

Inshore forecast for Friday 23 November 2007

Message 00020-23112007

Priority Normal

23/11/2007 04:37:27

From: Humber Coastguard

Area	Method
Cleethorpes Beach Safety/Lifeguards	Fax
Scarborough Harbour & Lighthouse	Hafax
Sunderland Marina/Boat Yards / Laun	Fax
River Esk Whitby Marina/Boat Yards	Fax
River Tyne Royal Quays Marina/Boat	Fax
Hornsea Boat Compound/Boat Yards /	Fax

Issued by the Met Office at 0600 UTC on Friday 23 November 2007

Inshore Waters Forecast to 12 miles offshore from 0600 UTC to 0600 UTC

General Situation

A ridge of high pressure will build from the west across the United Kingdom, but will then decline as a frontal system moves into the northwest.

Berwick on Tweed to Whitby

24 hour forecast:

North 7 or gale 8, backing southwest 5 or 6.

Wintry showers, then fair.

Good.

Moderate or rough, occasionally very rough at first.

Outlook for the following 24 hours:

southwest veering northwest, 5 to 7.

Fair, then rain

Good, becoming moderate for a time.

Moderate occasionally rough.

Whitby to Gibraltar Point

24 hour forecast

North 7 or gale 8, backing southwest 5 or 6.

Windy then fair

Good.

Moderate or rough, occasionally very rough at first.

Outlook for the following 24 hours:

southwest veering west 5 or 6.

Windy, rain later.

Good, becoming moderate for a time.

Moderate or rough.

The Safety of Navigation Within Whitby Harbour

THE SAFETY OF NAVIGATION WITHIN WHITBY HARBOUR

At a meeting with representatives of Whitby Harbour Users held at Whitby Yacht Club on the 29 April 2002 the following acts of normal and best practice were agreed to be applicable within Whitby harbour.

If all harbour users apply the following examples of good and proper practice then the existing safe situation should be preserved within the harbour.

All vessels should proceed at moderate speed. Maximum speeds of 8 Knots between the entrance and Scotch Head and 5 Knots in all other areas will shortly be set by byelaw. The skippers of all craft should be aware that they are responsible for the wake caused by the passage of their vessel and should proceed at such a speed as to minimise any effects.

When transiting the bridge craft upstream should give way to vessels proceeding from seawards. Precedence should be given to the larger trawlers and no vessel should attempt to transit the bridge when a cargo vessel, under pilotage, is entering or leaving. Both leaves will be opened to smaller craft at busy periods and they will be expected to proceed through simultaneously upstream and downstream in an orderly line keeping to the starboard side of the channel.

All craft equipped with VHF should maintain a listening watch on Channel 11 when approaching and within Whitby Harbour.

Sailing vessels should not proceed under sail alone in the outer harbour if this involves tacking across the navigation channel. The practice of leaving the helm to adjust, raise or lower sails should only be carried out outside of the navigation channel and when no obstruction will be caused to other vessels under way.

Harbour Watchkeepers will give information on tidal height, tidal flows, navigation marks, sea conditions and existing weather conditions but will not make judgements. They can be contacted on Channel 11 VHF.

When cargo vessels are moving within the port, under pilotage, all other craft must give way and when directed should hold their position or remain alongside until such vessel has passed.

Vessels waiting to transit the swing bridge may remain on the fish quay as long as they remain manned and do not cause obstruction to the fishing industry.

Small passenger carrying vessels should not deviate from the proper side of the channel or swing across the navigation channel until they are absolutely sure that their actions will not conflict with the safe passage of all other vessels.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF COLLISION AT SEA APPLY WITHIN WHITBY HARBOUR AND THE OPERATORS OF ALL VESSELS ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THEM.

It is expected that new Byelaws will shortly be introduced to assist in the control of navigation within Whitby Harbour, these will cover such areas as operating vessels under the influence of drink or drugs, proceeding at a safe speed, the movement and operation of large vessels, proper mooring within the harbour and other safety related issues.

Extract from USCG Regulation 160.060 - Specification for a Bouyant Vest

Guard approval number shall be included. The contract number may be omitted.

(b) [Reserved]

Subpart 160.060—Specification for a Buoyant Vest, Unicellular Polyethylene Foam, Adult and Child

§ 160.060-1 Incorporation by reference.

(a) *Specifications and Standards.* This subpart makes reference to the following documents:

- (1) [Reserved]
- (2) Military Specification:

MIL-W-530F—Webbing, Textile, Cotton, General Purpose, Natural or in Colors.

- (3) Federal Standards:

No. 191—Textile Test Methods.
No. 751A—Stitches, Seams, and Stitchings.

- (4) Coast Guard Specification:

164.013—Foam, Unicellular Polyethylene (Buoyant, Slab, Slitted Trigonal Pattern)

(b) *Plans.* The following plans, of the issue in effect on the date buoyant vests are manufactured, form a part of this subpart:

Dwg. No. 160.060-1:

- Sheet 1—Cutting Pattern and General Arrangement, Model AY.
- Sheet 2—Cutting Pattern and General Arrangement, Model CYM.
- Sheet 3—Cutting Pattern and General Arrangement, Model CYS.
- Sheet 4—Insert Pattern, Model AY.
- Sheet 5—Insert Pattern, Model CYM.
- Sheet 6—Insert Pattern, Model CYS.

(c) *Copies on file.* Copies of the specifications and plans referred to in this section shall be kept on file by the manufacturer together with the Certificate of Approval.

(1) The Coast Guard plans and specifications may be obtained upon request from the Commandant (G-MSE), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20593-0001 or a recognized laboratory listed in § 160.060-8b.

(2) The Federal Specifications and Standard may be purchased from the Business Service Center, General Services Administration, Washington, DC, 20407.

(3) The Military Specification may be obtained from the Commanding Offi-

cer, Naval Supply Depot, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., 19120.

[CGFR 65-37, 30 FR 11590, Sept. 10, 1965, as amended by CGD 72-90R, 37 FR 10839, May 31, 1972; CGD 78-012, 43 FR 27153, 27154, June 22, 1978; CGD 82-063b, 48 FR 4782, Feb. 3, 1983; CGD 88-070, 53 FR 34536, Sept. 7, 1988; CGD 95-072, 60 FR 50467, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50733, Sept. 27, 1996]

§ 160.060-2 Type and model.

Each buoyant vest specified in this subpart is a:

(a) Standard:

(1) Model AY, adult (for persons weighing over 90 pounds); or
(2) Model CYM, child, medium (for children weighing from 50 to 90 pounds); or

(3) Model CYS, child, small (for children weighing less than 50 pounds); or

(b) Nonstandard:

(1) Model,¹ adult (for persons weighing over 90 pounds);

(2) Model,¹ child, medium (for persons weighing from 50 to 90 pounds) or

(3) Model,¹ child, small (for persons weighing less than 50 pounds).

[CGD 72-163R, 38 FR 8122, Mar. 28, 1973]

§ 160.060-3 Materials—standard vests.

(a) *General.* All components used in the construction of buoyant vests must meet the applicable requirements of subpart 164.019 of this chapter. The requirements for materials specified in this section are minimum requirements, and consideration will be given to the use of alternate materials in lieu of those specified. Detailed technical data and samples of all proposed alternate materials must be submitted for approval before those materials are incorporated in the finished product.

(b) *Unicellular polyethylene foam.* The unicellular polyethylene foam shall be all new material complying with specification subpart 164.013 of this subchapter.

(c) *Envelope.* The buoyant vest envelope, or cover, shall be made from 39", 2.85 cotton jeans cloth, with a thread count of approximately 96 × 64. The finished goods shall weigh not less than

¹A model designation for a nonstandard vest is to be assigned by the individual manufacturer and must be different from any standard vest.

4.2 ounces per square yard, shall have thread count of not less than 94 x 60, and shall have a breaking strength of not less than 85 pounds in the warp and 50 pounds in the filling. Other cotton fabrics having a weight and breaking strength not less than the above will be acceptable. There are no restrictions as to color, but the fastness of the color to laundering, water, crocking, and light shall be rated "good" when tested in accordance with Federal Test Method Standard No. 191, Methods 5610, 5630, 5650, and 5660.

(d) *Tie tapes and body strap loops.* The tie tapes and body strap loops for both adult and child sizes must be 3/4-inch cotton webbing meeting the requirements of military specification MIL-T-43566 (Class I) for Type I webbing.

(d-1) *Body straps.* The complete body strap assembly including hardware, must have a minimum breaking strength of 150 pounds for an adult size and 115 pounds for a child size. The specifications for the webbing are as follows:

(1) For an adult size vest, the webbing must be 1 inch.

(2) For a child size vest, the webbing must be three-quarter inch and meet military specification MIL-W-530 for Type IIa webbing.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) *Thread.* Each thread must meet the requirements of subpart 164.023 of this chapter. Only one kind of thread may be used in each seam.

[CGFR 65-37, 30 FR 11590, Sept. 10, 1965, as amended by CGD 72-90R, 37 FR 10839, May 31, 1972; CGD 72-163R, 38 FR 8122, Mar. 28, 1973; CGD 73-130R, 39 FR 20684, June 13, 1974; CGD 78-012, 43 FR 27154, June 22, 1978; CGD 82-063b, 48 FR 4782, Feb. 3, 1983; CGD 88-070, 53 FR 34536, Sept. 7, 1988; CGD 84-068, 58 FR 29494, May 20, 1993]

§ 160.060-3a Materials—Dee ring and snap hook assemblies and other instruments of closure for buoyant vests.

(a) *Specifications.* Dee ring and snap hook assemblies and other instruments of closure for buoyant vests may have decorative platings in any thickness and must meet the following specifications:

(1) The device must be constructed of inherently corrosion resistant materials. As used in this section the term

inherently corrosion resistant materials includes, but is not limited to, brass, bronze, and stainless steel.

(2) The size of the opening of the device must be consistent with the webbing which will pass through the opening.

(b) *Testing requirements.* Dee ring and snap hook assemblies and other instruments of closure for buoyant vests must—

(1) Be tested for weathering. The Coast Guard will determine which one or more of the following tests will be used:

(i) Application of a 20 percent sodium-chloride solution spray at a temperature of 95 °F (35 °C) for a period of 240 hours in accordance with the procedures contained in method 811 of the Federal Test Method Standard No. 151.

(ii) Exposure to a carbon-arc weatherometer for a period of 100 hours.

(iii) Submergence for a period of 100 hours in each of the following:

(a) Leaded gasoline.

(b) Gum turpentine.

(iv) Exposure to a temperature of 0° ±5 °F (17.6 ±2.775 °C) for 24 hours; and

(2) Within 5 minutes of completion of the weathering test required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the assembly must be attached to a support and bear 150 pounds for an adult size and 115 pounds for a child size for 10 minutes at ambient temperatures without breaking or distorting.

[CGD 73-130R, 39 FR 20684, June 13, 1974]

§ 160.060-4 Materials—nonstandard vests.

(a) *General.* All materials used in nonstandard buoyant vests must be equivalent to those specified in § 160.060-3 and be obtained from a supplier who furnishes an affidavit in accordance with the requirements in § 160.060-3(a).

(b) *Reinforcing tape.* When used, the reinforcing tape around the neck shall be 3/4" cotton tape weighing not less than 0.13 ounce per linear yard having a minimum breaking strength of not less than 120 pounds.

[CGFR 65-37, 30 FR 11590, Sept. 10, 1965, as amended by CGD 72-163R, 38 FR 8122, Mar. 28, 1973]

§ 160.060-5 Construction—standard vests.

(a) *General.* This specification covers buoyant vests which essentially consist of a fabric envelope in which are enclosed inserts of buoyant material arranged and distributed so as to provide the flotation characteristics and buoyancy required to hold the wearer in an upright or slightly backward position with head and face out of water. The buoyant vests are also fitted with straps and hardware to provide for proper adjustment and close and comfortable fit to the bodies of various size wearers.

(b) *Envelope.* The envelope or cover shall be made of three pieces. Two pieces of fabric shall be cut to the pattern shown on Dwg. No. 160.060-1, Sheet 1 for the adult size, and Sheets 2 and 3 for child sizes, and joined together with a third piece which forms a 2¼" finished gusset strip all around. Reinforcing strips of the same material as the envelope shall be stitched to the inside of the front piece of the envelope in way of the strap attachments as shown by the drawings.

(c) *Buoyant inserts.* The unicellular plastic foam buoyant inserts shall be cut and formed as shown on Dwg. No. 160.060-1, Sheets 4, 5, and 6 for the adult, child medium, and child small sizes, respectively.

(d) *Tie tapes, body straps, and hardware.* The tie tapes, body straps, and hardware shall be arranged as shown on the drawings and attached to the envelope with the seams and stitching indicated.

(e) *Stitching.* All stitching shall be short lock stitch conforming to Stitch Type 301 of Federal Standard No. 751, and there shall be not less than 7 nor more than 9 stitches to the inch.

(f) *Workmanship.* Buoyant vests shall be of first-class workmanship and shall be free from any defects materially affecting their appearance or serviceability.

[CGFR 65-37, 30 FR 11590, Sept. 10, 1965, as amended by CGD 72-163R, 38 FR 8122, Mar. 28, 1973]

§ 160.060-6 Construction—nonstandard vests.

(a) *General.* The construction methods used for a nonstandard buoyant

vest must be equivalent to the requirements in §160.060-5 for standard vests and also meet the requirements specified in this section.

(b) *Sizes.* Each nonstandard vest must contain the following volume of unicellular polyethylene foam buoyant material, determined by the displacement method:

(1) Five hundred cubic inches or more for the adult size, for persons weighing over 90 pounds.

(2) Three hundred and fifty cubic inches or more for a child medium size, for children weighing from 50 to 90 pounds.

(3) Two hundred and twenty-five cubic inches or more for children weighing less than 50 pounds.

(c) *Arrangement of buoyant material.* The buoyant material in a nonstandard vest must:

(1) Be arranged to hold the wearer in an upright or backward position with head and face out of water;

(2) Have no tendency to turn the wearer face downward in the water; and

(3) Be arranged so that 70 to 75 percent of the total is located in the front of the vest.

(d) *Neck opening.* Each cloth covered nonstandard vest must have at the neck opening:

(1) A gusset; or

(2) Reinforcing tape.

(e) *Adjustment, fit, and donning.* Each nonstandard vest must be made with adjustments to:

(1) Fit a range of wearers for the type designed; and

(2) Facilitate donning time for an uninitiated person.

[CGD 72-163R, 38 FR 8122, Mar. 28, 1973]

§ 160.060-8 Marking.

(a) Each buoyant vest must have the following information clearly marked in waterproof lettering:

Type II Personal Flotation Device.

Inspected and tested in accordance with U.S. Coast Guard regulations.

Polyethylene foam buoyant material provides a minimum buoyant force of (15½ lb., 11 lb., or 7 lb.).

Dry out thoroughly when wet.

Approved for use on all recreational boats and on uninspected commercial vessels less than 40 feet in length not carrying passengers for hire by persons weighing (more than 90 lb., 50 to 90 lb., or less than 50 lb.).

U.S. Coast Guard Approval No. 160.060/(assigned manufacturer's No.)/(Revision No.); (Model No.).

(Name and address of manufacturer or distributor).

(Lot No.).

(b) *Waterproof marking.* Marking of buoyant vests shall be sufficiently waterproof so that after 72 hours submergence in water it will withstand vigorous rubbing by hand while wet without printed matter becoming illegible.

[CGD 72-163R, 38 FR 8122, Mar. 28, 1973, as amended by CGD 75-008, 43 FR 9771, Mar. 9, 1978]

Extract from Underwriters Laboratories (UL) seal of approval

16.2 Type II turning test

16.2.1 A youth and an adult Type II candidate device are to be tested as specified in 16.2.4. The device shall comply with the following:

- a) The average turning time (or the corrected average turning time – See 16.2.2) for the group of test subjects shall not exceed that for the reference vest by more than 2 seconds; and
- b) The total number of turns for the group of test subjects shall not be less than the number of turns obtained by using the reference vest.

16.2.1 revised June 2, 1997

16.2.2 The corrected average turning time (see 16.2.1 and 16.2.3) is to be computed based on the following:

$$A_c = \frac{A_t}{T_t / T_{total}}$$

in which:

A_c is the corrected average tuning time;

A_t is the average turning time for tests resulting in a turn;

T_t is the number of tests resulting in a turn; and

T_{total} is total number of tests performed.

16.2.3 A child and an infant Type II candidate device are to be tested as specified in 16.2.4. The device shall comply with the following:

- a) The average turning time (or the corrected average turning time – see 16.2.2) for the group of test subjects shall not exceed that for the reference vest by more than 1 second;
- b) The total number of turns for the group of test subjects shall be not less than the number of turns obtained by using the reference vest; and
- c) Water shall not funnel or be cupped into the face of a test subject as a result of the turning moment.

16.2.3 revised August 3, 2000

16.2.4 The following are the test methods for conducting the Type II turning test specified in 16.2.1 and 16.2.3:

- a) For a youth and adult Type II candidate device the subject is to don the device and enter the water^a. The subject then is to take at least three breast strokes and then, face down in the water, relax completely while exhaling slowly. The subject is to remain limp in this position long enough so that the final stabilized attitude of static balance can be determined. The turning time is to be recorded. The subject then is to repeat the test two additional times.
- b) For a child Type II candidate device, the device is to be fastened in the intended manner on the subject. The subject is to gently push-off from the side of the pool, take a single breast stroke, and then face down in the water relax and exhale slowly. The turning time is to be recorded. The test then is to be repeated two additional times. As an alternative, the device is to be fastened in the intended manner on the subject, who then is to be placed in a face down (mouth above the water) position in the water and released. The turning time is to be recorded. The subject then is to repeat the test two additional times.
- c) For an infant Type II candidate device, the device is to be fastened in the intended manner on the subject, who then is to be placed in a face down (mouth above the water) position in the water and released. To prevent the test subject from inhaling water during the test it is permissible to gently blow air into the child's face immediately prior to the release. The turning time is to be recorded. The test is to be repeated two additional times.

^aThe Donning Test, Section 15, and Water Entry Test, Section 17, may be conducted at this point. In addition, if an examination of the candidate device indicates that it may have a tendency to permit movement of the buoyant material from the position it was in when the device was donned to a position toward the sides or back of a subject, at least one test subject is to enter the water by diving so that the subject strikes the water in a prone position.

16.2.4 revised June 2, 1997

16.3 Type II freeboard, head support, face plane angle, and chin support test

16.3.1 A youth and adult Type II candidate device shall comply with the following when tested as specified in 16.3.3 – 16.3.7:

- a) The average freeboard of the group of test subjects shall be not less than that of the reference vest by more than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm);
- b) Each individual freeboard measurement of the group of test subjects shall be no less than 1 inch (25.4 mm);
- c) The average value of the lowest marks that can be viewed on a vertical scale (see 16.3.3) by the group of test subjects shall be not greater than that for the reference vest by more than 3 inches (76 mm), or the average face plane angle for the group of test subjects shall be not less than that for the reference vest by more than 5 degrees, providing vision to the scale is not obscured by the candidate device to a degree greater than by the reference vest; and
- d) The number of test subjects provided with chin support (see 16.3.7) shall be not less than that for the reference vest.

16.3.1 revised August 3, 2000

16.3.2 An infant and child Type II candidate device shall comply with the following when tested as specified in 16.3.3 – 16.3.7:

- a) The average freeboard of the group of test subjects shall be not less than that of the reference vest by more than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm);
- b) Each individual freeboard measurement of the group of test subjects shall be no less than 1 inch (25.4 mm);
- c) The average distance of the ear canal above the surface of the water for the group of test subjects shall be not less than that for the reference vest by more than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm);
- d) The average face plane angle for the group of test subjects shall be not less than that for the reference vest by more than 5 degrees and vision to the scale shall not be obscured by the candidate device to a degree greater than by the reference vest;
- e) The head support shall cradle the subject's head in a stable manner to limit lateral rotation and tilting from side to side of the head; and
- f) The number of test subjects provided with chin support (see 16.3.7) shall be not less than that for the reference vest.

16.3.2 revised August 3, 2000

16.3.3 The subjects used during the test specified in 16.2.1 – 16.2.4 are to be used for this test while still in the water. Starting from a vertical upright position (see 16.3.7), each subject is to attain a relaxed, face-up position of static balance. The subject then is to be positioned in line with a vertical scale mounted at the side of the pool, so that the subject's feet are closest to the scale and eyes are 20 feet (6.1 m) from the scale. The vertical scale is to be not less than 12 feet (3.6 m) high and is to be marked in 3-inch (75-mm) increments so that the increment at the level of the surface of the water is equal to zero and the increment 12 feet above the level of the surface of the water is equal to 144.

16.3.4 While in the position of static balance specified in 16.3.3, the subject is to be instructed to "relax and breathe normally." The freeboard, face plane angle, and distance of the ear canal from the surface of the water is to be measured (see 16.3.5) while the subject is at the lowest level attained during the normal breathing cycle. The lowest mark on the scale that can be seen by the subject without movement of the head from the relaxed position then is to be identified (see 16.3.6). The subject then is to attempt to touch the chin to the chest (see 16.3.7).

16.3.5 For the purpose of calculating the average ear-canal distance above the water, if the ear canal is below the surface of the water, the distance is to be measured and recorded as a negative value.

16.3.6 For the purpose of calculating the average lowest-viewable-mark height, the value for a subject that can see below the zero mark is to be zero and the value for a subject that cannot view below the 12-foot (3.6-m) mark is to be 144.

16.3.7 A subject is to be considered as having chin support if:

- a) The device is in direct contact with the jawline while the subject is in either the vertical upright or relaxed face-up position, or
- b) The device prevents the subject from touching the chin to the chest while the subject is in the relaxed face-up position of static balance.

16.4 Type III device test

16.4.1 A Type III Device:

- a) Shall maintain each subject in an attitude of relaxed static balance (such as an upright or backward position) so that the subject's respiration is not impeded at any time, and
- b) Shall not have a tendency to turn a subject face-down from the position of relaxed static balance in the water.

See 16.4.4 and 16.4.9. In addition, a youth and adult device shall not have a shoulder gap of more than 6 inches (152.4 mm), measured at the right shoulder, following 3 self-induced bobbing actions in the water (see 16.4.5). Also, the device in the ridden-up condition shall not have a tendency to turn a subject face-down from the position of relaxed static balance in the water and shall comply with the requirements specified in 16.4.2 and 16.4.3 following the bobbing actions. The use of crotch straps is not acceptable to achieve compliance with the ride-up requirements.

Exception No. 1: The shoulder gap requirements do not apply to float coat or wetsuit style PFDs.

Exception No. 2: For pear-shaped individuals only (i.e., stomach is larger than chest), a device need not comply with the shoulder gap requirements. See THINK SAFE PFD PAMPHLET. For the purposes of this exception, a compressed chest size measurement is taken, similar to a snug fitting PFD.

19.2 Loss distribution test

19.2.1 In lieu of compliance with the requirements of 5.6 or 19.1.1, or both, a sample of the device may be altered in accordance with 19.2.2 and tested in accordance with Flotation Stability Test, Section 16. The sample shall comply with the applicable requirements in Section 16.

19.2.2 Each foam insert of the sample is to have an amount of the foam removed by skiving the surface of greatest area, or the equivalent, so that the buoyancy of each insert is as follows:

$$B = B_0 \left[\frac{3V}{100} - 2 \right]$$

in which:

B is the buoyancy of the altered insert (for front inserts: plus 0, minus 15 percent; and for back inserts: plus 15, minus 0 percent);

B₀ is the buoyancy of the insert as provided in the as-received device; and

V is the *V* factor of the foam from which the insert is formed, determined in accordance with the Standard for Components for Personal Flotation Devices, UL 1191.

The sample then is to be reassembled in a manner that represents the construction of the complete device, to account for buoyancy loss from sewing and the like.

20 Buoyancy Test

20.1 The total buoyancy of a horseshoe or ring buoy, or a kapok device shall be not less than the applicable minimum value specified in Table 20.1.

Table 20.1
Regulatory minimum buoyancies

Device	Minimum buoyancy ^a	
	pounds-force	(N)
Devices intended to be worn:		
Persons weighing over 90 pounds-mass (40.8 kg)	15-1/2	(68.9)
Persons weighing 50 to 90 pounds-mass (22.7 – 40.8 kg)	11	(48.9)
Persons weighing 30 to 50 pounds-mass (13.6 – 22.7 kg)	7	(31.1)
Persons weighing under 30 pounds-mass (13.6 kg)	7	(31.1)
Kapok buoyant cushions	20	(89.0)
Foam buoyant cushions	18	(80.1)
Horseshoe buoys	20	(89.0)
Ring buoys	16-1/2	(73.4)

^a Minimum values either measured at, or corrected to, atmospheric pressure of 29.92 inches (760 mm) mercury and water temperature of 68°F (20°C).

20.2 The total buoyancy of a cushion or wearable device for which the buoyancy is provided by foam shall be not less than the applicable regulatory minimum buoyancy specified in Table 20.1 or the value determined according to the following equation, whichever is greater:

a) For a cushion:

$$B_t = (0.91) (F) \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{P_i}{3R_i - 2}$$

b) For a vest:

$$B_t = (0.82) (F) \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{P_i}{3R_i - 2}$$

c) For a jacket:

$$B_t = (0.70) (F) \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{Q_i}{3R_i - 2}$$

where:

B_t is the total buoyancy required for the device, in pounds-force;

F is the applicable regulatory minimum buoyancy for the device specified in Table 20.1, in pounds-force;

P_i is the fraction of Buoyancy provided by the i^{th} material to the total buoyancy of the device;

Q_i is the fraction of buoyancy provided by the i^{th} material to the applicable regulatory minimum buoyancy of the device as specified in Table 20.1;

R_i is the applicable value specified in Table 20.2; and

N is the number of materials used in the device.

Table 20.2
Values of R_i

Application	Applicable factor	Factor for material ^a	R_i ^b
Buoyant cushion	C	97 or more	0.97
		Less than 97	C factor/100
Wearable device	V	94 or more	0.94
		Less than 94	V factor/100

^a The applicable factor (V or C) as determined in accordance with the Standard for Components for Personal Flotation Devices, UL 1191.

^b Also, see 5.5 – 5.7.

20.3 The total buoyancies mentioned in 20.1 and 20.2 are to be determined:

- a) Immediately after the device is completely submerged and all entrapped air removed, and
- b) After complete submergence for 24 hours for devices for which buoyancy is provided by foam and 48 hours for devices for which buoyancy is provided by kapok.

20.4 Tests for buoyancy are to be conducted on a complete device in a test tank of water that can be secured against change of water level or disturbance of the device being tested. Entrapped air, air enclosed in folds of the cloth, and the like, is to be removed from the device immediately following immersion. If the device utilizes fibrous buoyant material enclosed in a plastic envelope, the test is to be conducted twice; first with the device in the as-received condition, and then with the envelope slit at each corner and on each side. Each slit is to be at least 2 inches (50.8 mm) long and not more than 2 inches (50.8 mm) apart so that the envelope will not entrap air.

20.5 A test basket made of wire mesh or equivalent material and of sufficient size to hold the sample without unduly compressing the material is to be ballasted with sufficient weight to permit the complete submergence of the basket and sample.

20.6 The ballasted basket is to be suspended from a scale calibrated to an accuracy of $\pm 1/2$ ounce (± 14.2 g), and the weight of the submerged apparatus determined.

20.7 The complete device is to be placed in the basket so that its upper surface is approximately 2 inches (50.8 mm) below the water surface and is to remain submerged for a 24-hour period. For tests in which the envelope of a device utilizing fibrous buoyant material has been slit, the device is to be submerged for a 48-hour period.

20.8 The buoyancy of the complete device is computed by subtracting the submerged weight of the ballasted basket and test sample from the submerged weight of the ballasted basket alone.

21 Water Retention Test

21.1 Following total immersion in water, a candidate device shall not entrap more than:

- a) Five pounds-mass (2.3 kg) of water if the device is intended for use by persons weighing more than 90 pounds-mass (40.8 kg),

Ofcom - Radio Equipment Conformity Requirements

4. Radio equipment conformity requirements

Equipment built to Merchant Shipping Standards: Any radio, radar or navigation equipment Type Approved under the European Marine Equipment Directive has been entirely acceptable for use on all UK vessels since 1 Jan 1999 and will continue to be acceptable for the foreseeable future. Such equipment bears the Wheel Mark.

Equipment Conforming to the Requirements of the European Radio Equipment and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment (R& TTE) Directive: Since 8 April 2000, all new maritime radio and radar equipment (apart from equipment with a Wheel Mark) has had to comply with the R& TTE Directive before being placed on the market. Such equipment may also be licensed for use on voluntary fit craft in the UK, provided it meets the relevant UK Radio Interface Requirement.

Such equipment must bear the **CE Mark**, the identification number of a Notified Body (where one has been consulted by the manufacturer as part of the conformity assessment procedure), and where appropriate, the Alert Symbol (which signifies that there may be restrictions on how the equipment may be used or that the equipment may not necessarily be put into service in all EU States).

Equipment will have been issued with:

A copy of the Declaration of Conformity to the requirements of the R& TTE Directive (or a simplified Statement of Compliance and information on where the formal Declaration of Conformity may be found).

Information on its intended use, including the countries of the EU in which it is intended for the equipment to be used. Equipment, which additionally meets the requirements of any of the European Standards (ETS or EN) or International standards (IEC) is recommended.

Equipment previously approved under national type approval arrangements: it has remained permissible to sell equipment Type Approved prior to 8 April 2000 and some may still have been on the market when the R& TTE Directive came into fully into force on 8 April 2001. This equipment will have been Type Approved to one or more of the applicable standards and customers are advised to confirm this with the supplier.

Nationally Type Approved equipment may continue to be licensed and installed on vessels but, since 8 April 2001, further supplies of such equipment may not be transferred from manufacturers or importers to retailers.

UK Radio Interface Requirements applicable to maritime radio equipment for voluntary fit craft under the R& TTE Directive: Radio Interface Requirements are high level descriptions of how the spectrum should be used. They typically consist of the requirements related to intentional transmissions in allocated frequency bands. They do not prescribe technical interpretations of the essential requirements of the R& TTE Directive. The documents and a comprehensive list are available on the Ofcom website: www.ofcom.org.uk

RSG Recommendation For Use -
Recreational Craft Directive 94/25/EC as amended

Origin (Notified Body): CAP Group/LRQA GmbH (PFE #200)

Contact Person:

e-mail:

Approval/Revision by RSG Committee (Meeting No./Date): meeting No. 32, 03/04 May 2006

Additional Comments:

Question related to

Directive No.:

94/25/EC as amended

Article: Ch. I, Art. 5

Annex:

Standard:

Other:

Key Words: Withdrawn harmonized standards, Validity of certificates

Scenario/Questions:

If a harmonized standard is superseded and replaced by a revision a date of cessation of presumption of conformity for the superseded standard is communicated in the Official Journal together with the references of the revision of the harmonized standard. (See 'Blue Book' part 4.5 'Revision of harmonized standards')

a) Can a superseded version of a harmonized standard still be used by a manufacturer to demonstrate the conformity with an Essential Requirement after the date of cessation of presumption of conformity?

b) Is a Module B certificate for a series production still valid if its presumption of conformity with a certain Essential Requirement was based upon conformity with a version of a harmonized standard which was superseded after the certificate had been issued?

c) What necessary action is required by the Notified Body who has issued the above mentioned certificate(s)?

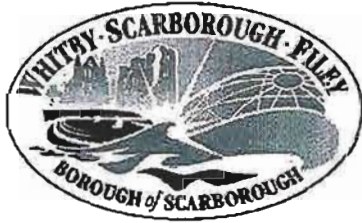
Draft Recommended Solution:

a) No.

b) Yes, subject to respecting the conditions of validity mentioned on the certificate.

c) RSG should assess each revision of a harmonized standard with a view to consider the impact of that revision with regard to the presumption of conformity with the relevant essential requirement and the eventual need to renew or amend the certificates issued based upon the superseded standard.

Borough of Scarborough notice, providing advice
for anyone launching a craft at Whitby



IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO PERSONS IN CHARGE OF LAUNCHED CRAFT

You are using a facility owned by this authority and are recommended to take note of the following:

- 1. You are required to hold third party insurance cover to a minimum liability of £1 million.**
- 2. You must proceed at a slow speed when within the harbour.**
- 3. You should have onboard and switched on a marine VHF radio capable of listening to the harbour working channel and channel 16.**
- 4. You should have checked the weather forecast to ensure that your vessel is capable of handling the anticipated conditions.**
- 5. You should have checked the prevailing sea conditions before proceeding to the harbour entrance.**
- 6. You should have onboard suitable lifejackets or life preservers for all onboard, emergency signals etc and knowledge of how to use them.**

If in doubt attendants at the harbours or senior staff at the Harbour Offices will be prepared to give advice on any of the above recommendations.

Please ensure that your vessel is handled in a competent manner and that you avoid taking unnecessary risks.

Port Manager/Harbour Master

Scarborough Borough Council Risk Assessment
& Safe Working Procedures Form



**SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL
RISK ASSESSMENT
&
SAFE WORKING PROCEDURES FORM**

Department: Port Services		Assessment No: 25	
Section: Whitby Harbour		Assessment Date: 10 April 2008	
Task or Operation: Leisure Vessel Operations			
Location: Whitby			
Hazard(s): Collision, Strong river flows, heavy seas at harbour entrance, trips and falls			
Risk:		Controls:	
Collision		All vessels comply with the requirements of the international collision regulations.	
		Protocol in place for safe navigation within the port.	
		Safe speed warning notices in place.	
		Guidance literature to be given to launching craft and new customers.	
Strong river flows		Warnings in navigational publications and on charts.	
		Harbour staff will inspect moorings and alert owners if deficient.	
		Warning notices to be erected at access to berths.	
		Vessel should not attempt to manoeuvre during spate conditions.	

Risk:	Controls:
<p data-bbox="245 254 716 285">Adverse sea conditions at entrance</p> <p data-bbox="245 699 444 730">Trips and Falls</p>	<p data-bbox="854 254 1321 317">Weather forecast posted at Marina Office.</p> <p data-bbox="854 359 1300 422">Guidance literature to be given to launching craft.</p> <p data-bbox="854 464 1279 527">Marina Attendants and Harbour Watchkeepers to advise users.</p> <p data-bbox="854 569 1295 632">Vessels to monitor harbour radio channel VHF 11 for guidance.</p> <p data-bbox="854 699 1344 730">Berths checked regularly for defects.</p> <p data-bbox="854 772 1312 835">Non-slip surfacing provided where appropriate.</p> <p data-bbox="854 877 1295 940">Pontoons and accesses cleaned regularly.</p> <p data-bbox="854 982 1365 1045">Escape ladders and safety equipment in place.</p>

Continue on separate sheet if necessary....

Safe Working Procedures:

See attached protocol agreed with harbour users.

Weather forecasts will be displayed at the Marina Office.

Guidance document will be handed to the persons in charge of launched craft.

Navigation warnings will be posted and distributed in the event of works or defects affecting movement within the port.

All vessels will comply with the requirements of the International Collision Regulations.

All vessels should be operated in a careful and considerate manner.

Harbour staff will advise on the requirements within the port and of any unusual circumstances.

Harbour Watchkeeper on duty 24hrs a day. They are assisted by a CCTV system which enables viewing of most the working areas of the harbour.

This safe working procedure should be followed, however, variations may occur due to site location and/or conditions.

Personal Protective Equipment: The use of lifejackets is recommended when on the pontoons and accessing vessels.	
Work Equipment: Suitable footwear should be worn at all times.	
COSHH: Not applicable	
Manual Handling: Not applicable	
Training: Leisure users are recommended to undertake training for the use of radios, navigation and boat handling.	
Risk Remaining: Low as long as leisure users of the harbour take note of the guidance available.	
Risk Assessment Review Date: April 2009	
Any Other Comments & Notes: None	
Assessed by: Capt.W.Estill	Approved By: M.Willis
Date: 10 April 2008	Date: 10 April 2008

On completion each Risk Assessment form should be filed with the safety records of the section.

A copy of each Risk Assessment should be supplied to each work site and worker who carries out this Task or Operation, and a further copy forwarded to: Alan Rose Corporate Health & Safety Officer Town Hall Scarborough