



# Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General  
15 June 2022  
English  
Original: English, French and  
Russian

---

## Economic Commission for Europe

### Inland Transport Committee

#### Working Party on Inland Water Transport

##### Working Party on the Standardization of Technical and Safety Requirements in Inland Navigation

###### Sixty-first session

Geneva, 29 June–1 July 2022

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

###### Glossary of terms and definitions related to inland water transport

## Terms Related to Navigation Rules, Vessels and Equipment

### Note by the secretariat

#### Mandate

1. This document is submitted in line with the Proposed Programme Budget for 2022, part V, Regional cooperation for development, section 20, Economic Development in Europe, Programme 17, Economic Development in Europe (A/76/6 (Sect. 20), paragraph 20.76).
2. Following the decision taken at its sixtieth session, the Working Party on the Standardization of Technical and Safety Requirements in Inland Navigation (SC.3/WP.3) may wish to finalize the general terminology and terms related to navigation rules, vessels and equipment based on the drafts contained in annexes I and II to the present document. SC.3/WP.3 may wish to transmit the finalized draft to the Working Party on Inland Water Transport.

## Annex I

## Glossary of Terms and Definitions Related to Inland Water Transport, Part V “Navigation Rules”

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
1	Anchorage	[An area off the coast which is suitable for a vessel to anchor.]	(1)
		[An area where ships can ride at anchor, sometimes designated by competent authorities.]	(2)
2	Ballasting	Intaking ballast water to enable the vessel to clear a bridge, increasing the draught.	(1)
3	Berth	Anchorage place for vessels in ports, a ship's allotted place at a wharf or dock, a place in the water near the shore where a vessel can safely stop.	(1)
4	Bridge	A structure built to span physical obstacles such as a body of water, valley, or road, for the purpose of providing road or rail transportation passage.	(1)
5	Cabin vessel	A passenger vessel with overnight passenger cabins.	(3), (4)
6	Caution area	An area where the [skipper] <b>boatmaster</b> has to be made aware of circumstances influencing the safety of navigation.	(1)
7	Communication area	An area in which a vessel has to report or may request information.	(1)
8	Critical sector	Sector/section of the fairway where no sufficient depth/width/vertical clearance is guaranteed and available.	(1)
9	Crossing	Where two vessels are approaching in a situation other than the meeting or overtaking.	(5)
10	Day	The period between sunrise and sunset.	(5)
11	Danger	Any obstacle, construction or condition jeopardizing safety of shipping.	(2)
12	Day-trip vessel	[A passenger vessel without overnight passenger cabins.]	(3), (4)
		[An [inland waterways] passenger vessel designed to provide passengers with a short excursion for touristic purposes. Such excursions cover periods up to one day, shorter part-day trips, sightseeing trips and moonlight cruises. The vessel is not equipped with cabins for all the passengers.]	(6)
13	Downstream	Direction towards the mouth of the river, including sections where the current changes with the tide. On canals, the direction shall be determined by the competent authorities.	(5)
14	Entrance	The relatively narrow way into a confined area such as a channel, harbour or lake, sometimes involving passage between jetties or breakwaters.	(2)
15	Established direction of traffic flow	A traffic flow pattern indicating the directional movement of traffic as established within a traffic separation scheme.	(7)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
16	Ferry-boat	Any vessel providing a transport service across a waterway, that is classed as a ferry-boat by the competent authorities. Vessels providing such a service which do not move independently shall in any case be classified as “ferry-boats”.	(5)
	[Inland waterways ferry	An inland waterways passenger vessel designed to transport passengers across or along waterways. There are two main types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross waterway ferry – transport for passengers and possibly vehicles between two ports on either side of a waterway.</li> <li>• Along waterway ferry – transport for passengers and possibly vehicles to a range of ports along a waterway.]</li> </ul>	(6)
17	Fixed bridge	A bridge having permanent horizontal and vertical alignment.	(1)
18	Floating establishment	Any floating installation that is normally stationary, e.g. swimming baths, docks, wharves or boat-sheds.  [Any floating installation not normally intended to be moved, such as a swimming bath, dock, jetty or boathouse.]	(5)  (3), (4)
19	Floating equipment	Floating structures carrying machinery used for work on waterways or in harbours (dredgers, elevators, derricks, cranes, etc.).	(5)
20	Floating object	A raft or other structure, object or assembly capable of navigation, not being a vessel or floating equipment or establishment.	(3), (4)
21	Formation	The manner in which a convoy is assembled.	(3), (4)
22	High navigable water level (HNWL)	Corresponds to a level existing for not less than 1 per cent of the navigation period, established on the basis of observations over a substantial number of years (30 to 40 years), excluding periods when there was ice.	(9)
23	High-speed vessel	A motorized vessel, with the exception of small craft, capable of travelling at a speed greater than 40 km/h in relation to water (for example a hydrofoil craft, a hovercraft or a multihull vessel) when this is stated in the ship’s certificate.  [A motorized vessel, with the exception of small craft, capable of sailing at a speed greater than 40 km/h in relation to the surface of still water, when this is stated in its ship’s certificate.]	(5)  (3), (4)
24	Isolated danger	A danger to shipping on the open sea or in an area otherwise free of dangers.	(2)
25	Left bank	Left side of the waterway when moving from the source to the mouth. On canals, lakes and broad waterways the competent authorities shall decide the matter in the light of local conditions. However, it is recommended that for canals the term “left” should be defined as meaning to the left of an observer facing in the direction in which the numbers indicated on successive kilometre markings increase.	(5)
26	Left-hand side of the waterway or fairway	Shall be understood as for an observer facing downstream. On canals, lakes and broad waterways, the term “left-hand side” shall be defined by the competent authorities.	(5)
27	Light visible from all directions	A light projecting an uninterrupted beam throughout a horizontal arc of 360°.	(5)

No.	Term	Definition	Source
28	Long blast	A blast lasting approximately four seconds, the interval between two consecutive blasts being about one second.	(5)
29	Low navigable water level (LNWL)	Corresponds to a long-term mean water level reached or exceeded on all but 20 ice-free days per year (approximately between 5 and 6 per cent of the ice-free period).	(9)
30	Masthead light	A strong white light projecting an uninterrupted beam throughout a horizontal arc of 225° and placed so as to project that beam from the bow to 22°30' abaft the beam on each side.	(5)
31	Meeting	Where two vessels are proceeding on courses directly or almost directly opposite.	(5)
32	Mooring facility	Equipment or structure used to secure a vessel.	(1)
33	Motorized vessel	Any craft using its own mechanical means of propulsion, except craft whose engines are used only to cover short distances (in harbours or at loading and unloading points) or to make them easier to handle while being towed or pushed.	(5)
34	Movable bridge	A bridge whose superstructure is movable to allow passage for vessels.	(10)
35	Nautical conditions	<del>How suitable the waterway is throughout the year and whether the adequacy of the</del> available water depth is suited for commercial navigation.	(1)
36	Navigational closure	Stop of navigation due to high water, ice, lock failure, construction or maintenance works etc.	(1)
37	New danger	Newly discovered hazards not yet shown in nautical documents. New dangers include naturally occurring obstructions such as sand banks or rocks or man-made dangers such as wrecks.	(2)
38	Night	The period between sunset and sunrise.	(5)
39	Overtaking	Where a vessel (the overtaking vessel) comes up to another vessel (the vessel being overtaken) from a direction more than 22.5° abaft the latter vessel's beam and overtakes it.	(5)
40	Passenger vessel	A day-trip or cabin vessel constructed and equipped to carry more than 12 passengers.	(3), (4), (5)
41	Passenger sailing vessel	A passenger vessel built and fitted out also with a view to propulsion under sail.	(3), (4)
42	Pilotage (pilotage service)	The provision of a service of specially qualified [men] <b>persons</b> possessing detailed local knowledge, who assist the [masters of vessels] <b>boatmasters</b> to navigate [them] <b>vessels</b> in particular areas.	(2)
43	Pontoon bridge (floating bridge)	Uses floats or shallow-draft boats to support a continuous deck for pedestrian and vehicle travel.	(1)
44	Pushed convoy	A rigid group of vessels, of which at least one is placed in front of the motorized vessel propelling the convoy and is known as a pusher. A convoy composed of a pusher and a pushed craft so as to permit guided articulation is also considered as rigid.	(5)
45	Pusher	A vessel specially built to propel a pushed convoy.	(3), (4)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
46	RAINWAT	The Regional Arrangement concerning the Radiocommunication Service on Inland Waterways, aimed to harmonize the radiocommunication service on inland waterways. A revised version of RAINWAT came into force in April 2012.	
47	Reduced visibility	Conditions in which visibility is reduced owing to e.g. fog, haze, snow or rain.	(5)
48	Restricted area	An area designated by the competent authority in which entry is prohibited or restricted to certain vessels, or certain transit rules apply.	(1)
49	Right bank	Right side of the waterway when moving from the source to the mouth. On canals, lakes and broad waterways the competent authorities shall decide the matter in the light of local conditions. However, it is recommended that for canals the term “right” should be defined as meaning to the right of an observer facing in the direction in which the numbers indicated on successive kilometre markings increase.	(5)
50	Right-hand side of the waterway or fairway	Shall be understood as for an observer facing downstream. On canals, lakes and broad waterways, the term “right-hand side” shall be defined by the competent authorities.	(5)
51	Rigid convoy	A pushed convoy or side-by-side formation.	(3), (4)
52	Safe speed	A speed at which a vessel or a convoy can navigate safely, undertake manoeuvres and stop within the distance required by the prevailing circumstances and conditions.	(5)
53	Sailing vessel	Any vessel proceeding under sail only; a vessel proceeding under sail and making use at the same time of its own mechanical means of propulsion shall be considered as a motorized vessel.	(5)
54	Sea-going ship	A vessel intended mainly for navigation at sea.	(3), (4)
55	Separation zone (separation line)	A zone or line separating the traffic lanes in which ships are proceeding in opposite or nearly opposite directions; or separating a traffic lane from the adjacent sea area; or separating traffic lanes designated for particular classes of ship proceeding in the same direction.	(7)
56	Series of very short blasts	a series of at least six blasts lasting approximately ¼ second each, separated by intervals of approximately ¼ second.	(5)
57	Ship’s boat	A boat for use in transport, rescue, salvage and work duties.	(3), (4)
58	Short blast	a blast lasting approximately one second, the interval between two consecutive blasts being about one second.	(5)
59	Side lights	A bright green light to starboard and a bright red light to port, each of these lights projecting an uninterrupted beam throughout a horizontal arc of 112°30’ and placed so as to project that beam from the bow to 22°30’ abaft the beam on its side.	(5)
60	Side-by-side formation (abreast formation)	An assembly of vessels coupled side-by-side, none of which is placed in front of the motorized vessel propelling the assembly.	(5)

No.	Term	Definition	Source
61	Shipboard personnel	All employees on board a passenger vessel who are not members of the crew.	(3), (4)
62	Small craft	Any vessel with a hull less than 20 m long without rudder or bowsprit, except vessels built or equipped to tow, push or propel vessels other than small craft in side-by-side formation and except craft authorized to carry more than 12 passengers, ferry-boats and pushed barges	(5)
63	Sports or pleasure craft	Any vessel used for purposes of sports and recreation and not financial gain.	(5)
64	Stern light	An ordinary or bright white light projecting an uninterrupted beam throughout a horizontal arc of 135° and placed so as to project this beam throughout an arc of 67°30' along each side from the stern.	(5)
65	Three-tone signal	A sound signal repeated three times, of three blasts of different pitch with no interval between them lasting about two seconds in all. The frequency of the blasts shall be within the range 165 to 297 Hertz and the difference between the highest and the lowest blasts shall be at least two full notes. Each series of three blasts shall begin with the lowest and end with the highest note.]	(5)
66	Towed convoy	An assembly of one or more vessels, floating establishments or assemblies of floating material towed by one or more motorized vessels, the latter forming part of the convoy and being known as tugs.	(5)
67	Traffic lane (alternate one-way traffic, one-way route)	An area within defined limits in which one-way traffic ( <b>upstream or downstream</b> ) is established <b>at any given time, as the width of the fairway is not sufficient for meeting or overtaking of vessels.</b>	(5) and (7)
68	Traffic separation scheme	A routeing measure aimed at the separation of opposing streams of traffic by appropriate means and by the establishment of traffic lanes.	(7)
69	Tug	A vessel specially built to perform towing operations.	(3), (4)
70	Two-way route	A route within defined limits inside which two-way traffic is established, aimed at providing safe passage of [ships] <b>vessels</b> through waters where navigation is difficult or dangerous.	(7)
71	Upstream	Direction towards the source of the river, including sections where the current changes with the tide. On canals, the direction shall be determined by the competent authorities.	(5)
72	Vertical clearance (under-bridge clearance, height under bridges, air draught, headroom, overhead clearance)	Height in the middle of the bridge with due regard of the fairway and the shape of the bridge; it takes into account the security clearance of about 30 cm between the uppermost point of the vessel's structure or its load and the bridge.	(9)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
73	Vertical clearance under overhead power cables (usable height for passage under overhead power cables, minimal height under overhead power cables)	Vertical distance between the lowest point of the power cable and HNWL or maximum headwater level, measured at the highest or the lowest air temperature, having regard to the icing.	(8)
74	Water bike	Any small craft using its own mechanical means of propulsion, which is able to carry one or more persons and built or designed to be used for skiing over the water or performing figures, for example, waterbobs, waterscooters, jetbikes, jetski and other similar craft.	(5)
75	Worksite craft	A vessel, appropriately built and equipped for use at worksites, such as a reclamation barge, hopper or pontoon barge, pontoon or stone-dumping vessel.	(3)
76	Wreck	Any vessel or substantial parts thereof which is sunk or stranded or is no longer under control.  Note: For lighthouse services the term is extended also to accidental obstructions to navigation which normally are marked as an indication of danger.  [The ruined remains of a stranded or sunken vessel that has been rendered useless.]	(2)          (1)

## References

- (1) Danube STREAM project consortium, Basic Danube Glossary, 2019.
- (2) IALA, International Dictionary of Marine Aids to Navigation, [www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary](http://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary).
- (3) Recommendations on Harmonized Europe-Wide Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels, annex to resolution No. 61, second revision (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/172/Rev.2).
- (4) European Standard laying down Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation vessels (ES-TRIN), edition 2021/1.
- (5) European Code for Inland Waterways (CEVNI), annex to resolution No. 24, sixth revision (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/115/Rev.6).
- (6) UNECE, Eurostat, ITF, Glossary for Transport Statistics, fifth edition, 2019.
- (7) General provisions on ships' routing, IMO Resolution A.572(14) adopted on 20 November 1985.
- (8) Danube Commission, Glossary of the Danube navigation, 2015.
- (9) Inventory of Main Standards and Parameters of the E Waterway Network ("Blue Book"), third revision (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/144/Rev.3).
- (10) National standards of UNECE member States.

## Annex II

## Glossary of Terms and Definitions Related to Inland Water Transport, Part VI “Vessel and Equipment”

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
1	Accommodation	A space intended for the use of persons normally living on board, including galleys, storage space for provisions, toilets and washing facilities, laundry facilities, anterooms and passageways, but not the wheelhouse.	(1), (2)
2	Accumulator	A rechargeable storage device for electrical energy on an electro-chemical basis	(2)
3	Alarm system	An automation system that provides actuating visual and acoustic signals when the controlled parameters reach the limit values or deviations from normal working ranges of the power installation occur.	(1)
4	Amidships	At the middle of the length L.	(1)
5	Approved equipment	Equipment of a design that has been tested and approved by an appropriate authority, such as a government department or classification society. The authority should have certified the equipment as safe for use in a specified hazardous or dangerous area.	(3)
6	Automated power installation	An installation equipped with automatic control, monitoring and protection of the main and auxiliary machinery and related systems interconnected by remote signalling devices.	(1)
7	Automated remote control system	An automation system that provides control and monitoring of the operation of the vessel’s machinery from a remote control station by means of single manipulating of the control element (e.g. Handle) by the operator and performs automatically all intermediate operations on preparation for putting into operation, switching on, changing operation modes, reversal, blocking and switching off the main and auxiliary machinery and its systems.	(1)
8	Auxiliary machinery	Machinery which contributes to the operation of the main machinery and that which supplies the vessel with all forms of power necessary for the operation of the vessel’s various systems and installations.	(1)
9	Battery	A non-rechargeable storage device for electrical energy on an electro-chemical basis.	(2)
10	Block coefficient ( $C_B$ )	The ratio between the water displacement and the product of length $L_{WL}$ , breadth $B_{WL}$ and draught T.	(1), (2)
11	Boiler room	A space housing a fuel-operated installation designed to produce steam or heat a thermal fluid.	(1), (2)
12	Breadth (B)	The maximum breadth of the hull in metres, measured to the outer edge of the shell plating (excluding paddle wheels, rub rails and similar).	(1), (2)
13	Breadth of waterline ( $B_{WL}$ )	Breadth of the hull in metres, measured from the outside of the side plating at the maximum draught line.	(1), (2)



<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
14	Breadth overall (B <sub>OA</sub> )	The maximum breadth of the craft in metres, including all fixed equipment such as paddle wheels, rub rails, mechanical devices and similar.	(1), (2)
15	Bulkhead	A wall of a given height, usually vertical, partitioning the vessel and bounded by the bottom of the vessel, the plating or other bulkheads.	(1), (2)
16	Bulkhead deck	The deck to which the required watertight bulkheads are taken and from which the freeboard is measured.	(1), (2)
17	Caisson dock	Floating object used to expose the underwater part of the vessel or its individual underwater parts (use of caissons and partial dry-docking).	(4)
18	Capsizing angle ( $\varphi_c$ )	Angle of heel at which the vessel begins to capsize under the effect of the heeling moment.	(1)
19	Cargo area	That part of the vessel which contains the cargo containment system, cargo pumps and compressor rooms, and includes the deck area above the cargo containment system. Where fitted, cofferdams, ballast tanks and void spaces at the after end of the aftermost hold space or the forward end of the forward most hold space are excluded from the cargo area.	(3)
20	Certified safe type electrical equipment	An electrical equipment which has been tested and approved by the competent authority regarding its safety of operation in an explosive atmosphere.	(1), (2)
21	Clear width of the side deck	The distance between the vertical line passing through the most prominent part of the hatch coaming on the side deck side and the vertical line passing through the inside edge of the slip guard (guard rail, foot rail) on the outer side of the side deck.	(1), (2)
22	Collective life-saving appliances	Lifeboats, liferafts, ship's boats and life-saving buoyancy aids intended for rescue of passengers and the ship's crew.	(1), (2)
23	Control centre	A wheelhouse, an area which contains an emergency electrical power plant or parts thereof or an area with a centre permanently occupied by shipboard personnel or crew members, such as for fire alarm equipment, remote controls of doors or fire dampers.	(1), (2)
24	Critical angle ( $\varphi_n$ )	Angle of heel at which water begins to fill the vessel through unsecured openings, but not exceeding the angle at which the edge of the freeboard deck is submerged, or at which the middle of the bilge leaves the water.	(1)
25	Displacement ( $\Delta$ )	The total weight of the vessel, inclusive of cargo, in tonnes.	(1), (2)
26	Dock (wet dock)	Harbour or basin which is closed against the tidal range and which provides cargo-handling facilities for ships.	(5)
27	Draught (T)	The vertical distance in metres between the lowest point of the hull or the keel and the maximum draught line.	(1), (2)
28	Dry dock	A structure providing support for a vessel and means for removing the water so that the bottom of the vessel can be exposed.  [Structure for the inspection, repair and construction of vessels in a dry basin in which the vessel stands below the level of the water in the port.]	(5)  (6)

No.	Term	Definition	Source
29	Electrical power source	The power source from which electric power is obtained (usually an internal combustion engine with an energy converter e.g. A generator or a battery, or alternatively an accumulator).	(2)
30	Empty vessel	A vessel that is fully prepared and equipped with machinery and systems, but with no cargo, passengers, liquid ballast or stores.	(1)
31	Dual fuel engine	Engine using liquefied natural gas combined with fuel with a flashpoint above 55 °C.	(1), (2)
32	Double wall piping	Piping with a double wall design for which the space between the walls is pressurized with inert gas and equipped to detect any leakage of one of the two walls.	(1), (2)
33	Enclosed superstructure	A watertight, rigid, continuous structure with rigid walls jointed to the deck in a permanent and watertight manner.	(1), (2)
34	Engine room	Space where combustion engines are installed.	(1), (2)
35	Evacuation areas	Part of muster areas of the vessel from which evacuation of persons can be carried out.	(1), (2)
36	Explosion-proof (flame-proof)	Electrical equipment is defined and certified as explosion-proof when it is enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding the explosion within it of a hydrocarbon gas/air mixture or other specified flammable gas mixture. It must also prevent the ignition of such a mixture outside the case either by spark or flame from the internal explosion or as a result of the temperature rise of the case following the internal explosion. The equipment must operate at such an external temperature that a surrounding flammable atmosphere will not be ignited.	(3)
37	Explosive atmosphere	A mixture with air, under atmospheric conditions, of flammable substances in the form of gas, vapour, dust, fibres, or flyings, which, after ignition, permits self-sustaining flame propagation.	(2)
38	Fixed tank	A tank joined to the vessel, the walls of the tank consisting either of the hull itself or of a casing separate from the hull.	(1), (2), (7)
39	Fire resistance	The property of structural components or devices <b>to resist fire</b> as certified by the test procedure referred to in <b>the International Code for the Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP code)</b> .	(2), modified
40	Flame-retardant	Material which does not readily catch fire, or whose surface at least restricts the spread of flames pursuant to the test procedure referred to in <b>the International Code for the Application of Fire Test Procedures (FTP code)</b> .	(1), (2)
41	Flashpoint	The lowest temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient gas to form a flammable gas mixture near the surface of the liquid. It is measured in a laboratory in standard apparatus using a prescribed procedure.	(3)
42	Floating dock	A ship-repair facility intended for lifting a vessel from the water, repairing (or transporting) it, and putting it afloat.	(6)
43	Flush-deck vessel	A vessel which has no superstructure on its freeboard deck.	(1)
44	Foam (froth)	An aerated solution that is used for fire prevention and fire-fighting.	(3)
45	Forward perpendicular	The vertical line at the forward point of the intersection of the hull with the maximum draught line.	(1), (2)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
46	Freeboard (F)	The distance between the plane of maximum draught and a parallel plane passing through the lowest point of the gunwale or, in the absence of a gunwale, the lowest point of the upper edge of the vessel's side.	(1), (2)
47	Freeboard deck	The deck from which the freeboard is measured shall normally be the uppermost complete deck exposed to the weather, up to which the watertight bulkheads of the hull extend and below which all openings in the craft's sides are fitted with permanent watertight closures. In vessels having a discontinuous freeboard deck, the lowest part of the exposed deck and the continuation of that deck parallel to the upper part of the deck shall be taken as the freeboard deck.	(1)
48	Galley	A room with a stove or a similar cooking appliance.	(1), (2)
49	Gastight	A structural component or device so fitted as to prevent the ingress of gas and vapours.	(1), (2)
50	Guard ship	Floating object fixed to the bank and used for accommodation for crews of dredgers, diving stations, etc.	(4)
51	Halon	A halogenated hydrocarbon used in fire-fighting that inhibits flame propagation.	(3)
52	Hazardous area	An area in which an explosive gas atmosphere is or may be expected to be present, in quantities such as to require special precautions for the construction, installation and use of equipment.	(2)
53	Height (H)	The shortest vertical distance in metres between the lowest point of the hull or the keel and the lowest point of the deck on the side of the vessel.	(1), (2)
54	Hold	Part of the vessel, bounded fore and aft by bulkheads, opened or closed by means of hatch covers, intended for the carriage of goods, whether packaged or in bulk, or for housing tanks not forming part of the hull.	(1), (2)
55	Hull return	The distribution of direct or alternating current is said to be of the "hull return" type when the insulated conductors are connected to one of the feed poles and the hull or superstructure is connected to the other pole.	(1)
56	Individual life-saving appliances	Means intended for supporting a person overboard on the water surface, including lifejackets and lifebuoys.	(1)
57	Inert gas	A gas or a mixture of gases, such as flue gas, containing insufficient oxygen to support the combustion of hydrocarbons.	(3)
58	Intrinsically safe	An electrical circuit, or part of a circuit, is intrinsically safe if any spark or thermal effect produced normally (i.e. By breaking or closing the circuit) or accidentally (e.g. By short circuit or earth fault) is incapable, under prescribed test conditions, of igniting a prescribed gas mixture.	(3)
59	Lateral plane above water ( $A_w$ )	Lateral plane of the vessel above the waterline in $m^2$ .	(1), (2)
60	Length (L)	The maximum length of the hull in m, excluding rudder and bowsprit.	(1), (2)

No.	Term	Definition	Source
61	Length overall (L <sub>OA</sub> )	The maximum length of the craft in metres, including all fixed installations such as parts of the steering system or power plant, mechanical or similar devices.	(1), (2)
62	Length of waterline (L <sub>WL</sub> )	The length of the hull in metres, measured at the maximum draught.	(1), (2)
63	Lifeboat	A boat intended for rescue of people in distress complying with the requirements of the Basin Administration, a recognized Classification Society or the International Life-Saving Appliance Code (LSA) of IMO.	(1)
64	Liferaft	A raft intended for rescue of people in distress, keeping them out of the water complying with the requirements of the Basin Administration, a recognized Classification Society or the International Life-Saving Appliance Code (LSA) of IMO.	(1)
65	Life-saving buoyancy aid	Means intended for supporting several persons overboard on the water surface.	(1)
66	Light signals	Light used to supplement optical or acoustic signals.	(2)
67	Lounge	A room of an accommodation or a passenger area. On board passenger vessels, galleys are not regarded as lounges.	(1), (2)
68	Machinery space	The part of the vessel housing the main and auxiliary machinery.	(1)
69	Main engine room	Space where the propulsion engines are installed.	(1), (2)
70	Main machinery	Machinery designed to drive the propelling mechanisms and/or serving the main purpose of the craft.	(1)
71	Margin line	An imaginary line drawn on the side plating not less than 10 cm below the bulkhead deck and not less than 10 cm below the lowest non-watertight point of the side plating. If there is no bulkhead deck, a line drawn not less than 10 cm below the lowest line up to which the outer plating is watertight shall be used.	(1), (2)
72	Muster areas	Areas of the vessel which are specially protected and in which passengers muster in the event of danger.	(1), (2)
73	Non-combustible	A substance which neither burns nor produces flammable vapours in such quantities that they ignite spontaneously when heated to approximately 750°C.	(1), (2)
74	Partition wall	A non-watertight wall.	(1), (2)
75	Passageway	An area [ <b>on the vessel</b> ] intended for the normal movement of persons and goods	(1), (2)
76	Passenger area (passenger room)	Areas (rooms) on board intended for passengers and enclosed areas such as lounges, offices, shops, hairdressing salons, drying rooms, laundries, saunas, toilets, washrooms, passageways, connecting passages and stairs not encapsulated by walls.	(1), (2)
77	Permissible angle (φ <sub>perm</sub> )	Angle of heel which should not be exceeded and which should be prescribed by the competent authority for the type of vessel under consideration. In general, it corresponds to the critical angle φ <sub>n</sub> , but should not be greater than the capsizing angle φ <sub>c</sub> .	(1)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Source</i>
78	Plane of maximum draught	The water plane corresponding to the maximum draught at which the craft is authorized to navigate.	(1), (2)
79	Power source	An energy carrier or energy converter used for producing useful energy. For rudder machinery propulsion systems the power supply to the steering drive unit and the steering apparatus (usually produced by an onboard network or a battery, alternatively an accumulator or an internal combustion engine).	(2)
80	Navigational radar installation (radar installation)	An electronic navigational aid for detecting and displaying the surroundings and traffic.	(1), (2)
81	Ramp	A composite or single platform designed for entry and exit of vehicles of different types or passage of people (passengers) to and from one of the decks of the vessel.	(1)
82	Ramp and associated equipment	Equipment that includes a ramp, ramp control mechanisms, an automation system, a position display device and monitoring and measuring instruments	(1)
83	Rate-of-turn regulator	Equipment which automatically produces and maintains a given rate of turn of the vessel in accordance with pre-selected values.	(1), (2)
84	Remote control system	An automation system that provides control and monitoring of the operation of an individual vessel's machinery from a remote control station by means of manipulating the control element by the operator for performing all operations including intermediate ones.	(1)
85	Replica of a traditional craft'	A craft which was largely built from original materials, using an appropriate construction method according to plans or templates as a traditional craft.	(2)
86	Residual freeboard	The vertical clearance available, in the event of the craft heeling over, between the water level and the upper surface of the deck at the lowest point of the immersed side or, if there is no deck, the lowest point of the upper surface of the fixed vessel's side.	(1), (2)
87	Residual safety clearance	The vertical clearance available, in the event of the craft heeling over, between the water level and the lowest point of the immersed side, beyond which the craft is no longer regarded as watertight.	(1), (2)
88	Safe area	The area which is externally bounded by a vertical surface running at a distance of $1/5 B_{WL}$ parallel to the course of the hull in the line of maximum draught.	(1), (2)
89	Safe voltage	A voltage presenting no danger to persons. This condition shall be deemed to be satisfied if the windings of transformers, converters and other voltage-reducing devices are electrically separate and the reduced voltage of such devices or the voltage of sources of electric power does not exceed 50 v between the poles in the case of direct current, or between phases in the case of alternating current.	(1)
90	Safety clearance	The distance between the plane of maximum draught and the parallel plane passing through the lowest point above which the craft is no longer deemed to be watertight.	(1), (2)

No.	Term	Definition	Source
91	Self-extinguishing	The characteristic of a burning substance whereby it extinguishes itself of its own accord within a short period once the ignition source has been removed, i.e. Does not continue to burn.	(2)
92	Slipway	Structure for the construction or repair and launch of a vessel.	(6)
93	Spray-proof (weather-tight)	A structural component or device so fitted that in normal conditions it allows only a negligible quantity of water to penetrate.	(1), (2)
94	Store room	A room for the storage of flammable liquids or a room with an area of over 4 m <sup>2</sup> for storing supplies.	(1), (2)
95	Stores	Cargo consumed in the operation of the vessel (fuel, lubricating oil, fresh water, provisions, etc.).	(1)
96	Traditional craft	A craft which, based on its age, its technical nature or construction, its rarity, its meaning for the preservation of traditional principles of seamanship or techniques of inland navigation or its significance for a period from a historic viewpoint, is worthy of being preserved, and is operated for demonstration purposes in particular, or a replica thereof.	(2)
97	Transverse bulkhead	A bulkhead extending from one side of the vessel to the other.	(1), (2)
98	Wall	A dividing surface, usually vertical.	(1), (2)
99	Water displacement (∇)	The immersed volume of the vessel, in m <sup>3</sup> .	(1), (2)
100	Watertight	A structural component or device so fitted as to prevent any ingress of water.	(1), (2)
101	Wheelhouse	The area which houses all the control and monitoring instruments necessary for manoeuvring the vessel.	(1), (2)
102	Wheelhouse designed for radar navigation by one person	A wheelhouse arranged in such a way that, during radar navigation, the vessel can be manoeuvred by one person.	(1), (2)
103	Work station	An area where members of the crew carry out their duties, including gangway, derrick and ship's boat.	(1), (2)
104	Semi-enclosed room	A room limited by decks or bulkheads in such manner that the natural conditions of ventilation are notably different from those obtained on open deck.	(1), (2)

## References

- (1) Recommendations on Harmonized Europe-Wide Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels, annex to resolution No. 61, second revision (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/172/Rev.2).
- (2) European Standard laying down Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation vessels (ES-TRIN), edition 2021/1.
- (3) CCNR, OCIMF, International Safety Guide for Inland Navigation Tank-barges and Terminals, edition 1, 2010.
- (4) ECE/TRANS/SC.3/2017/16.

- (5) IALA, International Dictionary of Marine Aids to Navigation, [www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary](http://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary).
  - (6) National standards of UNECE member States.
  - (7) European Code for Inland Waterways (CEVNI), annex to resolution No. 24, sixth revision (ECE/TRANS/SC.3/115/Rev.6).
-