

1 lifebuoy for every 2 persons need be carried, with a minimum of 2 lifebuoys.

(2) In ships of Class X of 24m in length or over at least 1 lifebuoy on each side of the ship shall be fitted with a buoyant lifeline and 1 lifebuoy on each side of the ship shall be fitted with a self igniting light.

(3) In ships of Class X of less than 24m length at least 1 lifebuoy shall be fitted with a buoyant lifeline and 1 lifebuoy shall be provided with a self igniting light.

12. Lifejackets—Every ship of Class X shall carry a lifejacket for every person the ship is certified to carry.

13. Line-throwing appliance—Every ship of Class X of 30m in length or over shall carry a line-throwing appliance.

14. Flares—(1) Every ship of Class X which is a Deep Sea Fishing Vessel shall carry at least 6 rocket parachute flares and 2 buoyant smoke signals.

(2) Every ship of Class X which is a Coastal Fishing Vessel or Inshore Fishing Vessel and which proceeds beyond River Limits shall carry at least 4 rocket parachute flares and 2 buoyant smoke signals.

15. Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon—Every ship of Class X shall carry at least 1 emergency position-indicating radio beacon stowed adjacent to the steering position in the wheelhouse.

Dated at Wellington this 31st day of October 1989.

W. P. JEFFRIES, Minister of Transport.

n1

The Lifesaving Appliances (Code of Practice for General Requirements for Lifesaving Appliances) Notice 1989

Pursuant to section 235 of the Shipping and Seamen Act 1952, the Minister of Transport hereby gives the following notice.

Notice

1. Title and commencement—(1) This notice may be cited as the Lifesaving Appliances (Code of Practice for General Requirements for Lifesaving Appliances) Notice 1989.

(2) This notice shall come into force on the 1st day of November 1989.

2. Code of Practice prescribed—The Code of Practice set out in the Schedule to this notice is hereby prescribed for the purposes of the Shipping (Lifesaving Appliances) Regulations 1989.

Schedule

Code of Practice for General Requirements for Lifesaving Appliances

1. Interpretation—In this Schedule unless the context otherwise requires:

“The Act” means the Shipping and Seamen Act 1952.

“Approved” means approved in writing by the Director.

“Buoyant apparatus” means flotation equipment (other than lifebuoys and lifejackets) designed to support persons who are in the water.

“Certificated Person” means a member of the crew who holds either a Certificate of Proficiency in Survival Craft or a Certificate of Efficiency as a Lifeboatman issued or recognised by the Secretary.

“Dinghy” means a boat complying with the provisions of the Shipping (Dinghies) Notice 1989.

“Embarkation ladder” means the ladder provided at survival craft embarkation stations to permit safe access to survival craft after launching.

“Float-free launching” means that method of launching a

survival craft whereby the craft is automatically released from a sinking ship and is ready for use.

“Free-fall launching” means that method of launching survival craft whereby the craft with its complement of persons and equipment on board is released and allowed to fall into the sea without any restraining apparatus.

“Immersion suit” means a protective suit which reduces the body heat-loss of a person wearing it in cold water.

“Launching appliance or arrangement” means an appliance or arrangement for transferring a survival craft, or boat from its stowed position safely to the water.

“Marine escape system” means a system whereby persons are evacuated from a ship into survival craft by means of an inflated chute and inflated survival craft boarding platform.

“Person” means a person over the age of 1 year.

“Rescue boat” means a boat designed to rescue persons in distress and to marshal survival craft.

“Survival craft” means a craft capable of sustaining the lives of persons in distress from the time of abandoning ship.

“Thermal protective aid” means a bag or suit made of waterproof material with low thermal conductivity.

Other expressions defined in the Act have the meaning so defined.

2. Performance Standards—(1) For the purposes of this Code of Practice lifesaving appliances and arrangements shall include lifeboats, rescue boats, dinghies, liferafts, buoyant apparatus, lifebuoys, lifejackets, pyrotechnic distress signals, line throwing appliances, immersion suits, thermal protective aids, emergency position-indicating radio beacons and all davits, launching appliances or other devices or appertenances associated therewith and all equipment and fittings to be carried or attached thereon or thereto.

(2) Lifesaving appliances and arrangements required by the Shipping (Lifesaving Appliances) Regulations 1989 shall be of a type acceptable to the Director.

(3) Any item of life-saving equipment marked with an expiry date shall be replaced on or before that date.

(4) The Director may specify the period of acceptability of life-saving appliances which are subject to deterioration with age. Such life-saving appliances shall be marked with a means for determining their age or the date by which they must be replaced.

3. Evaluation, Testing and Acceptance of Life-Saving Appliances and Arrangements—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-clause (2) of this clause the lifesaving appliances and arrangements required by the Shipping (Lifesaving Appliances) Regulations 1989 which comply with the provisions of a performance standard or which have been approved outside New Zealand by a party to the 1974 SOLAS Convention and which in the opinion of the Director are substantially equivalent to the requirements prescribed in performance standards shall be accepted for the purposes of this Code of Practice.

(2) Lifesaving appliances and arrangements for which performance standards have not been issued or which have not previously been approved pursuant to sub-clause (1) of this clause shall be accepted by a Surveyor if he is satisfied that these appliances and arrangements comply with the requirements of the Shipping (Lifesaving Appliances) Regulations 1989 and are suitable for their intended purpose.

(3) Before accepting life-saving appliances and arrangements, in compliance with the performance standards the Director shall ensure that such life-saving appliances and arrangements:

(a) have been tested, to confirm that they comply with the requirements of the Shipping (Lifesaving Appliances) Regulations 1989 in accordance with recommendations of the International Maritime Organisation, or