



Transport for NSW Maritime Safety Briefing

Agenda

- When to wear a lifejacket
- Inflatable lifejackets
- Mandatory safety equipment
- Navigational lights
- Collision rules & Regulations (COLREGS)
- Incident reporting
- Expired flare disposal

When to wear a lifejacket

Up to 4.8m long

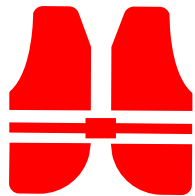
Everyone must wear a lifejacket:

Enclosed waters	Alpine waters	Open waters and crossing coastal bars
At night (between sunset and sunrise) Or When alone on your boat (including when you have children aged under 12 on your boat)	At all times	At all times
Level 50S or above	Level 50S or above	Level 100 or above. Level 50S for off-the-beach sailing boats

Over 4.8m long

Everyone must wear a Level 100 lifejacket or above when crossing coastal bars.





13 out of 15
fatalities on
NSW
waterways
were **not**
wearing a
lifejacket

*Data from 1st July 2020 – 3rd May 2021

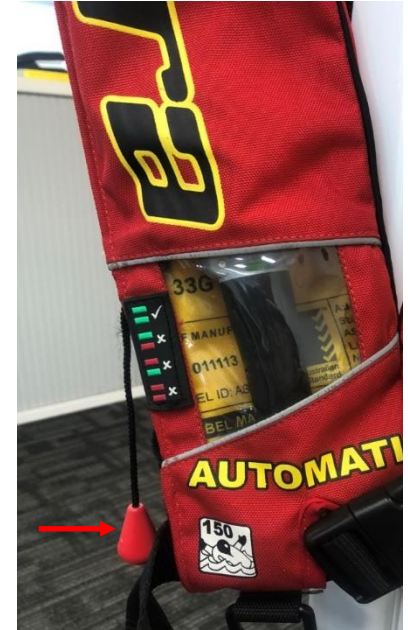


Pre-wear lifejacket check

Step 1: Look for wear and tear

Step 2: Ensure any cylinder or cartridge is hand tight. Check the indicator panel

Step 3: Make sure the pull cord is ready for use





Inflatable lifejackets require servicing



QR code for self servicing
lifejacket instructions



Inflatable lifejackets must
be serviced at intervals of
12 months

or

according to the
manufacturers
instructions

Service records must be
kept

Minimum Safety Equipment required



Enclosed waters
Open waters

Lifejacket level 50s or greater
Lifejacket level 100 or greater





Safety equipment exemptions - Tenders

If a tender vessel meets all of the following;

- (a) Are operating on enclosed waters, and
- (b) Are operating within 200m of the shore, and
- (c) Is less than 3 metres in length

Then the tender is only required to carry the following safety equipment;

- (a) A paddle or pair of oars
- (b) A waterproof torch if operating between sunset and sunrise
- (c) A bucket, bailer or bilge pump

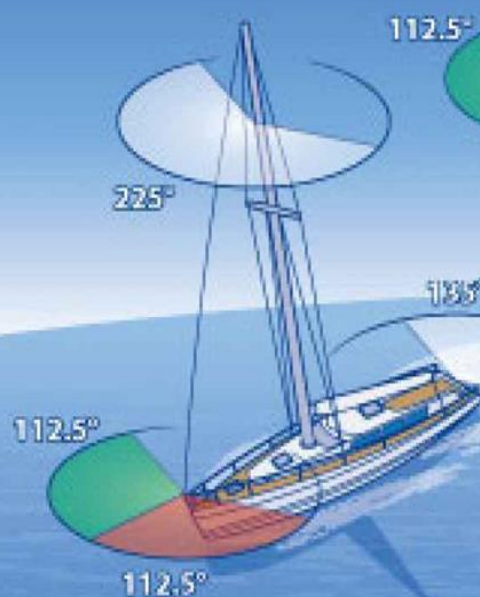
This exemption does not remove the lifejacket wear requirements



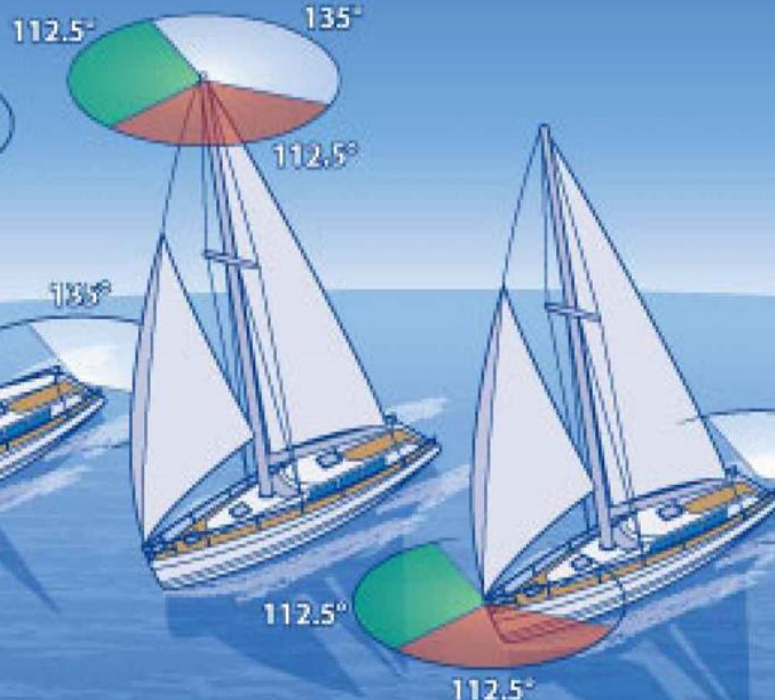
QR code – Safety equipment checklist

Navigation Lights

Under motor



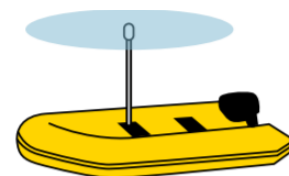
Under sail



At anchor




Tender



<7m <7 knots.

Tricolour not recommended - not compliant for vessels under motor – steaming light must be a minimum of 1m above side lights

Sailing Rules & Regulations

An aerial photograph of a large sailing regatta. Numerous sailboats of various sizes and colors are scattered across a wide expanse of blue water. The boats are leaving white wakes behind them. In the background, there are green, hilly islands and a distant coastline under a clear blue sky.

**1. Interaction with non-competing vessels:
International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at
Sea 1972 (COLREGS)**

**2. Interaction with other competing vessels:
Australian Sailing Racing Rules of Sailing**



Prevention of Collision Regulations

Rule 9 – Narrow Channels

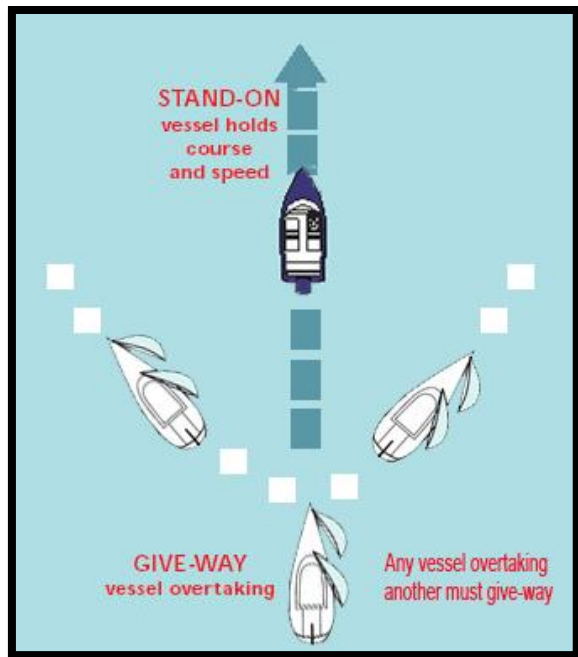
A vessel of less than 20 metres in length **or** a sailing vessel shall not impede the passage of a vessel which can safely navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway.

ie; the Western or Eastern channel in Sydney Harbour



Prevention of Collision Regulations

Rule 13 – Overtaking



(a) Any vessel overtaking any other shall keep out of the way of the vessel being overtaken.

(b) Any subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two vessels shall not make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel or relieve her of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken vessel until she is finally past and clear.



Prevention of Collision Regulations

Rule 18 - Responsibilities between vessels

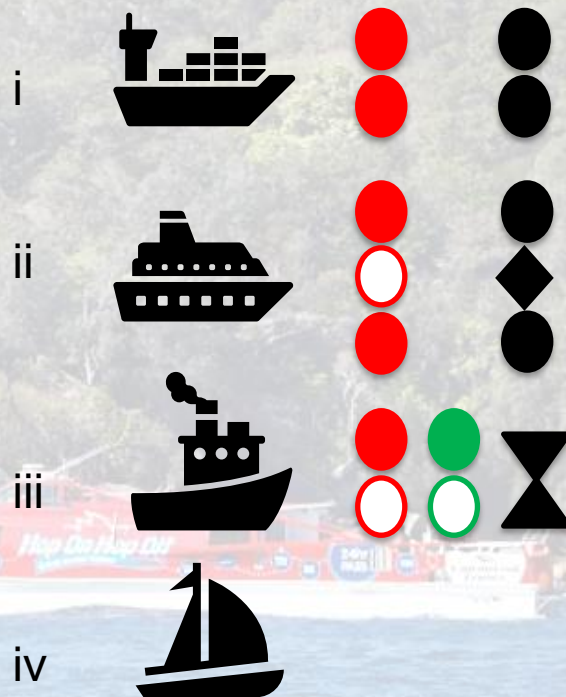
A **power driven** vessel underway shall keep out of the way of;

- i. A vessel not under command
- ii. A vessel restricted in ability to manoeuvre
- iii. A vessel engaged in fishing
- iv. A vessel under sail

A vessel **under sail** shall keep out of the way of;

- i. A vessel not under command
- ii. A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre
- iii. A vessel engaged in fishing

If a sailing vessel is under motor (including motor sailing) they are a power-driven vessel





Prevention of Collision Regulations

NSW Special - Rule 18 modified

A sailing vessel must keep out of the way of, and keep a safe distance from, a vessel displaying a priority over sail signal. (Orange diamond)

Sailing vessel must show early and substantial action to give way

All first fleet and freshwater class ferries have orange diamond displayed.





Steer Clear of Big Ships and Ferries

Big Ships

- Keep **500m** from bow
- **30m** from sides and stern
- Do not pass between pilot vessel and ship

Ferries

- Keep **200m** from bow
- **30m** from sides and stern



Paddlecraft and rowing vessels



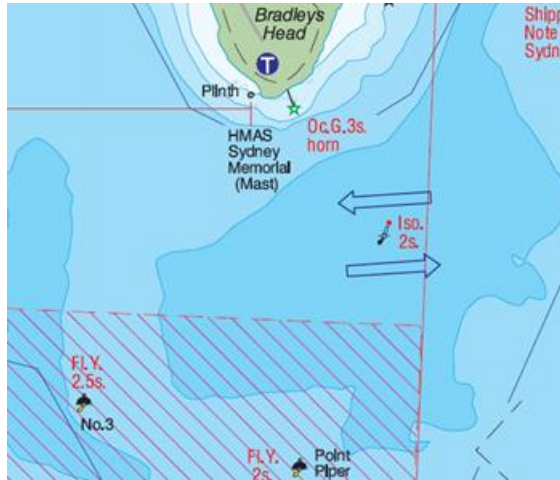
It's recommended that powered vessels and sailing vessels keep a proper lookout and give way to paddlecraft and rowing vessels.

Like all other vessels, paddlecraft and rowing vessels have a responsibility to take action to avoid collision.



Sydney Harbour – Safe Water Mark

Pass the safe water mark buoy on port side of vessel at Bradleys Head.



Skipper must stay under the 0.05 alcohol limit



Know the Rules. You're Responsible.





Incident Reporting

The master of a vessel involved in a marine accident must;

- Stop the vessel immediately
- Give any necessary assistance
- Produce any license, and
- Give details of name, residence, vessel details to any person having reasonable grounds for requesting them

A report must be sent to Maritime if there is;

- (a) injury to any person or a fatality,
- (b) damage to property costing more than \$5,000,
- (c) damage, or risk of damage, to the environment

Expired Flare Disposal

Most flares have a use-by date of **3 years** and they must be replaced before the expiry date. Flares contain explosive matter which makes safe and legal disposal difficult.



QR code links to website with list of collection sites and dates to dispose of expired flares.

The mobile collection program will commence again in November 2023.

Questions?



