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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide 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 organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Maritime safety*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

Regulation 17–1 in Chapter III of the 1974 International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS 1974), as amended, requires ship-specific plans and procedures for recovery of persons from the water, considering the Guidelines for the development of plans and procedures for recovery of persons from the water (MSC.1/Circ.1447).

This document has been developed to provide specific performance and test requirements for recovery devices and systems and to assist stakeholders when preparing the ship-specific plans and procedures for recovery of persons from the water. This document can also be applied to recovery devices and systems on ships which do not fall within the scope of chapter III of the SOLAS Convention such as, but not limited to, those referenced in Resolution MSC.346(91).

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Ships and marine technology — Life-saving appliances and arrangements — Means of recovery of persons

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for the general performance, materials, stowage, marking and testing of recovery devices and systems, including specific appliances. It also specifies requirements for the manufacturer concerning production, type approvals, instructions for use and accompanying documentation.

It is intended to assist in the selection of ship-specific recovery devices suitable for the purpose of safely recovering persons from the water or from survival craft.

2 Normative references

The following reference documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

The 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS 1974), as amended

IMO Resolution MSC.48(66), International Life Saving Appliances (LSA) Code, as amended

IMO Assembly resolution A.658(16), Use and fitting of retro-reflective materials on life-saving appliances

IMO resolution MSC.81(70), Revised recommendation on testing of life-saving appliances, as amended

IMO resolution A.520(13), Code of practice for the evaluation, testing and acceptance of prototype novel life-saving appliances

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
person(s) in water
PIW
one or more persons in a state of distress in the water being the object of the recovery operation

3.2
recovery device
device for one phase of *person in water (PIW)* (3.1) recovery, e.g. reaching out to PIW, securing PIW in, or lifting/hoisting PIW on board the vessel

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3.3
recovery system
recovery device (3.2) for more than one phase of *person in water (PIW)* (3.1) recovery, including at least the securing in and the lifting/hoisting phases

3.4
reaching out device
recovery device (3.2) designed to reach out to a *person in water (PIW)* (3.1) from a vessel

EXAMPLE Lifeline, crane boom, boat, etc.

3.5
securing recovery device
recovery device (3.2) designed to secure *person in water (PIW)* (3.1) in before the lifting/hoisting phase of PIW recovery

EXAMPLE Net, bag, stretcher, basket, platform, cage, etc.

3.6
lifting
person in water (PIW) (3.1) lifting phase by manually-operated lifting devices

3.7
hoisting
person in water (PIW) (3.1) lifting phase by mechanically-operated lifting devices

3.8
manually operated, adj.
type of operation which is not mechanical

3.9
mechanically operated, adj.
type of operation which is executed with power such as hydraulic or electrical machine power, air compression or pyrotechnic

3.10
lifting height
distance from the surface of the water to the recovery deck in the vessel's lightest seagoing condition, including rail or bulwark height where applicable

3.11
rescue craft
power driven waterborne vehicle helmed by trained rescue persons, dedicated to recover *person in water (PIW)* (3.1)

3.12
close range rescue craft
CRRC
small one or two person *rescue craft* (3.11) for close range operation, typically a personal water craft with a platform at the stern with freeboard close to water

3.13
recovery cycle time
time it takes to operate one cycle of *person in water (PIW)* (3.1) recovery, from the fully operational mode through recovery operation to fully operational mode

3.14
safe working load
SWL
maximum permissible load determined after testing according to the relevant regulations

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