

average of the field strength readings shall be equal to, or greater than, the standard.

(vi) Repeat (i) through to (v) above for each of the two radiated frequencies involved.

(5) Temperature tests—general

All temperature settings shall have a tolerance of  $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Temperature stabilisation means the equipment shall have been exposed to the appropriate temperature for at least 30 minutes. Battery replacement is permitted prior to initiation of the low temperature and high temperature tests.

(6) Low temperature tests

(a) Before this test, the EPIRB shall be subjected to the tests specified in sub-clause (8) of this clause.

(b) The EPIRB shall be placed in the "OFF" mode then stabilised at  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Following temperature stabilisation of the EPIRB, the chamber temperature shall be increased to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and again stabilised.

(c) The EPIRB should then be activated and whilst maintaining its temperature at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the transmitter output power shall be measured. Power output shall not be less than the requirement specified in clause 32 (7) at each frequency. Also, the time requirements specified in clause 32 (8) shall be met.

(d) The EPIRB under test shall be continuously operated at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the period specified in clause 32 (7).

(e) Throughout the test period, the EPIRB shall meet the minimum performance requirements as described in clauses 32 (1) to 32 (7) inclusive.

*Note:* This test is not intended to be a temperature shock test. The rate at which the temperature is reduced from ambient conditions is optional.

(7) High temperature test

(a) Before this test, the EPIRB shall be subjected to the tests specified in sub-clause (6) of this clause.

(b) The EPIRB shall be placed in the "OFF" mode, then stabilised at  $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

(c) The EPIRB should then be activated and whilst maintaining its temperature at  $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$  (or  $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$  for a water activated EPIRB), the transmitter output power shall be measured. Output power shall not be less than the requirement specified in clause 32 (7) at each frequency. Also the time requirements specified in clause 32 (8) shall be met.

(d) The EPIRB shall be operated continuously at  $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$  for a period of two hours. Throughout the test period, the EPIRB shall meet the minimum performance requirements as described in clauses 32 (1) to 32 (8) inclusive.

(8) Shock and impact resistance : Drop test method

The EPIRB shall be dropped once on each face from a height of one metre onto an unyielding concrete surface. The act of dropping shall not cause the equipment to operate. At the end of the test the EPIRB shall meet the minimum performance requirements as described in clause 32 (1) to 32 (8) inclusive.

(9) Test for sealing and immersion

The equipment shall be placed in an atmosphere of  $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$  for one hour. It shall then be immersed in water at  $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to a depth of 10cm, measured from the highest point of the equipment to the surface of the water (excluding the antenna, when extended) for a period of one hour. After removal from the water, the equipment shall meet the minimum performance requirements as described in clauses 32(1) to 32(8) inclusive.

Dated at Wellington this 31st day of October 1989.

W. P. JEFFRIES, Minister of Transport.

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***The Shipping (Lifejackets) 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 (Lifejackets) 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 Lifejackets***

***Part I***

***Inherently Buoyant Lifejackets for Use on Any Ship***

**1. Application**—Inherently buoyant lifejackets for persons weighing 32kg or over shall comply with the requirements of this Part.

**2. Construction**—(1) An inherently buoyant lifejacket shall be constructed with proper workmanship and materials.

(2) An inherently buoyant lifejacket shall be so constructed that:

(a) after demonstration, a person can correctly don it within a period of 1 minute without assistance;

(b) it is capable of being worn inside out or is clearly capable of being worn in only 1 way and, as far as is possible cannot be donned incorrectly;

(c) it is comfortable to wear;

(d) it allows the wearer to jump from a height of at least 4.5 metres into the water without injury and without dislodging or damaging the lifejacket.

(3) It shall be so constructed that the buoyancy is not reduced by more than 5 percent after 24 hours submersion in fresh water.

(4) It shall be fitted with a whistle firmly secured by a cord of suitable length. The whistle shall be non-metallic and not be adversely affected by water or humidity.

(5) It shall be fitted with a lifejacket light which complies with the requirements of Part IV of this performance standard if it is intended for a ship which is required to carry lifejackets fitted with lights.

(6) It shall 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 the Director.

(7) It shall be fitted with a ring or loop or similar device of adequate strength to facilitate rescue.

(8) Lifejackets which comply with the requirements of the Shipping Lifesaving Appliances Rules 1968 manufactured before 1 July 1991 shall be deemed to comply with this performance standard so long as they remain in good condition to the satisfaction of a Surveyor.

**3. Materials**—(1) As applicable, the materials of a lifejacket shall be rot-proof, corrosion resistant, not be unduly affected by sea-water, oil or fungal attack, and shall be resistant to deterioration due to exposure to sunlight.

(2) Buoyancy material shall be of good quality synthetic material, or kapok.

(3) Cover material where used shall be of good quality synthetic material, or pre-shrunk cotton material free of admixture of sizing or other foreign matter.

(4) Cover material shall be of a highly visible colour such as