

外洋特別規定2018-2019

はじめに

第1章 · 2章 · 6章 付則A.D.E.F.J.K

Version 0.4(2017年12月27日)

- (1) 外洋特別規定は、World Sailingが発行するOFFSHORE SPECIAL REGULATIONS 2018-2019を日本セーリング連盟がセーラーおよび連盟と関係する団体のために日本語訳したものであり、OSR国内規定とともに発行する。
- (2) 外洋特別規定2018-2019の適用期間は2018年1月-2019年12月であるが、日本国内においては2020年3月までの使用も認める。
- (3) 外洋特別規定2018-2019のうち、OSR国内規定は日本語がそのまま正文である。World Sailing OFFSHORE SPECIAL REGULATIONS 2018-2019において、日本語訳は参考訳であり英文が正文となる。
- (4) World Sailing OFFSHORE SPECIAL REGULATIONS 2018-2019適用期間中に World Sailingにより改訂が行われた場合は、なるべく早い機会に日本語訳も更新される。
- (5) 外洋特別規定の日本語訳はいつでも訂正されることがある。
- (6) 外洋特別規定の国内規定(OSR国内規定)はいつでも改訂されることがある。
- (7) 前記(4)(5)(6)における最新の規定は次のウエブサイトに掲載される。 http://www.jsaf-anzen.jp/1-1.html



THE WORLD SAILING OFFSHORE SPECIAL REGULATIONS

for 2018-2019

Governing Offshore Racing for Monohulls & Multihulls

Structural Features · Yacht Equipment Personal Equipment · Training

World Sailing

Offshore Racing Environmental Code

World Sailing is committed to the promotion of care for the environment. In offshore

- · use holding tanks where fitted and empty at a pump-out station or more than 3 miles offshore
- · in the bilges use oil collection pads and dispose properly ashore
- · use environmentally-friendly cleaning products suitable for the marine environment
- retain garbage on board for recycling or disposal ashore except on a long voyage when biodegradable waste may be discharged overboard
- · avoid the use of 2-stroke engines (except advanced models with pollution control)
- · use solar, water power or wind charging when appropriate
- · use shore toilets when in port
- · observe IMO guidelines on biofouling

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THE WORLD SAILING OFFSHORE SPECIAL REGULATIONS

for 2018-2019

モノハルとマルチハルのための外洋レース統治

構造要点・ヨット装備品 個人装備品・トレーニング

World Sailing

外洋レースの環境基準

World Sailingは環境保護の推進に取り組んでいる。外洋レースにおいては、

- ・汚水タンクを使用して、ポンプアウトステーションか3マイル以上沖合に遺棄する。
- ・ビルジは油収集パッドを使用して陸上で処分すること
- ・海の環境にふさわしく環境にやさしい掃除製品を使用する。
- ・長距離航海で生物分解可能なゴミを遺棄する以外はゴミは陸に持ち帰って捨て るかリサイクルする。
- ・2ストローク・エンジン(排気対策された先進モデル以外)の使用を避ける。
- ・必要に応じて、太陽、水力または風力による充電。
- ・港にいる時は陸上のトイレを使用する。
- ・生物付着に関するIMO(国際海事機構)のガイドラインを守る。

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A Moveable and Variable Ballast

B For Inshore Racing

C For Inshore Dinghy Racing

D A guide to ISO and other standards

E ISAF Code for the organisation of Oceanic Races

F Standard Inspection Card

G Training

H Medical Training

 ${f J}$ Hypothermia

K Drogues and Sea Anchors

Alphabetical Index

The Special Regulations Sub-committee was created in 1967 by the newly formed Offshore Rule Co-ordinating Committee, later the Offshore Racing Congress.

As offshore racing extended into round-the world and multihull activities, so too did the scope of Special Regulations, which now cover racing in seven categories.

Interpretations, amendments, and also extract files for particular categories and boat types, are available on the World Sailing web site (www.sailing.org/specialregs).

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第4章 艇の装備品と携行備品

第5章 個人装備品

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付則

付則A、B、C、Fは最低基準。D、E、G、H、J、Kは勧告。

A 可動・可変バラスト

B インショアレース用

C インショアディンギーレース用

D ISOおよび他の標準規格ガイド

E Oceanicレース主催者のためのISAF規準

F標準インスペクションカード

Gトレーニング

H 医療トレーニング

J 低体温症

Kドローグとシーアンカー

アルファベット索引

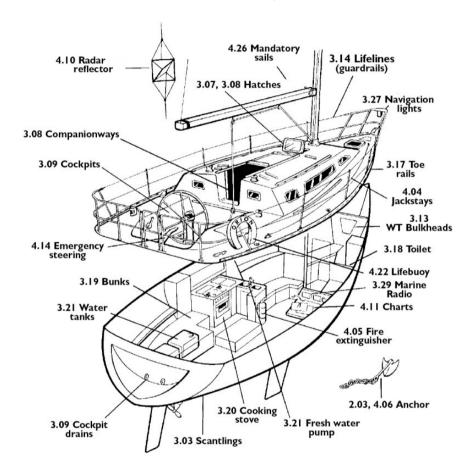
特別規定小委員会は1967年、当時新たに結成された外洋規則調整委員会(後の外洋レース会議)により設立された。

外洋レースが世界一周やマルチハルの活動まで広がりを見せるようになり、特別規定もそれに 対応してレースを7つのカテゴリー分けるようになっている。

解釈と改訂、さらには特定のカテゴリーや特定の艇種に関する特別規定の抜粋はWorld Sailing のウェブサイト(www.sailing.org/specialregs)から入手可能である。

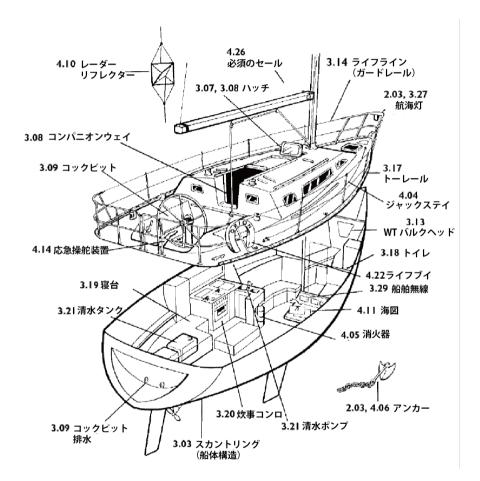
DIAGRAMMATIC GUIDE

(see also alphabetical index)



図表ガイド

(アルファベットの索引参照)



JANUARY 2018 - DECEMBER 2019

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- •make any amendments by deleting contrary provisions and indicating that changes have been made
- *Supply a copy of the reprint to each of World Sailing and ORC Ltd

Official interpretations shall take precedence over these Special Regulations and will be indexed, numbered, dated and displayed on the World Sailing web site www.sailing.org/specialregs

Language & Abbreviations Used:

Mo - Monohull

Mu - Multihull

"**" means the item applies to all types of yacht in all Categories except 5 for which see Appendix B or 6 for which see Appendix C.

RED TYPE indicates significant changes in 2018

Guidance notes and recommendations have been removed from the Regulations and are available on www.sailing.org/documents/offshorespecialregs/index.php

The use of the masculine gender shall be taken to mean either gender

Administration

The Offshore Special Regulation are administered by the World Sailing Special Regulation Sub-committee whose terms of reference are as follows:

(www.sailing.org/regulations)

Worl Sailing Regulation 6.9.8.3 - The Special Regulations Sub-committee shall:

- (a) be responsible for the maintenance, revision and changes to the Worl Sailing Offshore Special Regulations governing offshore racing, under licence from ORC Ltd. Such changes shall be biennial with revised editions published in January of each even year, except that matters of an urgent nature affecting safety may be dealt with by changes to the Regulations on a shorter time scale;
- (b) monitor developments in offshore racing relative to the standards of safety and seaworthiness

Any queries please E-Mail: technical@sailing.org

2018年1月-2019年12月

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著作権

ナショナルオーソリティーとレース主催者がこれら規定を再版する場合は、

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- ・再版物に著作権承認を明記すること(© ORC Ltd.2002と同様に2003-2017年の改訂版に®World Sailing Limited)
- ・改訂は、反する規定を削除して変更があったことを明示して行われる。
- •World SailingとORC社の各々に、再版のコピーを提供する

OSRの公式解釈は規定より優先され、索引、番号、日付をつけて、World Sailingウェブサイトに掲載される。www.sailing.org/specialregs

使用言語と略語:

Mo - モノハル

Mu - マルチハル

"**"カテゴリー5(付則B参照)またカテゴリー6(付則C参照)を除く全てのカテゴリーに適用される条項

赤字は2018年の重要変更項目を示す

注釈や推奨項目は規則から削除され、

www.sailing.org/documents/offshorespecialregs/index.phpで入手可能

男性名詞は両性に適用される意味で使用されている

管理

外洋特別規定(OSR)は、以下委任事項の通りWorld Sailing特別規定小委員会により 管理される: (www.sailing.org/regulations)

Worl Sailing規定6.9.8.3 - 特別規定小委員会の青務は:

(a) ORCの許可の元、外洋レースを統括するWorl Sailing OSRの維持、改訂、変更に対して責任がある。偶数年の1月に改訂版が発表されるが、安全に影響を及ぼす緊急性のある問題は、より短い期間で規定の変更によって扱われるかもしれない。

(b)安全性と耐航の基準に照らし合わせオフショアレースのに注視

Any queries please E-Mail: technical@sailing.org

SECTION 1 - FUNDAMENTAL AND DEFINITIONS

1.01 Purpose and Use

**	1.01.1 The purpose of the Offshore Special Regulations (OSR) is to establish uniform minimum equipment, accommodation and training standards for monohull and multihull (excluding proa) boats racing offshore.
**	1.01.2 The OSR do not replace, but rather supplement, the requirements of governmental authority, Classification Society certification, the Racing Rules of Sailing (RRS), Equipment Rules of Sailing (ERS), class rules and Rating Systems
**	1.01.3 Use of the OSR does not guarantee total safety of the boat and her

1.01.3 Use of the OSR does not guarantee total safety of the boat and her crew.Particular attention is drawn to the description of OSRs for inshore racing which includes that adequate shelter and or effective rescue is available all along the course. This is not included in more onerous OSR categories.

1.02 Responsibility of Person in Charge

- ** 1.02.1 Under RRS 4 the responsibility for a boat's decision to participate in a race or continue racing is hers alone. The safety of a boat and her crew is the sole and inescapable responsibility of the Person in Charge who shall do his best to ensure that the boat is fully found, thoroughly seaworthy and manned by an experienced and appropriately trained crew who are physically fit to face bad weather. The person in charge shall also assign a person to take over his responsibilities in the event of his incapacitation.
 - 1.02.2 Neither the establishment of the OSR, nor their use by Organizing Authorities, nor the inspection of a boat under the OSR in any way limits or reduces the complete and unlimited responsibility of the Person in Charge.
 - 1.02.3 By participating in a race conducted under the OSR, the person in charge, each competitor and boat owner agrees to reasonably cooperate with the organizing authority and World Sailing in the development of an independent incident report as specified in 2.02

Category 1.03 Definitions, Abbreviations, Word Usage

** 1.03.1 Definitions of Terms used in this document

TABLE 1 Definitions

Abbreviation	Description
#	Pound force (lbf)
ABS	American Bureau of Shipping
Age Date	Month/year of first launch
AIS	Automatic Identification Systems
CEN	Comité Européen de Normalisation
Coaming	The part of the cockpit, including the transverse after limit, over which water would run when the boat is floating level and the cockpit is filled to overflowing
COLREGS	International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea
Contained Cockpit	A cockpit where the combined area open aft to the sea is less than 50% maximum cockpit depth x maximum cockpit width

2018-19[1.2.6.A.D.E.F.J.K]v0.4-20171227

第1章 基本規定と定義

1.01 目的と使用

- ** 1.01.1 この外洋特別規定(OSR)の目的は、外洋でレースをするモノハルとマルチハル (プロアを除く)の艇に、共通の最低限の備品と設備、トレーニングの基準を確立することである。
- ** 1.01.2 この外洋特別規定は、各国法規、クラス協会の認定、セーリング競技規則 (RRS)、セーリング装備規則(ERS)、クラス規則、レーティングシステムにとって 代わるものではなく、むしろそれらを補完するものである。
- ** 1.01.3 外洋特別規定を使用することは、艇や乗員の完全な安全性を保証するものでは無い。 すべてのコース上で十分な避難所および/または効果的な救助が利用できるインショアレース用の外洋特別規定の記述に注意。これにはより難度なOSRカテ

1.02 艇責任者の責任

ゴリーは含まれていない。

- ** 1.02.1 レースに参加するか、またはレースを続けるかについての艇の決定の責任は、 その艇のみにある、というRRS 4の下で、 艇と乗員の安全の確保は、艇の責任者の避けられない責任であり、艇の発見、 艇が十分な耐航性を有し、荒天の海にも対抗できる体力と適切なトレーニング を積んだ経験豊富な乗員を配することに最善を尽くさなければならない。 さらに、艇の責任者は責任を全うすることができない場合、艇の責任者を引き継 ぐ者を指定しなければならない。
- ** 1.02.2 外洋特別規定の制定または主催組織による使用、または外洋特別規定に基づくインスペクションによって艇の責任者の完全かつ無制限の責任は何ら軽減されるものではない。
- ** 1.02.3 責任者、各競技者と艇オーナーは、OSRの下で行われるレースに参加することにより規定2.02に基づき、主催組織とWord Sailingと共に個別インシデント報告の作成に適切に協力することに同意している

カテゴリー 1.03 用語・略語の定義

** 1.03.1 本文中の用語の定義

表 1 定義

略語	説明
#	ポンドカ(lbf)
ABS	アメリカ船級協会
エージデイト	最初に進水した月/年
AIS	船舶自動識別装置
CEN	欧州標準化委員会
コーミング	コクピットの一部、コックピットが海水で完全に満たされ、海水が流れ出る状態で 艇が浮いていると仮定したときの、コックピットの後ろから流れ出る水面限界線 までを含む
COLREGS	海上における衝突の予防のため国際規則に関する条約
コンテインコックピッ ト	コクピット後方の海に面して開いている総面積が、コクピットの最大深さx最大幅より50%未満のコクピット

2018-19[1.2.6.A.D.E.F.J.K]v0.4-20171227

part of that assembly. HMPE High Modulus Polyethylene (Dyneema®/Spectra® or equivalent) IMO International Maritime Organisation IMSO The International Mobile Satellite Organisation, the independent, intergovernmental organisation that oversees Inmarsat's performance of its Public Service Obligations for the GMDSS and reports on these to IMO INMARSAT Inmarsat Global Limited is the private company that provides GMDSS satellite	r	
DSC Digital Selective Calling EN European Norm EPIRB Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon ERS World Sailing- Equipment Rules of Sailing FA Station The transverse station at which the upper corner of the transom meets the sheerline. First Launch Month & year of first launch of the individual boat Clothing designed to keep the wearer dry and may consist of one piece or several GMDSS Global Maritime Distress & Safety System GMSS Global Navigation Satellite System GPS Global Positioning System Hatch The term hatch includes the entire hatch assembly and also the lid or cover as part of that assembly. HMPE High Modulus Polyethylene (Dyneema®/Spectra® or equivalent) IMO International Maritime Organisation IMSO The International Mobile Satellite Organisation, the independent, intergovernmental organisation that oversees Inmarsat's performance of its Public Service Obligations for the GMDSS and reports on these to IMO INMARSAT Immarsat Global Limited is the private company that provides GMDSS satellite distress and safety communications, plus general communications via voice, far and data ISAF International Sailing Federation— (now World Sailing) ISO International Calean world in weight sandy or rope which permits a crewmember to move from one part of the boat to another without having to unclip a safety harness tether. LH Hull Length as defined by the ERS Lifeline Rope or wire line rigged as guardrail / guardline around the deck LSA IMO International Life—Saving Appliance Code LWL (Length of) loade	CPR	Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation
EN European Norm EPIRB Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon ERS World Sailing- Equipment Rules of Sailing FA Station The transverse station at which the upper corner of the transom meets the sheerline. First Launch Month & year of first launch of the individual boat Foul-Weather Suit Clothing designed to keep the wearer dry and may consist of one piece or several GMSS Global Maritime Distress & Safety System GNSS Global Maritime Distress & Safety System GNSS Global Navigation Satellite System GPS Global Positioning System Hatch The term hatch includes the entire hatch assembly and also the lid or cover as part of that assembly. HMPE High Modulus Polyethylene (Dyneema®/Spectra® or equivalent) IMO International Maritime Organisation IMSO The International Mobile Satellite Organisation, the independent, intergovernmental organisation that oversees Inmarsat's performance of its Public Service Obligations for the GMDSS and reports on these to IMO INMARSAT Inmarsat Global Limited is the private company that provides GMDSS satellite distress and safety communications, plus general communications via voice, far and data ISAF International Sailing Federation- (now World Sailing) ISO International Standard or International Organization for Standardization. ITU International Telecommunications Union Jackstay A securely fastened webbing or rope which permits a crewmember to move from one part of the boat to another without having to unclip a safety harness tether. LH Hull Length as defined by the ERS Lifeline Rope or wire line rigged as guardrail / guardline around the deck LSA IMO International Life-Saving Appliance Code LWL (Length of) loaded waterline Monohull A boat with one hull Moveable Ballast Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or influencing stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit.	Crewmember	Every person on board
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FA Station The transverse station at which the upper corner of the transom meets the sheerline. First Launch Month & year of first launch of the individual boat Clothing designed to keep the wearer dry and may consist of one piece or several GMDSS Global Maritime Distress & Safety System GNSS Global Navigation Satellite System GPS Global Positioning System Hatch The term hatch includes the entire hatch assembly and also the lid or cover as part of that assembly. HMPE High Modulus Polyethylene (Dyneema®/Spectra® or equivalent) IMO International Maritime Organisation IMSO The International Mobile Satellite Organisation, the independent, intergovernmental organisation that oversees Inmarsat's performance of its Public Service Obligations for the GMDSS and reports on these to IMO INMARSAT Inmarsat Global Limited is the private company that provides GMDSS satellite distress and safety communications, plus general communications via voice, fa and data ISAF International Sailing Federation—(now World Sailing) ISO International Standard or International Organization for Standardization. ITU International Telecommunications Union Jackstay A securely fastened webbing or rope which permits a crewmember to move from one part of the boat to another without having to unclip a safety harness tether. LH Hull Length as defined by the ERS Lifeline Rope or wire line rigged as guardrail / guardline around the deck LSA IMO International Life—Saving Appliance Code LWL (Length of) loaded waterline Monohull A boat with one hull Moveable Ballast Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or influencing stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit. Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	EPIRB	Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon
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Foul-Weather Suit Clothing designed to keep the wearer dry and may consist of one piece or several GMDSS Global Maritime Distress & Safety System GNSS Global Navigation Satellite System GPS Global Positioning System Hatch The term hatch includes the entire hatch assembly and also the lid or cover as part of that assembly. HMPE High Modulus Polyethylene (Dyneema®/Spectra® or equivalent) IMO International Maritime Organisation IMSO The International Mobile Satellite Organisation, the independent, intergovernmental organisation that oversees Immarsat's performance of its Public Service Obligations for the GMDSS and reports on these to IMO INMARSAT Inmarsat Global Limited is the private company that provides GMDSS satellite distress and safety communications, plus general communications via voice, far and data ISAF International Sailing Federation— (now World Sailing) ISO International Telecommunications Union Jackstay A securely fastened webbing or rope which permits a crewmember to move from one part of the boat to another without having to unclip a safety harness tether. LH Hull Length as defined by the ERS Lifeline Rope or wire line rigged as guardrail / guardline around the deck LSA IMO International Life-Saving Appliance Code LWL (Length of) loaded waterline Monohull A boat with one hull Moveable Ballast Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or influencing stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	FA Station	
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ISO International Standard or International Organization for Standardization. ITU International Telecommunications Union Jackstay A securely fastened webbing or rope which permits a crewmember to move from one part of the boat to another without having to unclip a safety harness tether. LH Hull Length as defined by the ERS Lifeline Rope or wire line rigged as guardrail / guardline around the deck LSA IMO International Life-Saving Appliance Code LWL (Length of) loaded waterline Monohull A boat with one hull Moveable Ballast Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or influencing stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit. ORC Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	INMARSAT	distress and safety communications, plus general communications via voice, fax
ITU International Telecommunications Union Jackstay A securely fastened webbing or rope which permits a crewmember to move from one part of the boat to another without having to unclip a safety harness tether. LH Hull Length as defined by the ERS Lifeline Rope or wire line rigged as guardrail / guardline around the deck LSA IMO International Life-Saving Appliance Code LWL (Length of) loaded waterline Monohull A boat with one hull Moveable Ballast Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or influencing stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit. ORC Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	ISAF	International Sailing Federation- (now World Sailing)
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Lifeline Rope or wire line rigged as guardrail / guardline around the deck LSA IMO International Life-Saving Appliance Code LWL (Length of) loaded waterline Monohull A boat with one hull Moveable Ballast Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or influencing stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit. ORC Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	Jackstay	from one part of the boat to another without having to unclip a safety harness
LSA IMO International Life-Saving Appliance Code LWL (Length of) loaded waterline Monohull A boat with one hull Moveable Ballast Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or influencing stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit. ORC Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	LH	Hull Length as defined by the ERS
LWL (Length of) loaded waterline Monohull A boat with one hull Moveable Ballast Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or influencing stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit. ORC Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	Lifeline	Rope or wire line rigged as guardrail / guardline around the deck
Monohull A boat with one hull Moveable Ballast Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or influencing stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit. ORC Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	LSA	IMO International Life-Saving Appliance Code
Moveable Ballast Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or influencing stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit. ORC Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	LWL	(Length of) loaded waterline
stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in weight while a boat is racing Multihull A boat with more than one hull Open Cockpit A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit. ORC Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	Monohull	A boat with one hull
Open Cockpit	Moveable Ballast	stability and/or trim and which may be moved transversely but not varied in
ORC Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)	Multihull	A boat with more than one hull
	Open Cockpit	A cockpit that is not a Contained Cockpit.
OSR Offshore Special Regulation(s)	ORC	Offshore Racing Congress (formerly Offshore Racing Council)
	OSR	Offshore Special Regulation(s)

CPR	心肺蘇生術
乗員	艇上の全ての人
DSC	デジタル選択呼出装置
EN	欧州規格
EPIRB	非常用位置指示無線標識装置(イーパーブ)
ERS	World Sailing - セーリング装備規則
FA ステーション	トランサムの上の角とシアーラインが交わるところの横方向の計測点
ファースト進水	個々の艇の最初に進水した年月
荒天用衣料	着用者が乾いた状態を維持させる用意設計された、ワンピースまたは複数に別れた衣服
GMDSS	全地球規模海難救助システム
GNSS	全地球航法衛星システム
GPS	全地球測位システム
ハッチ	ハッチという意味はハッチ装置全体及び装置を構成する部品としてのフタ、カバー、ドアを含んでいる。
HMPE	高弾性ポリエチレン (ダイニーマ®/スペクトラ® または同等品)
IMO	国際海事機構
IMSO	国際携帯電話衛星機構で独立組織。インマルサットのGMDSSへの公的義務を 監視しその内容をIMOに報告する政府間機構
インマルサット	Inmarsat Global Limited、GMDSS衛星遭難安全通信、さらに音声、ファックス、データによる一般通信を提供する民間企業
ISAF	国際セーリング連盟(現在はWorld Sailing)
ISO	国際標準規格または国際標準化機構
ITU	国際電気通信連合
ジャックステイ	乗員がハーネステザーを外すこと無く、艇のある場所から別の場所へ移動できる強固に固定された帯紐またはロープ
LH	ERSで定義された艇体の長さ
ライフライン	ガードレール/ガードラインとしてデッキ周囲に装備されるロープまたはワイヤー 線
LSA	国際海事機構の国際救命設備コード
LWL	荷物積載時水線長
モノハル	艇体が1つの艇
可動バラスト	艇重量の増加および/または復原性および/またはトリムに影響を与える目的で 搭載され、艇体の左右方向に移動するが、レース中は自身の重量を変化させな いバラスト
マルチハル	艇体が複数の艇
オープンコクピット	コンテインコクピットでは無いコクピット
ORC	
	外洋レース会議(以前は外洋レース評議会)

Permanently Installed	The item is effectively built-in by eg bolting, welding, glassing etc. and may not be removed for or during racing.
PLB	Personal Locator Beacon
Primary Launch	Month & Year of first launch of the first boat of the production series or first launch of a non-series boat
Proa	Asymmetric Catamaran
Rode	Rope, chain, or a combination of both, which is used to connect an anchor to the boat.
RRS	ISAF - Racing Rules of Sailing
Safety Line	A tether used to connect a safety harness to a strong point
SAR	Search and Rescue
SART	Search and Rescue Transponder
Securely Fastened	Held strongly in place by a method (e.g. rope lashings, wing-nuts) which will safely retain the fastened object in severe conditions including a 180 degree capsize and allows for the item to be removed and replaced during racing
SOLAS	Safety of Life at Sea Convention
SSS	The Safety and Stability Screening numeral
Static Ballast	Material carried for the sole purpose of increasing weight and/or to influencing stability and/or trim and which is not moved or varied in weight while a boat is racing
Static Safety Line	A safety line (usually shorter than a safety line carried with a harness) kept clipped on at a work-station
STIX	ISO 12217-2 Stability Index
Variable Ballast	Water carried for the sole purpose of influencing stability and/or trim and which may be varied in weight and/or moved while a boat is racing.
Waterline	The water surface when the boat is floating in measurement trim
World Sailing	formerly the International Sailing Federation or ISAF

^{** 1.03.2} The words "shall" and "must" are mandatory, and "should" and "may" are permissive.

	1 480 0
恒久的な取り付け	各アイテムが、例えばボルト締め、溶接接合、積層などで造り付けられた状態。 そしてレースのためあるいはレース中に取り外しできない
PLB	携帯用位置指示無線標識
プライマリー進水	プロダクションシリーズ艇の1号艇が進水した年月、シリーズ艇以外は最初の進水した年月
プロア	非対称カタマラン
ロード	アンカーと艇を繋ぐ事に使用されるロープ、チェーンまたは両方の組み合わせ
RRS	ISAF - セーリング競技規則
セーフティーライン	セーフティーハーネスを強固な箇所へ接続するために使うテザー
SAR	搜索救助
SART	搜索救助無線送受信機
強固に固定された	180度転覆を含む過酷な状況でも固定された物が安全に保持されている、適所に強固に保持される方法(例えば、ロープによる縛り付けや蝶ネジ)、レース中に取り外しや交換が可能
SOLAS	SOLAS条約(海上人命安全条約)
SSS	安全性と復原性の分類数値
固定バラスト	艇重量の増加および/または復原性および/またはトリムに影響を与える目的で 搭載され、レース中に重量の変化や移動をしない物
固定式セーフティー ライン	ワークステーションに固定されたセーフティーライン(ハーネスにつけて持ち運び 可能なセーフティーラインより通常は短い)。
STIX	ISO 12217-2 スタビリティーインデックス
可変バラスト	復原性および/またはトリムに影響を与える目的で、レース中に水の重量を変化 や移動させること
喫水線	艇を浮かべて計測時の水面
World Sailing	以前は国際セーリング連盟または ISAF

** 1.03.2 「shall」と「must」は強制的。「should」と「may」は任意。

** 1.03.3「ヨット」は「艇(ボート)」という言葉に完全に置き換えられる

^{** 1.03.3} The word "yacht" shall be taken as fully interchangeable with the word "boat".

SECTION 2 - APPLICATION & GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.01 Categories of Events

** Organizing Authorities shall select from one of the following categories and may modify the OSR to suit local conditions

MoMu0 2.01.1 Category 0

Trans-oceanic races, including races which pass through areas in which air or sea temperatures are likely to be less than 5° C (41° F) other than temporarily, where boats must be completely self-sufficient for very extended periods of time, capable of withstanding heavy storms and prepared to meet serious emergencies without the expectation of outside assistance

MoMu1 2.01.2 Category 1

Races of long distance and well offshore, where boats must be completely self-sufficient for extended periods of time, capable of withstanding heavy storms and prepared to meet serious emergencies without the expectation of outside assistance

MoMu2 2.01.3 Category 2

Races of extended duration along or not far removed from shorelines or in large unprotected bays or lakes, where a high degree of self-sufficiency is required of the boats

MoMu3 2.01.4 Category 3

Races across open water, most of which is relatively protected or close to shorelines.

MoMu4 2.01.5 Category 4

Short races, close to shore in relatively warm or protected waters normally held in daylight.

2.01.6 Special Regulations - for Inshore Racing

Short races, close to shore in relatively warm and protected waters where adequate shelter and/or effective rescue is available all along the course, held in daylight only (refer to Appendix B)

2.01.7 Special Regulations - for Inshore Dinghy Racing

Short races in boats that may not be self-sufficient, with rescue boats available all along the course, held in daylight only (refer to Appendix C)

2.02 Incident Reporting

The Organizing Authority of a race will establish whether any incidents occurred, which if reported would be likely to be relevant to evolving the Offshore Special Regulations, the plan review process, or in increasing safety. The Organizing Authority will follow any guidelines issued by World Sailing concerning incident reporting.

2.03 Inspection

A boat may be inspected at any time. If she fails to comply with the OSR her entry may be rejected or she will be subject to protest

第2章 規定の適用と基本条件

2.01 イベントのカテゴリー

** 主催組織は以下のカテゴリーから選択しなければならず、地域状況に合わせて 該当特別規定を変更することができる

MoMu0 2.01.1 カテゴリー0

一時的な場合を除き気温または水温が5°C(41°F)未満になりそうな地域を通過し、艇は非常に長期間にわたって完全に自給自足せねばならず、幾度もの激しい嵐に耐えうる能力と他からの援助を期待せずに深刻な事態に対処する備えを有しなければならない大洋横断レース

MoMu1 2.01.2 カテゴリー1

陸が遠く離れた外洋での長距離レースで、艇は非常な長期間にわたって完全に 自給自足せねばならず、幾度もの激しい嵐にたえうる能力と他からの援助を期 待せずに深刻な事態に対処する備えを有しなければならないレース

MoMu2 2.01.3 カテゴリー2

海岸線に沿って航行する、または海岸線から遠く離れない、あるいは囲われていない大きな湾や湖で行なわれ、艇には高い自給自足能力が要求される長期間のレース

MoMu3 2.01.4 カテゴリー3

開放された水域を横断するレースで、大部分は比較的保護されているか、海岸 線に近接している

MoMu4 2.01.5 カテゴリー4

陸に近く、比較的温暖なあるいは囲われた水域で行なわれ、通常は日中に行な われる短いレース

2.01.6 インショアレース用特別規定

適切な避難場所および/または全てのコースに沿って救助が実行でき、比較的温暖で閉鎖された海面で、

日中のみ行われる短いレース(付則Bを参照)

2.01.7 ディンギーインショアレース用特別規定

自給自足できない艇で、全てのコース沿いに利用可能な救助艇が備わった、日中のみに行なわれる短いレース(付則Oを参照)

2.02 インシデント報告

レースの主催組織は、外洋特別規定の進展、計画の見直しのプロセスまたは安全性の向上に関連する可能性があると報告されたインシデントが発生したかどうかを確認する。主催組織はインシデント報告に関するWorld Sailingが発行したガイドラインに従うこと。

2.03 インスペクション

* 艇は随時検査される。もし外洋特別規定に従っていない場合、参加を拒否されるか、または抗議の対象となる

2.04 General Requirements 2.04.1 All equipment required by OSR shall: a) function properly b) be regularly checked, cleaned and serviced c) when not in use be stowed in conditions in which deterioration is minimised d) be readily accessible e) be of a type, size and capacity suitable and adequate for the intended use and size of the boat.

2.04.2 Heavy items shall be permanently installed or securely fastened

2.04 基本条件

- 2.04.1 外洋特別規定が必要とするすべての装備は以下の通りであることa) 適切に機能するb) 定期的に点検され、清掃され、維持されているc) 未使用時には劣化が最小になるような状態で保管されている
- * d) すぐに使用できる場所にある
 * e) 艇の大きさや使う目的に対して、適切な種類、サイズ、容量である
- * 2.04.2 重量物は恒久的な取り付けまたは強固に固定されていなければならない

SECTION 6 - TRAINING

MoMu0	6.01.1 Every member of a crew including the Person in Charge shall have undertaken training within the five years before the start of the race in OSR 6.02 Training Topics
MoMu0,1,2	6.01.2 At least 30% but not fewer than two members of a crew, including the Person in Charge shall have undertaken training within the five years before the start of the race in OSR 6.02 Training Topics
MoMu3	6.01.3 When there are only two crewmembers, at least one shall have undertaken training in OSR 6.02 Training Topics
MoMu0,1,2	6.01.4 Except as otherwise provided in the Notice of Race, an in-date certificate gained at a World Sailing / ISAF Approved Offshore Personal Survival Training course shall be accepted by a race organizing authority as evidence of compliance with Special Regulation 6.01. See Appendix G - Model Training Course, for further details.
	6.02 Training Topics
	6.02.1 Giving Assistance to Other Craft
	6.02.2 Personal Safety Gear, theory and practice
	6.02.3 Care and Maintenance of Safety Gear
	6.02.4 Fire Precautions and Firefighting, theory and practical
	6.02.5 Crew Overboard Identification and Recovery
	6.02.6 Hypothermia, Cold Shock and Drowning
	6.02.7 Crew Health
	6.02.8 Marine Weather
	6.02.9 Heavy Weather
	6.02.10 Storm Sails
	6.02.11 Damage Control
	6.02.12 Search and Rescue Organization
	6.02.13 Pyrotechnics and Signalling Gear, theory and practical
	6.02.14 Emergency Communications, theory and practical
	6.02.15 Liferafts and Abandon Ship, theory and practical
	6.04 Routine Training On–Board
**	6.04 At least annually the crews shall practice the drills for:
**	6.04 Crew-Overboard Recovery

6.04 Abandonment of vessel

第6章 トレーニング

- MoMu0 6.01.1 艇の責任者を含む全ての乗員は、レーススタート前5年以内に、OSR 6.02トレーニング項目の訓練を行わなければならない
- MoMu0,1,2 6.01.2 艇の責任者を含み30%以上で少なくとも2名の乗員は、レーススタート前5年以内に、OSR 6.02トレーニング項目の訓練を行わなければならない
- MoMu3 6.01.3 乗員が2名の場合、少なくとも1名はOSR6.02トレーニング項目の訓練を行わなければならない
- MoMu0,1,2 6.01.4 レース公示で別に指示されている場合を除き、World Sailing/ISAFの認定する外 洋におけるパーソナルトレーニングコースで取得した有効な証明はレース主催 者により本規定6.01に適合する証明として認められる。 詳細は付則Gのモデルトレーニングコースを参照のこと。
 - 6.02 トレーニング項目
 - 6.02.1 他艇救助
 - 6.02.2 個人安全装備の理論と実践
 - 6.02.3 安全備品のケアと整備
 - 6.02.4 防火と消火の理論と実践
 - 6.02.5 落水、認識と救助
 - 6.02.6 低体温症、コールドショックと溺死
 - 6.02.7 乗員の健康
 - 6.02.8 海洋気象
 - 6.02.9 悪天候
 - 6.02.10 ストームセール
 - 6.02.11 ダメージコントロール
 - 6.02.12 捜索救助機関
 - 6.02.13 信号焔と信号道具の理論と実践
 - 6.02.14 緊急通信の理論と実践
 - 6.02.15 ライフラフトと船体放棄の理論と実践

6.04 艇上での定期訓練

- ** 6.04 乗員は少なくとも年に1回以下を反復練習しなければならない
- ** 6.04 落水救助
- ** 6.04 船体放棄

	6.05 Medical Training
MoMu0	6.05.1 At least one crewmember shall have a valid STCW A-VI/4-2 (Proficiency In Medical Care) certificate or equivalent
MoMu0	6.05.2 In addition to 6.05.1 another crewmember shall have a valid first aid certificate completed within the last five years meeting:
MoMu1	6.05.2 At least two crewmembers shall have a valid first aid certificate completed within the last five years meeting:
MoMu2	6.05.2 At least one crewmember shall have a valid first aid certificate completed within the last five years meeting:
MoMu0,1,2	 a) A certificate listed on the World Sailing website www.sailing.org/specialregs of MNA recognised courses
MoMu0,1,2	 b) STCW First Aid Training complying with A-VI/1-3 -Elementary First Aid or higher STCW level
MoMu3,4	6.05.3 At least one member of the crew shall be familiar with First Aid procedures, hypothermia, drowning, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and relevant communications systems
MoMu0	6.06 Diving Training
MoMu0	6.06.1 At least 30% of the crew shall have received appropriate diving training to enable them to carry out basic repairs underwater and to provide assistance if necessary in recovery of a crew overboard

	6.05 医療トレーニング
MoMu0	6.05.1 乗員の少なくとも1人名はは、有効なSTCW AVI/4-2(医療介護の熟練)の証明書または同等であること
MoMu0	6.05.2 6.05.1に加えて他の乗員全ては、大会の5年以内の有効な応急処置の証明書を 持たなければならない
MoMu1	6.05.2 2名以上の乗員は、大会の5年以内の有効な応急処置の証明書を持たなけれ ばならない
MoMu2	6.05.2 1名以上の乗員は、大会の5年以内の有効な応急処置の証明書を持たなけれ ばならない
MoMu0,1,2	a) 各国連盟の認定コースはWorld Sailingのウエブサイト www.sailing.org/specialregsに承認一覧を掲載
MoMu0,1,2	b) STCW A VI/1-3(救急処置の基本)の救急処置訓練またはより高いレベルの STCWの救急処置訓練
MoMu3,4	6.05.3 乗員の少なくとも1人は救急処置、低体温症、溺れること、心肺蘇生、関連する 通信システムに精通していること
MoMu0	6.06 潜水トレーニング
MoMu0	6.06.1 乗員数の30%以上が水面下の基本的な修理、落水事故に際して必要な場合は 助力が出来るほどの適切な潜水トレーニングを受けていなくてはならない。

APPENDIX A Moveable and Variable Ballast

Notwithstanding the maximum length limit of 24m in the standard, this Appendix invokes International Standard ISO 12217–2, Small craft–Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization – Part 2: Sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6m. The functions KFR (Knockdown Recovery Factor) and FIR (Inversion Recovery Factor) are defined in ISO 12217–2, except as modified by this Appendix. This Appendix applies to Monohull boats only. Unless specifically stated, a requirement applies to Special Regulations Categories 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4. This Appendix does not apply to boats racing under the Category for Inshore Racing.

1 Stability

1.1 Boat Condition

In the calculation of stability data:

- a) Deck and other enclosed volume above the sheerline and cockpit volume shall be taken into account
- b) Mass shall be taken as Minimum Operating Mass as defined by ISO 12217-2, paragraph 3.5.3.

1.2 General Standards

In the assessment of ISO category for boats fitted with moveable and/or variable ballast, ISO 12217–2, paragraph 6.1.4 b) shall not apply. Boats shall comply with paragraphs 6.2.3, 6.3.1 and 6.4.

Calculations shall be for the ballast condition that results in the most adverse result when considering each individual stability requirement. ISO 12217–2 Annex C, paragraph C.3.3, first sentence, the word 'may' is replaced with 'shall'. ISO 12217–2 Annex C, paragraph C.3.4 shall not be used in the calculation of righting lever.

1.3 Knockdown Recovery

Boats with moveable/variable ballast shall comply with the following minimum values of Knockdown Recovery Factor (FKR) calculated in accordance with ISO 12217–2 paragraph 6.4.4 with the modification that the reference to ISO 8666 paragraph 5.5.2 changed to incorporate actual mainsail area and centre of effort. The lesser of FKR90 and FKR-90 shall be used:

SR Category 0 1, 2 3 4 FKR 1.0 0.9 0.8 0.7

Boats with age date prior to 11/04 may seek dispensation from this section 1.3 by application to World Sailing.

付則A 可動バラストと可変バラスト

ISO12217-2は、最大全長の制限が24mであるが、本附則ではISO 12217-2(小型艇の復原性と浮力の評価と分類パート2:6m以上のハル長のセーリング艇)を適用する。KFR性能(ノックダウンリカバリー係数)とFIR(反転回復係数)は、本附則で修正したものを除いて、ISO12217-2で定義されている。この附則はモノハル艇のみに適用する。特に明記されない限り、要件は特別規定のカテゴリー0、1、2、3と4に適用される。この附則はインショアレース用カテゴリー下の艇に適用されない。

1 復原性

1.1 艇の条件

復原性データの算出において:

- a) デッキとシアーラインより上の密閉容積とコクピット容積を考慮しなければならない.
- b) 質量は ISO 12217-2項目3.5.3に定義された最低動作質量でなければならない。

1.2 一般基準

可動および/または可変バラスト搭載ヨット用のISOカテゴリの評価では、ISO12217-2項目6.1.4 b)が適用されない。艇は項目6.2.3、6.3.1と6.4に従わなければならない。個々の復原性要件を検討する際、最悪の結果となるバラストの状態での計算でなければならない。ISO 12217-2付属文書C、項目C.3.3最初の文書内の'may(任意)'は'shall(強制)'に置き換えられる。ISO 12217-2付属文書C、項目C.3.4では復原てこの計算に入れてはならない。

1.3 ノックダウンからの回復

可動および/または可変バラスト搭載ヨットは、実際のメインセールエリアと効果中心を組み込むように変更されたISO8666項目5.5.2を基準として修正されたISO12217-2項目6.4.4に従って計算された、以下のノックダウンリカバリー係数の最小値(FKR)に適合しなければならない。FKR90とFKR-90のうちの小さい方を使用しなければならない。

SR Category 0 1, 2 3 4 FKR 1.0 0.9 0.8 0.7

エージデイトが2011年4月より前の艇はWorld Sailing へ申請することにより、このセクション1.3の適用を免れることが出来る。

1.4 Capsize Recovery

For boats racing under Special Regulations Category 0, Regulation 3.04.1 is modified to read:

3.04.1 Either with, or without, reasonable intervention from the crew, a boat shall be capable of self-righting from an inverted position. Self righting shall be achievable whether or not the rig is intact. Boats with moveable/variable ballast shall comply with this requirement in flat water using manual power only and shall demonstrate that any equipment to be used in rerighting the boat is ready for use at all times and will function and is useable by the crew with the boat inverted. Re-righting the boat shall not require flooding any part of the boat.

Boats with moveable/variable ballast shall comply with the following minimum values of Inversion Recovery Factor (FIR) calculated in accordance with ISO 12217-2:

SR Category 0

FIR 0.

Boats with age date prior to 11/04 may seek dispensation from this section 1.4 by application to World Sailing.

1.4 キャプサイズからの回復

特別規定カテゴリー0でレースする艇に対して、規定3.04.1の変更を以下の通り示す:

3.04.1 ボートは乗員の適切な介入が有っても無くても、反転位置から自動的に起きることができなければなりません。自動的な起き上がりはリグが無傷であってもなくても達成可能でなければなりません。可動式/可変パラスト搭載の艇は、平水面において、人力でのみ用いて、反転位置の艇の乗員によって、艇を起き上がらせる為のあらゆる装備が常に使えて、遂行出来る事、使用に適している事を証明するという要求を満たさなければならない。艇を起き上がらせるのに艇のどんな箇所に水を注ぐことを必要としてはならない。

可動/可変バラスト艇はISO 12217-2に従って計算されるノックダウンリカバリー 係数(FIR) が最低でも以下の数値である:

SR Category 0

IR 0.9

エージデイトが2011年4月より以前の艇はWorld Sailing へ申請することにより、 このセクション1、4の適用を免れることが出来る。

APPENDIX D A Guide to ISO and other standards

Application and Development Policy

Whenever possible a relevant ISO Standard, CEN Norm, SOLAS regulation or other internationally–recognised standard is called up by OSR.Changes and developments in international standards are reviewed by the Special Regulations sub Committee and may replace part of Special Regulations. Significant changes will when possible affect new yachts and/or new equipment only.

ISO ISO, the International Organization for Standardization is a world-wide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organisations governmental and non-governmental, including eg ISAF, take part in the work. Copies of International Standards may be obtained from a national standards body. The following International Standards (or Draft Standards) are mentioned in Special Regulations:

Special Regulation	ISO standard	Subject
4.10	8729-1	marine radar reflectors
4.10	8729-2	marine radar reflectors
4.2	9650	liferafts
3.09	11812	watertight & quick draining cockpits
5.02	12401	deck safety harness(also published as EN 1095)
5.01	12402	Personal Flotation Devices
3.03	12215	hull construction standards
3.04.4,3.05.5	12217-2	assessment of stability and buoyancy
3.14,3.15	15085	guardlines (lifelines) trampolines, nets, stanchions, hooking points
4.27	17339	sea anchors

CEN CEN standards (Norms) are developed in Europe by CEN (European Committee for Standardization – Committée Européen de Normalisation) which publishes ENs (European Norms) and which works closely with ISO. In OSR the following are mentioned:–

Special Regulation	EN standard	Subject
5.01	394,399	lifejacket accessories
5.01	396	lifejackets
5.02	1095	deck safety harness(also published as ISO 12401)
5.07	1913-1-3	immersion suits

付則 D ISOおよび他の標準規格ガイド

適用と改訂方針

関連するISO、CEN、SOLAS条約、その他の国際的に認知されている規格が可能な場合いつでも特別規定に取り入れられる。国際標準の変更と改訂は、特別規定小委員会により見直され特別規定に一部に取って代わるかもしれません。 重大な変更は新しいヨットや装備だけに適用する可能性がある。

ISO ISO(国際標準化機構)は国内標準規格団体(ISO会員団体)の世界的連合組織である。 国際標準を準備する作業は通常ISOの技術委員会を通して行われる。技術委員会の製作した原案に関心のある各々の会員団体はISOに説明をしてもらう権利がある。各国政府系の国際組織およびISAFを含む国際非政府組織はISOと連絡を保生ながらこの仕事に関与する。国際標準規格は国内の標準化団体から入手することができる。以下の国際標準(あるいは標準案)はOSRにおいて認識されている、

特別規定	ISO standard	内容
4.10	8729-1	海上レーダーリフレクター
4.10	8729-2	海上レーダーリフレクター
4.2	9650	ライフラフト
3.09	11812	防水型と 急速排水コックピット
5.02	12401	デッキのセーフティーハーネス(EN1095でも刊行)
5.01	12402	個人用浮揚用具
3.03	12215	艇体構造標準
3.04.4,3.05.5	12217-2	復原力と浮力の評価
3.14,3.15	15085	ガードライン(ライフライン)、トランポリンネット、スタンション、フックポイント
4.27	17339	シーアンカー

CEN CEN標準(規格)はCEN(欧州標準化委員会)によりヨーロッパで策定され、ENs (欧州規格)として出版され、ISOと密接な関係にある。 OSRでは下記の規格を認識している

特別規定	EN standard	内容
5.01	394,399	ライフジャケット付属品
5.01	396	ライフジャケット
5.02	1095	デッキセーフティーハーネス(ISO 12401でも刊行)
5.07	1913-1-3	全身型保温ス一ツ

- ABS ABS Guide for Building and Classing Offshore Yachts. This Guide to scantlings (construction standards) was originally published by ABS (American Bureau of Shipping) in co-operation with the Offshore Racing Council.
- RCD The RCD (Recreational Craft Directive) is published with the authority of the EC under which "notified bodies" may approve construction standards of yachts which may then be entitled to display a CE mark permitting sale in the EC (see OSR 3.03).
- SOLAS The SOLAS (Safety of Life At Sea) Convention is published by IMO (International Maritime Organisation) at which ISAF has Consultative Status. SOLAS Chapter III, Regulation 3, 10 refers to the LSA (Life Saving Appliances) Code (published as a separate booklet) to which OSR makes the following references:-

Special Regulation	LSA Code	Subjec
4.23	Chapte r III, 3.1,3.2, 3.3	
5.01	Chapte r II, 2.2.3	Lifejacket lights
4.20	Chapte r IV, 4	Liferafts
5.07.1	Chapte r II, 2.3	Immersion suits
4.20	Chapte r II, 2.5	Thermal protective aids

Addresses

CEN Central Secretariat, rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels, BelgiumBelgiu tel +32 2 550 08 11 fax +32 2 550 08 19

www.cenorm.be

ISO Central Secretariat,

1 rue de Varembé, Case Postale 56, CH-1211 Genéve 20, Switzerland

email: central@isocs.iso.ch tel +41 22 749 01 11

fax + 41 22 733 34 30

www.iso.org

IMO International Maritime Organization,

4 Albert Embankment, London EC1 7SR, Great Britain

email: info@imo.org tel +44 207 735 7611

fax +44 207 587 3210

www.imo.org

ABS 外洋ヨットを建造して分類するためのABSガイドである。このスカントリングガイド (構造標準)は、もとはORCとの協力によりABS(American Bureau of Shipping)

により出版されたものである。

RCDRCD(Recreational Craft Directive)「その通知された主要部分」は、EC(OSR3.03と附則M参照)で販売許可しているCEマークを表示する権利があるヨットの

建造標準を承認予定のECの当局で出版される(外洋特別規定3.03参照)。

SOLAS SOLAS(Safety of Life At Sea)条約はIMO(International Maritime Organization)によって出版され、ISAFはそこで評議員の立場にある。SOLAS第 三章、規定3.10でLSA(Life Saving Appliances)規定(別冊で出版されている)に言及しており、特別規定は以下のように関連表を作成している。

特別規定	LSA Code	内容
4.23	Chapte r III, 3.1,3.2, 3.3	
5.01	Chapte r II, 2.2.3	ライフジャケットライト
4.20	Chapte r IV, 4	ライフラフト
5.07.1	Chapte r II, 2.3	全身保温スーツ
4.20	Chapte r II, 2.5	体温維持方法

Addresses

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APPENDIX E World Sailing Code for the Organisation of Oceanic Races

An Oceanic Race is defined as any Offshore race over 800 miles

- Organisers of Oceanic Races should consult with the SAR (Search and Rescue) authorities through whose areas a race is proposed to pass. Topics to be considered should among others be;
- Mutual responsibilities
- Resources
- Satellite communications coverage
- Position reporting systems
- Safety equipment on board
- Lessons learned from recent events
- Exchange of communication addresses, phone numbers etc
- 2. A Risk Analysis should be made, covering topics like:
- Meteorological conditions (icebergs, major currents, fogbanks, eddies etc)
- Commercial traffic, separation zones etc
- Stability requirements
- SAR assets and coverage
- Piracv and other security matters etc
- 3. Environmental aspects as wild life protective zones should be considered.
- **4.** A **Notice to Mariners** about the race should be produced, usually in cooperation with the organizers national authorities.
- 5. An Organization Chart shall be established with key appointments like the Race Director (when applicable), Chairman of the Race Committee, Principal Race Officer, Safety Officers, Medical Officer, media personnel etc.
- 6. The Race Organizer should from the participating boats require;
- Crew lists with names, nationalities, contact details, PLB data and telephone numbers to next of kin
- For all boats all data that is registered for radio and data communications like call signs, Maritime Mobile Service Identity(MMSI), EPIRBs etc
- Boat details and descriptions (including electronic pictures)
- Owners/Helmsman declaration regarding liability

付則 E Oceanicレース主催者のためのWorld Sailing規準

Oceanicレースとは 800マイルを超える全てのOffshoreレース

- 1. Oceanicレースの主催者はレースが通過する可能性のある海域に関係する海 難救助組織に相談をしななければならない。 相談内容には以下を含んでいること、
- 相互の責任
- 情報の共有
- 衛星通信の受信可能範囲
- 位置表示システム
- ■安全備品
- 最近の事故から学んだ教訓
- 通信アドレス、電話番号などの交換
- 2. 危機分析書を作らなければならない、主題は以下
- 気象状況(氷山、海流、濃霧、竜巻、その他)
- 商用船の航行状況、航行区域など
- ■復元力
- 海難救助の資産と範囲
- 海賊とその他保安項目など
- 3. 自然保護区の環境保護を考慮すること
- 4. 主催者は、レースに関わる**航路情報**を通常ナショナルオーソリティーと協力して 作成する。
- 5. 主催組織は、レースディレクター(採用時)、レース委員長、主要なレース委員、 安全委員、医療委員、報道委員などの主要人員を指名して編成する。
- 6. レース主催者は参加艇に以下を要求しなければならない、
- 氏名・国籍・連絡先・PLBデータ・近親者の電話番号を含んだ乗員リスト
- 無線通信やデータ通信のために登録する、コールサイン、海上移動業務識別コード(MMSI)、EPIRBなど、全艇の全データ
- 艇の詳細と説明書(デジタルデータを含む)
- オーナーまたはヘルムスマンによる法的責任に対する宣誓

7. A Race Control Centre should be organized with Duty Officer 24/7. The watch roster should include relevant means to reinforce the working capacity. It may be appropriate to arrange a training course for the duty officers before the race, including potential incident scenarios. A visit for skippers and navigators to the Race Control Centre may be arranged before the start of major long races, if possible also to appropriate Maritime Rescue Co-Ordination Centres (MRCC).

At the Race Control Centre a Log Book should be maintained. A format for daily situation reports (sitreps) should be developed. A Voice recorder should be available to record radio communications and crisis management.

- 8. A Safety Information Package about the race, boat descriptions and details (including electronic pictures), safety equipment, radio communication and medical resources, key personnel at the Race Control etc should be distributed to participating boats as well as the appropriate MRCC's.
- 9. A Crisis Management Group should be organized with the Chairman of the Race Committee, the Safety officer, Medical officer and others as relevant. The team should include media and legal representatives from the organizing body.
- 10. A Crisis Support Group with psychologists, medical and clerical personnel should be available for major incidents, both for immediate support to crews and dependants as well as for crew debriefings at later stages. This may be arranged by the Race Committee or the authorities controlling the area.
- 11. There may occur incidents that are significant, but still not that serious that MRCC and SAR units will get engaged. For such incidents the Race Organizer should consider to maintain a network of contacts and resources across the racing area to be able to support with towing, transport of equipment etc.
- 12. The organizer shall produce a Safety Contingency Plan, including typical series of actions at accidents as derived from the Risk Analysis.
 One topic to be covered is when and how to contact dependants, sponsors etc at various stages of lost contact, requests for assistance or emergency calls.
- 13. All yachts shall be equipped to standards which at least comply with the relevant level of Special Regulations as adopted by ISAF. Additional requirements may be prescribed, like additional radio and medical equipment.
- 14. In accordance with Special Regulations, an adequate number of crew members on each yacht shall have Survival Training. Apart from the basic requirements for ISAF Personal Survival Course as stipulated in Spec Regs Annex G, the Race organizer can also prescribe;
- What level of sailing together in the actual boat that may be required
- Which practical training sequences that shall be required to by the crew to be performed, like MOB drills, helicopter evacuations etc.

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7. レース管理センターには担当委員が常駐して(毎日二十四時間)いなければならない。ワッチカ強化のための手段(補助要員を含むなど)を講じること。 レース前に担当委員によるトレーニング講習会(潜在的事故のケースを含む)を準備することは適切である。メジャーな長距離レースのスタート前には艇長とナビケーターがレース管理センター、あるいは可能なら海難救助組織の司令所(MRCC)への訪問を考慮する。

レース管理センターで航海日誌を保管すること。日誌(状況報告)の書式は綿密なものでなければならない。音声記録は無線通信や危機管理の記録のために利用すべきである。

- 8. 艇の詳細説明書(デジタルデータを含む)、安全備品、無線通信、医療資源などのレースについての安全情報一式をレース管理センターの主要人員は参加艇および海難救助組織の司令所(MRCC)に配布すること。
- 9. 危機管理グループは、レース委員長、安全委員、医療委員、その他関連委員で 組織されなければならない。主催組織本体の報道担当と法定代理人が含まれ ていなければならない。
- 10. 危機支援グループは、大きな事故の場合に備えて、乗員とその家族への即時支援ならびに後の段階の乗員報告のために、心理学者や医療担当、聖職者を準備しておかなければならない。このグループはレース委員会または地域を管理するオーソリティーによって準備される。
- 11. 海難救助組織(MRCC)や捜索救助(SAR)が編成、実施されなくても、重大な事故が起こるかもしれない。そのような事故に備えて、レース主催者は交信手段を堅持し続ける方法やレースエリア全般に渡り、曳航支援や装備の輸送等に考慮しなければならない。
- 12. 主催者は危機分析書に基づき、事故発生時の代表的な行動規範を含んだ非常 事態計画を立案すること。 交信不通・救助要請・緊急通報などの様々な段階でいつどのように家族やスポンサーなどに連絡するかが、主題の一つである。
- 13. 全艇はISAFが採用しているOSRの関連規準の標準装備に最低でも対応していること。追加の無線や医療設備のような規定を更に要求することもある。
- 14. それぞれのヨットはOSR規定を満たすこと、十分な人数の乗員がサバイバルトレーニングを実施ていること。

OSR附則Gに記載されているISAF個人サバイバルコースの基本条件以外に、 レース主催者は以下のような規定を設定することも可能である、

- 実際の艇に同乗してどのような操船レベルかの確認
- 落水救助訓練やヘリコプター救助などの乗員による実技訓練の実行

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- 15. A Safety Check should be performed before the start, it should include;
- Safety equipment
- Appropriate certificates for radio and satellite communication equipment
- Check of individual and collective training
- Endurance capacity and redundancy of capabilities characteristic for oceanic races like water provision, medical training etc

The full responsibility for safety however always remains with the Person in Charge.

- 16. A Positioning Reporting system should be available, linked to the official race webpage.
- 17. Meteorological services may be allowed to be downloaded from public meteorological centres or may be centrally provided from the Race Organizer to reduce satcom costs.
- 18. Races shall be conducted in compliance with the ISAF Racing Rules of Sailing and the COLREGS, whenever it is appropriate for these rules and regulations to be applied. Special attention should be given to traffic separation zones and to give way to commercial traffic.
- 19. A race organizer when appropriate should, in addition to supplying the relevant SAR authorities of the event, also supply;
- a Telemedical Maritime Assistance Service (TMAS) or inform a TMAS that the organizers have available on demand the following;
- for each boat:
- a list of medicines and medical equipment
- details of any TMAS or private medical service arranged by the boat
- for each crew member:
- name and contact details of physician who certified the crew members fit for entry (when applicable)
- name and contact details of the crew members home physician
- methods for gaining quick access to medical records if necessary
- · details of first aid and medical training received
- 20. The Notice of Race may include;
- Insurance requirements
- Which individual and collective training that is required
- What meteorological data and forecasts that will be allowed
- Other matters as appropriate

- **15. 安全確認**はスタート前に実行されなければならない。それには以下が含まれる.
- 安全備品
- 無線诵信や衛星诵信機器の適切な資格
- 個人そして全体での訓練の確認
- 水の準備や医療訓練などのようなOceanicレース特有の持久能力と余剰の能力。

しかしながら、安全に対する全責任は常に艇の責任者にある。

- **16. 位置表示システム**は、レース公式ウェブサイトにリンクして利用できなければならない。
- 17. **気象情報**は公共の気象サービスかレース主催者が主として提供する方がサット コムの通信費用を抑えるにはよいかもしれない。
- 18. レースはRRSとCOLREGS(海上衝突予防法)に従って行われる。これらの規則 や規定はいつでも適用される。航行区分や商業船の通行には特に注意が必要 である。
- 19. レース主催者は適切に海難救助関連当局へ情報提供すると共に、以下にも提供も行う
- 海事遠隔医療支援サービス (TMAS)、あるいは必要に応じて以下を利用することをTMASに知らせておく、
- 艇の、

薬と医療機器のリスト

TMASのあらゆる内容や各艇が手配した個人的な医療サービス

- 乗員の、
- ・レース参加を許可した(適切と判断した)、医師の名前と連絡方法
- ・乗員のかかりつけ医師の名前と連絡方法
- ・必要であれば医療記録をすぐに得る方法
- ・救急処置の詳細と入手可能な医療トレーニング
- 20. レース公示には以下を含む、
- 加入すべき保険
- ■個人あるいは全体に必要なトレーニング
- 入手してよい気象データと天気予報
- 適切な他の項目

- 21. The Sailing Instructions may include instructions;
- To continuously monitor VHF Channel 16
- To have the AIS active at all times or to activate the AIS in reduced visibility and passages with extensive commercial traffic
- For any other safety matters as appropriate
- 22. A Lessons Learned meeting about safety issues should be arranged after the race.

WORLD SAILING OFFSHORE SPECIAL REGULATIONS Appendix F

APPENDIX F Standard Inspection Card

Standard inspection cards for each category can be found on the World sailing website.

http://www.sailing.org/documents/offshorespecialregs/index.php

- 21. 帆走指示書には以下の指示を含む、
- VHF16チャンネルを聴取し続けること
- AISを常時稼働するか、視程(視界)が悪い場合や商用船が多く航行している場合にAISを稼働させること
- その他の安全項目が適切であること
- 22. レース終了後、安全問題に関して学んだ教訓の会議を実施する。

付則 F 標準インスペクションカード

各カテゴリーの標準インスペクションカードはWorld Sailingのウエブサイトで確認できる

http://www.sailing.org/documents/offshorespecialregs/index.php

APPENDIX J Hypothermia

WHAT IS IT? A condition in which exposure to cold air and/or water lowers body core temperature. Death can result from too low a brain and heart temperature.

WHY BE Hypothermia, even mild cases, decreases crew efficiency and increases risk of CONCERNED? costly accidents. *Proper planning against hypothermia can give a winning competitive edge.*

PREVENTION

- Wear warm clothing and a lifejacket/harness. Have proper foul-weather kit for all crew. Dry suits are excellent. Insulate all areas of the body, especially the high heat-loss areas: head, neck, armpits, sides of chest and groin. Keep warm and dry, but avoid sweating; wear layered clothes.
- Rotate watch frequently.
- Get plenty of rest, prevent fatigue.
- Eat and drink normally. no alcohol.
- Prevent dehydration; watch urine colour (drink more if colour becomes more intense).
- Avoid seasickness.
- Take into account special medical problems of crew members.
- · Regularly train crew in Man Overboard recovery.
- Have two or more crew trained in CPR (Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation).

SURVIVAL IN COLD WATER (under 75° F. 25° C)

- If boat is in trouble, put on dry or survival suits if carried. Radio for help; give position, number of crew, injuries, boat description. Make visual distress signals. Stay below if possible. Remain aboard until sinking is inevitable.
- If going overboard, launch life raft and EPIRB (Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon). Take grab bag, visual distress signals and waterproof hand-held VHF. Get into raft, stay out of water as water conducts heat out of the body 20 times faster than air. Remain near boat if practicable.
- If in the water, crew should stay together near the boat. This makes everyone easier to find, helps morale. Enter life raft, keep dry suit or survival suit on if worn.
- If not wearing dry suit or survival suit, make sure you wear a lifejacket, keep clothes and shoes on for some insulation and flotation. Keep hat on to protect head. Get all or as much of body out of water as soon as possible into raft or swamped boat or onto flotsam. Avoid swimming or treading water, which increases heat loss. Minimise exposed body surface. A splashguard accessory on the lifejacket greatly improves resistance to swallowing seawater and also accommodates involuntary "gasping" when plunged into cold water.

付則J低体温症

低体温症とは? 冷たい空気および/または水にさらされる状況では体の芯の温度低下を招く。 脳や心臓の極度の温度低下によって死に至る可能性もある

何故注意が必要 軽症でさえ低体温症はクルーの能力を低下させ、高い代償となる事故の危険性か? が増大する。**低体温に対する適切な対処は勝利への優位性を与える事が出来る。**

予防

- 暖かい衣服とライフジャケットとハーネスを身につける。乗員全員に適切な荒天 衣料のセットを装備する。ドライスーツなら最適である。からだの全ての部分、特 に熱損失の大きい部分(頭、首、肘、両脇、股)を断熱すること。発汗を避けつつ 重ね着をして、暖かく、乾いている状態を保つ。
- ワッチを度々交替する。
- ・疲労を避けるため十分な休息をとる。
- ・食べたり飲んだりを通常に行う。アルコール飲料は取らない。
- ・脱水症状を防止。尿の色を見ること(色が急激に濃くなったらもっと水分を取ること)
- 船酔いを避ける。
- 乗員個々の医療上の問題(持病やアレルギー)を把握しておく。
- 落水者救助訓練を定期的に行う。
- ■二人以上の乗員にCPR(心肺蘇生)訓練を行う。

冷たい水中でのサバイバル(華氏.75°/摂氏.25°以下)

- **艇にトラブルが起きたときは**、装備していればサバイバルスーツかドライスーツを着用する。無線で救助を求め、自艇の位置、乗員数、怪我、艇の状況を連絡する。視覚救難信号を出す。可能ならば船内にとどまる。沈没が避けられなくなるまで艇に残る。
- 艇から外に脱出する場合は、ライフラフトを展開し、EPIRBを発信する。グラブ バッグと視覚救難信号、防水型の携帯VHFをまとめてラフトに乗り込む。できる 限り水から出る、なぜなら水中のほうが空気中よりも、20倍も早く体温を奪うか らである。可能であれば艇の近くにとどまる。
- もし水の中に入ってしまったら、乗員はかたまって船の近くに留まる。これは発見を容易にし、互いに励ますためである。ラフトに乗り込み、ドライスーツやサバイバルスーツは着続ける。
- ・ドライス一ツやサバイバルス一ツを着ていない場合でも、ライフジャケットを着けていることを確認し、断熱と浮力のため衣類や靴を確保しておく。頭部の保護に帽子をかぶり続ける。ラフトに入るか艇体や漂流物などに上がるかかして、できるだけ早く、体の全部または一部から水分を除去する。泳いだり立ち泳ぎは熱損失を財長するので避ける。身体の表面を晒している部分を最小にする。ライフジャケットに装備されたスプラッシュガードは海水を飲んでしまうことを大きく防止し、冷たい水中に突っ込んだときに思わず出る喘ぎを防いでくれる。

WARNING

- First aid for severe and critical hypothermia is to add heat to stabilise temperature only. Rapid re-warming, such as a hot shower or bath, may be fatal; it will, at least, cause complications. Allow body to re-warm itself slowly.
- Body core temperature lags behind skin temperature during re-warming. Keep victim protected for extended period after apparent full recovery or medical help arrives. Many hours are required for full return to normal temperature even though victim says he has recovered.
- Always assume hypothermia is present in all man overboard situations in which victim has been exposed for more than 10-15 minutes
- Victims may also be suffering from near drowning, thus needing oxygen.
 Observe for vomiting.
- In a helicopter rescue, protect victim including the head from rotor blast wind chill

HYPOTHERMIA FIRST AID

ALL CASES

- Keep victim horizontal
- Move victim to dry, shelter and warmth
- Allow to urinate from horizontal position
- Handle gently
- Remove wet clothes cut off if necessary
- Cover with blankets or sleeping bag; insulate from cold including head and neck
- Report to Doctor by radio

MILD CASES

- Primary task is to prevent further heat loss and allow body to rewarm itself
- Give warm, sweet drinks no alcohol no caffeine
- Apply mild heat source to stabilise temperature and/or
- Re-heat to point of perspiring
- Keep victim warm and horizontal for several hours

MODERATE CASES

- Same as above
- Offer sips of warm liquid only if victim is fully conscious and able to swallow without difficulty – no alcohol – no caffeine
- Have victim checked by doctor

警告

- 重症および重篤な低体温症の場合、救急処置は体温を安定させるために熱を加えることである。熱いシャワーや風呂などで急激に暖めることは致命的になるかもしれず、少なくともさらに重症化させる。患者自身でゆっくり体温回復するようにすること。
- 体の芯の温度は体表温度より体温回復が遅れる。患者が見かけは回復し、医学的な援助を受けた後でもさらに患者を保護し続けること。患者が回復したと言っても完全に通常体温まで回復するにはとても長い時間がかかる。
- 落水者が10~15分間以上水中にいた場合は、低体温症にかかっていると想定すること。
- ・落水者は溺れた状態にもなっているかもしれない、その時は酸素が必要。嘔吐するかよく観察すること。
- ヘリコプターによる救助の際は、ローターが巻き起こす下降気流の寒風から頭も含めて患者を保護すること。

低体温症の救急処置

全ての症状

- ■患者を横にする
- 乾いた場所に患者を移動し、暖め保護する
- 横たわったまま排尿することを許す
- 優しく接する
- ■濡れた衣服を脱がす。必要ならば衣服を切断する。
- 湯たんぽや暖かい濡れタオルなどを使い、頭部、首、胸および股をゆるやかに (快適な温度で) 暖める。
- 頭部と首も含めて寒さから断熱するために、毛布か寝袋で体を覆う。
- 無線で医師に報告する。

軽症

- 主たる対応はこれ以上の熱の損失を防ぐこと、そして自分自身で体温回復ができるようにすること。
- 暖かく甘い飲み物を与える。(ノンアルコール、ノンカフェイン)
- ■穏やかに暖める熱源を用い、体温を安定させるあるいは
- 汗をかく程度まで再び暖める。
- 患者を暖め横にしたまま数時間は保護する。

中程度の症状

- 上記に同じ
- 患者が完全に意識があって飲み込むことが困難でない場合に限り、暖かい液体を一口飲ませる(ノンアルコール、ノンカフェイン)。
- 患者を医師に診せる。

HYPOTHERMIA FIRST AID

SEVERE CASES

- Obtain medical advice as soon as possible using your radio
- Assist victim, but avoid jarring him rough handling may cause cardiac arrest or ventricular fibrillation of heart
- No food or drink
- Observe for vomiting and be prepared to clear airway
- Ignore pleas of "Leave me alone, I'm OK" victim is in serious trouble keep continuous watch over victim
- Lay victim down in bunk, wedge in place, elevate feet, keep immobile; no exercise
- Apply external mild heat to head, neck, chest and groin keep temperature from dropping, but avoid too rapid a temperature rise

CRITICAL CASES

- Always assume the patient is revivable hypothermic victims may look dead don't give up – pulse very difficult to feel, breathing may have stopped
- Handle with extreme care
- Tilt the head back to open the airway look, listen and feel for breathing and pulse for one to two full minutes
- If there is any breathing or pulse, no matter how faint or slow, do not give CPR, but keep a close watch on vital sign changes
- Stabilise temperature with available heat sources, such as naked chest to back warming by other crew member (leave legs alone)
- If no breathing or pulse for one or two minutes, begin CPR immediately. Do not give up until victim is thoroughly warm alive or dead.
- Medical help imperative hospitalisation needed

低体温症の救急処置

重症

- ■無線を使って、出来るだけ早く医師の診断を仰ぐ
- 患者を介助する、しかし患者を揺すらない。乱暴な扱いは心臓停止や心室細動を引き起こすかもしれない。
- 飲食させない
- 吐くかどうかを観察し、気道確保の準備をする。
- 患者が「私は大丈夫だからほうっておいてくれ」といってもうのみにしない。患者はとても深刻な状態にあるので、観察し続けること。
- 患者を寝台に寝かせ、足を高くして安静を保つ。動かしてはいけない。
- 体温が下がらないように、頭部、首、胸、股を外側からゆっくり暖める。しかし急激な温度上昇は避ける。

重篤

- 脈を感じるのが非常に難しく呼吸が止まっているかもしれないため、低体温症の 患者は死んだように見えるがあきらめてはいけない、患者はいつでも蘇生する と信じる。
- 細心の注意を持って優しく接する
- 後頭部を持ち上げ、気道を確保する。息をしているか脈拍があるか1~2分間は 観察し、耳を澄まし、感じること
- かすかだろうがゆっくりであろうが脈拍や呼吸を感じたら、心肺蘇生を施してはいけない。その代わりに生きている兆候(バイタルサイン)をきめ細かく観察する
- 利用可能な熱源を使って体温回復を図る。例えば、背中に他の乗員のはだけた 胸を密着するなどで(足は放っておく)
- 呼吸または脈が1~2分間無い場合、すぐに心肺蘇生を開始する。患者が暖かいうちは(生きているかもしれないし死んでいるかもしれないが)あきらめない。
- 医学的な援助が必要な緊急事態。入院が必要。

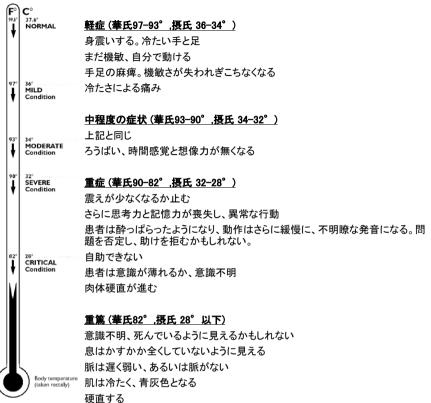
RANGES OF HYPOTHERMIA SYMPTOMS

			RANGES OF HYPOTHERMIA SYMPTOMS
	F°	C° 37.6° NORMAL	MILD CONDITIONS (97–93° F, 36–34° C)
	'		Shivering, cold hands and feet
			Still alert and able to help self
			Numbness in limbs, loss of dexterity, clumsiness
	97° ↓	MILD Condition	Pain from cold
			MODERATE CONDITIONS (93-90° F, 34-32° C)
	93°	34° MODERATE Condition	Same as above
			Confusion, loss of time estimation and reasoning power
	90° ↓	32° SEVERE Condition	SEVERE CONDITIONS (90-82° F, 32-28° C)
			Shivering decreases or stops
			Further loss of reasoning and recall, confusion, abnormal behaviour.
			Victim appears drunk; very clumsy, slurs speech, denies problem and may resist help
	82°	28° CRITICAL Condition	Unable to help themselves
	🕈		Victim semiconscious to unconscious
	V		Muscular rigidity increasing
			CRITICAL CONDITIONS (82° F, 28° C and below)
			Unconscious, may look dead
	Body temperature (taken rectally)	Little or no apparent breathing	
		Pulse slow and weak, or no pulse found	
		Skin cold, may be bluish-grey colour	
`			Very rigid

Note: Most physical symptoms vary with each individual and may be unreliable indicators of core body temperature. Only a low temperature rectal thermometer gives reliable core temperature (the mouth cools too rapidly). In general, as body temperature fails, symptoms will increase.

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低体温症の段階



注:症状は個人によって異なり、体温の指標は当てにならない場合があるかもしれない。直腸温度計は信頼に足りる(口は直ぐに温度が下がる)。一般的に体温が低下すると、望ましくない兆候は増大する。

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APPENDIX K Drogues and Sea Anchors

TERMINOLOGY The term "drogue" generally means a device dragged from the stern of a vessel which continues to make steerage way through the water but at reduced speed.

The term "sea anchor" generally means a device streamed from the bows of a vessel practically halted in the water by the action of the sea anchor.

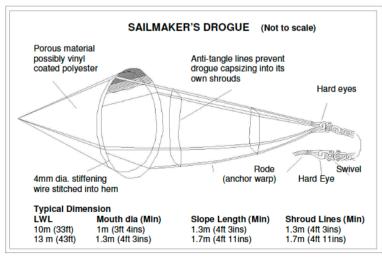
LIFERAFTS Every liferaft has a sea anchor supplied as part of its equipment. A sea anchor is critical to the safe use of a liferaft and dramatically reduces the chance of liferaft capsize. Its secondary function is to limit drift. A spare sea anchor may be carried in a grab bag. Sea anchors in liferafts should comply with ISO 17339 and the opportunity should be taken at service intervals to ensure this.

DROGUES ON A number of research programmes have been conducted including one for the YACHTS RORC by the Southampton University Wolfson Unit. In tests drogue deployment repeatedly prevented typical yacht forms from being slewed sideways and rolled in heavy breaking seas.

Deployment of a drogue over the stern means that heavy water will break over that part of the yacht, so all openings must be properly secured shut.

A "series-drogue" invented by Donald Jordan has the ability to continue to provide drag even if part of the device is "surfing" under a wave crest.

SEA ANCHORS ON The most common form of sea anchor for yachts is the "parachute" anchor YACHTS developed from aviation parachutes. Specialist manufacturers have accumulated much data to demonstrate the effectiveness of the device which can enable a vessel to take seas bows-on, reduce drift to the order of one knot, and resist capsize.



付則Kドローグとシーアンカー

用語 一般的に「**ドローグ**」とは船の後部から引かれる装置を意味し、減速以外に操舵を行う。 「シーアンカー」は船首から流す装置を意味し、シーアンカーの動作によって海上でほぼ停止するために使うものである。

ライフラフト あらゆるライフラフトは、シーアンカーを装備品の一部として搭載している。シーアンカーはライフラフトの安全な使用にきわめて重大で、ライフラフト転覆の事態を激減させる。その第二の機能は、漂流を制限することである。予備シーアンカーはグラブバッグに装備されているかもしれない。ライフラフトのシーアンカーはISO 17339に対応しなければならない。そして、使用する際に確実に作動させるために定期的な点検を行わなければならない。

ヨットでのドローグの サザンプトン大学のWolfson研究グループによるいくつかの研究にRORCのため 使用 の研究が1つ含まれていた。テスト結果では、ドローグの配備は、一般的な形状のヨットが超悪天候下での回転やロールオーバーを繰り返し防いだ。

スターンからのドローグの展開は船尾からの波の打ち込みを避けられないため 全ての開口は確実に閉められるようになっていなければならない。

装置の一部が波頂上の下で「サーフィング状態」でも、Donald Jordanによって開発された「series-drogue」には抵抗を生み出し、機能する能力がある。

ヨットでのシーアン ヨットのためのもっとも一般的なシーアンカーは、航空パラシュートから発展した カーの使用「パラシュート」アンカーである。専門メーカーは、装置が船を真っ直ぐにすること が可能で、漂流速度を1ノット下げること、転覆を防ぐといった効果を示す数多く のデータを蓄えている。

