

(US Sailing) Safety Equipment Requirements as amended for MB YRA races

Note 1: For purposes of MB YRA Coastal races (Around Monterey Bay, Firecracker, and Double Angle) and Nearshore (Otter Cup and Little Boreas)

Note 2: Organizing Authorities may add or delete items based on the conditions of their specific races.

Effective Date: Feb 1, 2025, based on US Sailing SERs with SF YRA and MB YRA changes in BOLD

Section Name #	Requirement	Coastal	Nearshore
1	Overall		
1.0.2 Definition	<p>MBYRA races have elements of both Coastal and Nearshore conditions.</p> <p>Coastal: Races not far removed from shorelines, where rescue is likely to be quickly available.</p> <p>Nearshore: Races primarily sailed during the day, close to shore, in relatively protected waters.</p>		
1.1	The Safety Equipment Requirements establish uniform minimum equipment and training standards for a variety of boats racing in differing conditions. These regulations do not replace, but rather supplement, the requirements of applicable local or national authority for boating, the Racing Rules of Sailing, the rules of Class Associations and any applicable rating rules. The Organizing Authority bears no responsibility for the effectiveness or completeness of these Safety Equipment Requirements. MB YRA Change.	X	X
1.2 Responsibility	The safety of a boat and her crew is the sole and inescapable responsibility of the "person in charge", as per RRS 46, who shall ensure that the boat is seaworthy and manned by an experienced crew with sufficient ability and experience to face bad weather. S/he shall be satisfied as to the soundness of hull, spars, rigging, sails and all gear. S/he shall ensure that all safety equipment is at all times properly maintained and safely stowed and that the crew knows where it is kept and how it is to be used.	X	X
1.2.1 Responsibility, investigations	Should there be an incident during a race the Organizing Authority or US Sailing may conduct an investigation to determine the facts of the incident and provide recommendations. By participating in a race conducted under the SER, the person in charge, each competitor and boat owner agrees to reasonably cooperate with the organizing authority and US Sailing in the development of an independent incident report.	X	X
1.3 Inspections	A boat may be inspected at any time by an equipment inspector or measurer appointed for the event. If she does not comply with these regulations, her entry may be rejected or she will be subject to a protest filed by the RC. A Violation of the Safety Equipment Requirements may result in a penalty other than disqualification.	X	X (as required by SIs for a specific race)

1.4 Equipment and Knowledge	All equipment required shall function properly, be regularly checked, cleaned and serviced, and be of a type, size and capacity suitable for the intended use and size of the boat and the size of the crew. This equipment shall be readily accessible while underway and, when not in use, stored in such a way that deterioration is minimized.	X	X
1.5 Secure Storage	A boat's heavy items such as batteries, stoves, toolboxes, anchors, chain and internal ballast shall be secured.	X	X
1.6 Strength of Build	A boat shall be strongly built, watertight and, particularly with regard to hulls, decks and cabin trunks, capable of withstanding solid water and knockdowns. A boat shall be properly rigged and ballasted, be fully seaworthy and shall meet the standards set forth herein. A boat's shrouds and at least one forestay shall remain attached at all times.	X	X
1.7 Watertight Integrity	A boat's hull, including, deck, coach roof, windows, hatches and all other parts, shall form an integral watertight unit, and any openings in it shall be capable of being immediately secured to maintain this integrity.	X	X
2	Hull and structure		
2.1.1 Hull Openings	A boat's companionway(s) shall be capable of being blocked off to main deck level (sheerline). The method of blocking should be solid, watertight, and rigidly secured, if not permanent.	X	
2.1.2 Hull Openings	A boat's hatch boards, whether or not in position in the hatchway, shall be secured in a way that prevents their being lost overboard.	X	
2.1.3 Cockpit	A boat's entire cockpit shall be solid, watertight, strongly fastened and/or sealed. Weather-tight seat hatches are acceptable only if capable of being secured when closed.	X	
2.1.4 Cockpit Drains	A boat's cockpit drains shall be capable of draining six inches of water in 5 minutes. One square inch (645mm ²) of effective drain per eight square feet (0.743m ²) of cockpit sole will meet this requirement.	X	
2.1.5.2 Cockpit volume	SF YRA & MBYRA change		
2.1.6 Through Hulls	A boat's through-hull openings below the waterline shall be equipped with sea cocks or valves, except for integral deck scuppers, speed transducers, depth finder transducers and the like; however a means of closing such openings shall be provided.	X	Recommended

2.2.2 Stability	The boat must have a stability index greater than or equal to 103 or meet the requirements of ISO 12217-2B. SF YRA and MB YRA change		
2.2.3 Stability	A boat with moveable or variable ballast (water or canting keel) shall comply with the requirements of Appendix K. SF YRA & MB YRA change		
2.4.1 Lifelines	A boat's deck including the headstay shall be surrounded by a suitably strong enclosure, typically consisting of lifelines and pulpits, meeting the requirements in 2.4.2 to 2.4.8.	X	
2.4.2 Lifelines stanchions	A boat's stanchion and pulpit bases shall be within the working deck.	X	
2.4.3 Bow pulpit	Bow pulpits may be open, but the opening between the vertical portion of stanchion pulpit and any part of the boat shall not exceed 14.2" (360mm).	X	If applicable – see 2.4.6
2.4.4: Lifelines	Lifelines may be either uncoated stainless-steel wire or high molecular weight polyethylene (HMPE) line with spliced terminations or terminals specifically intended for the purpose. A multipart-lashing segment not to exceed 4" per end termination for the purpose of attaching lifelines to pulpits is allowed. Lifelines shall be taut (see appendix for requirements). When HMPE is used, the load-bearing portion (core) shall meet or exceed minimum diameter requirements. HMPE lifelines should be carefully inspected at least twice per year. MB YRA and SF YRA change, (US Sailing does not allow HMPE).	X	If applicable – see 2.4.6
2.4.4.1Lifelines	Lifeline deflection shall not exceed the following: a) When a deflecting force of 9 lbs (40N) is applied to a lifeline midway between supports of an upper or single lifeline, the lifeline shall not deflect more than 2" (50mm). This measurement shall be taken at the widest span between supports that are aft of the mast. b) When a deflecting force of 9 lbs (40N) is applied midway between supports of an intermediate lifeline of all spans that are aft of the mast, deflection shall not exceed 5" (120mm) from a straight line between the stanchions.	X	If applicable
2.4.5 Lifeline stanchion spacing	The maximum spacing between the bases of lifeline supports (e.g. stanchions and pulpits) shall be 87" (2.2m). MB YRA and SF YRA Change	X	If applicable
2.4.6 Lifelines	Boats under 30' (9.14m) shall have at least one lifeline with 18" (457mm) minimum height above deck, and a maximum vertical gap of 18" (457mm). Heights above 18" will require a second lifeline. The minimum diameter shall be 1/8" (3mm).	X	If required by SIs
2.4.7 Lifelines	Boats 30' and over (9.14m) shall have at least two lifelines with 24" (762mm) minimum height above deck, and a maximum vertical gap of 15" (381mm). The minimum diameter will be 5/32" (4mm) for boats to 43' (13.1m) and 3/16" (5mm) for boats over 43' (13.1m).	X	X

2.4.8 Toe rails	Toe rails shall be fitted around the foredeck from the base of the mast with a minimum height of 3/4" (18mm) for boats under 30' (9.14m) and 1" (25mm) for boats over 30'. An additional installed lifeline that is 1-2" (25-51mm) above the deck will satisfy this requirement for boats without toerails.	X	
2.4.9 Lifelines on trimarans	Trimarans are exempted from the lifeline and toerail requirements where there is a crossbeam or trampoline outboard of the main hull, except that a lifeline must run from the top of a bow pulpit to the forward crossbeam at the outboard edge of the bow net or foredeck. Catamarans with trampoline nets between the hulls are exempted from the lifeline and toerail requirements. All catamarans are exempted from the need for pulpits and lifelines across the bow.	X	X (as required by the SI/OA/RCs for specific races)
2.5.1 Dewatering pumps	A boat shall have permanently installed manual bilge pump of at least a 10 GPM (37.8 liter per minute) capacity and which is operable from on deck with the cabin closed with the discharge not dependent on an open hatch. Unless permanently attached to the pump, the bilge pump handle should be securely attached to the boat in its vicinity via a lanyard or catch. A bilge pump discharge should not be connected to a cockpit drain. The bilge pump shall not discharge into a cockpit unless that cockpit opens aft to the sea. Unsinkable multihull designs with positive buoyancy are exempted from the permanently mounted manual bilge pump requirement, but are required to carry a portable manual bilge pump of at least 10 gallons- per-minute (GPM) capacity for use in any of the hulls, and it should be secured to the boat via a lanyard.	X	
2.7.2 Mechanical Propulsion	A boat shall have a mechanical propulsion system that is quickly available and capable of driving the boat at a minimum speed in knots equivalent to the square root of LWL in feet (1.8 times the square root of the waterline in meters) for 4 hours. MBYRA Change. Boats are required to carry the motor with which they are rated.	X	X
2.7.3 Mechanical Propulsion	The boat's engine and generator installation (if so equipped) must conform to ABYC, ISO, or U.S. Coast Guard standards. SF YRA & MB YRA change	X	
2.12 Keel and Rudder Inspection	At a haul-out within 4 years prior to the event, the owner or his/her representative shall inspect the integrity of the keel and rudder following the recommendations in Appendix L – Model Keel and Rudder Inspection Procedure. It is the responsibility of the Owner to undertake any repairs. The Organizing Authority may require a more recent inspection. SF YRA change. MB YRA change	X	X
2.13 Keel and Rudder Inspection	Inspection after Grounding – an appropriately qualified person shall conduct an internal and external inspection after each unintentional grounding. SF YRA and MB YRA change	X	X

3	Safety Equipment		
3.1.1 Lifejackets	Each crewmember shall have a life jacket that provides at least 33.7lbs (150N) of buoyancy, intended to be worn over the shoulders (no belt pack), meeting either U.S. Coast Guard or ISO specifications. Alternatively, each crewmember shall have an inherently buoyant off-shore life jacket that provides at least 22lbs (100N) of buoyancy meeting either U.S. Coast Guard or ISO specifications.	X	
3.1.1.1	FOR NEARSHORE: Each crewmember shall have a life jacket intended for small boat sailing or other active boating. Each such life jacket shall be USCG, ISO, or applicable government approved. MB YRA change	X	
3.1.2 Lifejacket features	Life jackets shall be equipped with crotch or leg straps, a whistle, a waterproof light, be fitted with marine-grade retro-reflective material, and be clearly marked with the boat's or wearer's name, and be compatible with the wearer's safety harness. If the life jacket is inflatable, it shall be regularly checked for air retention.	X	
3.1.4 Harness	Each crewmember shall have a safety harness and compatible safety tether not more than 6'7" (2m) long with a minimum tensile strength of 4500 lb. (20kN). The tether shall have a snap hook at its far end and a means to quickly disconnect the tether at the chest end.	X	X (as required by the SI/OA/RCs for specific races)
3.2.1 Jacklines	A boat shall carry jacklines with a breaking strength of at least 4500 lb. (20kN) which allow the crew to reach all points on deck, connected to similarly strong attachment points, in place while racing.	X	X (as required by the SI/OA/RCs for specific races)
3.2.3 Deck Safety	Multihulls must have jacklines or attachment points that are accessible when the vessel is inverted.	X	X (as required by the SI/OA/RCs for specific races)
3.3.1 Navigation Lights	A boat racing between sunset and sunrise shall carry navigation lights that meet U. S. Coast Guard or applicable government requirements mounted so that they will not be obscured by the sails nor be located below deck level.	X	X
3.4 Fire Extinguishers	A boat shall carry fire extinguisher(s) that meets U.S. Coast Guard or applicable government requirements, when applicable.	X	X
3.5 Sound Producing Equipment	A boat shall carry sound-making devices that meets U.S. Coast Guard or applicable government requirements, when applicable.	X	X

3.6.4 Handheld flares	<p>A boat shall carry three SOLAS orange smoke or parachute flares not older than the expiration date. SF YRA and MB YRA change</p> <p>NEARSHORE: A boat shall carry US Coast Guard flares meeting day-night requirements not older than the expiration date</p>	X	CG requirements
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3.6.5 Raft flares	Boat flares stored inside of life rafts may not be used to satisfy the flare requirement. Life rafts are not required for MB YRA races	X	
3.7.1 Crew Overboard	A boat shall carry a Lifesling or equivalent man overboard rescue device equipped with a self igniting light stored on deck and ready for immediate use.	X	X
3.7.2 Crew Overboard	<p>Recommended that a boat be equipped with a man overboard pole and flag, with a lifebuoy, a self igniting light, a whistle, and a drogue attached. A self-inflating Man Overboard Module, Dan Buoy or similar device will satisfy this requirement. Self-inflating apparatus shall be tested and serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. These items should be stored on deck, ready for immediate use, and affixed in a manner that allows for a "quick release".</p> <p>MB YRA Change</p>	X	
3.7.3 Throwline	A boat shall have a throwing sock-type heaving line of 50' (15m) or greater of floating polypropylene line readily accessible to the cockpit.	X	X
3.7.4 Throwable device	A boat shall carry a Coast Guard or applicable government approved "throwable device". If the device carried under 3.7.1 or 3.7.2 satisfies this requirement, then no additional device is needed.	X	X
3.8.1 Fixed Mount VHF	<p>A boat shall have a permanently installed 25-watt VHF radio connected to a masthead antenna by a co-axial feeder cable with no more than a 40% power loss. Such radio shall have DSC capability, have an antenna of at least 15" (381mm) in length, be connected to or have an internal GPS, and have the assigned MMSI number (unique to the boat) programed into the VHF. MB YRA Change</p>	X	

3.8.2 Handheld VHF	A boat shall have either: 1) a permanently installed 25-watt VHF radio connected to a masthead antenna by a co-axial feeder cable with no more than a 40% power loss, or 2) a watertight handheld VHF radio or a handheld VHF radio with waterproof cover. Either the permanently mounted or handheld radio shall have DSC/GPS and dual band capability with an MMSI number properly registered to the vessel. MB RYA Change	X	X
3.9 AIS	All boats shall have an AIS Transponder, sharing a masthead VHF antenna via a low loss AIS antenna splitter. An acceptable alternative is a dedicated AIS antenna that is a minimum of 0.9 meters long, mounted with its base at least 3 meters above the water, and fed with coax that has a maximum 40% power loss. AIS requirement for Coastal is effective January 1, 2024. The ability to transmit an AIS signal is not required by MBRYA but the ability to receive an AIS signal is recommended. MB YRA change	X	
3.14 GPS	A boat shall carry a GPS receiver.	X	X
3.15 GPS	A boat shall carry an electronic means to record the position of a man overboard within ten seconds. This may be the same instrument listed in 3.14. For boats with only two crewmembers, this device shall be accessible without having to go below deck SF YRA & MB YRA Change	X	X
3.16.2 EPIRB/PLB	Recommended that a boat carries either a 406MHz EPIRB which is properly registered to the boat, or a floating 406MHz Personal Locator Beacon, registered to the owner with a notation in the registration that it is aboard the boat. This device should be equipped with an internal GPS. MB YRA Change	X	

3.18 Depth sounder	A boat shall have a permanently installed depth sounder that can measure to depths of at least 200 ft. (61m). MBYRA Change		
3.19.1 Compass	A boat shall have a permanently mounted magnetic compass independent of the boat's electrical system suitable for steering at sea. MB YRA Change	X	X
3.20 Charts	A boat shall have non-electronic charts that are appropriate for the race area. MB YRA Change		
3.22 Plugs	A boat shall carry soft plugs of an appropriate material, tapered and of the appropriate size, attached or stowed adjacent to every through-hull opening.	X	X
3.23 Anchor	A boat shall carry one anchor, meeting the anchor manufacturer's recommendations based on the yacht's size, with a suitable combination of chain and line.	X	X

3.24.1 Search Light	A boat shall carry a watertight, high-powered searchlight, suitable for searching for a person overboard at night or for collision avoidance.	X	
3.24.3 Flash lights	A boat shall carry at least two watertight flashlights with spare batteries in addition to the requirement of 3.24.1.	X	Recommended
3.25 Medical Kits	A boat shall carry a first aid kit and first aid manual suitable for the likely conditions of the passage and the number of crew aboard.	X	X
3.26 Radar Reflectors	A boat shall carry an 11.5" (292mm) diameter or greater octahedral radar reflector or one of equivalent performance. MB YRA Change		
3.27.1 Buckets	A boat shall carry two sturdy buckets of at least two gallons (8 liters) capacity with lanyards attached.	X	1 bucket
3.28 Safety Diagram	A boat shall post a durable, waterproof diagram or chart locating the principal items of safety equipment and through hulls in the main accommodation area where it can be easily seen.	X	Recommended
3.29.2 Emergency tiller	Wheel steered boats shall have an emergency tiller, capable of being fitted to the rudder stock.	X	X
3.31 Identification	All lifesaving equipment shall bear retro-reflective material and be marked with the yacht's or wearer's name. The exception would be for new equipment or rented equipment (e.g. life rafts) that would require the unpacking of sealed equipment in order to meet this requirement. The boat name shall be added during the first servicing of any new equipment.	X	X
3.33.1 Mainsail Reefing	A boat shall have a mainsail reefing capable of reducing the luff length by at least 10%.	X	X
3.35 Halyards	A boat shall not be rigged with any halyard that requires a person to go aloft in order to lower a sail.	X	X
3.36 Boom Support	A boat over 30' LOA (9.14m) shall have a means to prevent the boom from dropping if support from the mainsail or halyard fails.	X	X
4	Skills		
4.1.2 Emergency Steering	Crews must be aware of methods of steering the yacht with the rudder disabled.	X	X

4.2 Crew Overboard Practice	Annually, two-thirds of the boat's racing crew shall practice man overboard procedures appropriate for the boat's size and speed. The practice shall consist of marking and returning to a position on the water, and demonstrating a method of hoisting a crewmember back on deck, or other consistent means of reboarding the crewmember.	X	X
4.3.2 Safety at Sea Training	NOT REQUIRED FOR MB YRA BUT HIGHLY RECOMMENDED: At least 30% of those aboard the boat, but not fewer than two members of the crew, unless racing single or double* handed, including the person in charge, shall have attended a half- day, one-day, or two-day US Sailing Safety at Sea Seminar within the last 5 years, including online courses when available, or other courses as accepted by US Sailing or other national authority-		
4.4 Crew Training	As required in 1.2 above the person in charge shall ensure that all crew members know where all emergency equipment is located and how to operate the equipment. In addition, the person in charge and crew should discuss how to handle various emergency situations including Crew Overboard, Grounding, Loss of steering, Flooding, Fire, Dismasting, and Abandon Ship.	X	X
4.6 Crew training	Lifejackets as described in 3.1.1 – 3.1.3 should be worn by all crew on deck in any conditions where recovery may be difficult. It is recommended that lifejackets be worn by all crew on deck unless the person in charge has indicated that they may be set aside.	X	X