

RULES

FOR THE CLASSIFICATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF PLEASURE CRAFT

ND No. 2-020101-159-E

RULE CHANGE NOTICE

ENTERS INTO FORCE:

01.07.2026



St. Petersburg
2026

RULES FOR THE CLASSIFICATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF PLEASURE CRAFT

The present Rule Change Notice to the Rules for the Classification and Construction of Pleasure Craft (hereinafter — RCN) has been approved in accordance with the established approval procedure and contains information on amendments and additions, except for editorial amendments. RCN amendments come into force on 1 July 2026.

REVISION HISTORY

PART IV. STABILITY, RESERVE OF BUOYANCY AND FREEBOARD

Item	Applicability	Description	Remarks
Para 1.1.3	Pleasure craft	Alternative stability calculation	

PART IX. LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES

Item	Applicability	Description	Remarks
Para 2.2.4.4	Individual life-saving appliances Immersion suits	The recommendation to provide immersion suits for persons on board in areas where prompt assistance cannot be relied upon, when the water temperature is below 20 °C, has been deleted	

PART X. FIRE PROTECTION

Item	Applied to	Description	Remarks
Para 1.2.1	Definitions and explanations	Definitions "Automatic fire extinguishing system", "Standard fire test", "Non-combustible material", "Fire extinguishing medium", "Hazardous area", "Galley space", "Fire extinguishing system", "Open-flame device", "Room-sealed appliance" have been aligned with the ISO standard and requirements of Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C. Definitions contained in Parts VI "Fire Protection" and VII "Machinery Installations" of the RS Rules/C have been deleted	ISO/DIS 9094:2010 Part VI of the RS Rules/C
Para 2.3.6 , penultimate paragraph	Structural fire protection Divisions' fire insulation on craft of design categories A , A1 and A2 HDT criterion	Thickness of fire insulation has been increased up to 60 mm for the division with structural fire protection time of 30 min. Alternatively, the temperature of deflection under load of the composite structure has been allowed as a criterion instead of temperature of deflection under load of the resin	
Para 2.4.1.1	Monohull sailing or multihull and motor craft Gimbaled galley stoves	Requirements for burner movement angles have been amended for gimbaled galley stoves	ISO/DIS 9094:2010

Rules for the Classification and Construction of Pleasure Craft

Item	Applied to	Description	Remarks
Para 2.6.1	Saunas Structural fire protection	Requirements in the second sentence similar to requirements in 2.1.5.1.2, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C have been replaced with a reference to these requirements	
Paras 2.6.2 — 2.6.6 (deleted)	Saunas Structural fire protection	Requirements in paras 2.6.2 — 2.6.6 similar to requirements in 2.1.5.1.2 — 2.1.5.1.6, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C have been replaced with the reference in para 2.6.1	
Chapter 2.7 (deleted)	Furnaces and fireplaces Structural fire protection	Obsolete requirements have been deleted	
Para 5.3.1	Carbon dioxide smothering system	Requirements in para 5.3.1 similar to requirements in para 3.8.1.5, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C have been replaced with the reference to the requirements in Chapter 3.8 of the specified Rules	
Paras 5.3.2 — 5.3.19 (deleted)	Carbon dioxide smothering system	Requirements in paras 5.3.2 — 5.3.19 similar to requirements in Chapter 3.8, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C have been replaced with the reference to requirements of the specified Rules in para 5.3.1	

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Item	Applied to	Description	Remarks
Paras 5.4.1 and 5.4.1.1	Aerosol fire extinguishing system	Requirements in para 5.4.1.1 similar to requirements in para 3.11.1.1, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C have been replaced with the reference to requirements in Chapter 3.11 of the specified Rules	
Paras 5.4.1.2 — 5.4.1.6, 5.4.2 — 5.4.5 (deleted)	Aerosol fire extinguishing system	Requirements in paras 5.4.1.2 — 5.4.1.6, 5.4.2 — 5.4.5 similar to requirements in Chapter 3.11, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C have been replaced with the reference to requirements of the specified Rules in para 5.4.1	
Para 5.5.3.1	Water fire main system	Value of permissible water velocity in pipelines of the water fire main system has been aligned with para 1.4.1.1.6, Part VIII "Systems and Piping" of the RS Rules/C	
Para 5.5.3.4	Water fire main system	Requirements for piping material of the water fire main system have been aligned with para 3.1.4.2, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C	
Section 7 (deleted)	Carbon dioxide smothering system and aerosol fire extinguishing system Design amount of extinguishing medium Design amount of aerosol generating agent and design number of fire extinguishing aerosol generators	Requirements for determination of design amount of extinguishing medium have been transferred to paras 5.3.1 and 5.4.1 by supplementing with references to similar requirements in Chapters 3.8 and 3.11, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C	

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Item	Applied to	Description	Remarks
Section 8 (new 7)	Displayed information	Section 8 has been renumbered 7	
Section 9 (new 8)	Tests of open-flame devices	Section 9 has been renumbered 8	
Section 10 (new 9)	Owner's Manual	Section 10 has been renumbered 9	
Chapter 10.1 (new 9.1)	Owner's Manual Information on fire protection (fire extinguishing systems, fire-fighting equipment and outfit)	Chapter 10.1 has been renumbered 9.1 and renamed "Fire Extinguishing Systems, Fire-Fighting Equipment and Outfit"	
Paras 10.1.1.1 — 10.1.1.4 (new 9.1.1.1 — 9.1.1.4)	Owner's Manual Information on fire protection (fire extinguishing systems, fire-fighting equipment and outfit)	Paras 10.1.1.1 — 10.1.1.4 have been renumbered 9.1.1.1 — 9.1.1.4. Requirements for information to be included in the Manual have been aligned with the ISO standard	ISO/DIS 9094:2010
Chapter 10.2 (new 9.2)	Owner's Manual Booklet or Fire Control Plan	Chapter 10.2 has been renumbered 9.2 and renamed "Booklet or Fire Control Plan"	
Paras 10.2.1 — 10.2.3 (new 9.2.1 — 9.2.3)	Owner's Manual Booklet or Fire Control Plan	Paras 10.2.1 – 10.2.3 have been renumbered 9.2.1 – 9.2.3 Requirements for the Manual containing the Booklet or the Fire Control Plan have been amended taking into account IMO resolution A.1116(30)	
Para 10.2.4 (deleted)	Identification of fire-fighting equipment locations	Requirements have been considered in para 9.3.1	

Rules for the Classification and Construction of Pleasure Craft

Item	Applied to	Description	Remarks
Chapter 9.3 (new)	Fire-fighting equipment and outfit Location markings of fire-fighting equipment and outfit	New Chapter 9.3 "Location Markings of Fire-Fighting Equipment and Outfit" has been introduced	
Para 9.3.1 (new)	Fire- fighting equipment and outfit Location markings of fire-fighting equipment and outfit	New para 9.3.1 has been introduced containing requirement on necessity to provide the marking in accordance with IMO resolution A.1116(30)	

PART IV. STABILITY, RESERVE OF BUOYANCY AND FREEBOARD

1 GENERAL

1.1 APPLICATION

Para 1.1.3 is supplemented by the following text:

"As an equivalent for stability calculations, the methods described in the ISO standards can be used:

ISO 12217-1 "Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 1: Non-sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m";

ISO 12217-2 "Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 2: Sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m";

ISO 12217-3 "Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 3: Boats of hull length less than 6 m".

PART IX. LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES

2 LIFE-SAVING EQUIPMENT

2.2 GENERAL TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT OF CRAFT WITH LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES

Para 2.2.4.4 is amended as follows:

"**2.2.4.4** Craft not provided with liferafts and which operate at low water temperatures down to 12 °C shall be provided with immersion suits for every person on board.

~~In areas where prompt aid cannot be anticipated, it is recommended to provide immersion suits when the water temperature is lower than 20 °C.~~

PART X. FIRE-PROTECTION

1 GENERAL

1.2 DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Para 1.2.1 is amended as follows:

1.2.1 Definitions and explanations referred to general terminology are given in 1.2.1 of Part VI "Fire Protection", 1.2.1 of Part VII "Machinery Installations" and 1.2.2 of Part XVI "Structure and Strength of Fiber-Reinforced Plastic Ships" of the RS Rules/C.

For the purpose of this Part, the following definitions and explanations additionally apply.

Automatic water-based fire extinguishing system is ~~fire-extinguishing~~ fire extinguishing system, in which water or aqueous solutions (except for foam) are used as fire extinguishing medium automatically activated by a special device when a preset temperature limit is reached when the controlled fire factor(s) exceed(s) the specified threshold values in the protected area.

Automatic water-based fire extinguishing systems are divided by:

actuation algorithm — into sprinkler, drenching, sprinkler and drenching systems;

design — into unit and modular systems;

fire extinguishing method — into total flooding and local application systems;

dispersed droplet flow structure (by arithmetic mean diameter of droplets, \varnothing) — into water spraying (\varnothing is more than 150 μ), finely disintegrated water-spraying (\varnothing is more than 50 μ , but less than 150 μ) and water mist ($\varnothing = 50 \mu$ and less).

Petrol is hydrocarbon fuel, or blends thereof, which is liquid at atmospheric pressure and is used in spark-ignition engines. In this context, kerosene is not regarded as petrol.

Exit is any door, hatch or any other aperture which leads to open air either directly or via other sections of the craft.

Diesel fuel is hydrocarbon fuel, or blends thereof, which is liquid at atmospheric pressure and used in compression ignition engines углеводородное топливо или его смеси, жидкое при атмосферном давлении, используемое в двигателях с воспламенением от сжатия.

Accessible is capable of being reached for inspection, including use of appropriate tools without the removal of permanent craft structure or any item of equipment.

Readily accessible is capable of being reached quickly with opening of closing appliances without the use of any tools.

~~Structural fire protection is a complex of passive means of the structural fire protection intended for:~~

~~prevention of fire;~~

~~containment of flame and smoke spreading throughout the craft;~~

~~creation of conditions for safe evacuation of people from the craft's spaces and from the craft, as well as for effective fire extinction.~~

~~Steel or other equivalent material is a non-combustible material which by itself or due to insulation provided, has structural and fire integrity properties equivalent to steel at the end of applicable fire exposure to the standard fire test (e.g. aluminum alloy with appropriate insulation).~~

Standard fire test is a test carried out in accordance with the FTP Code in which specimens of the shipboard fire divisions are exposed in a test furnace to temperatures

corresponding approximately to the standard time-temperature curve in accordance with the test method specified in the FTP Code.

Machinery areas are compartment or space of exposed type or enclosed by a casing, which contains an internal combustion engine.

~~Machinery spaces are spaces containing main machinery, shafting, boilers, internal combustion engines, electric generators and other main electrical machinery, ventilation and air-conditioning installations, steering engines and other similar equipment.~~

Low flame spread is that the surface thus described will adequately restrict the spread of flame, this being determined in accordance with the provisions of Part 5 of the International Code for Application of Fire Test Procedures*, 2010, as adopted by the IMO resolution MSC.307(88), as amended.

~~Non-combustible, fire-resisting and fire-retarding divisions are respectively, "A" or "B" class divisions, as defined below. The fire-resisting and fire-retarding divisions shall be subjected to fire test in accordance with the FTP Code.~~

Non-combustible material is a material which neither burns nor gives off highly flammable vapors in sufficient quantity ~~to~~ for self-ignition when heated to approximately 750 °C what is defined in accordance with the FTP Code. Any other material shall be regarded as combustible.

~~Fire-retarding or "B" class divisions are those divisions formed by bulkheads, decks, ceilings or linings which shall comply with the following criteria:~~

~~they are fully constructed of non-combustible materials, with the exception that combustible veneers may be permitted (refer to 2.3.13);~~

~~they are constructed as to be capable of preventing the passage of flame to the end of 30 min, of the standard fire test;~~

~~they have an insulation value such that the average temperature of the unexposed side will not rise more than 140 °C above the original temperature, nor will the temperature at any one point, including any joint, rise more than 225 °C above the original temperature when either side is exposed to flame, within the time listed below: class "B-15" — during 15 min, class "B-0" — during 0 min.~~

~~Fire-resisting or "A" class divisions are those divisions formed by bulkheads or decks which comply with the following criteria:~~

~~they are constructed of steel or other equivalent material;~~

~~they are suitably stiffened;~~

~~they are capable of preventing the passage of smoke and flame to the end of 60 min. standard fire test;~~

~~they are insulated with approved non-combustible materials such that the average temperature of the unexposed side will not rise more than 140 °C above the original temperature, nor will the temperature, at any one point, including any joint, rise more than 180 °C above the original temperature within the time listed below: class "A-60" — during 60 min; class "A-30" — during 30 min; class "A-15" — during 15 min; class "A-0" — during 0 min.~~

Fire extinguishing media are is a media used for extinguishing fire by filling of a protected space with a medium not sustaining combustion having physical and chemical properties allowing to provide conditions for combustion termination.

Hazardous area is location where an increased risk of fire actually exists due to:
presence of open flames or radiated heat devices (stove, heater, permanently installed lamps, etc. in galley spaces);

presence of heat and/or the possibility of electric sparks or over-current near highly flammable liquids/vapors (e.g. in machinery space);

* Hereinafter referred to as "the FTP Code".

~~possibility of electric sparks near flammable liquids/vapors (e.g. in fuel spaces with live electrical equipment);~~

~~electrical equipment (main switchboard, battery banks).~~

Galley space is open or enclosed space to accommodate cooking stoves.

Escape route is the short-cut from any manned location within the enclosed craft's space to the nearest exit to the exposed deck.

Fire extinguishing system is a ~~fixed~~ system structurally fixed to the craft's hull, automatically and/or manually activated from outside of the protected space and intended for supply of a fire extinguishing medium to the protected spaces ~~or directly therein and structurally fixed to the craft's hull.~~

Fire-fighting outfit is portable fire-fighting equipment. Among these are fire hoses with connected fittings, fire hose nozzles, portable fire extinguishers, fire blankets, fog applicators, fire buckets, etc.

Fuel space is a specially allocated space on board, containing permanently installed fuel tank or ~~intended~~ designated for the storage of portable fuel tanks.

Fuel area is an exposed or enclosed area where fuel pipelines, fittings, fuel tanks or an area intended for the storage of portable fuel tank or engine with fuel tank.

Room-sealed appliance is a unit for enclosed space operation having a combustion system in which incoming combustion air and outgoing combustion products pass through sealed duct work connected to the enclosed combustion chamber and terminating outside the craft.

Open-flame device is any appliance where, by virtue of its design, direct bodily contact with an exposed open flame is possible."

2 STRUCTURAL FIRE PROTECTION

2.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR MATERIALS AND DESIGN OF FIRE PROTECTION

Para 2.3.6. The penultimate paragraph is amended as follows:

"two layers of rockwool with the overall thickness ~~50~~60 mm and density not less than 100 kg/m³ to provide structural fire protection time of 30 min (herewith it shall be confirmed that HDT of the resin used in FRP is higher than the maximum temperature observed during testing of the ~~similar~~ specimen of composite construction, insulated as indicated above, to provide fire integrity of the division required in accordance with 2.3.3. Alternatively, the temperature of deflection under load of the composite structure may be taken as a criterion instead of the temperature of deflection under load of the resin);"

2.4 PROTECTION OF COOKING AND HEATING APPLIANCES

Para 2.4.1.1 is amended as follows:

"**2.4.1.1** Materials and finishes used in the vicinity of open-flame cooking and heating devices within the ranges defined in Fig. 2.4.1.1 shall comply with the following requirements, taking into account the movement of the burner up to ~~20~~30° for monohull and sailing craft and ~~40~~15° for multihull and motor craft, where gimballed stoves are fitted:

- .1 free-hanging curtains or other fabrics shall not be fitted in Zone 1 and Zone 2;
- .2 exposed materials ~~installed~~ located near open-flame devices in Zone 1 and Zone 2 shall be of glass, ceramics, ~~aluminum, ferrous~~ metals, or other materials with similar fireproof characteristics;

.3 materials ~~installed in Zone 2 specified in 2.4.1.1.2~~ shall be thermally insulated from the supporting substrate to prevent combustion of the substrate, if the surface temperature exceeds 80 °C.

The thermal insulation may be achieved by an air gap or the use of suitable material."

2.6 SAUNAS

Para 2.6.1 is amended as follows:

"2.6.1 On the craft of design categories A, A1 and A2 the sauna shall be insulated against other spaces by A-30 class divisions except those inside of the perimeter. On craft of design categories B and C such divisions may be of B-15 type. ~~The perimeter of the sauna may include changing rooms, showers/bathrooms and toilets.~~

The sauna shall meet the requirements in 2.1.5.1.2 — 2.1.5.1.6, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C."

Paras 2.6.2 — 2.6.6 and references thereto are deleted.

2.7 LOCAL FURNACE HEATING (FURNACES/FIREPLACES)

Chapter 2.7 and references thereto are deleted.

5 FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

5.3 CARBON DIOXIDE SMOTHERING SYSTEM

Para 5.3.1 is amended as follows:

"5.3.1 ~~The supply of 85 % of the rated amount of carbon dioxide shall be ensured as follows:~~

~~.1— within not more than 2 min for machinery spaces and other spaces where fuel oil is used or other flammable liquids are carried;~~

~~.2— within not more than 10 min for spaces where no fuel oil or other flammable liquids are carried or used.~~ The carbon dioxide smothering system shall meet the requirements in 3.8, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C."

Paras 5.3.2 – 5.3.19 and references thereto are deleted.

5.4 AEROSOL FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM

Paras 5.4.1 and 5.4.1.1 are amended as follows:

"5.4.1 **General.**

~~5.4.1.1— The fire extinguishing aerosol generators used in the aerosol fire extinguishing system shall be of a type approved by the Register.~~ The aerosol fire extinguishing system shall meet the requirements of 3.11, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C."

Paras 5.4.1.2 — 5.4.1.6, 5.4.2 — 5.4.5 and references thereto are deleted.

5.5 WATER FIRE MAIN SYSTEM

Para 5.5.3.1 is amended as follows:

"5.5.3.1 The diameters of the water fire main and water service pipes shall be such that the water velocity at any pipe sections is not more than ~~4 m/s~~ 5 m/s".

Para 5.5.3.4 is amended as follows:

"5.5.3.4 Pipes of the water fire main system shall be steel seamless pipes.
Copper, copper-and-nickel or bimetallic pipes (one of the layers being steel or copper) may be used as equivalent to steel pipes.
Carbon steel pipes shall have anti-corrosive coating both inside and outside.
The plastic piping may be used in compliance with the requirements given in Table 3.3.1.2, Part VIII "Systems and Piping" of the RS Rules/C."

7 DESIGN AMOUNT OF EXTINGUISHING MEDIUM

Section 7 and references thereto are deleted.

Sections 8 — 10 and references thereto are renumbered 7 — 9 respectively.

10 (new 9) OWNER'S MANUAL

Chapter 10.1 (new 9.1) is renamed as follows:

"9.1 FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS, FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND OUTFIT".

Paras 10.1.1 — 10.1.1.4 (new 9.1.1 — 9.1.1.4) are amended as follows:

"~~10.1.1~~ 9.1.1 Information on fire protection to be included in the Owner's Manual¹ shall be sufficiently detailed and contain operating instructions, diagrams, photos to give a complete overview of fire extinguishing systems, fire-fighting equipment and outfit, as well as their location and the location of escape routes.

At least ~~the following instructions and~~ information on fire-fighting outfit shall be included in the ~~Owner's~~ Manual:

~~10.1.1.1~~ 9.1.1.1 Portable fire extinguishers.

The Manual shall contain information on each portable fire extinguisher, its extinguishing capacity and location. Where a portable carbon dioxide (CO₂) fire extinguisher is provided, except undecked ships, the information shall be indicated on danger of suffocation as well as on necessity to immediately leave the space after using the carbon dioxide fire extinguisher and ventilating the space prior to re-entering (refer also to 5.1.9.10, Part VI "Fire Protection" of the RS Rules/C).

An example of an entry in the Manual:

The craft, ~~when in service, shall be~~ is equipped with portable fire extinguishers of the following types and extinguishing capacities, in the following number and in the following locations:

No. 1: type, extinguishing capacity ~~not less than~~
location

No. 2: type, extinguishing capacity ~~not less than~~

location

No. n: type, extinguishing capacity ~~not less than~~

location

409.1.1.2 Fire blanket.

A fire blanket shall be placed in the following location: (Description of position).

409.1.1.43 Fire bucket.

The craft shall be provided by at least one fire bucket of a capacity not less than 10,0 l for every 6,0 m of the craft length or part thereof. The fire buckets shall be provided with a hemp lanyard attached and stowed in a readily accessible position. The buckets shall be painted red and bear inscription "FIRE".

409.1.1.34 Periodical Servicing—maintenance of fire extinguishing systems, fire-fighting equipment and outfit shall be carried out in accordance with 3.4, Part I "General" of the Rules for Technical Supervision of Ships in Service².

~~The craft owner/operator shall:
have fire fighting equipment checked at the intervals indicated on the equipment; проверку противопожарного оборудования в интервалах, обозначенных на оборудовании;
replace portable fire extinguishers, if expired or discharged, by devices of identical fire-fighting capacity; and
have fixed systems refilled or replaced when expired or discharged.~~

¹ Hereinafter referred to as "the Manual". An analogue of the Manual on ships of 500 gross tonnage and upwards is the Fire Safety Operational Booklet combined with the Fire Training Manual.

² Hereinafter referred to as "the Rules TSSS".

Chapter 10.2 (new 9.2) is renamed as follows:

"9.2 BOOKLET OR FIRE CONTROL PLAN".

Paras 10.2.1 — 10.2.3 (new 9.2.1 — 9.2.3) are amended as follows:

~~"409.2.1~~ Craft with a hull length up to 15 m, shall have ~~Instructions~~ a Booklet, in lieu of the Manual, on maintenance and performance of all fire-fighting equipment and fire extinguishing systems which shall be installed on board craft in an accessible position, complete with related parts and in good order.

~~409.2.2~~ On ~~C~~craft with a hull length of 15 m and over, the Manual shall ~~have a include the General Arrangement Booklet.~~ or the Fire Control Plan clearly indicating ~~The content of the Booklet~~ for the operator and crew at least the following for each deck:

- .1 location of control stations;
- .2 location of fire-resisting and fire-retarding divisions;
- .3 spaces protected by the fixed fire detection and fire alarm system;
- .4 spaces ~~equipped with~~ protected by fixed ~~fire-fighting~~ fire extinguishing systems with ~~an indication of the location of fittings and their controls;~~
- .5 doors or hatches for access into craft's spaces;
- .6 location of fire extinguishers, fire hydrants and fire hoses with nozzles; ~~as well as arrangement of fire-fighting equipment and other fire-fighting means;~~
- .7 information on ventilation system, including that on identification numbers of the main fans, location of controls of fans and fire dampers, as well as on the spaces covered.
~~ventilation control positions and location of dampers with indication of the group of protected spaces;~~

~~brief description of the performance of fire-fighting systems and structural features of fire protection.~~

~~109.2.3~~ As far as practicable, symbols used in the Booklet [or Fire Control Plan](#) shall comply with IMO resolution A.952(23) "Graphical Symbols for ~~Use in Fire Plans~~ [Shipboard Fire Control Plans](#)", as well as [Table 3 of IMO resolution A.1116\(30\)](#) for items, which signs are not indicated in IMO resolution A.952(23).

Para 10.2.4 and references thereto are deleted.

New Chapter 9.3 is introduced reading as follows:

"9.3 LOCATION MARKINGS OF FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND OUTFIT

9.3.1 Location of fire-fighting equipment and outfit listed in the Booklet or Fire Control Plan shall be marked by FES safety signs in compliance with Table 1 of IMO resolution A.1116(30)."

Russian Maritime Register of Shipping

**Rule Change Notice to the Rules for the Classification
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