TO WEAR ON MY RECREATIONAL VESSEL?

Boating activity/ Vessel type	Enclosed waters Lifejacket requirements	Open waters Lifejacket requirements					
Children under 12 years of age	<ul> <li>Level 50S or greater:</li> <li>At all times on a vessel less than 4.8m</li> <li>When in an open area of a vessel less than 8m that is underway.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Level 100 or greater:</li> <li>At all times on a vessel less than 4.8m</li> <li>When in an open area of a vessel less than 8m that is underway.</li> </ul>					
On all boats less than 4.8m (unless specified)	<ul> <li>Level 50S or greater at all times when:</li> <li>Boating between sunset and sunrise</li> <li>Boating on alpine waters</li> <li>Boating alone (without another person 12 years of age or more on the same vessel).</li> </ul>	Level 100 or greater at all times.					
Personal watercraft (PWC) including tow-in surfer	Level 50S or greater at all times.	Level 50S or greater at all times.					
Crossing coastal bars	N/A	At all times as per open waters requirement for boating activity/vessel type.					
Anyone being towed, eg water-skiing, wakeboarding (whether or not the person is using a rope)	Level 50S or greater at all times.	Level 50S or greater at all times.					
Canoes and kayaks	Level 50S or greater at all times when:  Boating between sunset and sunrise	Level 50S or greater at all times.					
Sailboarding and kiteboarding (when more than 400m from shore)	<ul> <li>Boating on alpine waters</li> <li>Boating alone (without another person 12 years of age or more on the same vessel).</li> </ul>						
Off the beach sailing vessel							
When directed by the master of the vessel	As per enclosed waters requirement for boating activity/vessel type.	As per open water requirements for boating activity/vessel type.					

#### What type of lifejacket can be worn?



Level 100 or greater inflatable



Level 100 or greater



Level 50



Level 50S

#### **Definitions**

#### Master's responsibility

The master is responsible for all people on board and can direct passengers to put on their lifejacket at any time, for example when the master considers there is a heightened risk of an incident occurring or if an incident was to occur, it might be difficult to help yourself.

Examples of heightened risk include (but are not limited to):

- Boating in bad weather such as in a gale warning, storm warning, severe thunderstorm warning or other severe weather warnings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology
- When a yacht does not have safety barriers, lifelines, rails, safety harnesses or jack lines in use
- Boating by the elderly, non-swimmers and people with serious medical conditions
- When the vessel has broken down
- When there is a significant likelihood that the vessel may be capsized or swamped by waves, or the occupants of the vessel may fall overboard or be forced to enter the water
- Other similar circumstances.

#### **Underway**

Underway means not at anchor, made fast to the shore, or aground. If you are drifting, you are underway.

#### Open area

An open area, in the case of a recreational vessel, means:

- All deck areas including coach roofs, superstructures, open flying bridges, trampolines and nets, excluding areas within a rigid deckhouse, a rigid cabin, a rigid half cabin or a securely enclosed under deck space
- In the case of vessels without a deck, the whole vessel excluding areas with a rigid cabin or a securely enclosed space
- In the case of kayaks or canoes, the whole vessel.

#### Alpine waters

The waters of Lake Burrinjuck, Lake Eucumbene, Lake Jindabyne, Khancoban Pondage, the Swampy Plains River, Mannus Lake, Googong Reservoir, Blowering Reservoir, Pejar Dam, Yass River, Lake Oberon and all navigable waters within the boundaries of the Kosciuszko National Park.

## Other recommended safety tips

#### First aid kit

It makes good sense to carry a complete first aid kit on board, appropriate to the size of the boat.

#### **Tool kit**

Although not part of the safety equipment requirements, every vessel should have a tool kit. The basic items include a spark plug spanner and spark plugs (for petrol engines), small spanner, pliers, phillips head and standard screwdrivers, spare fuel line, electrical wiring, insulation tape and a can of water repellent.

#### Reserve fuel

Always carry sufficient fresh fuel for the trip with plenty in reserve. Remember that tide, current and wind conditions can affect your fuel consumption. Don't leave yourself short.

#### **Training**

Ensure everyone on board knows where to find and how to use essential safety equipment. Show others how to operate the vessel and marine radio, and how to deal with emergencies.

#### **Care of equipment**

Safety equipment is generally durable and long lasting. Keep small, storable items like flares, V sheet, EPIRB, torch and other bits and pieces in an accessible, sealed, waterproof container.

Make sure items like the radio and fire extinguisher are protected from saltwater.

Check safety equipment is operational, within reach and in date.

Look after your lifejackets, don't use them as cushions or fenders and keep them away from oil and fuel. Ensure they are accessible in a dry, well ventilated area and let everyone on board know where they are.

#### For more information:



roads-maritime.transport.nsw.gov.au



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