

(3) Every lifejacket light shall be of a type which is approved by the Director.

24. Radio Equipment—(1) Lifeboats which are required to be provided with radiotelegraph equipment shall be provided with the lifeboat radiotelegraph equipment prescribed in the Shipping (Radio) Regulations 1989.

(2) Portable radio equipment required to be carried in compliance with the Shipping (Lifesaving Appliances) Regulations 1989 shall comply with the requirements of the Shipping (Radio) Regulations 1989.

25. General Emergency Alarm Systems—(1) The general emergency alarm system shall be capable of sounding the general emergency alarm signal consisting of 7 or more short blasts followed by 1 long blast on the ship's whistle or siren and additionally, in the case of ships of Classes I, II and of Classes VII, VIIA or VIII of 45 metres in length and upwards on an electrically operated bell or klaxon or other equivalent warning system, which shall be powered from the ship's main supply and the emergency source of electrical power required by the Shipping (Construction) Regulations 1989.

(2) The system shall be capable of operating from the navigating bridge and, except for the ship's whistle, also from other strategic points. The system shall be audible throughout all the accommodation and normal crew working places.

Dated at Wellington this 31st day of October 1989.

W. P. JEFFRIES, Minister of Transport.

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The Shipping (Lifeboats) 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 Shipping (Lifeboats) Notice 1989.

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

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

Schedule

Performance Standard for Lifeboats

PART I

General (Including Equipment)

1. Interpretation—

(1) In this performance standard,—

“Director” means the person who is for the time being the Director of the Marine Division of the Ministry of Transport; and includes the deputy of the Director:

“Length of lifeboat” means the length of the lifeboat in metres from the inside of the shell at the top of the stem to the corresponding point at the top of the stern post; and in the case of a lifeboat with a square stern the length is measured to the inside of the top of the transom:

“The LSA Regulations” means the Shipping (Lifesaving Appliances) Regulations 1989.

(2) Any reference in this performance standard to ships of any class shall be read as reference to ships of the same class under the LSA Regulations.

2. General—All lifeboats prescribed in this Part shall:

- (a) be constructed with proper workmanship and materials;
- (b) be free from damage in stowage throughout the air temperature range -30°C to $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$;

(c) be capable of operating throughout a seawater temperature range of -1°C to $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$;

(d) be rot-proof, corrosion-resistant, and not be unduly affected by seawater, oil or fungal attack;

(e) be resistant to deterioration from exposure to sunlight;

(f) be of a highly visible colour on all parts where this will assist detection;

(g) be fitted with retro-reflective material where it will assist in detection and the dimensions and location of the material shall be to the satisfaction of a Surveyor of Ships;

(h) be capable of satisfactory operation in a sea environment; and

(i) be not less than 4.9 metres in length.

3. Construction—(1) All lifeboats shall be properly constructed and shall be of such form and proportions that they have ample stability in a seaway and sufficient freeboard when loaded with their full complement of persons and equipment. All lifeboats shall have rigid hulls and shall be capable of maintaining positive stability when in an upright position in calm water and loaded with their full complement of persons and equipment and holed in any one location below the waterline, assuming no loss of buoyancy material and no other damage.

(2) All lifeboats shall be of sufficient strength to:

(a) enable them to be safely lowered into the water when loaded with their full complement of persons and equipment; and

(b) be capable of being launched and towed when the ship is making headway at a speed of 5 knots in calm water.

(3) Hulls and rigid covers shall be fire-retardant or non-combustible.

(4) Seating shall be provided on thwarts, benches or fixed chairs fitted as low as practicable in the lifeboat and constructed so as to be capable of supporting the number of persons each weighing 100kg for which spaces are provided in compliance with the requirements of sub-clause (9) of this clause.

(5) Each lifeboat shall be of sufficient strength to withstand a load, without residual deflection on removal of that load:

(a) in the case of boats with metal hulls, 1.25 times the total mass of the lifeboat when loaded with its full complement of persons and equipment; or

(b) in the case of other boats, twice the total mass of the lifeboat when loaded with its full complement of persons and equipment.

(6) Each lifeboat shall be of sufficient strength to withstand, when loaded with its full complement of persons and equipment and with, where applicable, skates or fenders in position, a lateral impact against the ship's side at an impact velocity of at least 3.5 metres per second and also a drop into the water from a height of at least 3 metres.

(7) The vertical distance between the floor surface and the interior of the enclosure or canopy over 50 percent of the floor area shall be:

(a) Not less than 1.3 metres for a lifeboat permitted to accommodate 9 persons or less;

(b) Not less than 1.7 metres for a lifeboat permitted to accommodate 24 persons or more;

(c) Not less than the distance as determined by linear interpolation between 1.3 metres and 1.7 metres for a lifeboat permitted to accommodate between 9 and 24 persons.

(8) No lifeboat shall be deemed fit to accommodate more than 150 persons.

(9) The number of persons which a lifeboat shall be permitted to accommodate shall be equal to the lesser of:

(a) the number of persons having an average mass of 75kg,