

(g) The recommended shelf life of the water sachets shall be at least 3 years.

(h) The outer packaging shall be marked with the following information:

- (i) manufacturer's name or trade mark;
- (ii) contents capacity;
- (iii) lot number;
- (iv) date of manufacture;
- (v) a recommended daily consumption per person;
- (vi) M.O.T. APPROVED (or mark of another approving authority).

(2) Cans

(a) A can in which drinking water is supplied shall be hermetically sealed and have vacuum of not less than 510mm of mercury.

(b) It shall be constructed of tinplate of minimum thickness 0.30mm and with a tin content which will conform with the relevant part of British Standard 113 Section 10 or approved New Zealand equivalent.

(c) It shall be constructed with a double seam and properly balanced interlocking hooks.

(d) It shall be plain internally, but externally it shall be coated with a machine applied golden lacquer and then stoved.

(e) After filling the seams shall be inspected, and any exposed areas shall be suitably lacquered.

(f) A click test to confirm the vacuum shall be carried out on each can 7 days after filling.

(g) The can shall be free from dents or any signs of corrosion.

(h) The capacity of the can shall not be greater than 500 millilitres.

(i) The can shall not be affected by any of the prototype tests carried out on a liferaft.

(j) The can shall be clearly marked on the outside with:

- (i) manufacturer's name or trade mark;
- (ii) drinking water and capacity in millilitres;
- (iii) lot or batch number;
- (iv) date of manufacture;
- (v) a recommended daily consumption per person;
- (vi) M.O.T. APPROVED (or mark of another approving authority).

(3) Bottles

(a) A bottle in which drinking water is supplied shall be manufactured from a material which will not contaminate or effect the taste of water.

(b) It shall not be affected by any other prototype tests carried out on a liferaft.

(c) The material from which the bottle is made shall be opaque.

(d) The capacity of the bottle shall not be greater than 500 millilitres.

(e) The bottle shall be capable of being opened by a survivor with cold hands.

(f) The minimum recommended shelf life of the water bottle and its contents shall be at least 3 years.

(g) The bottle filling cap shall be fitted with a watertight seal, and have positive locking arrangements which will not be loosened by vibration.

(h) After the bottle has been filled, and the cap fitted, it shall be provided with an outer continuous seal which must not be broken until the water is used, or has become time expired.

(i) The bottle shall be marked on the outside with:

- (i) manufacturer's name or trade mark;
- (ii) date of filling;
- (iii) date of expiry;
- (iv) drinking water and capacity in millilitres;
- (v) recommended daily consumption per person;
- (vi) lot or batch number;
- (vii) M.O.T. APPROVED (or mark of another approving authority).

(4) Water tanks

(a) Tanks fitted for fresh water in a survival craft may be of metal or a plastic material acceptable to the Chief Surveyor.

(b) Each tank is to be filled and emptied to ensure cleanliness and to check for watertightness.

(c) The tank shall be strong enough to withstand a head of water of at least 1.5 metres.

(d) Where necessary the inside of the tank shall be suitably coated to prevent contamination or unpleasant taste.

(e) Tanks which are not portable shall be fitted with drain plugs constructed of non-corrosive material.

(f) Filling plugs and aperture covers shall be of non-ferrous materials, neatly fitted and made properly watertight to prevent the entry of contaminants.

(g) Tanks shall be sited well clear of any propelling machinery.

(h) At least 1 rustproof dipper with a lanyard shall be provided for each tank.

(i) The inside of tanks constructed with glass reinforced plastic must be smooth and sealed with a gel coat.

(j) Tanks made out of glass reinforced plastic shall be opaque.

(k) The tank shall be clearly marked on the outside with the contents and its capacity in litres.

PART V

Lifeboat and Rescue Boat Compasses

14. Compass type—(1) Every compass shall be of the liquid type. The liquid used shall be a mixture of industrial methylated spirit and water, SG 0.93 at 15°C, or other suitable liquid of equivalent properties.

(2) The liquid shall be colourless and free from turbidity and formation of flocks.

(3) The compass shall function efficiently over a temperature range of -30°C to +65°C without leakage, formation of bubbles or other defects.

15. General requirements—(1) The compass shall be so constructed that the compass card remains horizontal and readable when the binnacle or housing is tilted to 40 degrees from the upright in any direction. When an external gimbal system is fitted, the card shall remain free when the bowl is tilted by 10 degrees.

(2) The direction of the lubber line or point from the centre of the card shall lie in the same vertical plane as the outer gimbal axis or other fore and aft datum line. The cumulative effect of card, pivot, directional and other similar errors, and of inaccurate positioning of the lubber's point shall be such that in the undisturbed earth's field the direction as read on the card against the lubber's point shall not differ by more than 3 degrees from the magnetic direction of the outer gimbal axis or other fore and aft datum line for any direction of the latter.

(3) The compass shall be provided with a binnacle or housing of non-magnetic material which shall be so constructed or marked that the direction of the fore and aft line can be identified. Means for fixing in place shall be provided. The mounting of the directional system in the compass bowl shall be constructed in such a manner that it returns to the original