

DON'T RUBBISH OUR WATERWAYS

Bottles, cans and plastic bags create dangerous hazards to all. Take your bottles, cans and plastic bags ashore and dispose of them properly. Even submerged bottles and cans can end up on the beaches and river banks.

OPERATION IN PILOTAGE AREAS

Recreational vessels often operate in shipping ports and channels. Small craft skippers must be aware that large ships cannot alter course or speed quickly and often their draught restricts them to a very specific course. In addition, it is difficult to even observe small craft from the bridges of certain ships.

Ships operating in harbours and ports are required to either carry a pilot (an adviser to the vessel's Master regarding navigation in the port) or the Master must have a pilotage exemption. In such circumstances, the recreational skipper must keep clear of the ship at all times. The ship will display a flag to signify pilotage status.



AVOIDING COLLISIONS

Rules for Safe Navigation

Lookout

The skipper of a vessel must always ensure that a good lookout is maintained. A good lookout keeps both a visual check and also listens for vessels, sound signals, breaking water and the like. Be fully aware of the boating environment, especially in bad weather, restricted visibility or darkness.

Do not confuse the role of an observer when the boat is towing a water skier with a lookout. Both a lookout for general dangers and a check of the skier are required.

Giving Way

Responsibilities between vessels under way

- The skipper must continuously assess the risk of collision with other vessels.
- If you are required to give way, do it in good time and make a move which will be obvious to the other vessel.
- In a collision, all skippers involved can be held responsible even if the give way vessel does not give way because each skipper is required to exercise caution and take avoiding action.
- In general, recreational powered vessels should give way to:
 - Sailing vessels.
 - Vessels which are hampered by such tasks as dredging or cable laying.
 - Vessels approaching head on.
 - Vessels approaching from the starboard side.
 - Vessels displaying special lights and signals.
 - Large vessels restricted in their manoeuvrability.
 - Vessels being overtaken.
 - Vessels engaged in fishing that show the appropriate signals.
 - Vessels under the control of a pilot.

Always keep to the right-hand (or starboard) side of channels.

Operating Rules

PORT: If a power-driven vessel approaches within this sector, maintain your course and speed with caution

STARBOARD: If any vessel approaches within this sector, keep out of its way. (This does not always apply if one or both vessels are sailboats)

STERN: If any vessel approaches this sector, maintain your course and speed with caution.

Sailing Vessels

When each sailing vessel has the wind on a different side, the vessel which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the vessel with the wind on its starboard side.

When both sailing vessels have the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward.

NAVIGATION AIDS

Coming IN and going OUT Rule

When leaving harbour the port (red) mark should be passed on the boat's starboard side.

Upon entering harbour the port (red) mark should be passed on the boat's port side.

When leaving harbour the starboard (green) mark should be passed on the boat's port side.

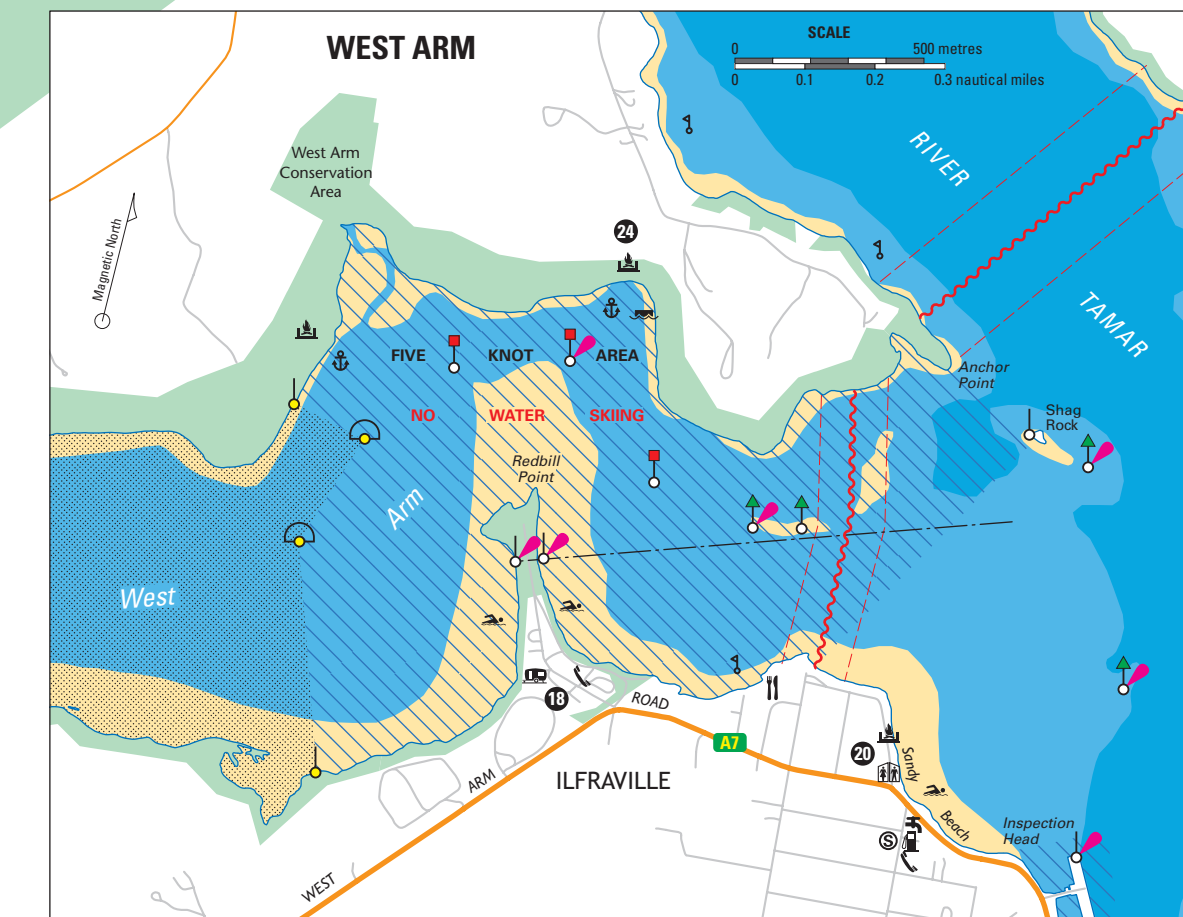
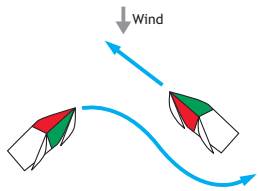
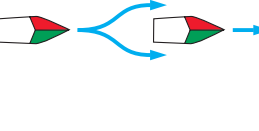
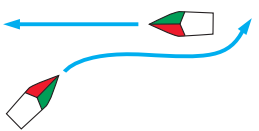
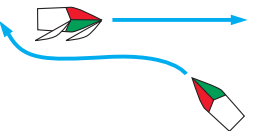
Upon entering harbour the starboard (green) mark should be passed on the boat's starboard side.

Single Lateral Marks

Often lateral marks are not placed in pairs, so you will need to decide on the safe side to pass. The safe side to pass a lateral navigation marker is determined by your direction of travel to or from the sea (refer to nautical charts).

Dual Lateral Marks

When both port and starboard lateral marks are placed near to each other you travel between the two of them.



WEST ARM WATER SKIING AND PWC AREA

The preferred area for Water Skiing and PWC use in West Arm is defined by the area immediately west of the yellow beacons and buoys. These activities should take place during daylight hours only.

All craft transiting to the preferred area from the eastern end of West Arm at Shag Rock must not exceed 5 knots.

During times when there are no boats towing skiers or PWCs being used, the whole of West Arm is open to all recreational craft. However should a boat towing a skier or a PWC enter the preferred area, other recreational craft must leave the area.

SAFETY ON THE WATER

WATER SKIING / PERSONAL WATER CRAFT (PWC) / DIVING

Water Skiing

Water skiing is a popular and exciting recreational boating activity. Ski boats often travel at high speeds, so boat operators should acquaint themselves with local operating rules.

It is a requirement to have an observer (minimum 10 years of age) watching the skier at all times. The observer should transfer messages from the skier to the vessel driver. This allows the driver to concentrate on operating the boat.

The maximum number of water skiers that can be towed simultaneously is three, and water skiing can only occur during daylight hours.

Water Skiing Safety Tips

- Observe the way ahead at all times (it is an offence not to).
- Do not look behind, that's the job for the observer.
- Return to pick up a fallen skier immediately.
- If the motor has no neutral gear, stop it when picking up a fallen skier.
- Never trail a ski rope within 30m of the shore in a take-off area unless the rope handle or handles are held by the skier.
- Never drop a ski near a take-off area.
- Never drop a ski without making provision for someone to pick it up.
- Never make "dummy" runs in a take-off or landing area - it is dangerous and an offence.
- Never pull up suddenly and spray boats along the shoreline, an error of judgment could lead to a crash.
- Never drive directly behind a skier; it is dangerous and an offence.
- Never sit on the gunwale, or seat back, when driving.
- A boat coming in to drop a skier has priority over boats about to take off with a skier.

Skiers

- Read and understand thoroughly the current boating laws and regulations governing the sport.
- Stay away from solid objects such as boats, buoys, beacons, etc.
- Give the "all-well" signal after falling into the water, by clapping both hands above the head.
- Wear adequate protective clothing or a wet suit.
- Skiers must wear a PFD 1, 2 or 3 at all times.
- Recover lost skis quickly - they will assist you to float.
- Know and use the universal ski signals.
- Never come in close to the beach, or land in too shallow water.

Drivers

- Know the laws and regulations governing skiing for the area in which you are operating.
- Give clear hand signals to indicate turns.
- Avoid abrupt manoeuvres such as cutting corners or trying to flick skiers. Poor towing can turn the sport into a dangerous one.

For more information see the Tasmanian Safe Boating Handbook or visit the MAST website www.mast.tas.gov.au

PWCs

PWCs, power boards and similar craft are power boats as far as the rules are concerned. These rules include the age of drivers, the distance offshore they can operate, and speed limits. PWC operators require a motor boat licence and the craft must be registered.

PWCs are not allowed to travel faster than 5 knots within 60 metres of any craft and 120 metres from any person or the shore. PWCs are prohibited from entering designated swimming zones.

NOISE ANNOYS - One of the most common complaints about PWCs is noise.

Be considerate, particularly at these times:

- Early in the morning.
- When winds are blowing towards residential areas.

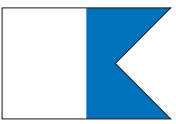
Respect the peace of other people and wildlife.

Remember - the fewer complaints, the greater the chance to enjoy the sport.

Diver Below

Any boat which has divers operating from it must display signals by day or night to inform other boat users.

The daytime signal is international Code Flag A, at least 650mm long and 500mm wide.



SKI ACCESS LANES

Ski Access lanes are for transit to skiing areas, usually to and from a beach. All speed limits and navigation rules apply whilst using an access lane. Swimmers must not stray into these lanes.

SPEED LIMITS

To protect the interests of all water users, it is necessary to have speed limits on the water. The speed limits are as follows:

- No boat shall exceed a speed of 5 knots when within a restricted 5 knot area as marked on the guide.
- No boat shall exceed a speed of 5 knots when within 60 metres of a wharf, jetty, shoreline or other boat.
- No boat shall exceed a speed of 5 knots when within 120 metres of a person swimming, a person diving (displaying the A flag - see above) or a person wading in water. Marine and Safety Tasmania believes excess speed on the water is a serious safety matter. On-the-spot fines can be issued to offenders.

PONTOON AND JETTY USE PROTOCOLS

- Vessel mooring from maximum of 3 hours only.
- To be left clean and tidy (NO FISH OFFAL).
- Fishing lines to be withdrawn when vessels approach.
- No launching water sports.
- No swimming/diving.
- No bike riding.
- Refer to local council for maintenance or usage issues.

KEY TO FACILITIES

- Beauty Point
- Bonnie Beach
- Clarence Point
- Craigburn
- Devils Elbow
- Deviot
- East Arm (Water access only)
- East Beach
- Egg Island Point
- Greens Beach
- Hillwood
- Inspection Head
- Kelso
- Lagoon Bay
- Low Head
- Redbill Point
- Sandy Beach
- West Arm (Water access only)
- York Cove (North)
- York Cove (South)

	Anchorage	Mooring area	Marina	Jetty	Pontoon	Boat Ramp (Best at high tide)	Boat Ramp (Suitable all tides)	Boat Access	Beach Access	Swimming	Water Skiing / Jet Skiing	General Store	Fishing tackle	Public Phone	Public Toilets	Plenic Area	Public BBQ	Fresh Water	Car Parking	Fuel	Caravan Park	Hotel / Restaurant
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						
7																						
8																						
9																						
10																						
11																						
12																						
13																						
14																						
15																						
16																						
17																						
18																						
19																						
20																						
21																						
22																						
23																						
24																						
25																						
26																						
27																						
28																						
29																						
30																						

SCALE 1:40 000



LEGEND

Channel Contour

Drying Line, Reef/Rock

High Water Mark (HWM)

Port Beacon, with Light

Starboard Beacon, with Light

Other Beacons, with Light

Buoys, with Light

Cardinal Marks

Black and Yellow, Black Tops

White Lights

N E S W

Overhead Power Lines

Submarine Cable

Prohibited Anchorage

Prohibited Area

No Boating, PWC Use or Skiing

5 Knot Area

Preferred Ski Area

Reserves

Municipal Area Boundary

Facilities, Point of Interest, Anchorage

Lighthouse, Yacht Club, Rowing

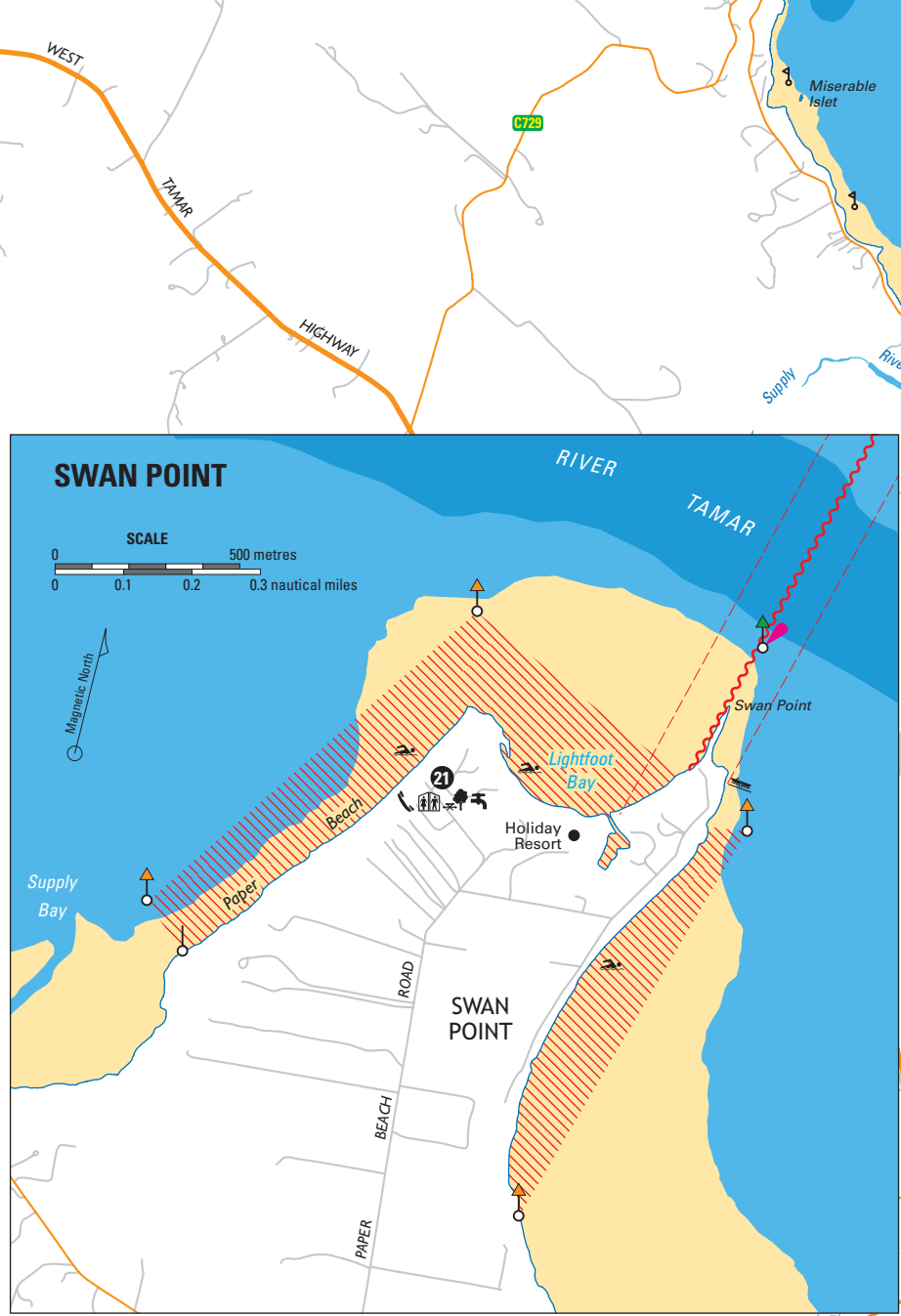
For other symbols refer to Key to Facilities

Produced by Marine and Safety Tasmania, TASMAR and G.J. Welkom & Co. with assistance from Tisharts, Australian Hydrographic Office and Australian Maritime Systems Pty. Ltd.

For more information see the Tasmanian Safe Boating Handbook or visit the MAST website www.mast.tas.gov.au

Not to be used for Navigation

For Navigation use Nautical Charts AUS167 and AUS168



TIDE INFORMATION

Launceston	add	1hr: 35m.	to	George Town
Rosevears	add	0hr: 55m.	to	George Town
Blackwall	add	0hr: 47m.	to	George Town
Sidmouth	add	0hr: 35m.	to	George Town
Bell Bay	add	0hr: 07m.	to	George Town
Beauty Pt.	add	0hr: 07m.	to	George Town
Pilot Str.	subtract	0hr: 13m.	from	George Town

At Sidmouth, a tidal stream runs 30 minutes after H.W. and L.W. by the shore.
At George Town, a tidal stream runs 40 minutes after H.W. and L.W. by the shore.

TABLE OF DISTANCES (NAUTICAL MILES)

From	To	Distance
Hebe Reef Light	Launceston	0.0
Hebe Reef Light	Middle Ground Beacon	1.7
Shear Beacon	Bombay Beacon	2.3
Point Effingham	Inspection Head Wharf	7.4
No. 3 Bell Bay Wharf	Point Rapid	8.2
Drumstick Light	Barretts Point	9.5
Swan Point Beacon	Rosevears Tide Gauge	14.0
Dilston	Tamar Island	15.9
No. 7 Light		17.0

TOPIC	CONTACT	PHONE / VHF
GENERAL INFORMATION		
Emergency	Police / Ambulance / Fire	000
National Parks	Parks and Wildlife Service	1300 366 773
Coastal Patrol	Royal Volunteer Coastal Patrol (Tamar Division)	6382 1680 / 6383 4701 VHF Channel 16 Repeater Channel 82

BOATING		
Boat Licensing	MAST / Service Tasmania	6235 8888 / 1300 135 513
Boat Registration	MAST / Service Tasmania	6235 8888 / 1300 135 513
Boat Moorings	MAST / Service Tasmania	6235 8888 / 1300 135 513
Commercial	TasPorts	1300 366 742 VHF Channel 12
Shipping & Pilotage		

FISHING		
Legal Fish Sizes	DPIPWE or Service Tasmania	0427 655 557
Netting (Restrictions apply in the Tamar)	DPIPWE or Service Tasmania	0427 655 557

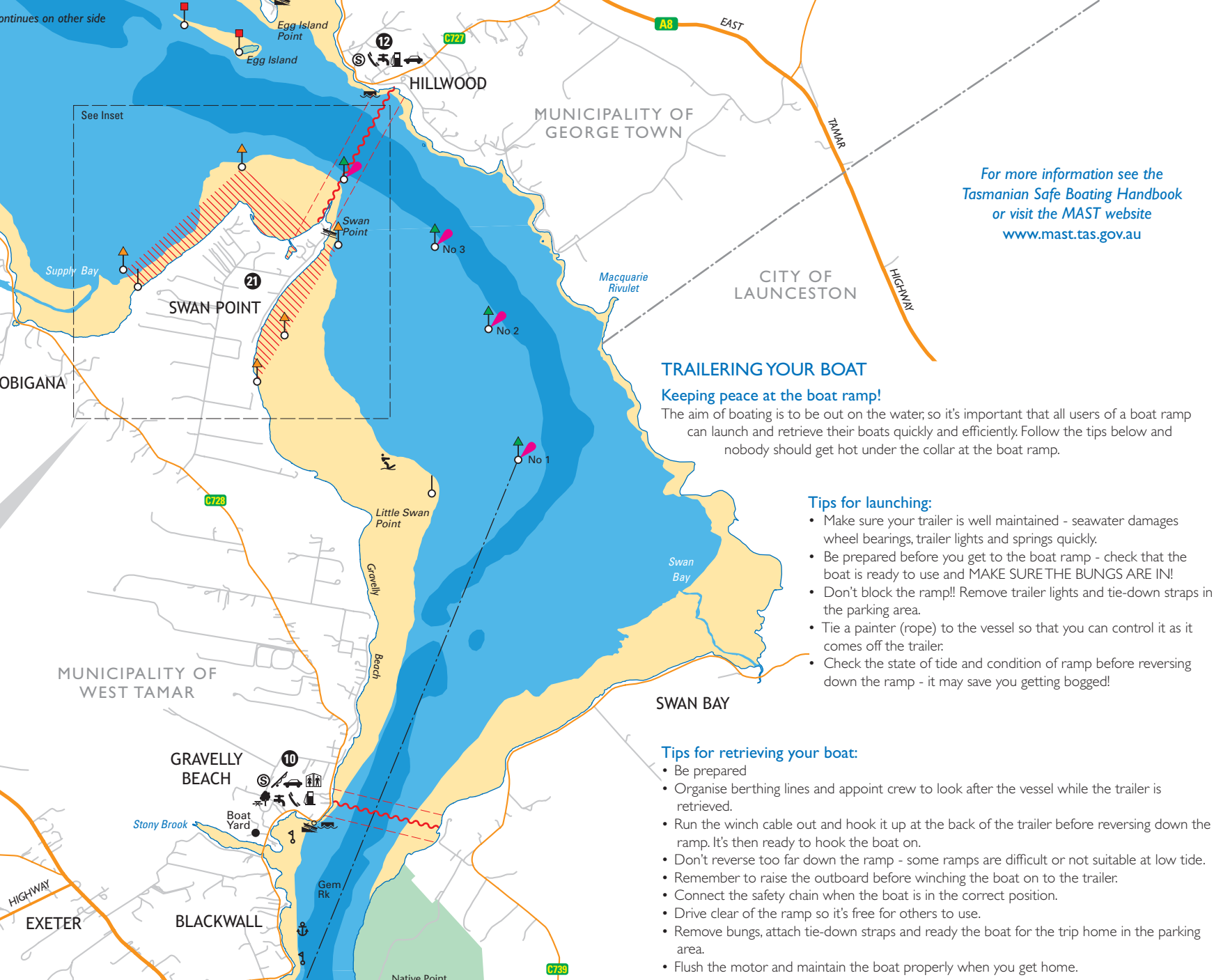
YACHT AND BOAT CLUBS		
Yachting, Boating	Tamar Yacht Club	6331 8013
	George Town Yacht & Power Boat Club	0419 357 028
	Port Dalrymple Yacht Club	6383 4110
	Devot Sailing Club	6244 2914
	Tamar Rowing Club	6334 2141
	North Esk Rowing Club	6331 5575
	Launceston University Rowing Club	6324 3776

LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
Tamar Councils	Launceston City Council	6323 3000 / 6323 3333
	West Tamar Council	6383 6350 / 6323 9300
	George Town Council	6362 8800

WEATHER
MAST Weather Service for the Tamar Area at the cost of a local call (03) 6323 2555.
Royal Volunteer Coastal Patrol (Tamar Division) open 24 hours 7 days a week. Reports available anytime by request or regularly during bad weather at 0750, 1150, 1350 & 1850 on VHF Channel 16, 27 MHz Channel 88, HF 2524.
Regular boating weather forecasts on ABC radio.

LOCAL SERVICE TASMANIA LOCATIONS		
Beaconsfield	West Tamar Council Chambers, West Street, Beaconsfield, 7270	
Georgetown	16-18 Anne Street, George Town, 7253	
Launceston	Henty House, 1 Civic Square, Launceston, 7250	
Longford	Shop 3/10 Marlborough Street, Longford, 7301	

KEY TO FACILITIES	Anchor	Moorings	Jetty	Pontoon	Boat Ramp (suitable all tides)	Boat Launching Area	Swimming	Water Skiing	Jet Skiing	General Store	Fishing Tackle	Public Phone	Public Toilets	Public BBQ	Fresh Water	Car Parking	Fuel	Scenic Walks	Hotel / Restaurant
1 Gravelly Beach																			
2 Hillwood																			
3 Royal Park																			
4 Rosevears																			
5 Swan Point																			
6 Tailrace																			
7 Tamar Island																			
8 Windermere																			



LIGHTING UP YOUR CRAFT FOR SAFETY

Spotlights can be used to identify specific hazards, but this should only be done when operating at very slow speed and without affecting other waterway users. It is unsafe to navigate a vessel with light illuminating the water directly ahead because it deprives you and other vessel operators of night vision. It is important to slow down and keep a good lookout.

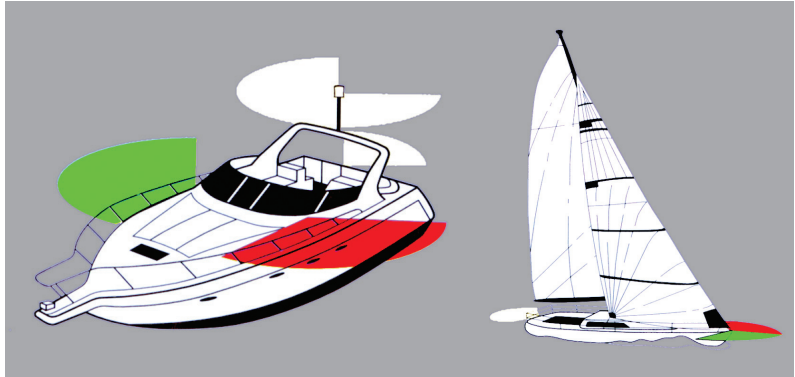
REMEMBER

- Not all navigation hazards have lights indicating their position.
- Background lighting on the shore can cause confusion.
- All vessels are required to show some form of lighting at night.
- Some vessels moored in approved mooring areas & oyster leases may not be lit.
- Vessels should operate at a safe speed for the conditions.

Navigation lights are required to be shown on vessels:
• Between sunset and sunrise
• When visibility is restricted

If the vessel does not have lights, it is an offence to operate it at these times.

Power-driven vessels of less than 12 metres in length must show the following lights:
(a) a masthead light, sidelights and a stern light, or
(b) all-round white light and sidelights



PERSONAL FIRST AID

Sunburn Prevention

- Wear a broad-brimmed hat and protective clothing outdoors even when it is cloudy.
- Apply sunscreen frequently while you are outdoors.

Treatment

- Rest in a cool place.
- Give the patient fluids by mouth.
- Apply cool compress to the affected areas.
- Do not prick blisters.
- Seek medical advice if sunburn is extensive.

Hypothermia

Hypothermia is excessive cooling of the body from immersion in cold water or exposure to very cold weather. It can be fatal.

Signs and Symptoms

Worsening mental and physical performance:

- A person will become sleepy and confused, have problems in walking and talking and may even lose consciousness.
- Shivering – this is an early sign which will disappear as the condition gets worse.
- Slow, irregular pulse.
- Waxy, discoloured skin.

Treatment

- **D**anger.
- **R**esponse.
- **A**irway.
- **B**reathing.
- **C**irculation.
- Handle the casualty carefully – avoid movement which might cause irregular heart action.
- Keep the casualty lying down.

To prevent further heat loss

- Shelter from cold.
- Wrap the casualty and a warm bodied companion in a blanket or sleeping bag.
- Cover the head and neck but leave the face uncovered.
- If there is enough shelter remove wet clothes.
- Covered hot water bottles or other sources of gentle heat such as wrapped warm stones can be applied to groin, armpits, and the sides of the neck.
- If the casualty is conscious give small quantities of warm, sweetened fluids.

DO NOT

- Give alcohol – this reduces the ability to create body heat through shivering and by dilating vessels it actually increases heat loss.
- Rub or Massage.
- Expose to excessive heat – a hypothermic person may burn very easily.

(Information supplied by the Royal Life Saving Society)

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

When do I need a licence?

To drive any registered motor boat. This includes all recreational vessels (other than a hire and drive vessel) with an engine 4HP or greater. This includes personal water craft (PWC) eg jet skis.
Attend a MAST Boatsafe practical tuition motorboat licence course. Course providers can be found on the MAST website www.mast.tas.gov.au

How do I get a licence?

Provisional licences will be available to people aged between 12 and 17 years of age. The following restrictions and conditions apply:
• You must be accompanied by a responsible adult.
• You must not take charge of a motor boat at night.
• You must not at any time exceed the speed of 20 knots.
• You must not tow a skier.
• You must not tow an aquaplaner.

Will other licences be accepted?

MAST will recognise the following to operate a motor boat:
• A current licence issued in another State.
• A valid and applicable Certificate of Competency.

What will the licence look like?

The licence will be a card that is valid for a maximum three years.
Licences that expire will require a resit of a test. You can be fined for being in charge of a motor boat without a licence.

What if my licence has expired?

You must produce a licence when required. If you operate without a licence you may receive an on-the-spot fine or be taken to court.

What if I operate without a licence?

A motor boat licence is for recreational boating only. You will need a Certificate of Competency to operate a vessel commercially. Call MAST for details.

What if I want to operate a boat for commercial purposes?

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Does my vessel need registration?

Any vessel of 4hp or greater requires registration. It is the same requirement for licensing and registration. You must complete a registration form that is available from MAST or Service Tasmania. A registration fee will apply. You will be notified by mail of your new registration number.

How do I register my boat?

No - tenders of 4.5 metres or less used within a distance of 0.5 nautical miles of the larger registered vessel need only carry the registration number of the larger vessel.

Does my tender need separate registration?

If your vessel carries valid registration as an Australian ship or registration from another State, it does not require Tasmanian registration. Upon expiry of interstate registration, Tasmanian registration will be required.

My boat is registered elsewhere - is this acceptable?

You must attach your registration label in a position that is visible from outside the vessel. You must also display your registration number on each side of your boat.

How often do I get a registration renewal?

MAST now issues renewals on a calendar year basis. Therefore, if you register a boat in June, you pay pro rata for 6 months and pay the full renewal amount like everyone else in the new year.

What if my registration has expired?

You will be required to re-register your vessel if your registration has lapsed. You can be fined for using an unregistered vessel.

How do I transfer ownership of a motor boat?

A Transfer of Ownership of Motor Boat/Mooring form should be completed and signed by both the vendor and purchaser. The form can then be posted to MAST or taken to Service Tasmania with the transfer fee.

What if I want to use my boat for commercial purposes?

Motor boat registration is for recreational purposes only. Call MAST for details on how to place a vessel in commercial survey.

MINIMUM SAFETY EQUIPMENT R = Recommended √ = Mandatory

Equipment	Less than 6 metre boat in sheltered waters	Less than 6 metre boat in all other waters	More than 6 metre boat in sheltered waters	More than 6 metre boat in all other waters
Anchor, rope and chain	√	√	√	√
Bailer / Bilge pump	√	√	√	√
Personal Flotation Device (PFD)	√	√	√	√
Fire extinguisher	√	√	√	√
Oars / auxiliary propulsion	√	√	R	R
Flares	√	√	√	√
Heaving line	R	√	√	√
Lifebuoy	√	√	√	√
EPIRB	√	√	R	√
Radar reflector	√	√	R	√
First aid kit	R	√	R	√
Water	R	√	R	√
Marine radio	R	√	R	√
MAST capacity label	√	√	√	√

Personal Flotation Devices (PFD)

An approved personal flotation device must be provided for each person on board. It is compulsory to wear a PFD in any recreational motor boat or motor-propelled tender that is under six (6) metres in length and is under power.

It is also compulsory for children under the age of 12 years to wear a PFD in a recreational motor boat or motor-propelled tender of any length while under power. Boaters are not required to wear a PFD while they are within a deckhouse, cabin or secure enclosed space.

Personal Flotation Device (PFD) - Level 150 or Level 100

A Level 150 or 100 must comply with the Australian Standard AS 4758. This will be clearly marked inside the garment. These jackets are required for sheltered and open waters. It is recommended children use this style of jacket in all operational areas.

Personal Flotation Device - Level 50

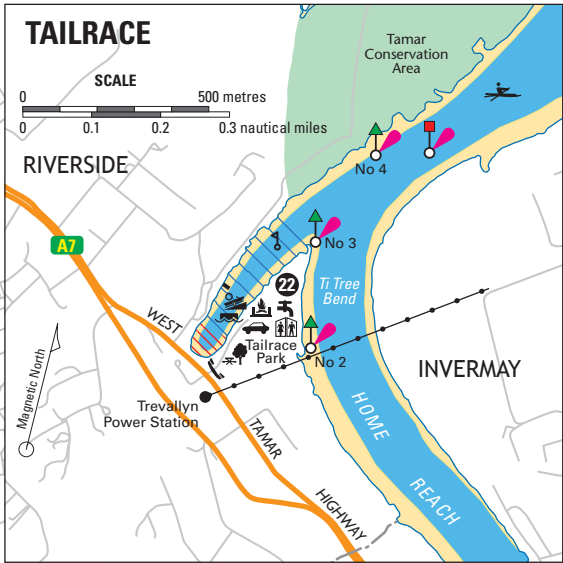
A Level 50 must comply with Australian Standard AS 4758. This will be clearly marked inside the garment. These jackets are to be used in smooth water only.

Personal Flotation Device - Level 50 Special Purpose

A Level 50 Special Purpose must comply with AS 4758. These jackets do not meet Australian Standards Association colour requirements. They can be worn by operators of kayaks, PWCs in sheltered waters and people being towed on skis, wakeboards etc. They are not to be used as the main life jacket in a boat.

Anchor, Chain and Line

An anchor with a high holding power such as a spade or plough is required to be carried with a specified length of line. A length of chain must be attached before the anchor.

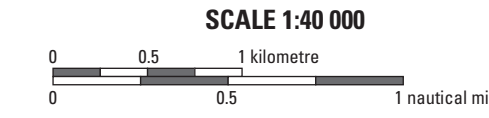


For more information see the
Tasmanian Safe Boating Handbook
or visit the MAST website
www.mast.tas.gov.au

NOT FOR NAVIGATION PURPOSES

Navigation aids and channel position are indicative only and should not be used for navigation purposes. Use Nautical Charts AUS167 and AUS168 for navigation.

Nautical Charts are available from Tamar Marine - Launceston Boat Shack - Devonport, Map Centre - Hobart.



LEGEND	
Channel Contour	
Drying Line, Reef/Rock	
High Water Mark (HWM)	
Port Beacon, with Light	
Starboard Beacon, with Light	
Other Beacons, with Light	
Buoys, with Light	
Cardinal Marks	
Black and Yellow, Black Tops	
White Lights	
Overhead Power Lines	
Submarine Cable	
Prohibited Anchorage	
Prohibited Area	
No Boating, PWC Use or Skiing	
5 Knot Area	
Preferred Ski Area	
Reserves	
Municipal Area Boundary	
Facilities, Point of Interest, Anchorage	
Lighthouse, Yacht Club, Rowing	
For other symbols refer to Key to Facilities	

Produced by Marine and Safety Tasmania, TASMAP and G.J. Walkem & Co. with assistance from TasPorts, Australian Hydrographic Office and Australian Maritime Systems Pty. Ltd.