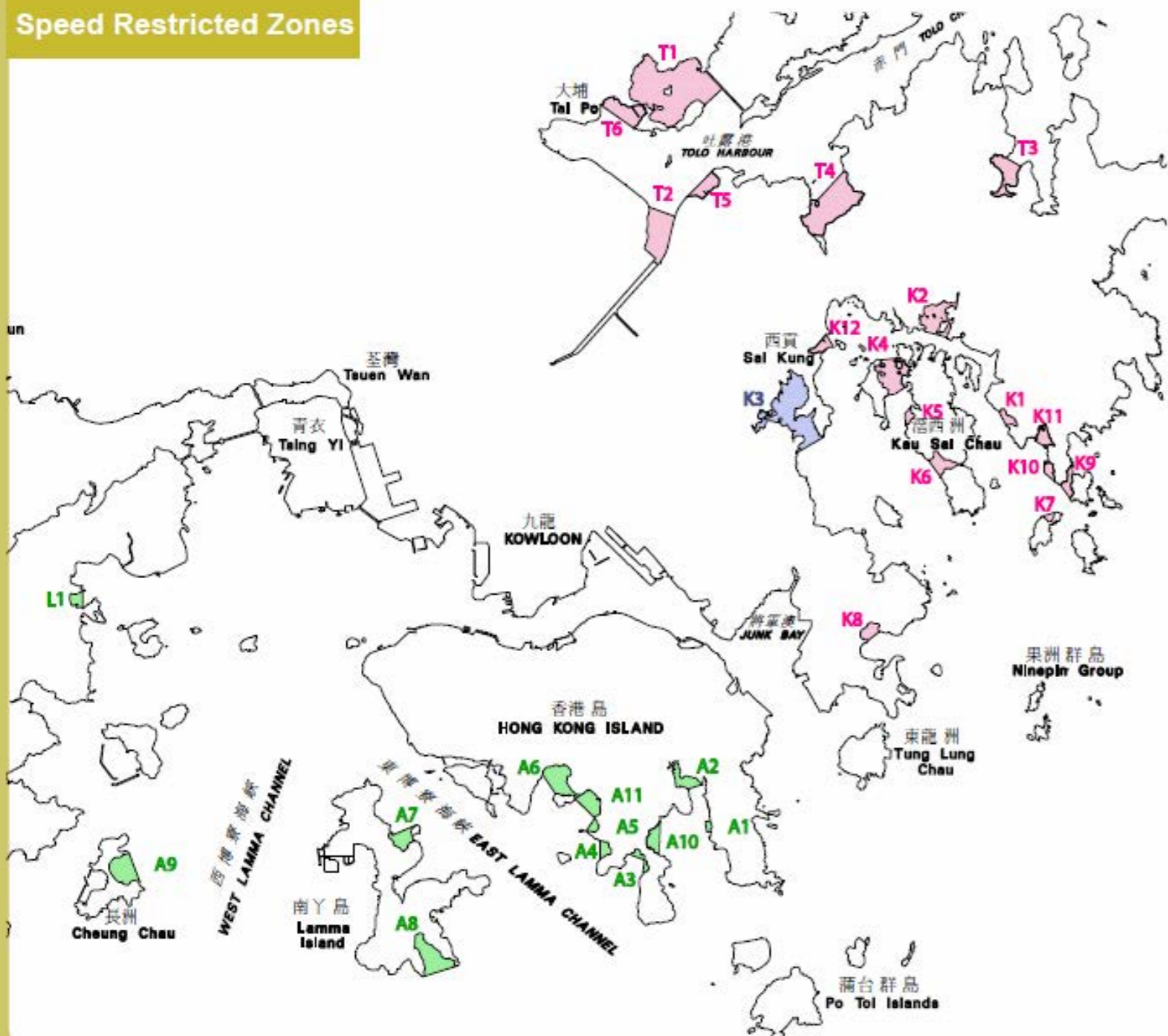


Speed Restricted Zones



Port Shelter & Rocky Harbour

- K1 Tai She Wan
- K2 Tsam Chuk Wan
- K3 Hebe Haven (Pak Sha Wan)
- K4 East Kiu Tsui Chau
- K5 West Kau Sai Chau
- K6 South Kau Sai Chau
- K7 Bluff Island
- K8 Clear Water Bay
- K9 Sor Sze Mun
- K10 Ma Tau Wan
- K11 High Island
- K12 Yeung Chau

Tolo Harbour

- T1 Plover Cove
- T2 Sha Tin Hoi
- T3 Ko Tong Hau
- T4 Three Fathoms Cove
- T5 Wu Kai Sa
- T6 Sam Mun Tsai

Hong Kong Island South

- A1 To Tei Wan
- A2 Tai Tam Harbour
- A3 Stanley Bay
- A4 Chung Hom Wan
- A5 South Bay
- A6 Deep Water Bay
- A10 Tai Tam Bay
- A11 Repulse Bay

Lamma Island

- A7 Luk Chau Wan
- A8 Sham Wan

Cheung Chau

- A9 Tung Wan

Lantau Island

- L1 Discovery Bay

The below amended regulation for statutory speed restricted zones with effect from 1 April 2020

The green shaded areas : Speed limit in these areas is 5 knots between 8am and 12 midnight on any Saturday or public holiday or on any day during the period from 1 April to 31 October (both dates inclusive) in any year.

The red shaded areas : Speed limit in these areas is 5 knots between 8am and 12 midnight on any Saturday or public holiday or on any day during the period from 1 July to 15 September (both dates inclusive) in any year.

The blue shaded area : Speed limit in this area is 5 knots between 8am and 12 midnight, on any day in any year.

For speeding at Speed Restricted Zones, the coxswain of the vessel commits an offence and is liable to a fine of HK\$10,000.

Prohibited water sports activities

Prohibited gears for water sports activities within Hong Kong waters :

- Flyboard



- Water hoverboard



- Inflatable bouncer



Observing the safety advice

Enjoying the fun at sea



In case of emergency, please call 999.

Please visit the Marine Department's website for the latest information
www.mardep.gov.hk



Safety advice on specific water sports

Riding a small open cruiser



- Bring torches and sufficient fuel before setting sail.
- Avoid navigating at night or when the visibility is less than two nautical miles.
- Plan the route carefully and do not sail far off the coast or with rough sea.
- Install radar reflectors and lighting on board to enable other vessels to locate the cruiser.
- Always keep alert and pay attention to the changes in currents, waves and weather.
- Wear a suitable lifejacket at all times when riding a vessel.
- The operator should follow the manufacturer's instructions when using the "kill cord" attached to the outboard engine or the helmsperson seat, for example, securely attach it to his/her body.
- Beware of the choppy waters caused by the passing vessels.
- Persons and loaded items on board must be positioned properly to maintain the balance of the vessel and avoid listing or capsizing of the vessel.

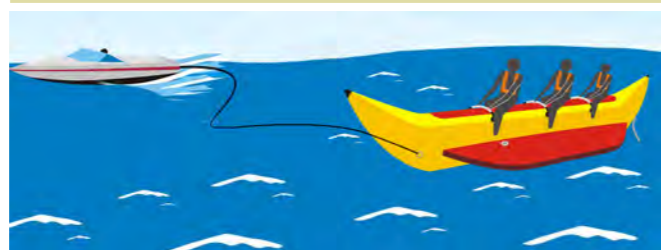


Boating activities



- Engage in boating activities in the daytime whenever possible.
- No boating activities in busy waters and navigation channels or waters with strong currents.
- Keep wide clear of submerged rocks and obstacles.
- Avoid going alone but with companions and take care of each other.
- Bring torches to enable other vessels to easily detect and locate the boat in the dusk.
- Wear a lifejacket or buoyancy aid suitable for boating activities at all times.
- Always keep alert and pay attention to the changes in weather and sea conditions.

Towing water sports



- Participants must wear suitable lifejackets or buoyancy aids.
- Participants must fully aware of their own ability and health condition and must not overeat or drink before taking part in these activities.
- Towing water sports should be conducted in open waters.
- When towing a towable buoyancy aid, the coxswain operating the speedboat must maintain a sharp lookout, keep a safe distance from other vessels and obstacles, and arrange an adult to watch out for the safety of the persons on the buoyancy aid at all times.

Jet skis



- Both the operator and passenger of a jet ski should wear suitable life jackets at all times.
- The operator should follow the manufacturer's instructions when using the "kill cord" attached to the jet ski, for example, securely attach it to his/her body.
- Wear suitable safety equipment such as helmet and protective clothing.
- Do not operate a jet ski before sunrise or after sunset.
- When operating a jet ski in narrow waterways or busy waters, proceed at a safe speed with extra caution.
- Keep clear of other vessels and from the shore to avoid colliding with swimmers or submerged rocks.
- Pay attention to the nearby environment and avoid creating big wash which may jeopardize the safety of small boats.
- Always observe speed limits in statutory speed restricted zones.
- Do not weave through swimmers to avoid causing danger to them.
- Do not operate a jet ski in inclement weather or on a rough sea.



Swimming during a cruise



- Do not get into the water until the vessel has stopped and anchored with the engine switched off.
- Take note of the conditions of the waters, such as swells, currents and tides, in the vicinity of the vessel before getting into the water.
- Swimmers should assess their swimming ability and physical condition before getting into the water.
- Incompetent swimmers should wear lifejackets instead of buoyancy aid.
- Do not overeat or drink before swimming. Warm up before getting into the water.
- Do not swim when feeling seasick or unwell.
- Do not get into the water alone but in groups of two to three to take care of each other / look after each other.
- The coxswain should arrange an adult on board to monitor the conditions of the sea and the swimmers so that assistance can be provided when necessary.
- Place safety equipment such as lifebuoys, lifejackets and lifelines at easily accessible locations for immediate use.
- Pay close attention to changes in weather. Return to the vessel at the first sign of deteriorating weather conditions.
- Get into the water by the stern ladder of the vessel. Do not hastily jump into the water from the vessel to avoid injury as a result of hitting the hull, protruding objects or underwater obstructions.
- Check for any dangerous marine lives such as jellyfish before getting into the water.

Water slides / inflatable water slides



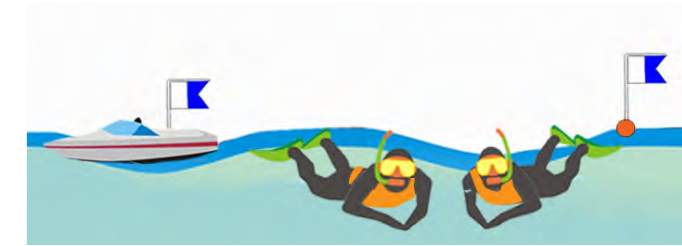
- Vessel owners should properly maintain their water slides. The coxswain should inspect the slide to ensure it is safe before use.
- The coxswain should arrange an adult to control the order of passenger getting on the slide.
- Users should take note of the sea condition before sliding down.
- Do not slide down until the user ahead of you has left the end of the slide to avoid collision.
- Swim away from the end of the slide immediately after getting into the water to avoid being bumped by the user after you.

Water-skiing



- Water-skiers should wear suitable lifejackets or buoyancy aids at all times.
- A lookout person must be on board when water-skiing is in progress.
- Operator of the speedboat towing the water-skier must always be on the lookout and keep a safe distance from other vessels and obstacles.
- Slow down and proceed with caution when passing through waters with swimmers.
- Do not water-ski in statutory speed restricted zones, waters crowded with swimmers or shallow areas.
- Do not water-ski towards other vessels or swimming crowds.

Snorkeling



- Check the hours of high and low tides before snorkeling. Do not snorkel when the tide is rising or falling rapidly.
- Take note of the weather conditions. Do not snorkel in strong wind and rough sea.
- Do not snorkel at night.
- Do not snorkel in waters with busy traffic, strong currents, poor visibility, or in fishing areas. Arrange a lookout person to stay on guard above the water when snorkeling is in progress, or place clearly recognisable buoys or code signals (such as International Code Signal "A") on the water surface to alert vessel operators to stay away from that area.
- Carry distress signaling equipment and audible signaling devices.
- Pay attention to water the surface conditions while ascending. Stay alert to any sound of vessel engine.

