



AUSTRALIAN BUILDERS PLATE

Frequently Asked Questions

General Public

Implementation of the ABP plate

1. Which boats are required to have an ABP plate?

All recreational boats are required to have an ABP plate with the exception of second hand vessels; amphibious vehicles; canoes, kayaks, surf skis or similar vessels designed to be powered by paddle; rowing shells used for racing or rowing training; sailboards or sail kites; surf row boats; hydrofoils or hovercraft; racing boats; sailing boats; submersibles; and aquatic toys.

Other exceptions include vessels subject to a Certificate of Survey, and Personal Water Craft (PWC) and Inflatable boats provided they comply with other requirements.

2. Who is responsible for supplying the information on the plate?

The information on an ABP can only be approved by one of 3 persons who must be a legal entity in Australia:

- The builder;
- The importer; or
- A competent person.

In the majority of cases the information will be expected to be supplied by the builder.

3. What is a Competent person

A competent person is defined as being a person who has acquired through training, qualification, experience, or a combination of these, the knowledge and skills enabling that person to competently determine and approve the information on a builders plate.

Any person approving the information on the plate is assuming responsibility for the information on that plate.

4. How does the consumer know which of these people has supplied the information on the plate?

The person who is supplying the information on the plate needs to identify themselves by name and the capacity in which they are providing the information.

Examples

- Built by Sunhope Boats, Australia
- Imported by RayStan Holdings, Australia
- Information approved by E.R. Smith, Naval Architect, Sydney Australia

5. What happens if a dealer modifies a boat prior to sale?

If a dealer modifies the boat so that the information on the plate is no longer correct, then the dealer will need to ensure that a new plate is placed on the boat prior to sale.

The dealer can request that this be done by the builder, if the builder is agreeable, or alternatively by a competent person.

6. Will the ABP be required on Personal Water Craft?

Yes

When the PWC is capable of carrying three or more people, it will require an ABP to be fitted.

The ABP is not required on PWC's that can only carry two or less people and are clearly labelled as such by the manufacturer and also have their maximum carrying capacity stated in Kilogram's

7. Will an ABP be required on Inflatable boats?

Yes

Unless the vessel already has a plate affixed in accordance with the European Directive 94/25/EC, or a plate attached in accordance with the requirements of the US National Marine Manufacturers Association ad set out in the NMMA Certification Handbook.

HIN numbers and the ABP plate

8. If a boat has a HIN plate attached, does it also need an ABP?

Yes

The hull identification number (HIN) and the Australian Builders Plate (ABP) serve different purposes and provide different information. The requirement to put an ABP on a boat is in addition to any existing requirements relating to HIN.

Note: A HIN is only required in some states in Australia.

Fixing the ABP to the boat

9. Where do I find the ABP on a boat?

The ABP standard states that the ABP is required to be placed in a position where it will be readily visible to the operator of the boat when getting the boat underway, preferably in the cockpit or near the steering position. In practice this could mean the transom of a small outboard boat, or by the wheel of a larger vessel.

Plate construction and design

10. Does the plate have to be made out of metal?

No

The ABP standard does not specify the material the plate should be made out of.

11. How is the plate fixed to the boat?

The standard states that the plate has to be permanently fixed to the boat so that is resistant to removal without leaving some obvious mark.

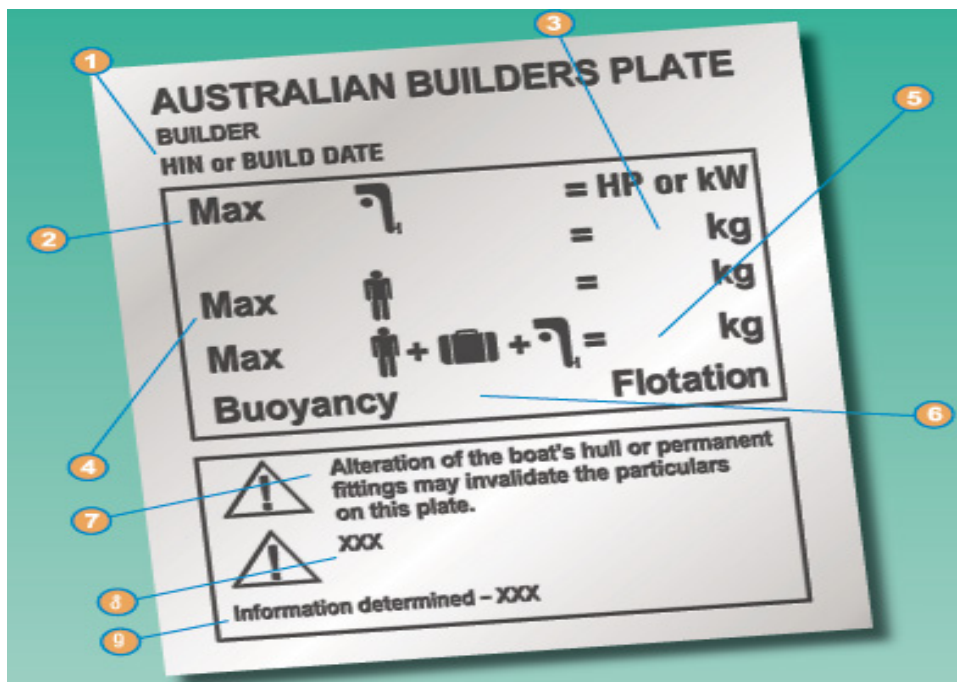
Examples of ways in which a plate might be attached include riveting, gluing, embedding, engraving or printing the plate directly onto the boat, provided that whatever method is used the plate is permanently fixed to the boat.

12. Does the plate have to be a particular shape or size?

No

The ABP standard does not specify that the plate has to be a particular size or shape. The standard does however specify the size of the text and symbols that are to be used on the plate. The standard also specifies the information on the plate.

The plate can be any size and shape provided the plate complies with the requirements relating to text and symbol size and legibility, and displays all the information required by the standard. The standard provides a sample plate that meets the requirements of the standard to assist manufacturers in designing their own plate.



This is a sample of an ABP for a boat less than 6 meters with an outboard motor. For further details, please refer to the National Standard for Australian Builders Plate for Recreational boats.

- 1) Name of the person approving information on the plate, normally the builder or importer, and the capacity in which they approved the information and either the Hull Identification Number (HIN) or the year built
- 2) Maximum outboard engine power rating for which the boat has been designed and tested, expressed in kilowatts or horsepower
- 3) Maximum outboard engine weight for which the boat has been designed and tested expressed in kilograms, including the weight of any auxiliary outboard.
- 4) Maximum number of persons on the boat expressed as a whole number and in kilograms.
- 5) The maximum load that the boat has been designed and tested to carry when underway, This includes persons, maximum outboard engine weight allowed including any auxiliary engines, and carry-on equipment such as personal equipment, personal safety equipment, spare parts tools, dry provisions, fishing tackle, portable tanks and their contents, It does not include the mass of the contents of fixed fuel or water tanks.
- 6) For boats less than 6 metres in length there will be a buoyancy statement. The terms used may be basic flotation or level flotation. After July 2006 the term "inadequate flotation" will no longer be permitted for use.
- 7) A mandatory warning statement that alterations may invalidate the particulars on the Australian Builders Plate.
- 8) The person approving information on the plate may also add an optional person/load capacity warning statement or other safety information.

Examples may include.

Warning – the recommended maximum persons to be carried on the flybridge should not exceed 2 persons or 150 kilograms

Warning – the recommended maximum load should be reduced in bad weather or when the boat is operated offshore. Refer to the owner's manual before operation.

- 9) The standard used to determine the information provided on the plate.
An Example might be:
Information determined – AS 1799

13. Will the same plate style be used for boats less than 6 metres, and 6 metres or more in length?

The standard requires different plates for vessels 6 metres or more in length from those less than 6 metres in length.

Boats less than 6 metres in length require buoyancy information, whereas those boats that are 6 metres or more in length are not required to state their buoyancy.

In principal the more stringent plate (ie: the one for vessels under 6 m) could be used on all vessels, however in practice it may be simpler to use different plates

Engines

14. The ABP standard asks for the maximum engine power to be recorded for outboard engines. If I buy a boat without an engine, will it still have the section relating to the engine rating complete.

The ABP requires that all sections be completed correctly. For boats that do not have inboard engines this includes the maximum engine capacity for which the hull is rated.

The ABP provides important safety information to the consumer and allows the owner of the vessel to fit an appropriate engine at a later date. This applies in all cases even if the boat is sold with a smaller outboard motor or no outboard motor at all.

15. Does the engine rating have to be in Kilowatts?

No

The ABP standard states that the maximum engine capacity can be expressed in either Horse Power (Hp) or Kilowatts (kW).

Maximum load

16. What is included in the maximum load component?

The maximum load is what a boat has been designed and tested to carry when underway. This includes persons, maximum outboard engine weight allowed including auxiliary engines, and carry-on equipment such as personal equipment, personal safety equipment, spare parts, tools, dry provisions, fishing tackle, portable tanks and their contents, etc. It does **not** include the mass of the contents of fixed fuel and water tanks when full.

The symbols for maximum load are the passenger symbol and suitcase symbol, and in the case of outboard boats, also the outboard engine symbol.

Symbols

17. Which symbols are be used on the ABP?

Symbols that may be used include an outboard engine symbol, a person symbol, a suitcase symbol, and a warning symbol.

If symbols are used—

- the outboard engine symbol shall be used to display information about a boat's maximum outboard engine power and weight (including the weight of auxiliary engine/s);
- the person symbol shall be used to display information about a boat's maximum person capacity as a number and total weight;
- the person symbol and the suitcase symbol, and for outboard boats the outboard engine symbol shall be used to display information about a boat's maximum load capacity; and
- the warning symbol shall be used to display warning information

18. Does the suitcase symbol just represent carry-on equipment?

Yes.

The figure of a suitcase represents the carry-on equipment component of the maximum load such as personal equipment, personal safety equipment, spare parts, tools, dry provisions, fishing equipment, portable tanks and their contents etc.

Warning Statements

19. What constitutes a warning statement on the ABP?

Typically, a warning statement would caution the user. The ABP specifies two warning statements. The first is a mandatory that must be displayed on all boats with following words being used.
"Alteration of the boat's hull or permanent fittings may invalidate the particulars on this plate"

The second may relate to the maximum number of persons and load for the boat. This statement is discretionary, and a builder may decide not to include this warning on the boat.

For boats with a flybridge, the warning statement may provide max passenger numbers to be carried on the flybridge or, a warning statement may refer the user to the owner's manual before operating the boat.

Example of warning statement that refers to flybridge boats:

WARNING – The recommended maximum number of person to be carried on the Flybridge at anytime should not exceed 2 persons or 150 Kilograms.

If a warning is used, it must be consistent with any limitations expressed or implied with the standards used.

Standard to Be Shown on Plate

20. Does the plate have to show the standard used to determine the information provided on the plate?

Yes.

The name of the standard used to determine the information on the plate has to be shown on the plate.

This should be expressed as: “*Information determined (insert name of appropriate standard)*”. The name of the standard may be expressed as the standard number by which the standard is known, rather than its title (ie: AS 1799, ISO 12217).

EXAMPLE

Information determined - AS 1799.

Imported and exported boats

21. Will boats built in Australia for export overseas; need an ABP?

No

An ABP is only required for boats sold for use in Australia.

Flotation

22. What is meant by basic and level flotation?

Basic Flotation

The ABP Standard defines basic flotation as “a flotation system that will keep a boat carrying its maximum load from sinking when swamped, assuming the occupants of the boat have left it and are in the water clinging to it. With basic flotation the swamped boat may float at any attitude.” This is a general definition to explain the concept.

Level Flotation

Level flotation is defined in the ABP standard as being “a flotation system that will keep a boat carrying its maximum load from sinking when swamped, assuming the occupants remain within the boat and supported by the flotation system. The flotation system must be such that it will keep the swamped boat floating level and prevent it from capsizing in calm water. Level flotation does not provide a self righting capacity. but in calm water should allow bailing of the boat.”

The illustration in the ABP brochure helps to explain these two terms.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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