You are in a tropical cyclone region

### Safety Equipment

- **Personal Water Craft (PWC)**
  - A PWC at a speed greater than 8 knots must have at least 10 years of age and hold an RST.
  - Every person on board a PWC must wear a lifejacket at all times and at all times carry safety equipment.
  - Personal watercraft are subject to wave height and swell conditions.

- **Distress beacons**
  - For skippers operating more than 5 miles from the mainland shore.

### Personal water craft (PWC)

- To operate a PWC at a speed greater than 8 knots you must be at least 10 years of age and hold an RST.

- Every person on board a PWC must wear a lifejacket at all times and at all times carry safety equipment.

- **Lifejacket Level 100 or 150 only and an in date EPIRB.**

- A 406 MHz EPIRB registered with ISO 12402 must be carried for every person onboard.

- A personal locator beacon (PLB) must be carried in lieu of the smoke flares.

- The skipper of a recreational vessel, RST holders over 14 but under 16 years of age are prohibited from operating more than 5 miles from the mainland shore.

- A person in charge of a recreational vessel with a motor greater than 6hp (4.5 kilowatts) is required to hold an RST.

- You are required to carry your RST card when boating.

### Age restrictions

- A person under 10 years may not drive a motor boat.

- Skippers over 12 years of age are prohibited from operating during daylight hours at a speed greater than 8 knots.

### Radio communication

- The Exmouth Volunteer Marine Rescue Group operates a radio tower on weekends and public holidays from 9am (GMT+8) – 6pm.

Outside of these hours you need to inform someone of your plans on the water. Details should include:

- Departure and return times
- How many people onboard
- Boat registration number and name
- What you are using the boat for
- Where you are going
- What you plan to do
- A contact phone number

You can inform anyone (a family member, neighbour, accommodation reception) but remember to log off when finished for the day.

---

**You are in a tropical cyclone region**

The north west of Western Australia experiences more severe cyclones than any other part of the Australian coastline and is one of the most cyclone-prone coasts anywhere in the world. The cyclone season extends from November through to April, but most coastal impacts occur in the period from January to March. Please refer to the Exmouth Cyclone Contingency Plan that the Department of Transport (DoT) activates during cyclones which is available along with a range of other DoT cyclone plans on the web site at www.transport.wa.gov.au/marine.

**Boating tips and reminders**

Boating is a great way to see and enjoy Ningaloo Marine Park. Your cooperation while boating will ensure the long term protection of the marine environment.

Please remember:

- **To slow down when approaching coral areas**
- **To lift the motor in shallow areas**
- **Never cruise too close to coral formations because the water depth changes with the tides**
- **Anchor on sand, never coral and check that your anchor is not dragging**
- **Approach marine cruises carefully and contact the Department of Parks and Wildlife for details on interacting with marine animals such as whales, whale sharks, dugongs, turtles and dolphins**
- **Always be on the lookout for divers, snorkelers and marine traffic is allowed only to the East of all jet ski type waterskis, excluding unattended surfers and other similar vessels, in order to avoid or enter the Exmouth’utili- water sport’ zone. Do not enter the zone unless the marine traffic is allowed or unless a boater desires to enter the zone to take part in wind surfing or other similar activities**
- **Be careful when applying power in frothy waves as always be on the lookout for divers, snorkelers and marine traffic is allowed only to the East of all jet ski type waterskis, excluding unattended surfers and other similar vessels, in order to avoid or enter the Exmouth’utili- water sport’ zone. Do not enter the zone unless the marine traffic is allowed or unless a boater desires to enter the zone to take part in wind surfing or other similar activities”.**

**Reef navigation**

- Do not attempt to enter or leave the reef if you have weeds or seaweed move in from the sea along Ningaloo Reef, they are suddenly confronted by a reef.
- These issues create a potentially dangerous situation for any vessel crossing the reef.
- An important consideration lies in the skipper’s ability to understand and interpret the conditions sensibly and safely.

**Going out**

- **Inh your way out to the action. Hold station as it takes time to get your bearings and pick up the rhythm of the waves.**

**Coming in**

- **Know what stage the tide is at**
- **Observe or wait for a while from a safe vantage point, to get your bearings**
- **Study the waves and the way they are breaking**
- **Ensure your boat is trimmed to run bow up and be as ready to slow down as you are to accelerate**
- **All people on board should be seated low in the bow, wearing lifejackets and holding on**
- **Always concentrate on keeping your boat on the back of your wave**

**A note on anchoring**

- **Never get side on in the impact zone**

---

**Contact details**

- **Department of Transport**
  - Email: marine.safety@transport.wa.gov.au
  - Website: www.transport.wa.gov.au/marine
  - Exmouth: 9949 2079
  - Carnarvon: 9949 4000
  - Marine Safety Hotline: 13 11 56

- **Boating Weather Forecast**
  - Weather Forecast: 13 11 56
  - Exmouth: 08 9949 2426

- **Department of Fisheries**
  - Website: www.fish.wa.gov.au
  - Exmouth: 08 9949 2155

- **Department of Parks and Wildlife**
  - Website: www.dpaw.wa.gov.au
  - Exmouth: 08 9949 2079

For further information go to www.transport.wa.gov.au/marine/safety or scan the QR Code.
You are in a tropical cyclone region
The north west of Western Australia experiences more severe cyclones than any other part of the Australian coastline and is one of the most cyclone-prone coasts anywhere in the world. The cyclone season extends from November through to April, but most coastal impacts occur in the period from January to March. Please refer to the Exmouth Cyclone Contingency Plan that the Department of Transport (DoT) activates during cyclones which is available along with a range of other DoT cyclone plans on the web site at www.transport.wa.gov.au/marine.

Safety

Contact details
Department of Transport
Email: marine.safety@transport.wa.gov.au
Website: www.transport.wa.gov.au/marine
Exmouth: 9896 2797
C��门: 9896 4500
Volunteer Marine Rescue Services
Emergency contact: VHF 16/67 and 27MHz 88
Exmouth: VRH 88 Exmouth (VHF 622) 9894 2426
Department of Parks and Wildlife
Website: www.dpaw.wa.gov.au
Exmouth: 9896 2795
Department of Fisheries
Website: www.fish.wa.gov.au
Exmouth: 9896 2790

For further information go to www.transport.wa.gov.au/badges/jpg or scan the QR Code

Reef navigation
Don't hear the reefs or see the plants and wave breaks as you enter the region. You are surfacing in the region. These areas contain potentially dangerous situations for anyone venturing too close.
An important consideration lies in the skipper's ability to understand and interpret the conditions described above. The tides

Going out:
- Inch your way out to the action. Hold station as it takes time to get your bearings and pick up the rhythm of the waves. When you see that opening - don't hang around. Once committed, tough it out. Never back out halfway through.
- If a big wave does rear up, get the boat's bow up fast and hold the wave at an angle of about 10 degrees off head on with plenty of throttle. Back off the throttle when through and work your approach to the next wave. Use for the lowest point of the wave and be prepared. Remember the correct angle of approach.
- Be careful when applying power in the waves as cavitation and loss of power may occur. If so, back off throttle until cavitation stops and maply power gradually.

Coming in:
- Know what stage the tide is at.
- Observe a calm water surface for a while from a safe vantage point, to get your bearings.
- Study the waves and the way they are breaking.
- Ensure your boat is trimmed to run bow up and be as ready to slow down as you are to accelerate.
- All people on board should be secured to the bow, wearing lifejackets and holding on.
- Always concentrate on keeping your boat on the back of the wave.
- Avoid surfing at all costs.
- Never get side on in the impact zone.

Personal water craft (PWC)
To operate a PWC at a speed greater than 8 knots you must be at least 16 years of age and hold an RST. Every person on board a PWC must wear a lifejacket at all times and all craft carry safety equipment.
- Within 400 metres of the shore - Level 50 or 75 lifejacket only.
- Between 450 metres and 2 miles from shore - Lifejacket Level 100 or 150 only and an in date inshore distress flare kit.
- Between 2 and 5 miles - Lifejacket Level 100 or 150 only and an in date inshore distress flare kit and emergency position indicating radio beacon (EPIRB).
- Freestyling and wake jumping is prohibited:
  - within any speed restricted area;
  - within 30 metres of another PWC;
  - within 50 metres of another vessel or person in the water.
PWC may operate when towing a water skier. When towing a water skier all vessels are required to carry an observer of at least 14 years of age. Observers must also wear a lifejacket.

Distress beacons
All boats must carry a compliant Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) processing more than two nautical miles from the mainland shore or more than 400 metres from an island located more than two nautical miles from the mainland shore. Note: Personal Locator Beacons (PLB) do not meet carriage requirements for replacement of EPIRBs on boats.

GPS validation markers
Global positioning system (GPS) validation markers are unique visible marks placed at a number of public boat ramps and yellow where markers and owners of portable GPS units can validate their position and map datum settings. The markers are available at Tantabiddi, Bundeig and Town Beach and are small, flat and yellow, similar to ‘cats eye’ road lane markers.

Age requirements and restrictions for skippers
The person in charge of a recreational vessel must hold a motor of 8hp (4.5 kilowatts) or less is not required to hold a Recreational Skipper's Ticket (RST).
A person in charge of a recreational vessel with a motor greater than 8hp (4.5 kilowatts) is required to hold an RST. You are required to carry your RST card when boating.

Age restrictions
A person under 10 years may not drive a motor boat. RST holders over 14 but under 16 years of age are restricted to operating during daylight hours at a speed of less than 8 knots.

You can inform anyone (a family member, neighbour, local commercial diving centre) of your intentions before you leave.

Radio communication
27 MHz

VHF

HP

Exmouth Volunteer Marine Rescue Group operates a radio lower on weekends and public holidays from 8:00am - 6pm.

Outside of these hours you need to inform someone of your plans on the water. Details should include:
- Departure and return times
- Hose many people onboard
- Boat registration number and name
- What you are using
- Where you are going to operate
- A contact phone number.
You can inform anyone (a family member, neighbour, accommodation receptionist) but remember to log off when you are finished for the day.

Marine safety
Boating guide
• term protection of the marine environment.
Park. Your cooperation while boating will ensure the long
Boating is a great way to see and enjoy Ningaloo Marine
coastline and is one of the most cyclone-prone coasts
(1875)

Shallow Water

Sanctuary

Restricted Area

5 Knots Speed Limit

Area

Bunden

Gulf

Sanctuary

Point Murat

Narrow Water

NAVAL WATERS

NO ACCESS

Dolphin (unlit)

Point Murat Narrow Pier
(82 with numerous white lights)

Dolphin (lit)

Shallow water

permitted.

FISHERMAN'S FORK

Point Murat

Thoroughfare

only permitted.

Thoroughfare

CAUTION

Approaches are subject to sand movement and silting.

You can inform anyone (a family member, neighbour, local commercial diving centre) of your intentions before you leave.

You can inform anyone (a family member, neighbour, local commercial diving centre) of your intentions before you leave.

Fishing, trolling and spearfishing is

CAUTION

You can inform anyone (a family member, neighbour, local commercial diving centre) of your intentions before you leave.

Diving, fishing and spearfishing is

You can inform anyone (a family member, neighbour, local commercial diving centre) of your intentions before you leave.

Fishing, trolling and spearfishing is

You can inform anyone (a family member, neighbour, local commercial diving centre) of your intentions before you leave.
Diving flag
Any boat with divers operating from it must always display signals by day or night to alert other boat users. The daytime signal for divers is an International Code Flag "A". The flag must be at least 750mm long and 600mm wide.

Vessels to keep clear
When approaching a place or another vessel displaying International Code Flag "A" or, during the hours of darkness you must:
(a) keep your vessel at least 50 metres clear of that place or vessel; or
(b) where it is not possible to keep 50 metres clear of that place or vessel —
(i) proceed at the slowest speed at which your vessel can be safely navigated; and
(ii) maintain a proper lookout for people in the water, whilst passing within 50 metres of the place or vessel displaying the flag or the appropriate signal.

Water skiing
Water skiing involves being towed over water at a speed of 8 knots or more by a motor boat supported on the surface by a ski or skis, an aquaplane or other apparatus, or your feet.

It takes at least three people to go water skiing:
1. A driver of at least 17 years of age with a Recreational Skipper’s Ticket (RST).
2. An observer of at least 14 years of age.
3. The person being towed by the vessel.

Skiing is only permitted between the hours of sunsets to sunrise, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE
Water skiing is only permitted in water having a permanent depth of less than 12 metres. It is assumed that part of the area will not be connected to the sea at any time, and therefore a person operating in or on water is undertaking any water activities at their own risk.