

## SCHEDULE 7

### SURVIVAL CRAFT AND RESCUE BOAT EQUIPMENT

#### Schedule 1, Part I

## PART III

### FRESH WATER

#### General

##### 1

**1.1** The water shall comply with the UK Laboratory of the Government Chemist test requirements to confirm that the water is microbiologically and chemically suitable for drinking and conforms to World Health Organisation Standards.

**1.2** Processing packaging and sterilisation arrangements shall be carried out under hygienic conditions and quality assurance inspection acceptable to the Department of Transport.

**1.3** The water shall remain palatable in its stowage in the survival craft throughout a temperature range of  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### Water Containers

##### 2

##### 2.1 Sachets

(2.1.1) The water shall be packed in efficiently sealed sachets which are impermeable moisture proof and have an effective vapour barrier.

(2.1.2) The sachets shall have a cut above the top seal to facilitate easy opening with wet or cold hands.

(2.1.3) Individual sachets shall contain not less than 50 and not more than 150 millilitres of water.

(2.1.4) Water filled sachets shall be capable of withstanding a compressive load test of 5 kilonewtons without bursting.

(2.1.5) Except as provided in para 2.1.6 water sachets packed in a liferaft emergency pack shall not be affected by any of the prototype tests carried out on a liferaft.

(2.1.6) When included in the emergency pack of an operationally packed liferaft there shall be no more than 2% of the water sachets damaged after the appropriate drop test.

(2.1.7) The recommended shelf life of the water sachets shall be at least 3 years.

(2.1.8) The outer packaging shall be marked with the following information:

(2.1.8.1) manufacturers' name or trade mark;

(2.1.8.2) contents capacity;

(2.1.8.3) lot number;

(2.1.8.4) date of manufacture;

(2.1.8.5) a recommended daily consumption per person; and

(2.1.8.6) DOT (UK) APPROVED.

##### 2.2 Cans

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

(2.2.1) A can in which drinking water is supplied shall be hermetically sealed and have a vacuum of not less than 510 mm of mercury.

(2.2.2) It shall be constructed of tinsplate of minimum thickness 0.30 mm and with a tin content which will conform with the relevant part of British Standard 113 Section 10.

(2.2.3) It shall be constructed with a double seam and properly balanced interlocking hooks.

(2.2.4) It shall be plain internally, but externally it shall be coated with a machine applied golden lacquer and then stoved.

(2.2.5) After filling the seams shall be inspected, and any exposed areas shall be suitably lacquered.

(2.2.6) A click test to confirm the vacuum shall be carried out on each can 7 days after filling.

(2.2.7) The can shall be free from dents or any signs of corrosion.

(2.2.8) The capacity of the can shall not be greater than 500 millilitres.

(2.2.9) The can shall not be affected by any of the prototype tests carried out on a liferaft.

(2.2.10) The can shall be clearly marked on the outside with:

(2.2.10.1) manufacturer's name or trade mark;

(2.2.10.2) drinking water and capacity in millilitres;

(2.2.10.3) lot or batch number;

(2.2.10.4) date of manufacture;

(2.2.10.5) a recommended daily consumption per person; and

(2.2.10.6) DOT (UK) APPROVED.

### **2.3 Bottles**

(2.3.1) A bottle in which drinking water is supplied shall be manufactured from a material which will not contaminate or affect the taste of the water.

(2.3.2) It shall not be affected by any other prototype tests carried out on a liferaft.

(2.3.3) The material from which the bottle is made shall be opaque.

(2.3.4) The capacity of the bottle shall not be greater than 500 millilitres.

(2.3.5) The bottle shall be capable of being opened by a survivor with cold hands.

(2.3.6) The minimum recommended shelf life of the water bottle and its contents shall be at least 3 years.

(2.3.7) The bottle filling cap shall be fitted with a watertight seal, and have positive locking arrangements which will not be loosened by vibration.

(2.3.8) After the bottle has been filled, and the cap fitted, it shall be provided with an outer continuous seal which must not be broken until the water is used, or has become time expired.

(2.3.9) The bottle shall be marked on the outside with:

(2.3.9.1) manufacturer's name or trade mark;

(2.3.9.2) date of filling;

(2.3.9.3) date of expiry;

(2.3.9.4) drinking water and capacity in millilitres;

(2.3.9.5) recommended daily consumption per person;

(2.3.9.6) lot or batch number; and

(2.3.9.7) DOT (UK) APPROVED.

## **Water tanks**

### **3**

**3.1** Tanks fitted for fresh water in a survival craft may be of metal or a plastic material acceptable to the Department of Transport.

**3.2** Each tank is to be filled and emptied to ensure cleanliness and to check for watertightness.

**3.3** The tank shall be strong enough to withstand a head of water of at least 1.5 metres.

**3.4** Where necessary the inside of the tank shall be suitably coated to prevent contamination or unpleasant taste.

**3.5** Tanks which are not portable shall be fitted with drain plugs constructed of non-corrosive material.

**3.6** Filling plugs and aperture covers shall be of non-ferrous materials, neatly fitted and made properly watertight to prevent the entry of contaminants.

**3.7** Tanks shall be sited well clear of any propelling machinery.

**3.8** At least one rustproof dipper with a lanyard shall be provided for each tank.

**3.9** The inside of tanks constructed with glass reinforced plastic must be smooth and sealed with a gel coat.

**3.10** Tanks made out of glass reinforced plastic shall be opaque.

**3.11** The tank shall be clearly marked on the outside with the contents and its capacity in litres.