

Kaua e haere moana me te kore koti whakaora

Don't leave shore without one

All vessels **MUST** carry lifejackets of appropriate sizes for everybody on board the boat.

Lifejackets **MUST** be worn on any vessel under 6 metres in length that is underway (moving).

Life jackets **MUST** be worn in adverse weather conditions.



Nga hōngere irirangi VHF tiaki moana Marine VHF Radio Channels

Gisborne Coastguard	Ch.3 and Ch.5
Working channel Maritime Radio	Ch.67, Ch.68, Ch.69 and Ch.71
DISTRESS	Ch.16

Mēnā kore koe e karanga mo te awhi, e kore ai koe e whakaora If you can't call for help no-one can rescue you

Take two forms of waterproof communications - this is mandatory. Non-powered vessels need at least one waterproof form of communication if within 1 kilometre of shore.

Wear one, carry one.



KIA MŌHIO I NGĀ TOHU E RIMA KIA HAUMARU KOE KI TE WAI KNOW THE FIVE WAYS TO BE SAFE ON THE WATER



Whakamaua tō koti whakaora
Lifejackets on



Kia rua ngā taputapu ārai wai hei karanga āwhina
Two waterproof ways to call for help



Hihiratia ngā tohu huarere moana
Check the marine forecast



Kaua e inu waipiro
No alcohol



Me kāpene pai koe
Be a good skipper and know the rules



...of the swing basin or entrance channel when a vessel of over 500GT is using them.



Saferboating.org.nz www.gdc.govt.nz

e: harbourmaster@gdc.govt.nz

ph: 06 867 2049

Tairāwhiti Haumarū Moana Safety at Sea



TAIRĀWHITI QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE



Ngā taputapu matua hei mau Essential equipment checklist

Prepare for every trip to help you get home safely.

- ✓ Lifejackets (correctly fitting)
- ✓ Two forms of waterproof communications
- ✓ Navigation equipment (eg charts, compass, GPS)
- ✓ Alternative power (spare outboard motor or oars)
- ✓ Bailing device
- ✓ Anchor
- ✓ Fire extinguisher
- ✓ Kill cord for powerboats
- ✓ Torch
- ✓ Throwline
- ✓ Spare fuel
- ✓ Knife
- ✓ First aid kit
- ✓ Protective clothing (warm and waterproof)

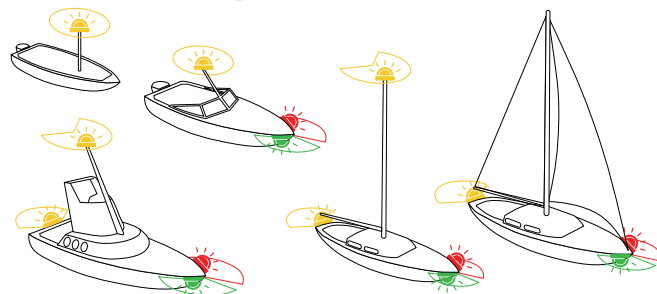


**INĀ HAERE KOE KI WHEA, Ā, ĀWHEA KOE
KA HOKI MAI, PĀNUI KI TĒTAHI ATU**

**ALWAYS TELL SOMEONE WHERE YOU'RE
GOING AND WHEN YOU EXPECT TO GET
BACK**



**E mārāma ana te kitenga i a koe?
Can you be seen?**



Navigation lights **must** be shown from sunset to sunrise, and during conditions of restricted visibility.

Boats of less than 7 metres length and not capable of more than 7 knots including kayaks and paddlecraft may carry navigation lights or simply display an all-round white light.

Powerboats, underway, less than 12 metres in length may combine their stern and masthead lights into a single all-round white masthead light. The boat should also have red and green sidelights.

Powerboats greater than 12 metres in length should show a white masthead light, red and green side lights and a white stern light.

Sailing boats, underway, (not using power) must show sidelights and a stern light. These may be combined into a tri-colour lantern at the top of the mast on vessels less than 20 metres in length.

Sailing boats under auxiliary motor power should display their sidelights and stern light as well as a masthead light. You should not use a tri-colour lantern when motoring.



**Ko wai ka tuku?
Who gives way?**

When two boats are approaching each other, one has the right of way. The "give way" rules depend on what type of boat you're on and the type of boat you're approaching. Make sure your actions are clear, taken in good time and do not take you close to other vessels.

Ignorance of the rules is NO excuse.

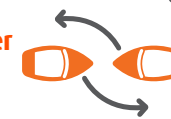
Over taking

When passing, allow plenty of room until well clear.



When power meets power

Keep right.



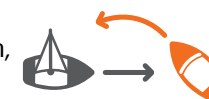
Crossing

When powerboats meet at an angle, **ALWAYS GIVE WAY TO YOUR RIGHT.**



When power and sail meet

Power boats, unless being overtaken, **MUST ALWAYS GIVE WAY** to sail.



When sail meets sail

When the wind is coming from different sides:

the boat with the wind on its port (left) side **MUST** give way.

When both vessels have the wind on the same side: the upwind boat (windward) **MUST** give way.



Kairuku kei Raro? Diver Down?

If you are diving from a boat or you are the skipper of a boat with a diver down, you must ensure that Flag A (Diving Flag) is displayed high enough that it can be clearly identified by other boats from a distance of at least 200 metres.

Any diver intending to go more than 200 metres from shore should take an inflatable surface marker buoy that can be deployed upon surfacing to indicate position.



Kia pōturi te haere Slow down

Speed of craft must not exceed 5 knots (about 9 kilometres per hour) when within:

- 50 metres of another vessel, raft or person in the water
- 200 metres (2 football fields) of shore or structure or the inshore side of any row of buoys marking that distance from shore
- 200 metres of any vessel or raft or buoy flying Flag A (Diving Flag)



Kia tokotoru ka reti It takes 3 to ski

Any vessel (including a jet ski) towing a person on a wakeboard, biscuit, skis or anything else must have an observer (over 10 years old) watching the person being towed.

Always travel in and out of a water-ski lane on your starboard (right) side.