

AS 2092.1:2025



Marine distress flares and signals for pleasure craft

Part 1: Pyrotechnic flares



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The following are represented on Committee CS-060:

- Association of Accredited Certification Bodies
- Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Australian Maritime Safety Authority
- Australian Sailing
- Boating Industry Association
- Engineers Australia
- Marine and Safety Tasmania
- Marine Rescue NSW
- Maritime Safety Queensland
- Paddle Australia
- Queensland Water Police
- Surf Life Saving Australia
- Tasmania Maritime Network
- VicLab (Testing Interests Australia)

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Australian Standard®

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Part 1: Pyrotechnic flares

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How to read this Standard

This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's [Standardisation Guide 006](#) for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

- (a) "should" means that something is recommended.
- (b) "may" means that something is permitted.
- (c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

- (i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.
- (ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.
- (iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.
- (iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

- (1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.
- (2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.
- (3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-060, Lifejackets and Personal Safety Equipment for Small Craft, to supersede in part AS 2092:2004, *Pyrotechnic marine distress flares and signals for small craft*.

The objective of this document is to specify requirements for construction, performance and packaging of pyrotechnic marine distress flares and signals intended for use in small craft.

The main changes in this edition are as follows:

- (a) Create a new Standard capturing both pyrotechnic flares and EVDS in two parts.
- (b) Addition of Part 1 requirements for pyrotechnic flares to remain unchanged.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices to which they apply. A “normative” appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix is only for information and guidance.

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Australian Standard[®]

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Part 1: Pyrotechnic flares

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for construction, performance and packaging of pyrotechnic marine distress flares and signals intended for use in small craft.

NOTE Guidance on the use of flares and signals is given in [Appendix A](#).

The objective of this document is to provide regulators with construction, performance and packaging requirements which can be used to ensure appropriate flares and signals are specified for small craft and to provide manufacturers with methods to assess conformance with the requirements.

This document does not deal with Electronic Visual Distress Signalling devices (EVDS). For requirements of EVDS devices, please refer to AS 2092.2.

This document is applicable to the following types of flares and signals:

- (a) Red hand-held distress flare.
- (b) Red star parachute distress rocket.
- (c) Orange smoke hand-held distress signal.
- (d) Orange smoke buoyant distress signal.
- (e) White hand-held collision warning flare.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

red hand-held distress flare

flare, capable of being hand-held, and giving a brilliant red light

3.2

red star parachute distress rocket

rocket, capable of being fired from a hand-held position, and conveying a red star to a minimum specified height at which the star is deployed and descends by parachute

3.3

orange smoke hand-held distress signal

smoke signal, capable of being hand-held, and emitting a vivid and expanding cloud of dense orange-coloured smoke