

2017-2020 Blue e-Book

Special Regulations

Part 2 for Off the Beach Boats





AUSTRALIAN SAILING SPECIAL REGULATIONS

PART 2

FOR OFF THE BEACH BOATS

Including unballasted boats,
Centreboard Dinghies, Sailboards, Skiffs, Multihulls,
Small open ballasted boats and Small Trailable boats.

**These regulations come into effect in Australia from
1 July 2017.**

They are valid until 30 June 2021.

Any amendments or interpretations to what is published herein will be circulated to Clubs and will also be posted on the Australian Sailing website at

www.sailing.org.au

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AUSTRALIAN SAILING SPECIAL REGULATIONS PART 2

FOR OFF THE BEACH BOATS

1. FUNDAMENTALS and DEFINITIONS

1.01 PURPOSE AND USE

1.01.1 It is the purpose of these Special Regulations to establish uniform minimum equipment, behavioural and qualification standards for Off The Beach boats and Small Open Ballasted Boats whilst racing, proceeding to and from the race course and while training. *These regulations are strongly recommended at all other times.*

1.01.2 When prescribed in the notice of race these regulations may also be extended to and applied to small open ballasted boats and small trailable boats.

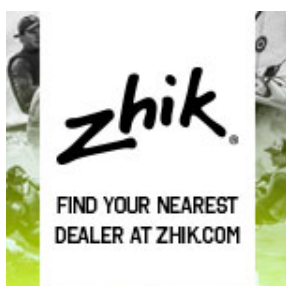
1.01.3 These Special Regulations do not replace, but rather supplement, the requirements of governmental authority, the Racing Rules of Sailing and the rules of Class Associations.

Where the Class Association rules are of a lesser standard than these Special Regulations then these regulations shall prevail.

1.01.4 (a) These regulations shall not be varied except with the written approval of Australian Sailing

(b) Australian Sailing will generally consider applications for variation only from a club or class association.


(c) Where a variation is approved for an event the wording of the approval shall be included in the notice of race for the event.



1.02 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PERSON IN CHARGE


- 1.02.1** The safety of a boat and her crew is the sole and inescapable responsibility of the person in charge who must do their best to ensure that the boat is structurally sound, thoroughly seaworthy and manned by a crew who are physically fit to face the expected conditions. The owner and the person in charge must be satisfied as to the soundness of hull, spars, rigging, sails and all gear. The owner and the person in charge must ensure that all safety equipment is properly maintained and stowed and that the crew knows how to use it.


HOW TO PREPARE YOUR BEACON BEFORE HEADING OUT ON THE WATER



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- **Email** – Save your confirmation email on your mobile phone or tablet
- **Print** – Print your registration confirmation, or if you have no email, request a printed copy to be sent via mail
- **Online** – Check your beacon registration status online

Note: If you have an existing beacon registration sticker it will remain valid until it expires.




UPDATE YOUR EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Make sure your details are up to date in your online beacon registration account. This includes your contact details and emergency contacts. You can also now upload details about your trip plans and photos of your vessel to help search and rescue authorities identify you in an emergency.




CHECK YOUR BATTERY EXPIRY DATE

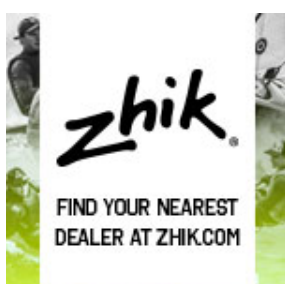
Regularly check your battery expiry date and test your beacon as per the manufacturers' instructions. A beacon is not guaranteed to work correctly when it has past its expiry date, so don't rely on an expired beacon in a distress situation.



To update your registration details or for more information on beacons, please visit www.amsa.gov.au/beacons or phone (02) 6279 5000.



Australian Government
Australian Maritime Safety Authority



1.02.2 Neither the establishment of these Special Regulations, their use by race organisers, nor the inspection of a boat under these regulations in any way limits or reduces the complete and unlimited responsibility of the owner and the person in charge.

1.02.3 The responsibility for a boat's decision to participate in a cruising event or race, or to continue racing is hers alone - RRS Fundamental Rule 4

1.03 DEFINITIONS:

Bailer

A bucket or similar device for manually bailing water from within a boat.

Off The Beach Boats

Unballasted open boats including centreboard dinghies, sailboards, skiffs and multihulls launched and recovered from a shoreline.

Small Open Ballasted Boat

A boat not having enclosed accommodation facilities and with a ballasted keel or ballast carried internally, less than 6.1 m LOA

Permanently Fastened

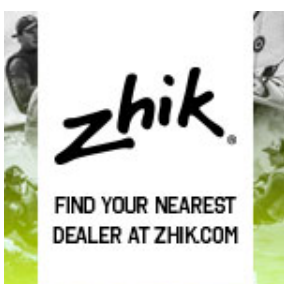
Means the item is effectively built-in by bolting or glassing etc. and may not be removed while racing.

Securely Fastened

Means held strongly in place by a method (e.g. rope lashings, wing-nuts) which will retain the fastened object in severe conditions including a 180 degree capsize and allows for them to be removed and replaced during racing.

Small Trailable Boats

See definition in Part 1 of these regulations that are less than 5.2 m LOA



2. APPLICATION AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

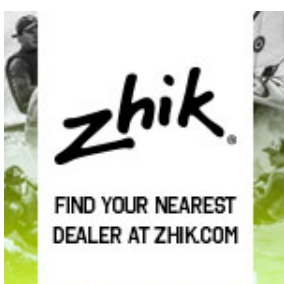
2.01 INSPECTION

2.01.1 The Race Committee may require the owner or the person in charge to demonstrate that the boat complies with these Special Regulations. If it does not comply with these Special Regulations the boat's entry may be rejected, or it may be liable to disqualification or such other penalty as may be prescribed.

2.02 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.02.1 All equipment required by these Special Regulations shall:

- (a) Function properly.
- (b) Be regularly checked, cleaned and serviced.
- (c) When not in use shall be stowed in conditions in which deterioration is minimised.
- (d) Be readily accessible.
- (e) Be of a type, size and capacity suitable and adequate for the intended use and size of the boat.



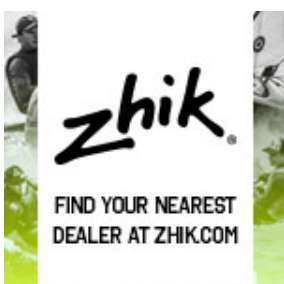
3. SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

3.01 BUOYANCY

- 3.01.1** Boats sailing under these regulations shall be capable of floating and supporting a mass of not less than 25 kg for each crew member when swamped after a capsize.
- 3.01.2** (a) Buoyancy may be achieved by boat structure, compartments in the hull/s or by additional buoyancy bags.
- (b) Buoyancy that is not built into the boat shall be enclosed in compartments or by all-round straps or other equally secure fastening.
- (c) Buoyancy shall be so distributed as to float the boat on an even keel when swamped following righting after capsize.
- 3.01.3** Each hull of a catamaran shall be able to support the required mass.
- 3.01.4** (a) Boats fitted with bag buoyancy shall be able to support the required mass with not less than half of the number of buoyancy bags deflated.
- (b) Boats with enclosed hulls divided into at least two separate compartments shall be able to support the required mass with not less than half of the number of compartments flooded.
- (c) Boats with enclosed hulls not divided into compartments shall be able to support the required mass with the whole hull flooded.

3.02 MASTS

- 3.02.1** Hollow masts shall be either:
- (a) Completely sealed to prevent the entry of water, or
- (b) Self-draining.
- 3.02.2** Unstayed masts shall be securely attached to the hull.
- 3.02.3** A sailboard (mast and sail) shall be rigged in such a way that it is capable of being securely stowed in a compact manner longitudinally on the board so



that the crew is unimpeded whilst controlling the board under tow or while paddling in the prone position.

3.03 CENTREBOARDS, RUDDERS AND TILLERS

- 3.03.1 (a) Centreboards shall be securely fastened to the hull, by lanyard, bolt, pin or other effective means so that they remain in the centreboard case when the boat is inverted.
- (b) Sailboards shall be fitted with a friction device to maintain the centreboard in the case or a lanyard to attach the centreboard to the board.



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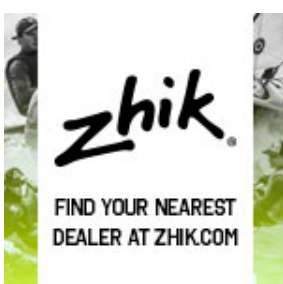
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3.03.2 Unless the rudder box or rudder stock is securely fastened to the hull, a rudder pin or pintle of each rudder shall be fitted with a stainless steel retaining pin that passes through the pin or pintle such as to prevent the rudder/s becoming detached.

3.03.3 Tillers which are not permanently fastened to the rudder stock/s shall be securely fastened to them whilst the boat is afloat.

3.03.4 Rudder blades which are not permanently fastened to the rudder stock/s shall be securely fastened to them whilst the boat is afloat.

3.04 BAILERS AND PUMPS

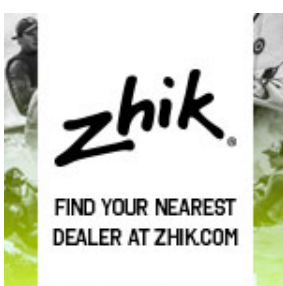
3.04.1 Boats, other than those that have enclosed substantially self-draining hulls, shall carry one adequate bailer or pump available for immediate use, in addition to any transom flaps or venturi type bailers or other automatic devices that may be fitted.

3.04.2 A boat shall be considered to be “substantially self-draining” if it is capable of sailing or accepting a tow after capsize without prior bailing.

3.04.3 Pumps, if not permanently attached to the hull, and bailers shall be secured to the hull with a lanyard of length sufficient to permit the equipment to be operated without releasing the lanyard.

3.05 TOWING

3.05.1 All crews shall be aware of the location for attaching a towline to the boat and shall be able to demonstrate this.





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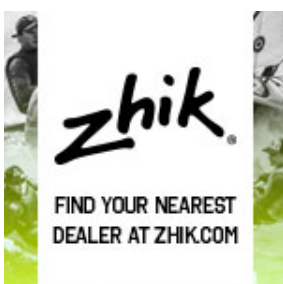
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4. IDENTIFICATION

4.01 HULL IDENTIFICATION

4.01.1 All boats shall bear the identification, required by [4.01.3](#), located externally on the transom or on both outboard sides of the hull(s) or rear beam, or on the aft deck of sailboards.

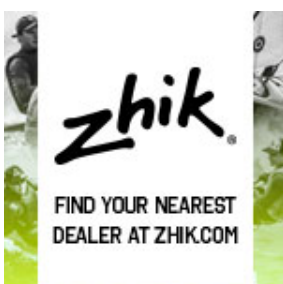
4.01.2 Letters and figures shall be legible, indelible and of contrasting colour to the background on which they are located and of at least the height and thickness specified.

4.01.3 Required information is as follows:

- (a) Name of boat in letters and figures at least 50 mm high and 8 mm thickness.
- (b) Registered sail number in letters and figures at least 50 mm high and 8 mm thickness.
- (c) Name of club (see [4.01.4](#)) with which the boat is registered in letters and figures at least 20 mm high and 4 mm thickness.

4.01.4 (a) The name of the club may be abbreviated.

- (b) *It is recommended that the name of the club should be in full as some clubs may use the same abbreviation, which can make correct identification of a particular boat difficult.*



5. PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

5.01 LIFEJACKETS

Lifjacket requirements vary between the States and Territories and *it is recommended that before purchase and use it should be established that the lifjacket is acceptable under local law.*

5.01.1 All crew members shall wear, whilst afloat, a lifjacket secured about their persons in a manner appropriate to the design of the device.

5.01.2 Lifjackets shall comply with one of the following:

- (a) Australian Standard AS4758-2015 or
- (b) Australian Standard AS1512-1996 for PFD Type 1 or
- (c) Australian Standard AS1499-1996 for PFD Type 2 or
- (d) Australian Standard AS2260-1996 for PFD Type 3 or
- (e) An equivalent or more stringent overseas standard

And

Shall be branded with the respective standard authority's mark of approval.

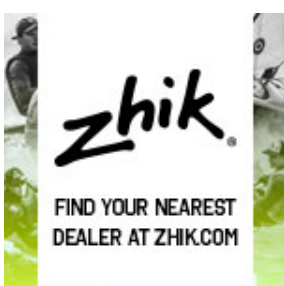
5.01.3 Inflatable lifjackets shall not be used.

5.01.4 Lifjackets shall be maintained in good repair.

5.01.5 Lifjackets shall be marked on the inside to identify their ownership. Preferably this should be the name of the individual owner and a contact telephone number; otherwise it shall be the name of the club or other organisation to which the Lifjacket belongs.

5.02 PERSONAL CLOTHING

5.02.1 *It is recommended that suitable clothing for the local conditions be worn.*



This may include adequate cover against sunburn in both clear and cloudy weather and adequate warm clothing in cold conditions to protect against hypothermia. This may include thermal underwear, woollen pullovers or full or partial wetsuits.

5.02.2 It is preferable that outer garments worn above the waist are of bright colours and include retroreflective tape.

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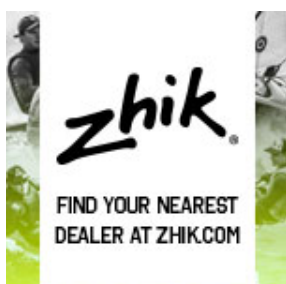
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AUSTRALIAN SAILING RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the requirements of Part 2, Australian Sailing recommends the following be observed, including by boats that are not racing:

1. RACING

While it is the sole responsibility of each boat to decide whether or not to start or to continue to race (RRS Fundamental Rule 4):

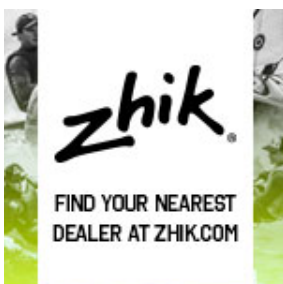
- (a) Crews should exercise caution in going onto the water in boisterous conditions or conditions heavier than they have experienced.
- (b) Crews should not go onto the water unless they are assured that assistance is at hand in an emergency.

2. PERSONAL BUOYANCY

- (a) Children under the age of 12 years should wear PFD Type 1 (AS1512) rather than PFD Type 2 or PFD Type 3 to ensure correct flotation.
- (b) Crews should not go onto the water unless capable of supporting themselves in the water, without personal buoyancy, for at least 15 minutes, and are capable of swimming not less than 50 m in open water.

3. GEAR AND EQUIPMENT

- (a) Before going on the water crews should check their personal gear and their boat's rigging and equipment in detail so as to ensure that breakage or loosening of equipment is unlikely.
- (b) A shackle key or appropriate tools to enable crews to unrig whilst afloat should be carried.
- (c) A towline of suitable strength and of a length such that, when it is secured to a strong point in the hull it extends to twice the boat's overall



length forward, should be carried; or the crew should be aware of a part of the boat's normal equipment that is suitable.

- (d) Junior training classes should have an adequate tow line of a floating rope permanently rigged, securely attached to the base of the mast or a suitable thwart, or strong point, with surplus rope securely stowed in the hull, ready for use. This may be made mandatory in sailing instructions or class rules.
- (e) Centreboards should be sufficiently robust to resist distortion when supporting the weight of at least one crew member during the action of righting following a capsize.

4. PADDLES

Boats should carry at least one useable paddle.

5. HULL IDENTIFICATION

A boat not on a club or class association register should display the following clearly on the hull:

- (a) Name of the boat.
- (b) Owner's name and phone number.

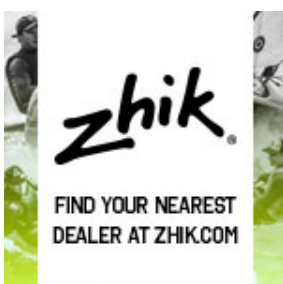
6. BOATS ON SHORE

When ashore, boats should be rendered safe from wind effects by furling or lowering sails. If this is impractical, boats may be laid on their sides and secured in this position.

7. BOATS NEAR SHORE

Boats manoeuvring near a shore, or leaving or returning to land are to exercise caution when in close proximity to members of the public. Local regulations are to be observed.

8. IN EVENT OF DISTRESS OR ACCIDENT



Australian Sailing strongly recommends:

- (a) The crew stay with the boat at all times while the boat is capsized.
- (b) The use of the following signals to indicate that assistance is needed:
 - (i) Crew in boat:

Either both arms raised above the head and lowered to the sides cyclically at 5-second intervals, or a flag or other object, on a spar waved from side to side through an arc of 30 degrees either side of the vertical, cyclically at 5-second intervals.
 - (ii) Crew in water:

One arm raised above the head for three seconds at 5-second intervals.
- (c) When a boat is in difficulty with its sails lowered, some highly visible article, such as an orange or yellow garment, should be hoisted on a halyard to aid visibility to rescue craft.
- (d) Crews should call for assistance before becoming exhausted.

