(d) clear and concise directions in English for activating the light supported by illustrations.

(2) The unit or power source as appropriate, shall be marked indelibly with the date of manufacture and expiry of the power source.

21. Instructions and Information—(1) Instructions and information required for inclusion in the training manual specified in Part I of the Performance Standard for Training Manual and Maintenance Instructions and, if appropriate, in the instructions for on-board maintenance specified in Part II of the Performance Standard for Training Manual and Maintenance Instructions shall be in a form suitable for inclusion in such a training manual and instructions for on-board maintenance. Instructions and information shall be in English in a clear and concise form and shall include the following:

(a) method or methods of attachment to lifejackets and immersion suits;

(b) type of power source for the particular type of light;

(c) if the power source is replaceable, method of replacement;

(d) type of light source and whether replaceable;

(e) operation of light.

Dated at Wellington this 31st day of October 1989.

W. P. JEFFRIES, Minister of Transport.

The Shipping (Distress Flares and Line-throwing 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 Shipping (Distress Flares and Line-Throwing Appliances) 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 Distress Flares and Linethrowing Appliances

Part I

Rocket Parachute Flares

1. Construction—(1) A rocket parachute flare shall:

(a) be constructed with proper workmanship and materials;

(b) be contained in a water-resistant casing;

(c) have integral means of ignition which can be readily operated with wet, cold or gloved hands in adverse conditions and require the minimum of preparation;

(d) be so designed that it shall not cause discomfort to the person holding the casing when used in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions;

(e) be so constructed that any sealing shall not depend on adhesive tapes, or plastic envelopes;

(f) be so constructed that the end from which the rocket is ejected can be positively identified by day or night;

(g) be so constructed that all components, compositions and ingredients of the signal and the means of igniting it shall be of

such character and quality to enable the signal to maintain its serviceability under good average storage conditions in the marine environment for a period of at least 3 years;

(h) be so constructed that if it is intended to be stowed in a liferaft it can function effectively after being subjected to a drop test appropriate to the height at which the liferaft is to be stowed, when the signal is packed in the equipment container.

2. Performance—(1) A rocket parachute flare shall not be damaged in stowage throughout the air temperature range of -30° C to $+65^{\circ}$ C.

(2) A rocket shall, when fired vertically, reach an altitude of not less than 300 metres. At or near the top of its trajectory, the rocket shall eject a parachute flare, which shall:

(a) burn with a bright red colour;

(b) burn uniformly with an average luminous intensity of not less than 30,000 candela;

(c) have a burning period of not less than 40 seconds;

(d) have a rate of descent of not more than 5 metres/ second.

(e) not damage its parachute or attachments while burning.

(3) The rocket shall in addition be capable of functioning when the rocket is fired at an angle of 45° to the horizontal.

3. Marking—(1) A rocket parachute flare shall have brief instructions or diagrams clearly illustrating the use of the rocket parachute flare printed on its casing.

(2) The date of manufacture and the date of expiry shall be marked indelibly on the casing.

(3) The words "M.O.T APPROVED" or mark of another approving authority shall be marked indelibly on the casing.

Part II

Hand-held Flares

4. Construction—(1) A hand-held flare shall:

(a) be constructed with proper workmanship and materials;

(b) be contained in a water-resistant casing;

(c) have a self-contained means of ignition which can be readily operated with wet, cold or gloved hands in adverse conditions and require the minimum preparation;

(d) be so designed as not to cause discomfort to the person holding the casing with an uncovered hand and not endanger a lifeboat or liferaft by burning or glowing residues when used in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions;

(e) be so constructed that any sealing shall not depend on adhesive tapes or plastic envelopes;

(f) be so constructed that the end from which the light is emitted can be positively identified by day and night;

(g) be so constructed that all components, compositions and ingredients of the flare and the means of igniting it shall be of such character and quality to enable the flare to maintain its serviceability under good average storage conditions in the marine environment for a period of at least 3 years;

(h) be so constructed that if it is intended to be stowed in a liferaft it can function effectively after being subjected to a drop test appropriate to the height at which the liferaft is to be stowed, when the signal is packed in the equipment container.

5. Performance—(1) A hand-held flare shall not be damaged in stowage throughout the air temperature range of -30°C to +65°C.

(2) A hand-held flare shall:

(a) burn with a bright red colour;

(b) burn uniformly with an average luminous intensity of not less than 15,000 candela;

(c) have a burning period of not less than 1 minute;