

Safety Equipment Requirements

Note: Organizing Authorities may add or delete items based on the conditions of their specific races.

Effective Date: January 1, 2019, revision 2019.0

Section Name	#	Requirement	Ocean	Coastal	Nearshore	4P Eq.
Definition	1.0.3	Nearshore: Races primarily sailed during the day, close to shore, in relatively protected waters.			x	x
Overall	1.1	The Safety Equipment Requirements establish uniform minimum equipment and training standards for a variety of boats racing in differing conditions. These regulations do not replace, but rather supplement, the requirements of applicable local or national authority for boating, the Racing Rules of Sailing, the rules of Class Associations and any applicable rating rules.	x	x	x	x
Overall: Responsibility	1.2	The safety of a boat and her crew is the sole and inescapable responsibility of the "person in charge", as per RRS 46, who shall ensure that the boat is seaworthy and manned by an experienced crew with sufficient ability and experience to face bad weather. S/he shall be satisfied as to the soundness of hull, spars, rigging, sails and all gear. S/he shall ensure that all safety equipment is at all times properly maintained and safely stowed and that the crew knows where it is kept and how it is to be used.	x	x	x	x
Overall: Inspections	1.3	A boat may be inspected at any time by an equipment inspector or measurer appointed for the event. If she does not comply with these regulations, her entry may be rejected or she will be subject to a protest filed by the RC. A Violation of the Safety Equipment Requirements may result in a penalty other than disqualification.	x	x	x	x
Overall: Equipment and Knowledge	1.4	All equipment required shall function properly, be regularly checked, cleaned and serviced, and be of a type, size and capacity suitable for the intended use and size of the boat and the size of the crew. This equipment shall be readily accessible while underway and, when not in use, stored in such a way that deterioration is minimized.	x	x	x	x
Overall: Secure Storage	1.5	A boat's heavy items such as batteries, stoves, toolboxes, anchors, chain and internal ballast shall be secured.	x	x	x	x
Overall: Strength of Build	1.6	A boat shall be strongly built, watertight and, particularly with regard to hulls, decks and cabin trunks, capable of withstanding solid water and knockdowns. A boat shall be properly rigged and ballasted, be fully seaworthy and shall meet the standards set forth herein. A boat's shrouds and at least one forestay shall remain attached at all times.	x	x		x
Overall: Watertight Integrity	1.7	A boat's hull, including, deck, coach roof, windows, hatches and all other parts, shall form an integral watertight unit, and any openings in it shall be capable of being immediately secured to maintain this integrity.	x	x	x	x
Hull and Structure: Hull Openings	2.1.1	A boat's companionway(s) shall be capable of being blocked off to main deck level (sheerline). The method of blocking should be solid, watertight, and rigidly secured, if not permanent.	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Hull Openings	2.1.2	A boat's hatch boards, whether or not in position in the hatchway, shall be secured in a way that prevents their being lost overboard.	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Cockpit	2.1.3	A boat's entire cockpit shall be solid, watertight, strongly fastened and/or sealed. Weather-tight seat hatches are acceptable only if capable of being secured when closed.	x	x		x

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Hull and Structure: Cockpit	2.1.4	A boat's cockpit drains shall be capable of draining six inches of water in 5 minutes. One square inch (645mm ²) of effective drain per eight square feet (0.743m ²) of cockpit sole will meet this requirement.	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Through Hulls	2.1.6	A boat's through-hull openings below the waterline shall be equipped with sea cocks or valves, except for integral deck scuppers, speed transducers, depth finder transducers and the like; however a means of closing such openings shall be provided.	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Stability	2.2.3	A boat with moveable or variable ballast (water or canting keel) shall comply with the requirements of Appendix K.	x	x	x	x
Hull and Structure: Accommodations	2.3.1	A boat shall be equipped with a head or a fitted bucket.	x			x
Hull and Structure: Accommodations	2.3.2	A boat shall have bunks sufficient to accommodate the off watch crew.	x			x
Hull and Structure: Accommodations	2.3.5	A boat shall have adequate hand holds below decks.	x			x
Hull and Structure: Lifelines	2.4.1	A boat's deck including the headstay shall be surrounded by a suitably strong enclosure, typically consisting of lifelines and pulpits, meeting the requirements in 2.4.2 to 2.4.8.	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Lifelines	2.4.2	A boat's stanchion and pulpit bases shall be within the working deck.	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Lifelines	2.4.3	Bow pulpits may be open, but the opening between the vertical portion of stanchion pulpit and any part of the boat shall not exceed 14.2" (360mm).	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Lifelines	2.4.4	Lifelines shall be uncoated stainless steel wire. A multipart-lashing segment not to exceed 4" per end termination for the purpose of attaching lifelines to pulpits is allowed. Lifelines shall be taut.	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Lifelines	2.4.4.1	Lifeline deflection shall not exceed the following: a) When a deflecting force of 9 lbs (40N) is applied to a lifeline midway between supports of an upper or single lifeline, the lifeline shall not deflect more than 2" (50mm). This measurement shall be taken at the widest span between supports that are aft of the mast. b) When a deflecting force of 9 lbs (40N) is applied midway between supports of an intermediate lifeline of all spans that are aft of the mast, deflection shall not exceed 5" (120mm) from a straight line between the stanchions.	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Lifelines	2.4.5	The maximum spacing between lifeline supports (e.g. stanchions and pulpits) shall be 87" (2.2m).	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Lifelines	2.4.6	Boats under 30' (9.14m) shall have at least one lifeline with 18" (457mm) minimum height above deck, and a maximum vertical gap of 18" (457mm). Taller heights will require a second lifeline. The minimum diameter shall be 1/8" (3mm).	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Lifelines	2.4.7	Boats 30' and over (9.14m) shall have at least two lifelines with 24" (762mm) minimum height above deck, and a maximum vertical gap of 15" (381mm). The minimum diameter will be 5/32" (4mm) for boats to 43' (13.1m) and 3/16" (5mm) for boats over 43' (13.1m).	x	x		x

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Hull and Structure: Lifelines	2.4.8	Toe rails shall be fitted around the foredeck from the base of the mast with a minimum height of 3/4" (18mm) for boats under 30' (9.14m) and 1" (25mm) for boats over 30'. An additional installed lifeline that is 1-2" (25-51mm) above the deck will satisfy this requirement for boats without toerails.	x	x		*
Hull and Structure: Lifelines	2.4.9	Trimarans are exempted from the lifeline requirement where there is a trampoline outboard of the main hull, except that a lifeline must run from the top of a bow pulpit to the forward crossbeam at the outboard edge of the bow net or foredeck. Catamarans with trampoline nets between the hulls are exempted from the lifeline requirement. All catamarans are exempted from the need for pulpits and lifelines across the bow.	x	x		*
Hull and Structure: Dewatering pumps	2.5.1	A boat shall have a permanently installed manual bilge pump of at least a 10 GPM (37.8 liter per minute) capacity and which is operable from on deck with the cabin closed with the discharge not dependent on an open hatch. Unless permanently attached to the pump, the bilge pump handle shall be securely attached to the boat in its vicinity via a lanyard or catch. A bilge pump discharge shall not be connected to a cockpit drain. The bilge pump shall not discharge into a cockpit unless that cockpit opens aft to the sea.	x	x		x
Hull and Structure: Mechanical Propulsion	2.7.2	A boat shall have a mechanical propulsion system that is quickly available and capable of driving the boat at a minimum speed in knots equivalent to the square root of LWL in feet (1.8 times the square root of the waterline in meters) for 4 hours.		x		x
Hull and Structure: Mechanical Propulsion	2.7.3	The boat's engine and generator installation (if so equipped) must conform to ABYC, ISO, or U.S. Coast Guard standards.	x	x		x
Safety Equipment: Personal	3.1.3	Each crewmember shall have a life jacket intended for small boat sailing or other active boating. Each such life jacket shall be USCG, ISO, or applicable government approved or shall meet the ocean requirement of 3.1.1.			x	x
Safety Equipment: Personal	3.1.4	Each crewmember shall have a safety harness and compatible safety tether not more than 6'7" (2m) long with a minimum tensile strength of 4500 lb. (20kN). The tether shall have a snap hook at its far end and a means to quickly disconnect the tether at the chest end.	x	x		50%
Safety Equipment: Navigation Lights	3.3.1	A boat racing between sunset and sunrise shall carry navigation lights that meet U. S. Coast Guard or applicable government requirements mounted so that they will not be obscured by the sails nor be located below deck level.	x	x	x	x
Safety Equipment: Fire Extinguishers	3.4	A boat shall carry fire extinguisher(s) that meets U.S. Coast Guard or applicable government requirements, when applicable.	x	x	x	x
Safety Equipment: Sound Producing Equipment	3.5	A boat shall carry-sound-making devices that meets U.S. Coast Guard or applicable government requirements, when applicable.	x	x	x	x
Safety Equipment: Visual Distress Signals	3.6.4	A boat shall carry U.S. Coast Guard (or applicable government entity) flares meeting day-night requirements not older than the expiration date.			x	x

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Safety Equipment: Man Overboard	3.7.1	A boat shall carry a Lifesling or equivalent man overboard rescue device equipped with a self igniting light stored on deck and ready for immediate use.	x	x		x
Safety Equipment: Man Overboard	3.7.3	A boat shall have a throwing sock-type heaving line of 50' (15m) or greater of floating polypropylene line readily accessible to the cockpit.	x	x	x	x
Safety Equipment: Man Overboard	3.7.4	A boat shall carry a Coast Guard or applicable government approved "throwable device". If the device carried under 3.7.1 or 3.7.2 satisfies this requirement, then no additional device is needed.	x	x	x	x
Safety Equipment: Emergency Communications	3.8.2	A boat shall have a watertight handheld VHF radio or a handheld VHF radio with waterproof cover. This radio shall have DSC/GPS capability with an MMSI number properly registered to the vessel.	x	x		x
Safety Equipment: Emergency Communications	3.14	A boat shall carry a GPS receiver.	x	x		x
Safety Equipment: Emergency Communications	3.15	A boat shall carry an electronic means to record the position of a man overboard within ten seconds. This may be the same instrument listed in 3.14.	x	x		x
Safety Equipment: Navigation	3.19.1	A boat shall have a permanently mounted magnetic compass independent of the boat's electrical system suitable for steering at sea.	x	x	x	x
Safety Equipment: Navigation	3.20	A boat shall have non-electronic charts that are appropriate for the race area.	x	x		x
Safety Equipment: Damage Control	3.22	A boat shall carry soft plugs of an appropriate material, tapered and of the appropriate size, attached or stowed adjacent to every through-hull opening.	x	x		x
Gear: Anchoring	3.23	A boat shall carry one anchor, meeting the anchor manufacturer's recommendations based on the yacht's size, with a suitable combination of chain and line.	x	x	x	x
Gear: Lights	3.24.1	A boat shall carry a watertight, high-powered searchlight, suitable for searching for a person overboard at night or for collision avoidance.	x	x		x
Gear: Lights	3.24.3	A boat shall carry at least two watertight flashlights with spare batteries in addition to the requirement of 3.24.1.		x	x	x
Gear: Medical Kits	3.25	A boat shall carry a first aid kit and first aid manual suitable for the likely conditions of the passage and the number of crew aboard.	x	x	x	x
Gear: Radar Reflectors	3.26	A boat shall carry an 11.5" (292mm) diameter or greater octahedral radar reflector or one of equivalent performance.	x	x		x
	3.27.1	A boat shall carry two sturdy buckets of at least two gallons (8 liters) capacity with lanyards attached.	x	x		x
Gear: Emergency Steering	3.29.2	Wheel steered boats shall have an emergency tiller, capable of being fitted to the rudder stock.		x		x

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Gear: Identification	3.31	All lifesaving equipment shall bear retro-reflective material and be marked with the yacht's or wearer's name. The exception would be for new equipment or rented equipment (e.g. life rafts) that would require the unpacking of sealed equipment in order to meet this requirement. The boat name shall be added during the first servicing of any new equipment.	x	x		x
Gear: Cockpit Knife	3.32	A boat shall carry a strong, sharp knife, sheathed and securely restrained which is readily accessible from the deck and/or cockpit.	x			x
Sails: Headsails	3.33.3	A boat shall carry a heavy-weather jib (or heavy-weather sail in a yacht with no forestay) of area not greater than 13.5% height of the foretriangle squared.	x			x
Rigging: Halyards	3.35	A boat shall not be rigged with any halyard that requires a person to go aloft in order to lower a sail.	x	x		x
Skills: Emergency Steering	4.1.1	A boat's crew shall be aware of multiple methods of steering the boat with the rudder disabled, and shall have chosen and practiced one method of steering the boat with the rudder disabled and be prepared to demonstrate said method of steering both upwind and downwind.	x			x
Skills: Man Overboard	4.2	Annually, two-thirds of the boat's racing crew shall practice man-overboard procedures appropriate for the boat's size and speed. The practice shall consist of marking and returning to a position on the water, and demonstrating a method of hoisting a crewmember back on deck, or other consistent means of reboarding the crewmember.	x	x	x	x
Skills: Crew Training	4.4	As required in 1.2 above the person in charge shall ensure that all crew members know where all emergency equipment is located and how to operate the equipment. In addition, the person in charge and crew should discuss how to handle various emergency situations including Crew Overboard, Grounding, Loss of steering, Flooding, Fire, Dismasting, and Abandon Ship.	x	x	x	x