



Otago
Regional
Council

Navigation Safety Bylaw 2020



That pursuant to section 33M of the Maritime Transport Act 1994 and the Local Government Act 2002, the Otago Regional Council resolved on 26 August 2020 to make amendments to the Navigation Safety Bylaw 2019, and shall come into force on 14 September 2020.

The common seal of the Otago Regional Council was hereunto affixed on 9 September 2020 in the presence of:



Councillor



Councillor



OTAGO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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Part 01 | Preliminary Provisions

1. Title and commencement

- (1) This Bylaw is the Otago Regional Council Navigation Safety Bylaw 2020.
- (2) This Bylaw comes into force on 14 September 2020.

2. Application

- (1) This Bylaw applies to all waters in the Otago Region including the territorial sea and all inland waters apart from:
 - (a) The navigable waters in the Queenstown Lakes District Council area, which are administered by that council as shown in Appendix A.

3. Interpretation

- (1) In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

‘accident’ means an occurrence that involves a vessel and in which

- (a) a person is seriously harmed as a result of –
 - (i) being on the vessel or
 - (ii) direct contact with any part of the vessel; including any part that has become detached from the vessel, or
 - (iii) direct exposure to the wash of the vessel or interaction (other than direct contact) between two vessels; or
 - (iv) being involved in the salvage of any vessel, except where the injuries are self-inflicted or inflicted by other persons, or when injuries are to stowaways hiding outside areas normally available to passengers and crew; or
- (b) the vessel sustains damage or structural failure that:
 - (i) adversely affects the structural strength, performance, or seaworthiness of the vessel; or

- (ii) would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component; or
- (iii) poses a threat to the safety of people on board the vessel; or
- (c) there is a complete or partial failure of machinery or equipment that affects the seaworthiness of the vessel; or
- (d) there is a loss of, or damage to, or movement of, or change in the state of the cargo if the vessel which poses a risk to the vessel or other vessels; or
- (e) there is a significant loss of, or significant damage to, property (not being the cargo carried by the vessel) or the property of any person (whether or not on board the vessel), whether or not the loss or damage arises from an interaction between two vessels; or
- (f) there is a loss or escape of any substance or thing that
 - (iv) may result or has resulted in serious harm to any person; or
 - (v) may pose a risk, or has resulted in damage to the vessel or other vessels; or
 - (vi) may pose a risk, or has resulted in any damage to any property (whether or not on board the vessel); or
- (g) a person is lost overboard (whether or not subsequently found), or is missing; or
- (h) the vessel is foundering, capsizing or being abandoned, stranded or been in a collision, or has a minor fire on board

‘Act’ means the Maritime Transport Act 1994.

‘access lane’ means an area declared as an access lane under clause 19.

‘anchoring’ means the temporary securing of a vessel to the bed of the waterway by means of an anchor, cable or other device, that is normally retrieved from the water and stored on the vessel on departure.

‘beacon’ means an aid to navigation identified with a beacon symbol as shown on Land Information New Zealand Chart 6612 Otago Harbour. Beacon numbers are as shown on Chart 6612.

‘Council’ means the Otago Regional Council.

‘Commercial Port Area’ means areas defined as a Coastal Development Area or a Coastal Harbourside Area in the Regional Coastal Plan for the Otago and Oamaru Harbours as shown in the maps in Appendix B and Appendix G.

‘competent person’ when used in relation to the inspection and/or maintenance of moorings means a person or organisation who has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Harbourmaster that they are suitably experienced and/or qualified to undertake inspections and/or maintenance of moorings.

‘Enforcement Officer’ means a person appointed by Council under section 33G of the Act.

‘flag A’ means flag A of the International Code of Signals (the divers flag) being a swallow tailed flag, or a rigid equivalent, coloured in white and blue with white to the mast, of not less than 600mm by 600mm.

‘flag B’ means the flag B of the International Code of Signals being a swallow tailed flag, or a rigid equivalent, coloured in red of not less than 600mm by 600mm.

‘Dunedin Wharves’ means the Commercial Port Area of Otago Harbour at Dunedin located west of beacon 67.

‘Halfway Islands Safety Zone’ means the area identified in Appendix F.

‘Harbour Area’ means Otago Harbour or Oamaru Harbour.

‘Harbour Control’ means the Otago Harbour vessel traffic control centre operated by Port Otago Limited.

Explanatory note: Harbour Control is staffed at all times and may be contacted on VHF Channel 14. Alternative contact information for Harbour Control; Telephone: 472 9882; Email: harbourcontrol@portotago.co.nz.

‘Harbourmaster’ has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.

‘incident’ means any occurrence, other than an accident, that is associated with the operation of a vessel and affects or could affect the safety of operation.

‘Lake Waihola’ means the lake area shown in Appendix H.

‘landing place’ means a wharf, jetty, dock, quay, landing, pile mooring, pier, pontoon, boat ramp, slipway or other facility, where vessels can be or may be moored, launched or retrieved, but does not include a mooring.

‘large vessel’ means any vessel 40 metres or greater in Length Overall, or 500 gross tonnage or greater. If a tug and tow or composite vessel, gross tonnage shall be the sum of gross tonnage for all of the connected vessels.

‘Length Overall’ has the same meaning as ‘length overall’ as defined in Maritime Rule Part 40C. If a tug and tow, Length Overall shall be the combination of the tug and object(s) towed but not the length of the towing medium.

Explanatory note: Maritime Rule Part 40C defines length overall as ‘the length of the ship measured from the foreside of the head of the stem to the aftermost part of the transom or stern of the ship. Fittings (such as beltings, bowsprits, platforms, gantries, trim tabs, jet and outboard drive units) projecting beyond these terminal points must not be included in the length overall. Structures (such as bulbous bows, deckhouses,

free flooding bait tanks and buoyancy tubing) projecting beyond these terminal points must be included in the length overall ...’

Explanatory note: The Advisory Circular to Maritime Rule Part 40A has further guidance and interpretation of this definition.

‘Local Notice to Mariners’ means a notice related to maritime safety in Otago which is available to the public from the Council website.

‘marine mammal’ has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

‘manoeuvre’ means actions that change the direction of a vessel.

‘master’ means any person (except a pilot) having command or charge of any ship.

‘medium vessel’ means any vessel more than 15 metres but less than 40 metres in Length Overall and under 500 gross tonnage.

‘mishap’ means an event that

- (a) causes any person to be harmed; or
- (b) in different circumstances, might have caused any person to be harmed

‘mooring’ means any weight or article placed in or on the foreshore or seabed or the bed of a water body for the purpose of securing a vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure, and includes any wire, rope, buoy, or other device attached or connected to the weight, but does not include an anchor that is normally removed with the vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure when it leaves the site or anchorage.

‘mooring area’ means an area, where vessel moorings may be placed, identified by the Council as a mooring area in the Regional Coastal Plan.

‘Moving Prohibited Zone (MPZ)’ means the space of water in the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel extending:

- (a) For a Large Vessel, 100 metres astern and 100 metres to each side of the vessel, and continued at such width to 1,000 metres ahead when that vessel is underway.
- (b) For a tug in attendance of a large vessel, 100 metres all around the tug, in addition to the MPZ around the large vessel.

‘navigable’ means able to be navigated by a vessel on, through, over or under the water.

‘navigational channel’ means the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel, or the principal access to any other harbour area, or the principal navigational channel of an inland water.

‘Oamaru Harbour’ means the Commercial Port Area located at Oamaru as shown in Appendix G.

‘Otago Harbour’ means the area comprising all waters enclosed by a line from Trig at Heyward Point then bearing 20 degrees for 3 nautical miles then bearing 126 degrees for 1.75 nautical miles then bearing 200 degrees for 3 nautical miles to Howletts Point, as published in the New Zealand Gazette Vol II July 1930 p.2233 and p.2234.

‘Otago Harbour Shipping Channel (OHSC)’ means the marked channel extending through Otago Harbour from the Fairway Beacon at the Channel Entrance through the gap between the Halfway Islands (Goat Island and Quarantine Island) to a line extending due south of Beacon 67 at the Dunedin Wharves as shown in Appendix C.

‘Otago Region’ means the area to which this Bylaw applies as listed in clause 2 of this Bylaw and shown in Part 8 (the map).

‘owner’:

- (a) when used in relation to any vessel, has the same meaning as in the Act
- (b) when used in relation to any landing place, means the person holding a coastal permit under the Resource Management Act 1991 for the landing place and shall include a lessee of the landing place
- (c) when used in relation to Port Areas of Otago Harbour means Port Otago Limited
- (d) when used in relation to Commercial Port Areas of Oamaru Harbour means the Waitaki District Council, or a port company established by the Waitaki District Council

‘parasailing’ ‘parakiting’ or ‘paragliding’ means any flying or gliding by use of a parachute or kite when being towed by a vessel.

‘personal flotation device’ means any serviceable buoyancy aid that is designed to be worn on the body and that is certified by a recognised authority as meeting

- (a) type 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, or 408 in NZ Standard 5823:1989 or NZ Standard 5823:2001 or type 401, 402, 403, 404, 405 or 406 in NZ Standard 5823:2005; or
- (b) a national or international standard that the Director is satisfied substantially complies with types 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, or 408 of the NZ Standard 5823:1989 or NZ Standard 5823:2001 or type 401, 402, 403, 404, 405 or 406 in NZ Standard 5823:2005

‘personal water craft’ means a power-driven vessel that

- (a) has a fully enclosed hull; and
- (b) does not take on water if capsized; and
- (c) is designed to be operated by a person standing, sitting astride, or kneeling on it, but not seated within it

‘pilot’ means any person, not being the master or a member of the crew of the ship, who has the conduct of the ship.

‘pleasure craft’ means

- (a) a vessel that is not offered or used for hire or reward, and is used exclusively for
 - (i) the owner’s pleasure or as the owner’s residence; or
 - (ii) recreational purposes by
 - (A) the members of a club that owns the vessel
 - (B) the beneficiaries of a trust that owns the vessel
 - (C) the members of an incorporated society that owns the vessel; but
- (b) excludes a vessel that is
 - (i) provided for transport, sport, or recreation by, or on behalf of, an institution, hotel, motel, place of entertainment, or other establishment or business
 - (ii) used on a voyage for pleasure if the vessel is normally used, or intended to be normally used, as a fishing vessel or for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward
 - (iii) operated or provided by
 - (A) a club, incorporated society, or trust for non-recreational purposes; or
 - (B) a business

‘Port Company’ has the same meaning as ‘port company’ in the Port Companies Act 1988.

‘power-driven vessel’ means any vessel propelled by machinery.

‘Regional Coastal Plan’ means the Council’s Regional Plan: Coast for Otago.

‘Reserved Area’ means an area declared as being reserved for a specified maritime safety purpose under Maritime Rules Part 91 or clause 19 of this Bylaw.

Explanatory note: For the avoidance of doubt the only reserved areas in the Otago Region having legal status are those authorised under this Bylaw. All reserved areas authorised by previous bylaws, rules, or regulations made under any act have been revoked by this bylaw (or a previous bylaw) and have no effect or legal status.

‘restricted visibility’ means any condition in which visibility is restricted by fog, mist, falling snow, heavy rainstorms, sandstorms, or other similar causes.

‘river’ includes a stream and any natural, modified or artificial watercourse; but does not include any part of a river within the ebb and flow of the tide at ordinary spring tides.

‘sailboard’ means any type of board including a windsurfer or kiteboard that is propelled by any type of sail and intended to be navigated by a person standing upright on the board.

‘ship’ has the same meaning as Vessel.

‘shore’ when referring to distance from shore, means distance from the water’s edge.

‘speed’ means

- (a) On the sea or lakes the speed through the water; or
- (b) On rivers and estuaries, the speed through the water if travelling with the current, or speed over the ground if travelling against the current

‘small vessel’ means any vessel 15 metres or less in Length Overall.

‘Special Speed Zone (SSZ)’ means an area of water where the speed limit has been set under clause 18 or clause 32 of this Bylaw.

Explanatory note: Under Maritime Rule Part 91 speed limits are generally 5 knots within 200m of shore or a structure, and within 50m of a person in the water.

‘specified MPZ’ means a Moving Prohibited Zone specified for any vessel by the Harbourmaster in accordance with clause 25(4) of this bylaw.

‘support vessel’ means any vessel used for coaching, marshalling and rescue attendance for training, regattas and competitions.

Explanatory note: For the sake of clarity, this definition relates to recreational and sporting activities and does not include port company vessels engaged in normal port operations.

‘surfboard’ means any type of board that is used for surf riding.

‘territorial sea’ means the territorial sea of New Zealand which comprises those areas of the sea having, as their inner limits, the baseline described in sections 5 and 6 and 6A of the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977 and, as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from that baseline, every point of which line is distant 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.

‘underway’ means a vessel not at anchor, or made fast to the shore, or aground.

‘unseaworthy’ means, in the opinion of the Harbourmaster, not being in a fit condition or readiness to navigate safely on the water.

‘vessel’ means every description of ship, boat or craft used in navigation, whether or not it has any means of propulsion; and includes

- (a) a barge, lighter, or other like vessel
- (b) a hovercraft or other thing deriving full or partial support in the atmosphere from the reaction of air against the surface of the water over which it operates
- (c) a submarine or other submersible
- (d) a seaplane while it is on the surface of the water
- (e) and shall include but is not limited to, a sledge, surfboard, sailboard, stand-up paddle board, raft, personal water craft or any other object intended or used to carry or support a person in or on the water

‘VHF’ means maritime very high frequency two-way radio on channels in the frequency range between 30 MHz and 300 MHz.

‘waters’ means

- (a) all the sea area including in estuaries, inlets or harbours and coastal waters, the outer boundary being the seaward limit of the territorial sea and the inner boundary being the water’s edge; and
- (b) all inland navigable waters of the Region

Explanatory note: The seaward limit of the territorial sea is approximately 12 nautical miles from shore, the exact limits may be found on the Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) website. Inland waters includes all rivers lakes and ponds regardless of whether or not they are accessible to the general public.

‘water skiing’ means being towed barefoot or on an object of any kind other than a vessel.

- (2) To avoid doubt, compliance with this Bylaw does not remove the need to comply with all other applicable Acts, regulations, bylaws, Maritime Rules, rules in any District or Regional Plan and rules of law.

- (3) Unless the context requires another meaning, a term or expression that is defined in the Act or a Maritime Rule and used in this Bylaw, but not defined, has the meaning given by the Act or Maritime Rule.
- (4) Any explanatory notes are for information purposes only and do not form part of this Bylaw, and may be made, amended and revoked without formality.

4. Revocation

- (1) This Bylaw revokes all existing speed uplifts or increases and restricted areas in the Otago Region previously authorised by the Otago Regional Council or its predecessors.

Part 02 | General Navigation Safety Requirements

5. Notification of maritime accidents, incidents and mishaps

- (1) The person owning or having responsibility for, or in charge of, or having conduct of any vessel, Port Company property, other maritime facility, structure or object that:
 - (a) has been involved in any accident, incident, or mishap involving a vessel; or
 - (b) in any manner gives rise to a navigational hazard.
- (2) For accidents, incidents or mishaps in Otago Harbour the Harbourmaster shall be notified by a VHF radio call to Harbour Control immediately, where VHF communication is available after the incident.
- (3) For other accidents, incidents or mishaps the Harbourmaster shall be contacted within 24 hours of the incident by phone call or by email.

Explanatory note: Harbourmaster email address is harbourmaster@orc.govt.nz

- (4) Persons reporting accidents under the Maritime Rules and the Maritime Transport Act should provide to the Harbourmaster a copy of the appropriate Maritime New Zealand report form within 24 hours of submission to Maritime New Zealand.
<https://services.maritimenz.govt.nz/incident/>
- (5) The Harbourmaster may contact the owner of any vessel or property involved in any such accident, incident or mishap.

6. Person in charge of the vessel

- (1) The person in charge of a vessel is responsible for the safety and wellbeing of every person on board and for the safe operation of the vessel.
- (2) No vessel owner shall permit the vessel to leave the shore or any anchorage or mooring unless a person in charge of the vessel has been nominated.
- (3) Any person in charge of a vessel fitted with a kill cord must ensure that the kill cord is fitted correctly at all times whilst underway.

7. Carriage of personal flotation devices

- (1) A person in charge of a pleasure craft must not operate it unless there are sufficient personal flotation devices for each person on board at all times that the vessel is underway.
- (2) Personal flotation devices must be:
 - (a) in a readily accessible location on board the vessel;
 - (b) of an appropriate size for each person on board;
 - (c) an appropriate type for the activity being undertaken; and
 - (d) in good operative condition.

8. Exemptions to the compulsory carriage of personal flotation devices

- (1) Clause 7 does not apply to:
 - (a) any person on a surfboard or stand up paddle board when the board is attached to the person by means of a tether;
 - (b) any sailboard activity, if a wetsuit is worn at all times;
 - (c) a diver on a vessel of 6 metres length or less that is used for recreational diving within 5 nautical miles of shore, when a full body wetsuit is worn at all times;
 - (d) a person training for or participating in a sporting event, if the training or the event is supervised in accordance with a safety system approved by the Harbourmaster.

Explanatory note: The Harbourmaster may approve a sporting organisation if that organisation has in place a safety system that the Harbourmaster is satisfied provides an equivalent level of safety to the carriage or wearing of personal flotation devices.

- (e) a sporting event, training activity, ceremonial or other authorised customary event if:
 - (i) a support vessel that is capable of providing adequate assistance in the event of an emergency remains in the immediate vicinity of the vessel and the vessel and support vessel in combination carry personal flotation devices or buoyancy aids of an appropriate type and size for every person on board in the event of any danger to the health and safety of

occupants of the vessel; or

- (ii) the Harbourmaster has approved a prior written exemption.

Explanatory note: The Harbourmaster may approve an exemption for a specified period if satisfied that adequate safety precautions are made for rescuing any person participating in the event or activity.

9. Wearing of personal flotation devices on vessels

- (1) Every person on board vessels 6 metres or less length overall must wear a properly secured personal flotation device of an appropriate size for that person at all times.
- (2) Subclause 9(1) does not apply if the person in charge of the vessel, after assessing all circumstances and determining there would be no reduction in safety, expressly authorises any person on board to not wear a personal flotation device.
- (3) Subclause 9(1) does not apply to a person who is below deck of the vessel unless expressly instructed to wear a personal flotation device by the person in charge of the vessel.
- (4) Subclause 9(1) does not apply to a person training or participating in or for any trick water skiing/wake boarding element of a sporting event supervised in accordance with the safety system of a national sporting organisation approved by the Director of Maritime New Zealand pursuant to part 91 of the Maritime Rules.
- (5) All persons must wear a properly secured personal flotation device of an appropriate size for that person when:
 - (a) in circumstances where tides, river flows, visibility, rough seas, adverse weather, when crossing a bar, in emergencies, or other situations that may cause danger or a risk to the safety of persons on board, or;
 - (b) being towed by a vessel.

Explanatory note: Circumstances and activities that could result in people inadvertently being in the water includes the activity being undertaken by a person, the type of vessel, the activity the vessel is engaged in, adverse weather or sea conditions, and other nearby vessel activity that could result in collision. A person must wear and

secure a suitable personal flotation device whilst on a vessel if instructed to do so by the Harbourmaster.

10. Minimum age for operating power-driven vessels

- (1) No person under the age of 15 years shall be in charge of, or navigate, a power-driven vessel that is capable of a speed exceeding 10 knots unless he or she is under the direct supervision of a person over the age of 15 years who is in immediate reach of the controls.
- (2) The person in charge of a power-driven vessel that is capable of a speed exceeding 10 knots must not allow any person who is under the age of 15 years to navigate that vessel in contravention of subclause 10(1).
- (3) Subclause 10(1) does not apply to any person who has a written approval from the Harbourmaster. Written approvals may be given for training, competitions or other sporting events, and the Harbourmaster, when considering whether or not to grant such an approval, shall have regard to the competence of the person, the level of supervision, and awareness of other relevant navigation safety matters.

11. Navigation on rivers

- (1) A person in charge of a vessel on a river must:
 - (a) ensure that the vessel keeps to the starboard side of the navigable channel where safe and practicable; and
 - (b) when going upstream, give way to any vessel coming downstream; and
 - (c) not navigate the vessel unless it is safe to do so and weather conditions are considered to permit safe navigation of the vessel; and
 - (d) not exceed a speed of 5 knots on any river unless in an area designated as a SSZ, or a Reserved Area or an Access Lane.

Explanatory note for subclause 1)c): For example, not navigate immediately downstream of dams that are spilling.

12. Fishing or swimming or diving around landing places

- (1) No person shall fish, jump, dive or swim:
 - (a) from, or within 50 metres from, a landing place in a manner that interferes with the berthing or departure of any vessel; or
 - (b) in Commercial Port Areas without the permission of the owner and shall comply with all conditions of that permission.
- (2) Subclause 12(1) does not apply to activities conducted by, on behalf of, or approved by a marine facility owner within the relevant Commercial Port Area.

13. Obstructions that may constitute or become a danger to maritime safety

- (1) No person may place any obstruction, including any fishing apparatus, in any waters that is likely to:
 - (c) restrict navigation; or
 - (d) cause injury or death to any person; or
 - (e) cause damage to any vessel or any property.

14. Vessels to be seaworthy

- (1) No person shall navigate any vessel in circumstances where the vessel is unseaworthy, except to remove the vessel from the water or to move it to a safe area.
- (2) No person shall operate any vessel in circumstances where persons on board have been advised by the Harbourmaster or an enforcement officer that the vessel is unseaworthy, except to comply with the directions of the Harbourmaster or enforcement officer to proceed to a safe area.

15. Vessels to be identified

- (1) No person shall navigate a Vessel unless it displays an identifying name or number displayed above the waterline on each side of the vessel.

- (2) The identifying name or number shall:
- (a) consist of letters of the Roman alphabet or numbers that are not the vessel's brand, make or model; and
 - (b) be unique to that vessel; and
 - (c) unless complying with the requirements of an organisation listed in subclause 15(2)(a), be a minimum height of 90 millimetres and be readable to the naked eye by day from a distance of at least 50 metres.
- (3) The identifying name or number referred to in subclause 15(1) shall be:
- (a) a registration or identification approved by and conforming to the requirements of:
 - (i) Maritime New Zealand (MNZ) or an equivalent foreign authority (e.g. a MNZ number or vessel's registered name); or
 - (ii) A sporting body as may be approved from time to time by the Harbourmaster and listed on the Council's website; or
 - (b) the vessel's radio call sign; or
 - (c) for any trailer borne vessel without a registration or identification listed in subclauses (a) or (b), the registration number of its trailer; or
 - (d) for non-trailer borne vessels, an identifying name or number otherwise complying with the requirements of subclause 15(1); or
 - (e) for sail vessels the identifying name or number may be the vessel's sail number.
- (4) Other vessels under 6m length shall be marked with the current owner's name and contact details somewhere on the vessel.
- (5) Subject to subclause (4), subclauses (1), (2) and (3) do not apply to:
- (a) non-powered vessels of six metres or less in length;
 - (b) paddle craft;
 - (c) vessels powered solely by oars;
 - (d) a vessel which is temporarily being operated on Otago waters and which displays markings which meet an identification requirement within the Navigation Safety Bylaws of the region in which the vessel normally operates.

Explanatory note: For the sake of clarity, 'trailer borne vessel' refers to a vessel transported on a road-going trailer that is, or is required to be, registered. It does not include vessels stored on/launched from haul-out trailers – such vessels fall into the 'non-trailer borne vessel' category.

16. Navigational aids

- (1) No person shall erect, maintain or display any sign, beacon, light, mark, buoy or other device that has the characteristics of a navigational aid and/or which may be used or mistaken as a navigational aid or warning, without the prior written approval from the Harbourmaster.
- (2) No person shall tie a vessel to any beacon, navigation marker, navigation buoy, light or other navigation structure, without the prior written permission of:
- (a) The Harbourmaster if it is operated by the Council; or
 - (b) The Director of Maritime New Zealand if it is operated by Maritime New Zealand.

Explanatory note: Approval from the Director of Maritime New Zealand may be required as well.

17. General speed limits

- (1) No person may, without reasonable excuse, propel or navigate a vessel (including a vessel towing a person or an object) at a speed exceeding 5 knots:
 - (a) within 50 metres of any other vessel, raft, or person in the water; or
 - (b) within 200 metres of the shore or of any structure; or
 - (c) within 200 metres of any vessel or raft that is flying Flag A of the International Code of Signals (divers flag).
- (2) No person may propel or navigate a powered vessel at a speed exceeding 5 knots while any person has any portion of his or her body extending over the fore part, bow, or side of that vessel.
- (3) No person may cause himself or herself to be towed by a vessel (whether or not on a water ski, aquaplane, or other similar object) at a speed exceeding 5 knots in any circumstances specified in subclause 17(1).
- (4) Subclause 17(1) (a) shall not apply to:
 - (a) a vessel over 500 gross tonnage, if the vessel cannot be safely navigated in compliance with this subclause; or
 - (b) any vessels while participating in a yacht race or training administered by:
 - (i) a club affiliated to Yachting New Zealand; or
 - (ii) a non profit organisation involved in sail training or racing; or
 - (c) a craft training for or participating in competitive rowing or paddling; or
 - (d) a tug, pilot vessel, harbourmaster vessel, emergency response craft or police vessel, if the vessel's duties cannot be performed in compliance with this clause; or
 - (e) a vessel operating in accordance with a Special Speed Zone established under Clause 18 or clause 32 of this Bylaw.

- (5) Subclause 17(1)(b) shall not apply to:
 - (a) a vessel operating in an access lane or a reserved area for the purpose for which the access lane or reserved area was declared, unless, in the case of a reserved area, a navigation bylaw provides otherwise; or
 - (b) a vessel operating in accordance with Special Speed Zone established under Clause 18 or clause 32 of this Bylaw; or
 - (c) a vessel over 500 gross tonnage, if the vessel cannot be safely navigated in compliance with this clause; or
 - (d) a craft training for or participating in competitive rowing or paddling; or
 - (e) a tug, pilot vessel, harbourmaster vessel, emergency response craft or police vessel when the vessel's duties cannot be performed in compliance with this clause.

Exemption

- (6) Vessels shall be exempt from compliance with the general speed limit specified in Clause 17 (1)b) provided that navigation is conducted in a safe manner and is authorised by:
 - (a) an approval to use SSZs pursuant to clause 18 (2) or clause 32 of this Bylaw provided that the vessel speed does not exceed the specified maximum speed for the vessel concerned in that SSZ; or
 - (b) a Reserved Area or Access Lane pursuant to clause 19 or Part 6 of this Bylaw; or
 - (c) the Harbourmaster for specific vessels.

Requirement for safe and considerate navigation

- (7) No person is permitted by any provision of this Bylaw or any Maritime Rule to navigate a vessel in a manner that is likely to endanger any person or vessel.

Wake and Drawoff

- (8) No person may operate a power-driven vessel at a speed or in a manner that any wake or draw-off endangers persons or property.

Speed over bars

- (9) The person in charge of a vessel may navigate a vessel at any speed required to enable the safe crossing of a river mouth bar.

18. Special Speed Zone (SSZ)

- (1) Each of the waters shown in Appendix D (clause 32) and Appendix E is declared under this bylaw as a Special Speed Zone (SSZ).
- (2) An approval to use an SSZ identified in any controls specified by the Harbourmaster under this Bylaw, is approved for all persons from the date of commencement of the Bylaw for the period in which the Bylaw remains in force except where approval is restricted or revoked under either subclause 18(3) or subclause 18(4).

Ability to restrict or revoke approval to use SSZs

- (3) The Harbourmaster may at any time restrict or revoke an approval given under subclause (2) in relation to any person if that person is, in the opinion of the Harbourmaster:
 - (a) Using the SSZs in an unsafe manner;
 - (b) In breach of the Bylaw in a manner that justifies restriction or revocation of the person's approval to use the SSZs.

Harbourmaster may restrict use of SSZ

- (4) The Harbourmaster may at any time restrict the use of an SSZ to any degree the Harbourmaster sees fit, for a period of up to one year, if the Harbourmaster is of the opinion that the SSZ is not safe or that such restriction is necessary for a special event.

Explanatory note: Changes to the extent and permitted use of any SSZ will be posted on the ORC website in advance of any change.

19. Reserved Areas and Access Lanes

- (1) Locations of Reserved Areas and Access Lanes are identified in Appendix D, Appendix F and Appendix H.
- (2) Any other waters may be reserved for an Access Lane or other specified maritime safety purpose or activity either
 - (a) by the Council issuing a written approval; or
 - (b) by the Harbourmaster.
- (3) The Harbourmaster may specify controls and suspension of the use of the Reserved Area by issue of a Local Notice to Mariners.

Explanatory note: The controls made under the Otago Regional Council Navigation Safety Bylaw 2020 contain maps showing areas of navigable water permanently reserved by Council for specified purposes and use. Local Notices to Mariners will be posted on the Council web site.

- (4) No person may operate a vessel in a reserved area other than in accordance with any condition imposed by the Harbourmaster for the reserved area.
- (5) No person may enter a reserved area for any other purpose than that specified by the Harbourmaster.
- (6) While a reserved area is in use for the purpose specified by the Harbourmaster, no person may obstruct that use, or be in the specified area for any other purpose without prior approval of the Harbourmaster.

20. Water Skiing, Parasailing, Paragliding and Towing

- (1) Speed of Towed Object or Watercraft
 - (a) No person, (whether or not on a water ski, aquaplane, or similar object), shall cause or allow themselves to be towed by a vessel at a proper speed exceeding 5 knots in any circumstances specified in clause 17.1 (a) and (c). (Note that speed limits for water skiing may be uplifted in reserved areas).
- (2) Dropping of Skis or Other Objects
 - (a) No person in charge of a vessel shall permit the vessel to continue onwards, after any person being towed by that vessel has dropped, whether accidentally or otherwise, any water ski or similar object

that may cause danger to any other person or vessel, without taking immediate action to recover that water ski or similar floating object, unless the person has taken measures to ensure that the dropped ski or similar object is clearly visible to other water users.

- (3) Lookouts Required on Vessels used for Water Skiing and Towing
 - (a) No person in charge of a vessel shall use it or allow it to be used to tow any person on a vessel, surfboard, windsurfer, sailboard, water ski or skis, toboggan, aquaplane, wakeboard or other object, at a speed exceeding 5 knots, unless there is on the towing vessel, in addition to the person in charge, at least one other person aged 10 years or over who is acting as a lookout for immediately notifying the person in charge of the towing vessel of any loss of control, letting go, or any other mishap that occurs to the person who is being towed.
 - (b) No person, whether on a vessel, water ski or skis or other objects or not, shall cause or allow themselves to be towed by any vessel, at a speed exceeding 5 knots, unless there is on the towing vessel, in addition to the person in charge, at least one other person aged 10 years or over who is acting as a lookout for immediately notifying the person in charge of the towing vessel of any loss of control, letting go, or any other mishap that occurs to the person who is being towed.
- (4) No Water Skiing at Night
 - (a) No person may operate a vessel that is towing any person on a water ski or skis, an aquaplane, toboggan, surfboard, windsurfer, sailboard or similar object, or who is barefoot skiing, between sunset and sunrise.
 - (b) No person on a water ski or skis, and aquaplane, toboggan, surfboard, windsurfer, sailboard or similar object, or who is barefoot skiing, shall cause or allow themselves to be towed by any vessel between sunset and sunrise.

21. Divers to Display Flag Alpha (A)

- (1) The Master of every vessel from which underwater dive operations are in progress must ensure that Flag A of the International Code of Signals is displayed in such a manner that it can be clearly identified from another vessel at a distance in excess of 200 metres.
- (2) Every person diving from a vessel or independent of a vessel must ensure that Flag A is displayed in such a manner that it can be clearly identified from another vessel at a distance in excess of 200 metres.

22. Special events

- (1) A person that intends to conduct a sporting event, training activity, ceremonial or customary event or any other organised water activity on navigable water must obtain approval from the Harbourmaster if the activity is likely to affect normal operation of another vessel or any other user of the water, or:
 - (a) requires temporary suspension of the relevant speed clause(s) and any other relevant clause of the Maritime Rules or this Bylaw; or
 - (b) requires an area to be temporarily reserved for a specific area for the purpose of the event; or
 - (c) requires the temporary suspension of a reserved area or access lane; or
 - (d) requires temporary installation of course markers or similar such structures in the water.
- (2) An application to temporarily reserve an area of navigable water may be approved or refused at the discretion of the Harbourmaster, upon such terms and conditions as the Harbourmaster thinks fit. Such conditions may include temporary suspension of use of defined waters by all other users, if reasonably required for maritime safety purposes in the opinion of the Harbourmaster.

Explanatory note: Temporary Reservations will be published by Local Notice to Mariners on the Council's website.

23. Conduct near marine mammals

- (1) In the vicinity of marine mammals, the person in charge of each vessel shall:
 - (a) travel no faster than idle or 'no wake' speed within 300m of any marine mammal.
 - (b) approach whales and dolphins from behind and to the side.
 - (c) not circle them, obstruct their path or cut through any group.
 - (d) keep at least 50m from whales (or 200m from any large whale mother and calf or calves).
 - (e) idle slowly away. Speeds may be gradually increased to out-distance dolphins and should not exceed 10 knots within 300m of any dolphin.

Explanatory note: The presence of marine mammals tends to attract vessels into a small area of water for viewing purposes. It is important for maritime safety that vessels operate in a consistent and predictable manner.

- (2) Masters of large vessels are not obliged to comply with Clause 23 (1) if necessary for navigational safety reasons.

Explanatory note: Masters of Large Vessels should slow down as much as conditions allow while keeping sufficient speed for control of the vessel to maintain navigational safety within the confines of the navigable waters.

Part 04 | Anchoring and Mooring

24. Anchoring

- (1) No small or medium vessel shall anchor in a Navigational Channel without approval from the Harbourmaster. A large vessel may anchor in a Navigational Channel at the direction of the Pilot.
- (2) No vessel shall anchor in a manner that obstructs moorings or moored vessels.
- (3) No vessel shall remain anchored within the same or proximate location for longer than 14 days in any six month period without the prior approval of the Harbourmaster.
- (4) An anchored vessel may not be left unattended for more than 24 hours without the owner, or their representative checking that the vessel remains secure.
- (5) Vessels are permitted to anchor in Oamaru Harbour in the area shown in Appendix G provided that clauses (2) to (4) above are complied with.

25. Vessels to be adequately secured

- (1) The person in charge of a vessel must ensure that it is securely anchored or moored, and secured while left unattended.
- (2) In securing the vessel, the person in charge of the vessel must only use rope, chain or other means of anchoring or mooring a vessel that is fit for purpose.
- (3) No person shall secure a vessel to any post, wharf, ring, fender, buoy or any other structure not fit for that purpose.
- (4) No person shall leave any vessel or other property in a place where it may create a navigation hazard or nuisance where it may interfere with the normal use of the waters by other persons.
- (5) No person shall set a vessel adrift or interfere with her moorings or fastening.

26. Moorings

- (1) No person shall lay, or move, a mooring unless:
 - (a) that person holds a coastal permit for that mooring from Council;
or
 - (b) the mooring is a permitted activity in the Regional Coastal Plan.
- (2) No person shall secure a vessel to a mooring that exceeds the length, displacement, or draught specified in the coastal permit or in licencing arrangements with the coastal permit owner.
- (3) If at any time in the opinion of the Harbourmaster any mooring is or may be in an insufficient state of repair the Harbourmaster may require the mooring to be:
 - (a) inspected by a competent person approved by the Harbourmaster;
and
 - (b) repaired to a standard specified by the Harbourmaster within a period specified by the Harbourmaster.

Part 05

Special Provisions on Activities in Otago Harbour

27. Communication requirements for vessels in the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel

- (1) All vessels over 6m in length shall carry an operational marine VHF radio and maintain a radio watch on Channel 14 whilst navigating along the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel.
- (2) Between sunset and sunrise, or in conditions of restricted visibility, all vessels shall contact Harbour Control before entering or transiting along the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel.
- (3) The person in charge of all Medium Vessels and Large Vessels must contact Harbour Control before navigating along the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel.

28. Moving Prohibited Zone (MPZ)

- (1) No person shall navigate a vessel so as to be within an MPZ without the approval of the Harbourmaster.
- (2) Subclause 28(1) shall not apply to tugs or pilot vessels while they are carrying out towage or pilotage duties in relation to a vessel for which a MPZ applies.

Explanatory note: The MPZ is defined to only apply to waters within the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel. Small and Medium Vessels may pass a Large Vessel transiting the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel provided that they pass outside the channel. Provided it is safe to do so, Small and Medium vessels travelling inbound may need to cross to the port-hand side to bypass an MPZ outside of the marked channel, where the waters to starboard of the channel lie within 200m of shore.

- (3) Subclauses 28(1) and 28(2) shall not apply where the approval of the Harbourmaster has been obtained for a vessel to be within a MPZ or to pass another vessel in the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel.
- (4) A Specified MPZ may be declared by the Harbourmaster by Local Notice to Mariners to apply to any vessel for such times and duration as the Harbourmaster considers necessary.

29. Vessel movements in proximity to ships

- (1) Vessels may come within 200 metres of a berthed tanker showing Flag B when necessary to navigate past provided they maintain the largest separation that can be safely achieved.

Explanatory note: There is insufficient room for vessels using the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel to maintain the minimum 200m separation required under Maritime Rules for tankers berthed at the Dunedin Oil Jetty or LPG terminal.

- (2) A master must not cause any vessel to manoeuvre within 200 metres of a berthed tanker flying Flag B unless required to by the operation of the tanker.

Explanatory note: Refer to Interpretation section for definition of manoeuvre.

- (3) No vessel may berth or come alongside within 100 metres of a berthed tanker flying Flag B.
- (4) No vessel shall approach or manoeuvre within 25 metres of a large vessel without the prior permission of the large vessel or the Harbourmaster.

Explanatory note: Being in the vicinity of a Large Vessel will be unsafe at times due to the lack of visibility of vessels in close and due to activities such as cargo loading, release of mooring lines, and operation of the ship's propulsion systems.

30. Fishing in Otago Harbour Shipping Channel

- (1) Drift fishing and trolling using handheld rods or lines, either held in hand or placed in rod holders is permitted in the Otago Harbour Shipping Channel except when an MPZ applies in accordance with clause 28. Special restrictions apply in the vicinity of Halfway Islands in accordance with subclause 30(2).
- (2) The Halfway Islands Safety Zone is established as a Reserved Area for the area shown in Appendix F. The person in charge of any vessel that is fishing in the Halfway Islands Safety Zone must:
 - (a) if intending to fish in the Halfway Islands Safety Zone, call Harbour Control on VHF Channel 14 prior to entry into the Zone; and

- (b) call Harbour Control on VHF Channel 14 upon exit from the Halfway Islands Safety Zone, or upon the cessation of fishing activity; and
- (c) maintain a radio watch on VHF Channel 14 while fishing in the Halfway Islands Safety Zone and immediately vacate the channel if:
 - (i) a large vessel approaches the Safety Zone; or
 - (ii) a long blast is given from a ship's whistle; or
 - (iii) the vessel indicates that it requires sea room by means of 5 short blasts on the ship's whistle, or a light signal of 5 rapid flashes, or call via VHF; or
 - (iv) if advised by Harbour Control; or
 - (v) if directed by the Harbourmaster.

Part 06

Special Provisions for Lake Dunstan Area

Note:

The following access lanes are specified in accordance with Clause 19 for the purpose of landing or launching vessels and landing or launching persons towed by those vessels on water skis or other objects:

No areas currently identified.

The following reserved areas are specified under Clause 19. Notwithstanding the reservation of areas for a particular purpose or type of vessel, the safety of the vessel, toboggan, windsurfer, sailboard and its occupants, or any person being towed, when operating within or in the vicinity of any reserved area is the responsibility of the master of the vessel, toboggan, windsurfer or sailboard.

The following areas are set out on the map of Lake Dunstan in Appendix D.

31. Lake Dunstan - Reserved Areas

- (1) All watersports prohibited except use by anglers or waterfowl hunters – in any manner gives rise to a navigational hazard;
 - Bendigo Wildlife Area being the area shown as shaded on the map in Appendix D being the area north of a line extending across Lake Dunstan from Rocky Point and marked by black posts with white horizontal bands.
- (2) Areas reserved for swimming and within which no person shall navigate a powered vessel –
 - Bendigo Wildlife Area
 - Weatherall Creek
 - Dairy Creek Swimming Area
 - Sander's Inlet
 - Bannockburn Inlet (Part)
 - Lowburn Inlet (Part)
 - Lowburn Raft

Pisa Moorings
Old Cromwell
Fernbrook area

Deadmans Point to first pier of Bridge (True Right side of lake)

The areas are marked by black posts with white horizontal bands and yellow buoys and are bound by lines extending from the shore as marked by the posts and buoys at the positions denoted on the map in Appendix D.

- (3) Areas reserved for wildlife and within which no person shall navigate a powered vessel –

Pisa Moorings

The areas are marked by black posts with white horizontal bands and yellow buoys and are bound by lines extending from the shore as marked by the posts and buoys at the positions denoted on the map in Appendix D.

32. Lake Dunstan Area – Special Speed Zones

- (1) For the following areas the speed limits specified in Clause 17.1(a) and Clause 20.1(a) shall not apply, and subject to Clause 31, the following proper speed limits shall apply –
 - (a) Clutha Arm - From Deadmans Bridge to northern point of Pisa Moorings – 5 knots within 50 metres of any vessel, raft or person in the water other wise no speed limit. be accompanied by any required fee.
 - (b) Dunstan Arm – 5 knots within 50 metres of any vessel, raft or person in the water other wise no speed limit.
 - (c) Kawarau Arm – 5 knots within 50m of any other vessel, raft or person in the water other wise no speed limit.
 - (d) Kawarau River – no speed limit upstream of footbridge at Goldfields Mining Centre for 4,100 metres.
 - (e) From the northern point of Pisa Moorings to the Bendigo Wildlife area 5 knots within 200 metres of shore.

- (f) That part of the Lowburn Inlet that does not comprise the area within which no person shall operate a powered vessel as set out in Clause 9.1 – 5 knots.
- (g) Bendigo Wildlife Area – 5 knots within the reserve being the area shown as shaded on the map in Schedule 1 being the area north of a line extending across Lake Dunstan from Rocky Point and marked by black posts with white horizontal bands. Notwithstanding the stated speed limit of 5 knots in this area vessels may access the Clutha River via the main river channel at a speed greater than 5 knots subject only to any other provision of this bylaw stipulating a maximum speed.
- (h) McNulty Inlet – 5 knots.

The areas are marked with black posts with white horizontal bands. These areas are set out on the map of Lake Dunstan in Appendix D.

33. Written approvals

- (1) Any person may make application to the Harbourmaster for written approval as allowed under this bylaw. Applications must be:
 - (a) in a form and manner prescribed by the Harbourmaster; and
 - (b) be accompanied by any required fee.
- (2) Written approval may be granted or refused and if granted subject to conditions.
- (3) Any written approval required by this Bylaw shall be displayed as required by its terms and conditions and must be produced forthwith on request by the Harbourmaster, an Enforcement Officer or a Constable.
- (4) No written approval, required by this Bylaw shall have effect until any fee required for it has been paid.

34. Offences and penalties

Offences

- (1) Every person commits an offence against this bylaw who contravenes or permits a contravention of this bylaw.

Penalties

- (2) Every person who:
 - (a) commits an offence against this bylaw will be liable under the Act;
 - (b) commits an infringement offence, set out in any applicable regulations created under the Act is liable to an infringement fee prescribed in the regulations made under the Act.

Part 08 | Appendices

Appx A. Otago Region

Appx B. Commercial Port Areas of Otago Harbour

Appx C. Otago Harbour Shipping Channel

Appx D. Lake Dunstan and Reserved Areas

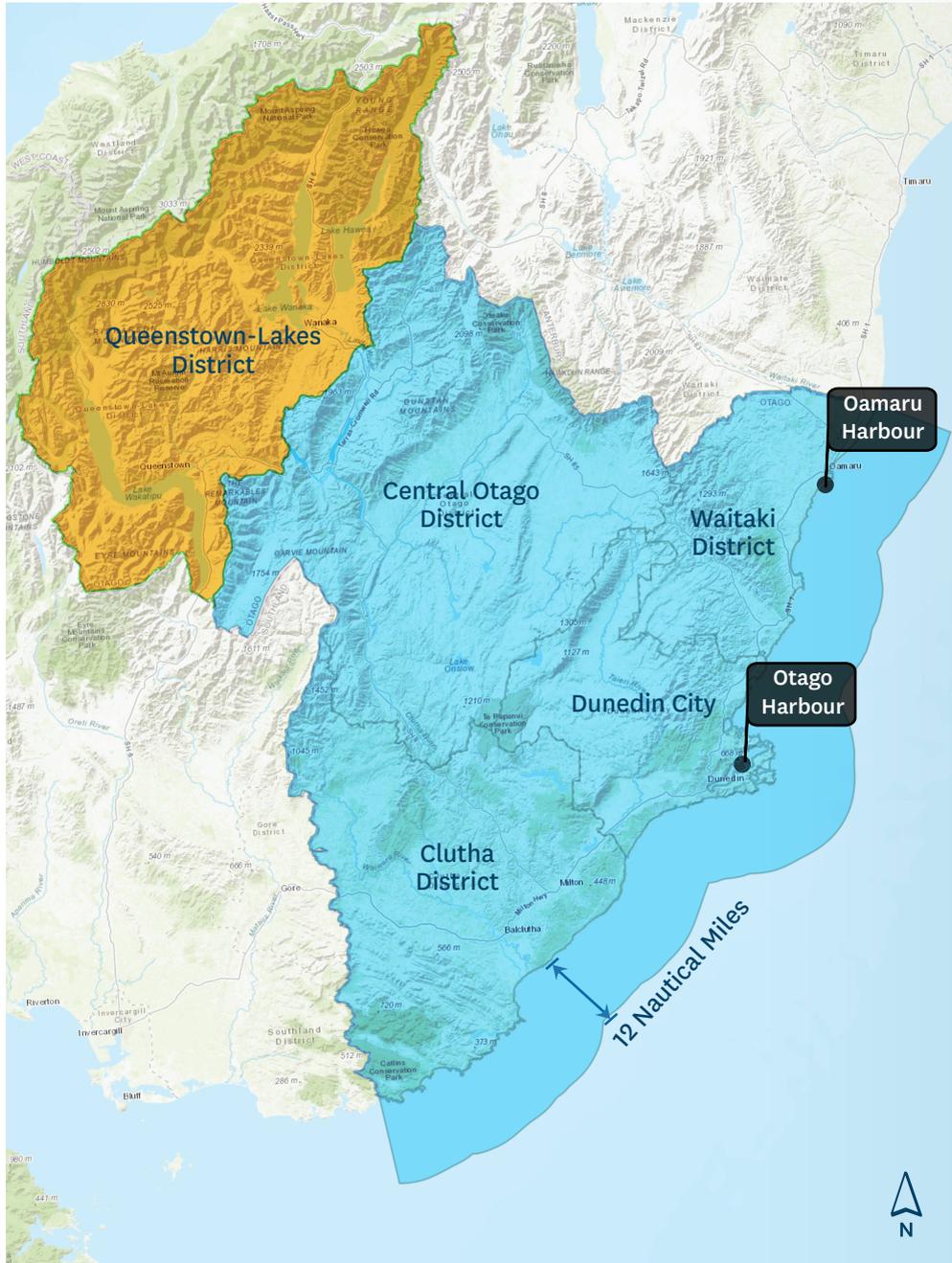
Appx E. Special Speed Zones for Otago Inland Waters

Appx F. Halfway Islands Safety Zone

Appx G. Oamaru Harbour

Appx H. Lake Waihola Reserved Areas and Access Lanes

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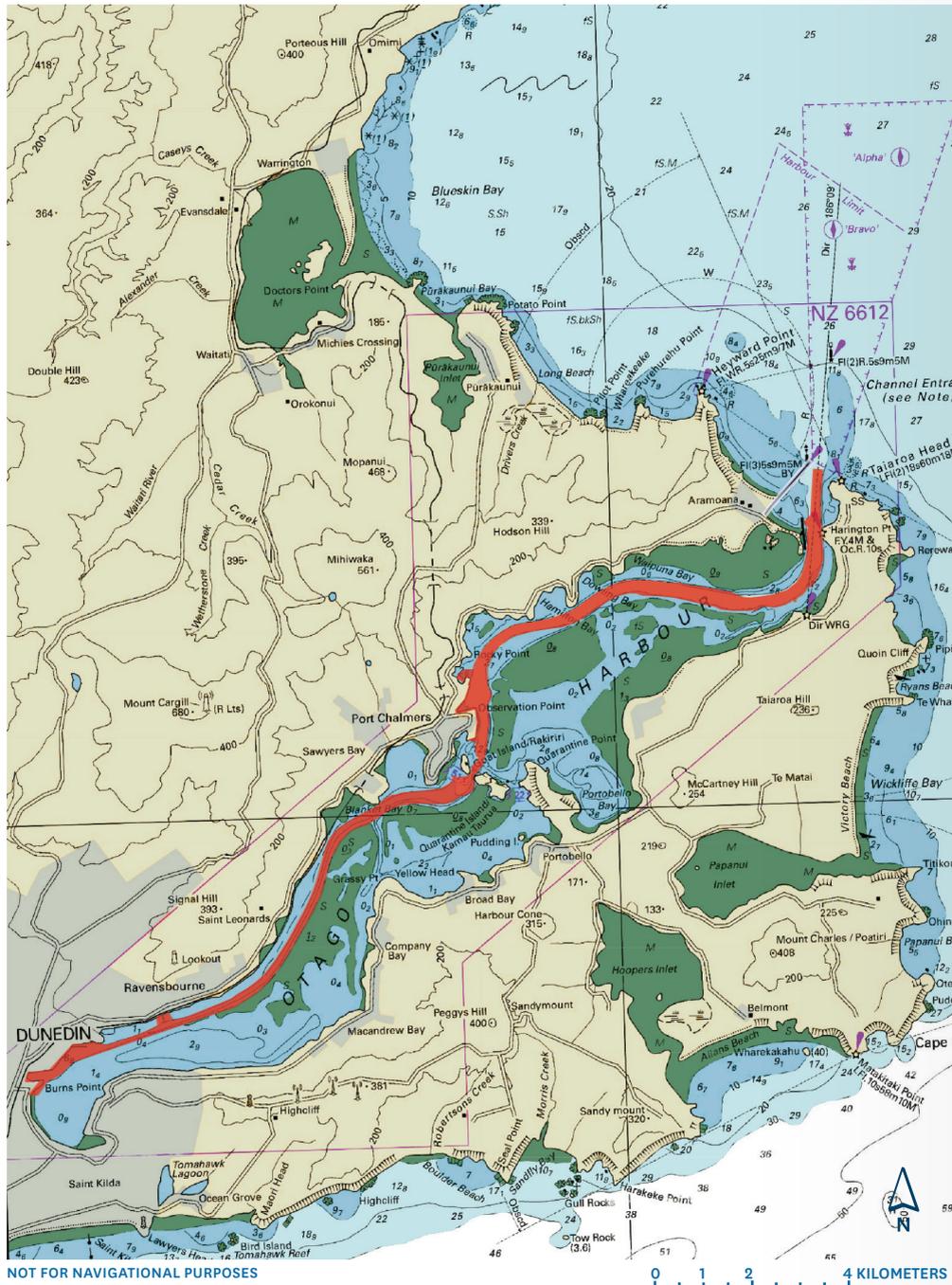
Information on this map may not be used for the purposes of any legal disputes. The user should independently verify the accuracy of any information before taking any action in reliance upon it.



1 : 1,135,000 @A4

A. Otago Region

- Area to which Bylaw applies
- Area to which Bylaw does not apply



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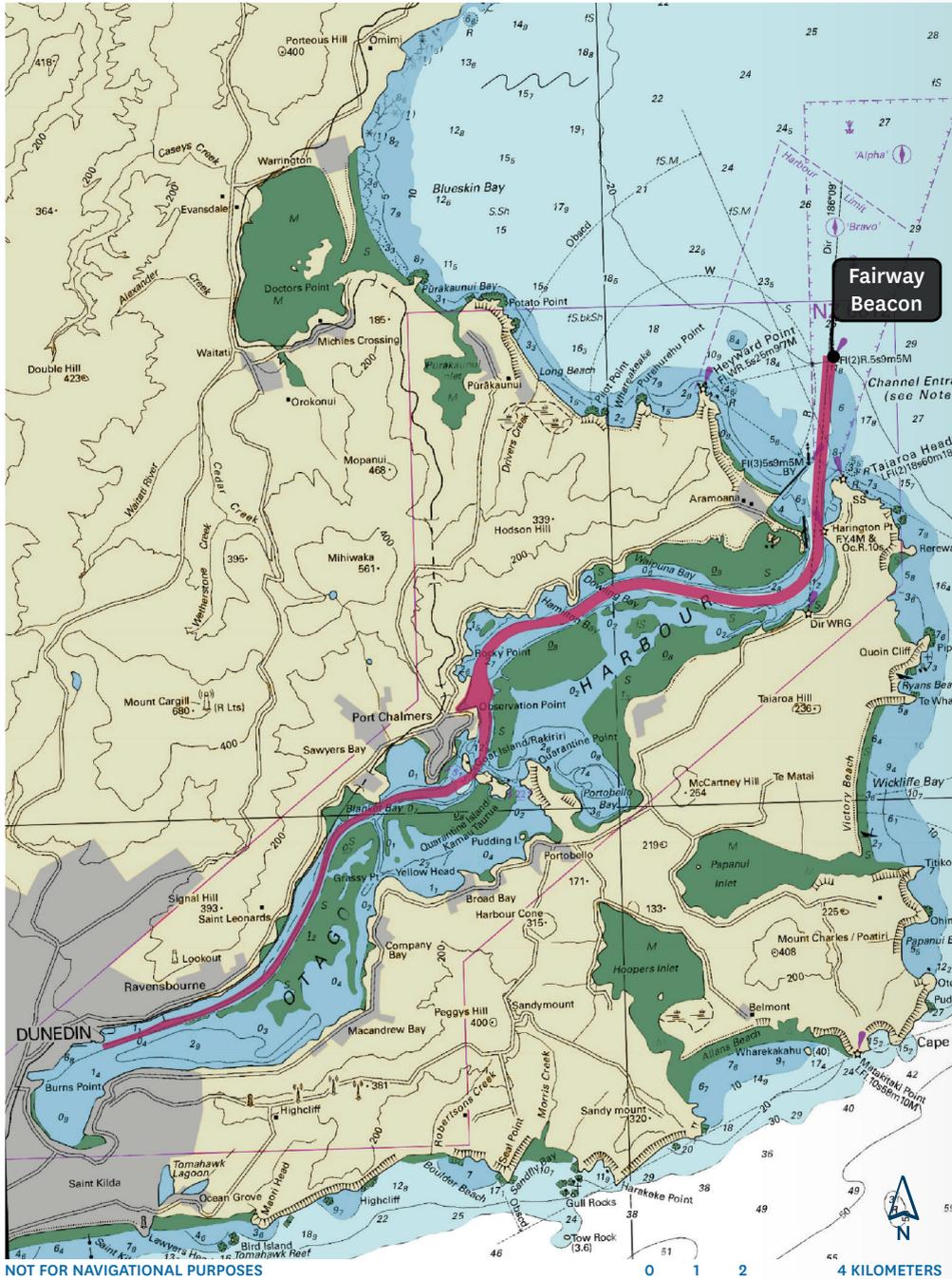
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B. Commercial Port Areas of Otago Harbour

 Commercial Port Area

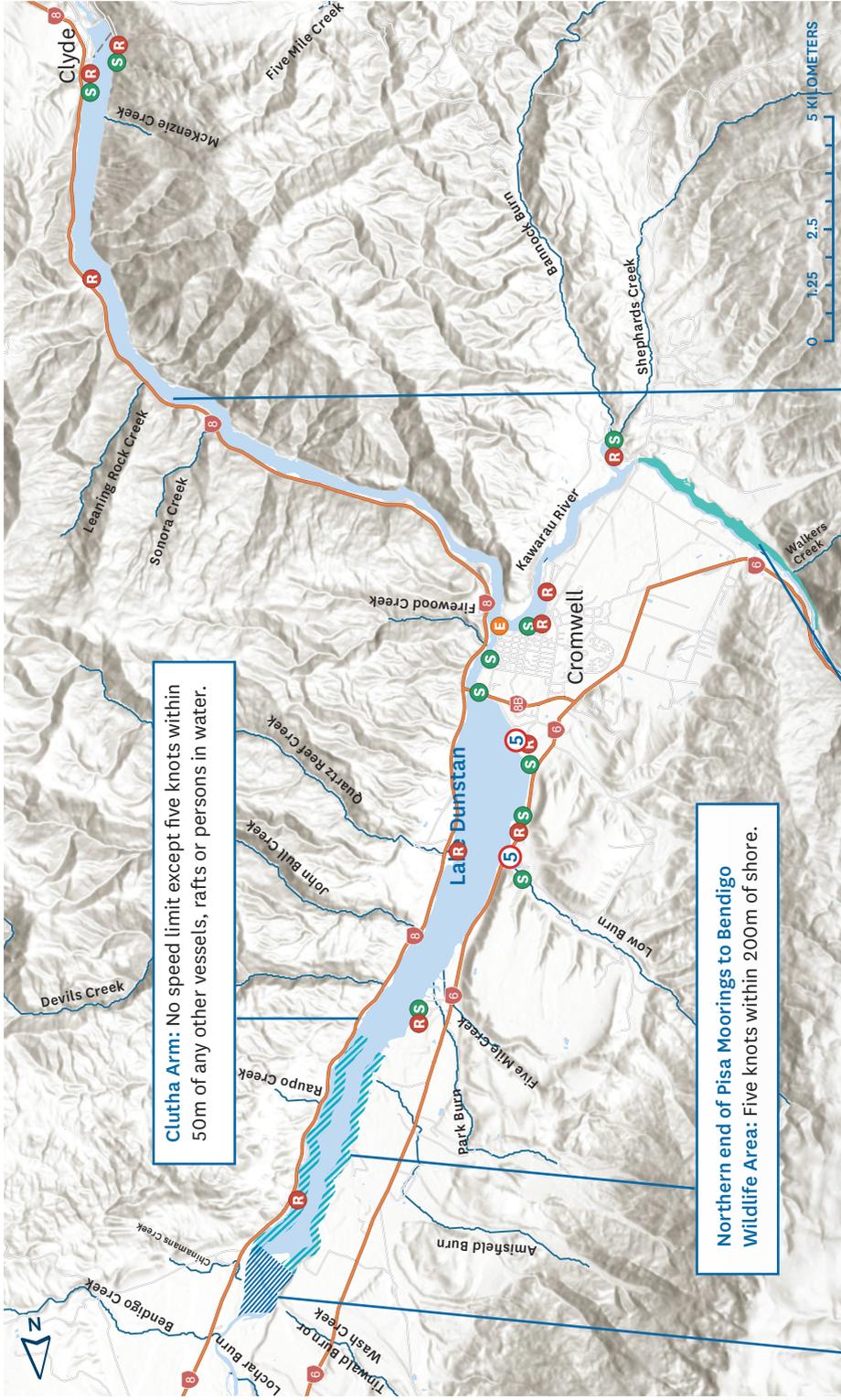


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1 : 100,000 @A4

C. Otago Harbour Shipping Channel

Otago Shipping Channel



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Bendigo Wildlife Area: Five knots applies within the reserve. Vessels may access the Clutha River via the main river channel at a speed greater than five knots unless within 50m of any other vessels, rafts or persons in the water.



Bannockburn Bridge & Goldfields Mining Centre: No speed limit except five knots within 50m of any other vessels, rafts or persons in water.

Dunstan Arm: No speed limit except five knots within 50m of any other vessels, rafts or persons in water. Beware of rowing activities between Champagne Gully and the Clyde Dam



Lowburn Inlet and Harbour

All of the inlet is in a restricted five knot area.



McNulty Inlet

All of the inlet is in a restricted five knot area.



Bannockburn Inlet



Clyde Dam Vicinity

— Roadways

— State Highway

5 5 Knots

R Boat Ramp

E East Cardinal Mark

S Non-Motarised Zone



NOT FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

0 2 4 8 KILOMETERS

1 : 214,000 @A4



Falls Dam



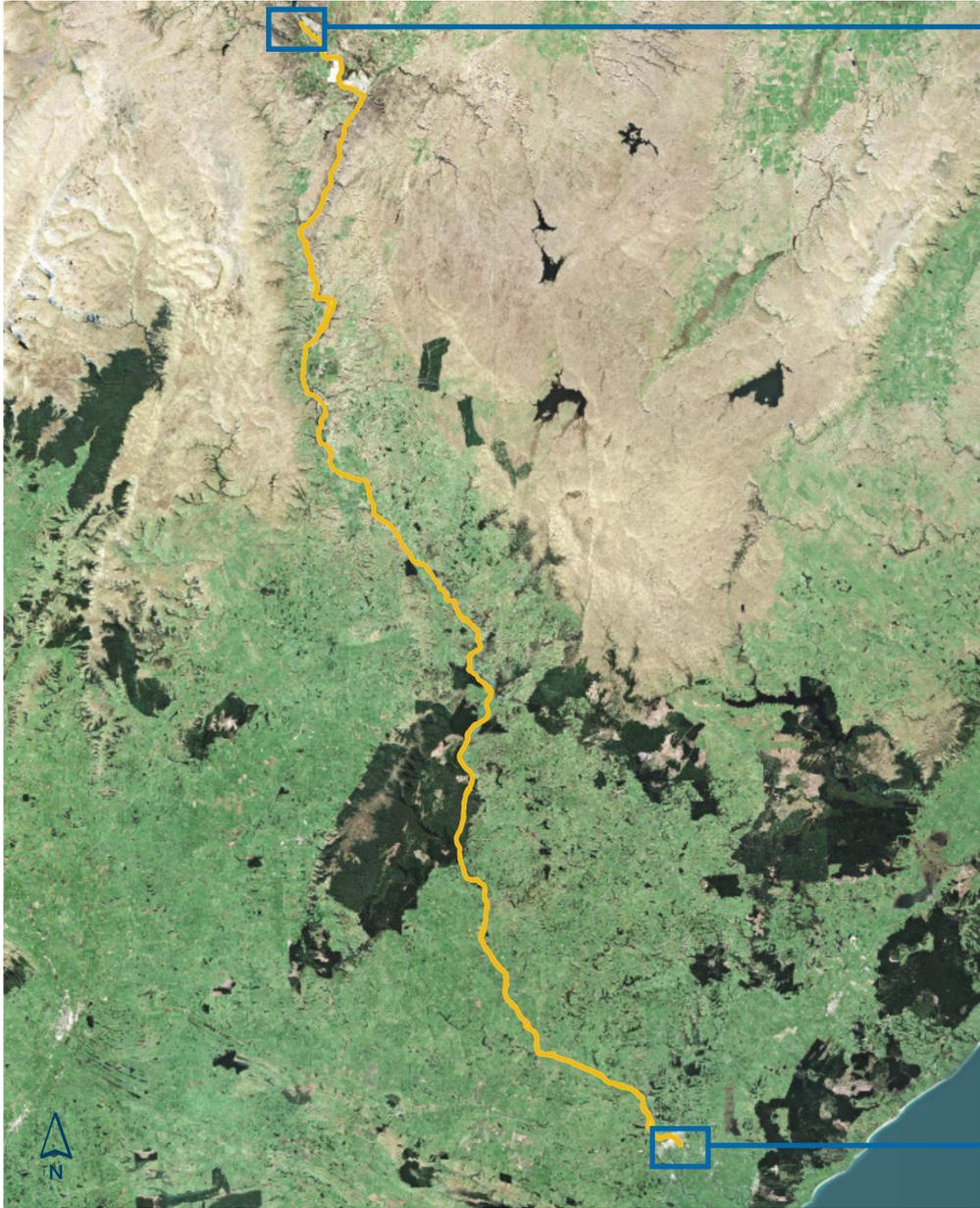
Confluence with Clutha River

E. Manuherekia River:

The Manuherekia River from the confluence with the Clutha River to the Falls Dam in St Bathans, between August and September when the flow is between 10 cumecs and 45 cumecs as measured at the Ophir gauge.



Special Speed Zone



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0 5 10 20 KILOMETERS
1: 515,000 @A4

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Fruitgrowers Road Bridge at Clyde



Rail Bridge at Balclutha

E. Mid Clutha River:

Speed unlimited for all vessels in Clutha River, including all waters of Lake Roxburgh, between Fruitgrowers Road bridge at Clyde and the Rail Bridge at Balclutha.

 Special Speed Zone



NOT FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

0 0.5 1 2 KILOMETERS

1 : 70,000 @A4

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Bridge at Outram



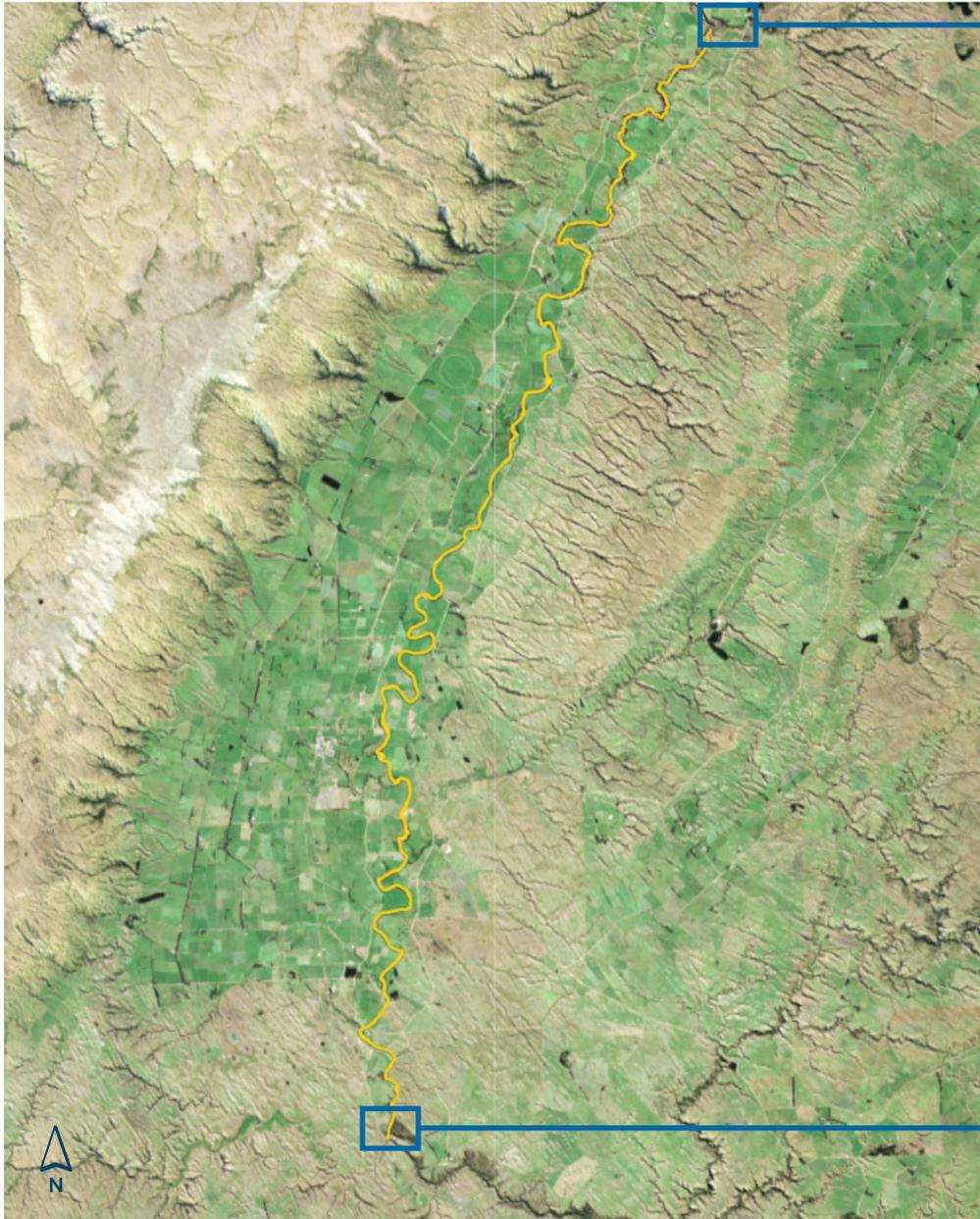
Special Speed Zone

E. Taieri River:

The Taieri River from the bridge at Outram downstream to the confluence with Waipori River, between 15 July and 15 August when the flow is more than 30 cumecs as measured at the Outram gauge.



Confluence with Waipori



NOT FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

0 1 2 4 KILOMETERS

1 : 133,822 @A4

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Gravel pit at Hyde

(-45.339562, 170.261893)



Pukerangi Rd

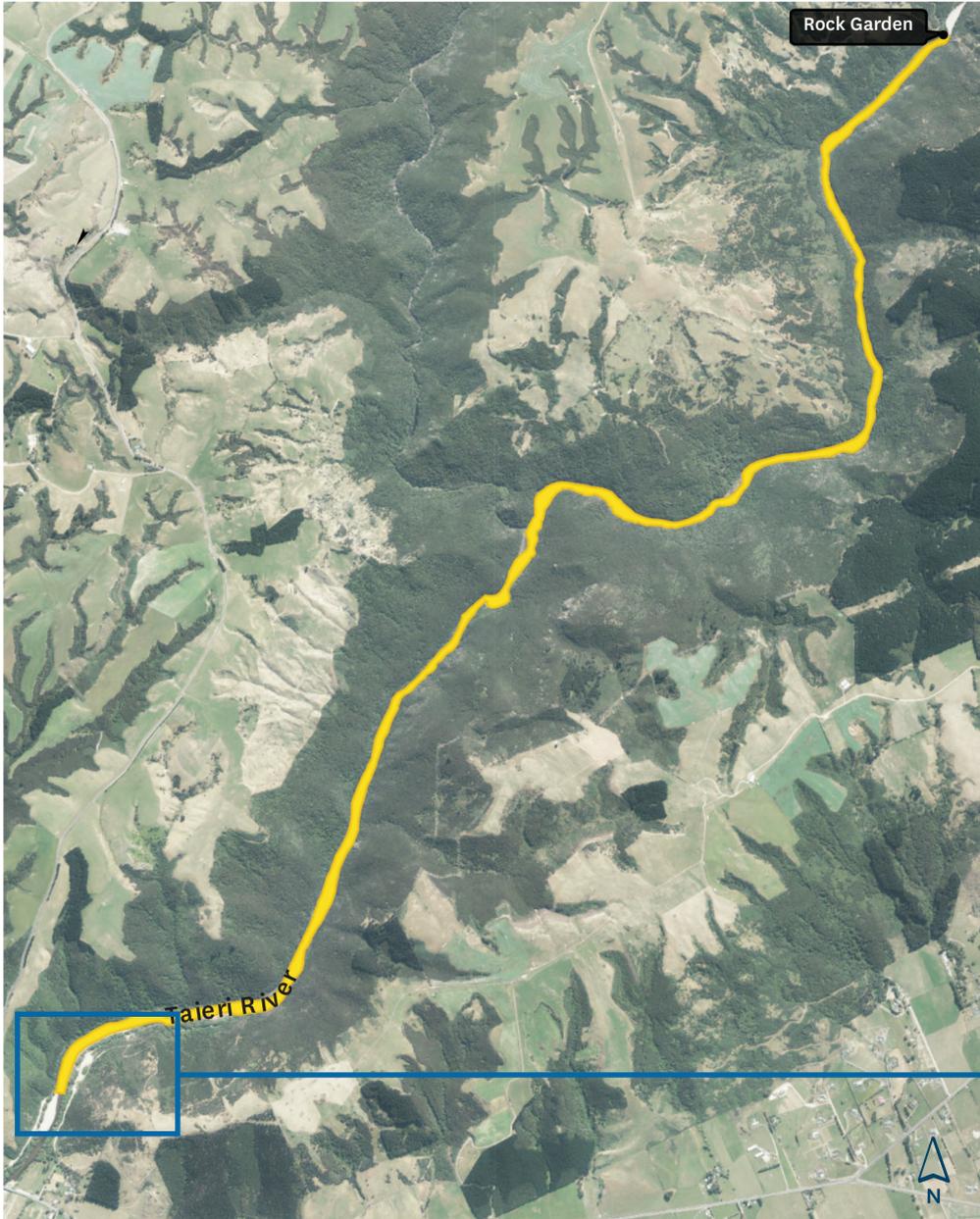
(-45.602581, 170.138383)

E. Taieri River:

The Taieri River from the Gravel Pit at Hyde downstream to the Pukerangi Road Bridge in Pukerangi, between August and September when the flow is more than 20 cumecs as measured at the Waipiata gauge.



Special Speed Zone



Rock Garden

Taieri River

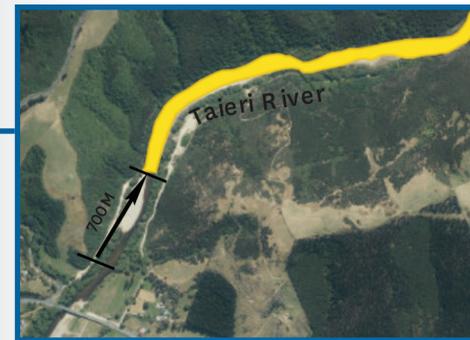
NOT FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

0 250 500 1,000 METERS

1 : 24,500 @A4

E. Taieri River:

Speed unlimited for all vessels from bridge at Outram Glen to the Rock Garden 7km northeast of the State Highway 87 bridge.



Outram Glen

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NOT FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

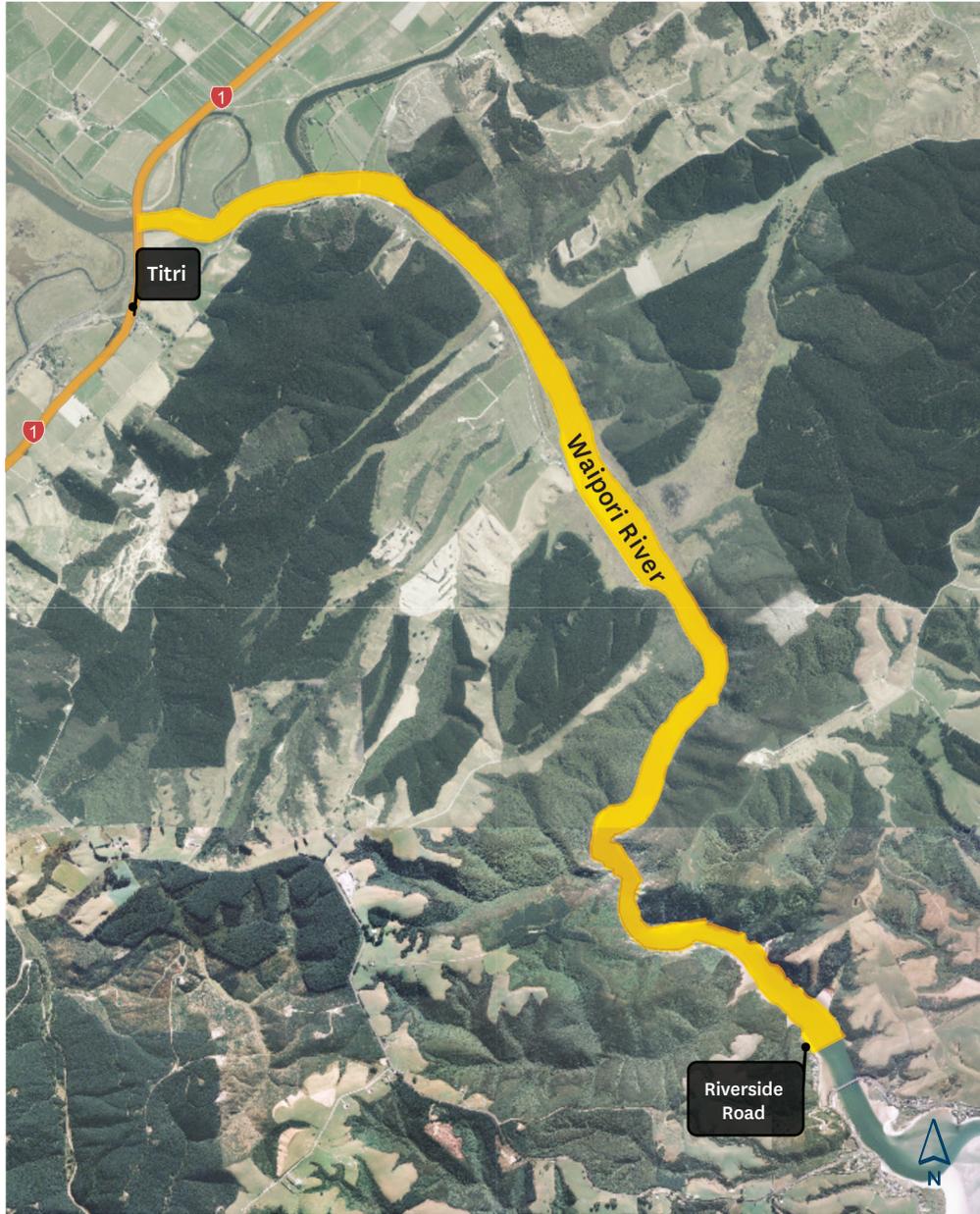
0 1 2 4 KILOMETERS

1 : 90,000 @A4

E. The Upper Clutha River:

Speed unlimited for all vessels in Clutha River between boundary of Queenstown Lakes District Council and Lake Dunstan. Navigation safety for Lake Dunstan is administered by Otago Regional Council.

-  Special Speed Zone
-  Lake Dunstan



NOT FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

0 375 750 1,500 METERS

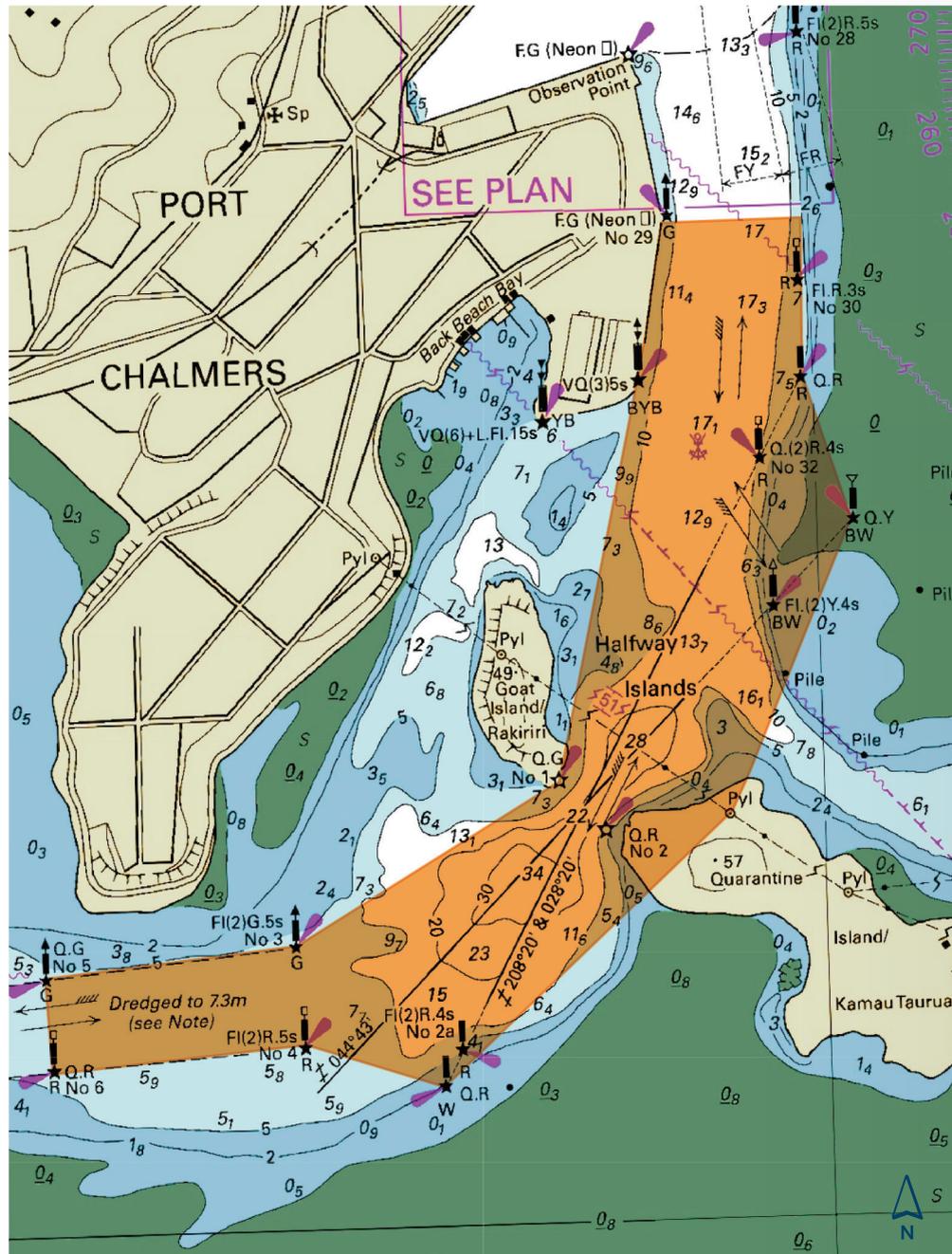
1 : 35,000 @A4

E. Waipori River:

Speed unlimited for all vessels more than 30m from shore, from the upstream end of Riverside Road to the State Highway 1 bridge at Titri. Excludes Taieri River upstream of confluence with Waipori and other tributaries of Waipori River.

-  Special Speed Zone
-  State Highway

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F. Halfway Islands Safety Zone

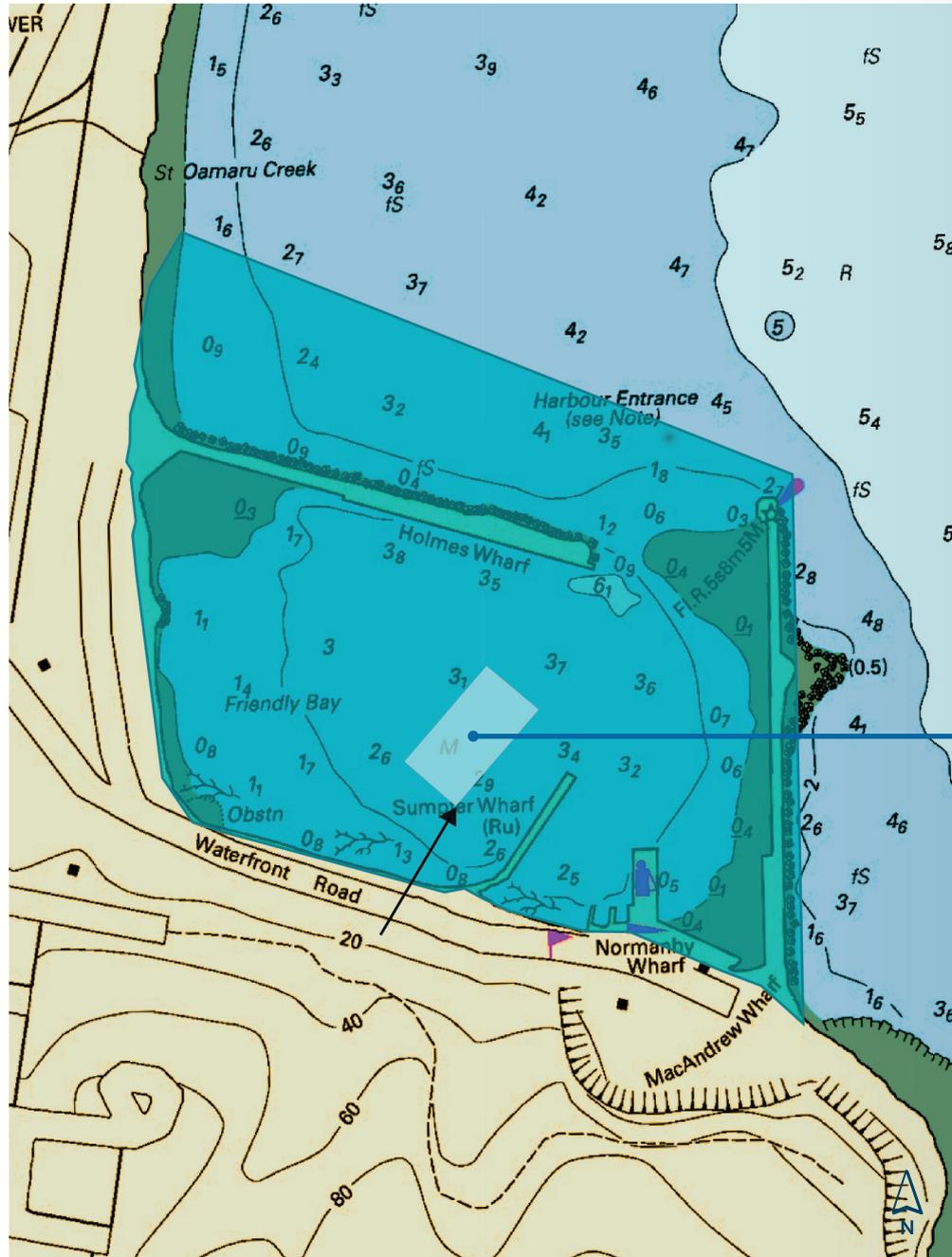
 Halfway Islands Safety Zone

NOT FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

0 100 200 400 METERS

Scale: 1 : 9,000 @A4

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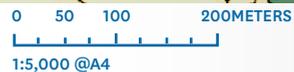


G. Oamaru Harbour

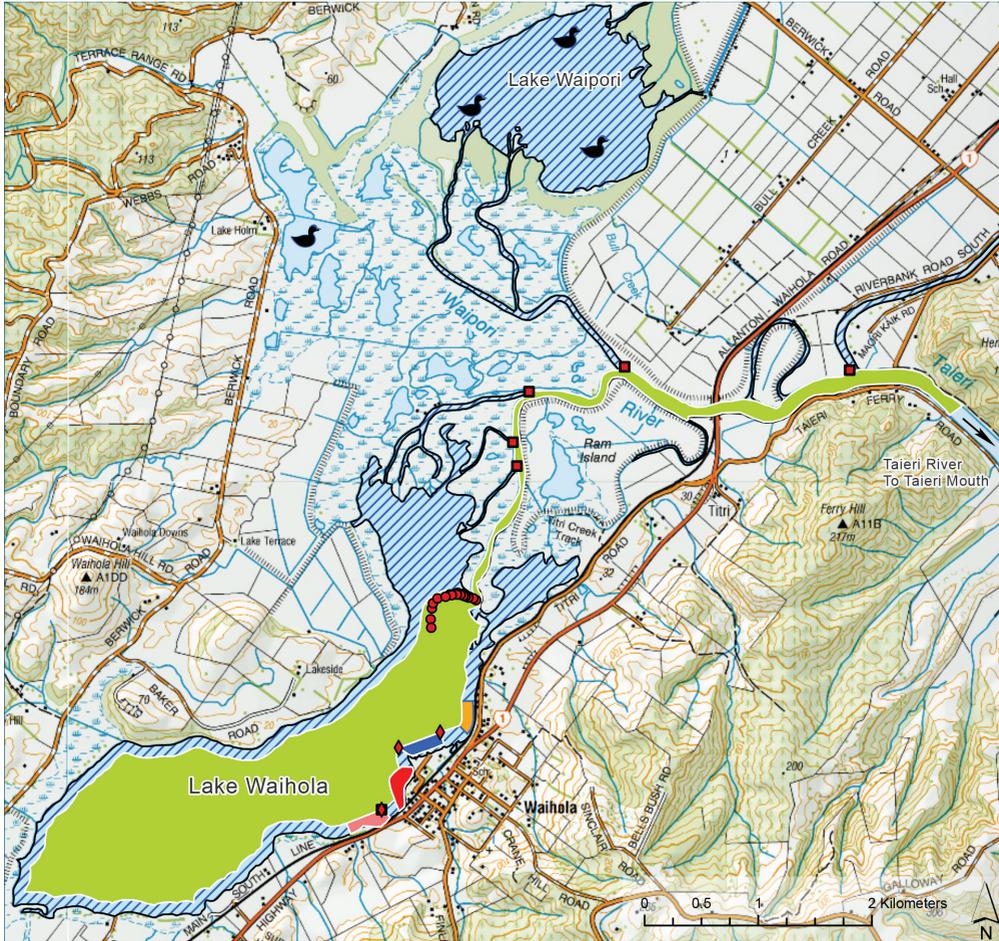
- Commercial Port Area
- Temporary Anchoring Zone

Temporary anchoring zone from 20-70m to the west of Sumpter Wharf. *May not be suitable under some sea conditions.*

NOT FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES



Information on this map may not be used for the purposes of any legal disputes. The user should independently verify the accuracy of any information before taking any action in reliance upon it.



NOT FOR NAVIGATIONAL PURPOSES

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H. Lake Waihola Reserved Areas and Access Lanes

Lake Waihola water users are required to comply with this plan.

-  5 Knot Marker Bouy
-  5 Knot Sign
-  Channel Markers
-  Wildlife Area

-  Water Ski Slalom Access Zone
-  Recreation Area (May exceed 5 Knots)
-  Swimming Area Only
-  Water Ski Lane
-  Jet Ski Access Lane
-  5 Knot Area

Otago Regional Council Navigation Safety Bylaw 2020

To comment or report any navigational safety matters please call ORC Harbourmaster.

Phone: 021 201 0592

Email: harbourmaster@orc.govt.nz



5 Knots is the maximum speed:

- Within 100 meters of the shore expect approved use of access lanes
- Within 50 meters of any other vessel or swimmer