



Subject	Instruction to surveyors for signing documentation in accordance with Division 3 (sea trials), 5 (minor non-conformances after periodic) or 6 (minor non-conformances after renewal) of Exemption 07 - <i>Marine Safety (Temporary operations) Exemption 2018 (EX07)</i> .
General	<p>A temporary operations exemption, issued under Divisions 3, 5 or 6 of EX07, may apply to a vessel when relevant criteria are satisfied. The criteria for issue generally include relevant vessel surveys being carried out, and the person who conducted the surveys considering the vessel to comply with the applicable standards specified for each Division.</p> <p>In order for the exemption to come into effect, a surveyor is required to give to the vessel owner and the National Regulator signed documents recording that the vessel met the conditions for the exemption to be issued.</p> <p>The intent of this instruction is to advise surveyors how and when to sign each type of temporary operations document.</p>
Who can sign a document?	<p>A document for the purposes of exemptions arising out of Divisions 3, 5 and 6 of EX07 may be signed by:</p> <p>For sea trials (Division 3 of EX07)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an accredited marine surveyors with category (k) accreditation; • a delegate of the National Regulator; or • an authorised representative of a recognised organisation. <p>For operations following a periodic or renewal survey (Division 5 or 6 of EX07)</p> <p><i>If the vessel holds both certificate of survey <u>and</u> a load line certificate</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an accredited marine surveyors with accreditation in categories (l) and (n); • a delegate of the National Regulator; or • an authorised representative of a recognised organisation <p><i>If the vessels is only required to have a certificate of survey</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accredited marine surveyors with accreditation in category (l); • a delegate of the National Regulator; or • an authorised representative of a recognised organisation <p><i>If the vessels is only required to have a load line certificate</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an accredited marine surveyors with accreditation in category (n); • a delegate of the National Regulator; or • an authorised representative of a recognised organisation. <p>Important note: <i>Vessels that have been out of survey for more than 2 years and vessels that have triggered due to modification or changes cannot be issued with tremor operations documents by surveyors, in any circumstances except for sea trial. A vessel applying for a new certificate cannot be issued with a temporary permit by an accredited marine survey to operate following "renewal" survey.</i></p>
Instructions for signing a sea trial document (Division 3 of EX07)	<p>What does the document allow the vessel to do?</p> <p>This document only allows a vessel to conduct a trial, test or other demonstration at sea, of the seaworthiness or any other operational aspect of a vessel or its equipment. It does not permit general operations, if the operator wishes to commence general operations they must hold the required certification or apply to AMSA for an AMSA issued temporary permit.</p> <p>When can a surveyor sign a temporary operations sea trial document?</p> <p>A surveyor may issue a temporary operations sea trial document (AMS592) when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the vessel has been surveyed; • the person who conducted the survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ considers that the vessel may be safely operated during the period taking into account the intended service category and operation of the vessel; and ○ has taken into account the documented passage plan for the sea trial.

	<p>Are there other matters that the surveyor should consider before signing the document? Yes. The sea trial document does not exempt a vessel from any requirements imposed under state or territory local waterways management legislation. The owner/master and surveyor need to consider local waterways legislation when planning the sea trial and formulating the passage plan. It is recommended the local marine safety agency be contacted to discuss the proposed sea trials.</p> <p>When does the sea trial exemption start? The exemption starts on the day of issue of the signed document.</p> <p>How long does the sea trial exemption last? The exemption is valid for 14 days after the signed document is given to the owner of the vessel.</p> <p>How does a surveyor issue a temporary operations document to conduct sea trials? A surveyor must complete the 'Sea Trial' document (AMSA592).</p> <p>Who keeps the form? The original completed form (AMSA592) is to be handed to the Master/Owner of the vessel. Until 1 July 2018, a copy is to be provided to the marine safety agency where the vessel's application has been submitted. From 1 July 2018, a copy is to be provided to AMSA. Another copy should be retained by the issuing surveyor as part of their survey records.</p> <p>Are there display requirements for the document? The signed document (AMSA 592) is to be kept on board the vessel by its owner at all times whilst it is in force.</p> <p>What other documentation should the surveyor keep? The National Regulator may ask the surveyor to provide any information or documentation that the National Regulator reasonably considers necessary in relation to the survey of the vessel and the subsequent issue of the temporary operations sea trial document including a copy of the passage plan.</p> <p>Can a vessel be issued with another sea trial document after the 14 days has passed? Yes – If the vessel requires additional sea trials to be conducted.</p> <p>Do any other requirements apply? Unless otherwise exempt, all other requirements of the National Law must be complied with including the display of a unique identifier. The service categories and number of persons on board stated on the sea trial document must not exceed those documented in the vessels plan approval, stability documentation and/or application(s) for certificate of survey, certificate of operation or load line certificate.</p>
<p>Instructions for signing AMSA 586 after periodic survey (Division 5 of EX07)</p>	<p>What does the document allow the vessel to do? This document allows a vessel to operate, for a period of up to 90 days, whilst rectifying minor non-conformances identified at a periodic survey.</p> <p>When can a surveyor sign a temporary operations document after a periodic survey? A surveyor may sign a temporary operations document after a periodic survey (AMSA586) when a vessel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a certificate of survey and/or load line certificate in force; and • the surveyor has conducted a periodic survey (other than a renewal survey); and • considers that the vessel complies with the standards that apply to the vessel to the extent that only minor non-conformances are identified that will not jeopardise the safety of the vessel or any person on board. <p>• <i>Examples of minor non-conformances include:</i> retro reflective tape is ageing or faded, a buoyant appliance doesn't have the vessel identification displayed, maintenance records require updating, there is a crack in a non-navigational window, noise insulation is missing, draft marks are not clearly visible, there is missing or obscured signage.</p> <p>• <i>Examples of items that are not considered to be a minor non-conformances:</i> expired or inoperable safety equipment, insufficient quantity of safety equipment, hull structural defects that impact the watertight integrity of the vessel, cracked tiller arm, missing or damaged exhaust lagging, unserviceable bilge pump, severely corroded anchor chain, exhaust leak into an engine space.</p> <p>When does the exemption start? The exemption starts on the day the person who conducted the periodic survey(s) gives the owner the signed document (AMSA586).</p> <p>How long does the exemption last? Until the earlier of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the date specified in the signed document (AMSA586); or • 90 days after it commences.

	<p>How does a surveyor sign a temporary operations document to operate after a periodic survey? A surveyor must complete the survey activity report (AMSA586). Any identified minor non-conformances, and each standard to which the non-conformance relates are to be detailed on the form.</p> <p>Who keeps the form? The original signed form (AMSA586) is to be handed to the Master/Owner of the vessel. Until 1 July 2018, a copy is to be provided to the marine safety agency where the vessel's application has been submitted. From 1 July 2018, a copy is to be provided to AMSA. Another copy should be retained by the issuing surveyor as part of their survey records.</p> <p>Are there display requirements for the document? The signed document (AMSA 586) is to be kept on board the vessel by its owner at all times whilst it is in force.</p> <p>What other documentation should the surveyor keep? The National Regulator may ask the surveyor to provide any information or documentation that the National Regulator reasonably considers necessary in relation to the surveys of the vessel and the subsequent issue of the temporary operations document.</p> <p>Can a vessel be issued with another signed document (AMSA586)? No - A vessel cannot be issued with another document after the expiry of a previous signed form (AMSA 586).</p> <p>Do any other requirements apply? Unless otherwise exempt, all other requirements of the National Law must be complied with including the requirement to have a certificate of operation.</p>
<p>Instructions for signing AMSA 586 after a renewal survey (Division 6 of EX07)</p>	<p>What does the document allow the vessel to do? This document allows a vessel to operate, for a period of up to 120 days, whilst an application for renewal of certificate is being decided after a renewal survey has been completed.</p> <p>When can a surveyor sign a temporary operations document after a renewal survey? A surveyor may sign a temporary operations document after a renewal survey (AMSA586) when a vessel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has had a certificate of survey or load line certificate in force that has not been revoked or is not suspended; and • an application for a further certificate of survey has been made in the 180 days before or the 90 days after the expiry date of the certificate of survey; and • the vessel has been surveyed within 180 days before or 90 days after the certificate of survey ceases to be in force, in accordance with the standards that apply to the vessel; and • the person who conducted the survey considers that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the vessel complies with the standards that apply to the vessel; or ○ the vessel complies with the standards that apply to the vessel to the extent that only minor non-conformances are identified that will not jeopardise the safety of the vessel or any person on board. <p><i>Examples of minor non-conformances include:</i> retro reflective tape is ageing or faded, a buoyant appliance doesn't have the vessel identification displayed, maintenance records require updating, there is a crack in a non-navigational window, noise insulation is missing, draft marks are not clearly visible, there is missing or obscured signage.</p> <p><i>Examples of items that are not considered to be a minor non-conformances:</i> expired or inoperable safety equipment, insufficient quantity of safety equipment, hull structural defects that impact the watertight integrity of the vessel, cracked tiller arm, missing or damaged exhaust lagging, unserviceable bilge pump, severely corroded anchor chain, exhaust leak into an engine space.</p> <p>When does the exemption start? The exemption starts on the day the person who conducted the renewal survey(s) gives the owner the signed document (AMSA586).</p> <p>How long does the exemption last? Until the earlier of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 days after the day the certificate of survey that has been in force for the vessel expired; or • On the day that the National Regulator makes a decision in relation to the renewal application for the vessel. <p>How does a surveyor sign a temporary operations document to operate after a renewal survey? A surveyor must complete the survey activity report (AMSA586). Any identified minor non-conformances, and each standard to which the non-conformance relates are to be detailed on the form.</p>

	<p>Who keeps the form? The original signed form (AMSA586) is to be handed to the Master/Owner of the vessel. Until 1 July 2018, a copy is to be provided to the marine safety agency where the vessel's application has been submitted. From 1 July 2018, a copy is to be provided to AMSA. Another copy should be retained by the issuing surveyor as part of their survey records.</p> <p>Are there display requirements for the document? The signed document (AMSA 586) is to be kept on board the vessel by its owner at all times whilst it is in force.</p> <p>What other documentation should the surveyor keep? The National Regulator may ask the surveyor to provide any information or documentation that the National Regulator reasonably considers necessary in relation to the surveys of the vessel and the subsequent issue of the temporary operations document.</p> <p>Can a vessel be issued with another signed document (AMSA586)? No.</p> <p>Do any other requirements apply? Unless otherwise exempt, all other requirements of the National Law must be complied with including the requirement to have a certificate of operation.</p>
Further Assistance:	Questions relating to signing documentation in accordance with Divisions 3, 5 and 6 of EX07 may be directed AMSA Connect on 1800 627 484.