

SHANNON NAVIGATION BYE-LAWS, 2024.

ARRANGEMENT OF BYE-LAWS

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	<p>Waterways Ireland, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 39 of the Act of the British Parliament 2 & 3 Vict.c.61 and section 3 of the Shannon Navigation Acts, 1990 and 2005 (No.20 of 1990 and No.11 of 2005) hereby makes the following Bye-laws.</p>

1 Citation, Commencement and Revocation.	<p>(1) These Bye-laws may be cited as the Shannon Navigation Bye-laws 2024.</p> <p>(2) These Bye-laws shall come into operation on the _____ 2024.</p> <p>(3) The following Bye-laws are revoked:</p> <p>(a). Shannon Navigation (Extension of Limits of Navigation) Bye-Laws, 1991 (S.I. No. 127 of 1991),</p> <p>(b). Shannon Navigation (Construction of Vessels) Bye-laws, 1992, (S.I. No. 79 of 1992),</p> <p>(c). Shannon Navigation Bye-laws, 1992 (S.I. No. 80 of 1992),</p> <p>(d). Shannon Navigation (Amendment) Bye-laws, 1994 (S.I. No. 66 of 1994),</p> <p>(e). Shannon Navigation (Extension of Limits of Navigation) Bye-laws, 1994 (S.I. No. 314 of 1994),</p> <p>(f). Shannon Navigation (Extension of Limits of Navigation) Bye-laws, 1998 (S.I. No. 314 of 1994),</p> <p>(g). Shannon Navigation (Construction of Vessels) (Amendment) Bye-laws, 1994, (S.I. No. 421 of 1994).</p>
2 Interpretation.	2. (1) In these Bye-laws, except where the context otherwise requires—
	<p>“accommodation space” means the space surrounded by a permanent boat structure in which there is provision for any of the following activities: sleeping, cooking, eating, washing, toilet, navigation and steering excluding spaces intended exclusively for storage of fuel, water and supplies, open cockpits with or without canvas enclosures and engine rooms;</p>
	<p>“annual canals permit” means the permit referred to in Bye-Law 38 of the Canals Act, 1986 and 2018 (Bye-Laws) 2024;</p> <p>“annual houseboat permit” means a permit referred to in Bye-Law 39 of the Canals Acts 1986 and 2018, (Bye-Laws) 2024;</p>
	<p>“annual registration” means the registration of relevant boats with Waterways Ireland in accordance with Section 3(1)(m) of the Shannon Navigation Act 1990.</p>
	<p>“annual registration fee” means the fee to be paid on an annual basis for the registration of relevant boats with Waterways Ireland in accordance</p>

	with section 3(1)(m) of the Shannon Navigation Act 1990 and as set out in Schedule 1.
	" the Act " means the Shannon Navigation Acts, 1990 and 2005 (No. 20 of 1990 and No. 11 of 2005);
	" authorised officer " means an officer of Waterways Ireland authorised in writing by Waterways Ireland to exercise the powers conferred on an authorised officer under these Bye-laws;
	" boat " includes any barge, vessel or other water-craft;
	" CE marking " means a mandatory conformity marking required in the European Union for regulating the sale of goods that meets European health, safety and environmental standards;
	" event " is any occasion or gathering held on the navigation or Waterways Ireland property by any individual, group or organisation to which the public are invited or which is arranged by any group or association for its members which involves more than 5 boats or 20 people.
	" fixed payment notice " means a notice under section 3A of the Shannon Navigation Acts 1990 and 2005;
	" heritage boat " means a boat over 25 years old that is of significance because of its intrinsic design or construction or because of its association with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, maritime, military, political, social or other history of Ireland or generally;
	" master " in relation to a boat, means the person for the time being, in command of or in charge of the boat;
	" movable bridge " means any bridge capable of being opened to permit the passage of boats;
	" the navigation " means the Shannon navigation;
	" owner " means the person in whose name the owner is registered and includes in relation to any boat the master or hirer;
	" passenger boat " and " passenger ship " means a boat or ship as described in the Merchant Shipping Act 1992 (No 2 of 1992) as amended.
	" pleasure craft " includes any yacht, launch, radon, wherry, tender, skiff, gig, dinghy, shallop, punt, canoe, float, or other ship, boat, vessel, or craft (including amphibious craft) but does not include any commercial boat or houseboat or personal watercraft;

	<p>“Powered personal transporter” means a vehicle-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. designed and constructed for the carriage of a single person, but not designed or constructed for a person with restricted mobility or for the carriage of goods, b. with a maximum unladen weight of 25 kilograms, c. with a maximum design speed of no less than 6 kilometres per hour and no greater than 25 kilometres per hour, and d. equipped with an electric motor having a maximum continuous rated power less than or equal to 0.5 kilowatts
	<p>“personal watercraft” (PWC) means a craft of less than 4 metres in length which uses an internal combustion engine or electric motor having a water jet pump as its primary source of propulsion, and which is designed to be operated by a person or persons sitting, standing or kneeling on, rather than within the confines of, a hull;</p>
	<p>"register" means the register established under Bye-law 6 of these Bye-laws and cognate words shall be construed accordingly.</p>
	<p>“suitable personal flotation device” has the meaning assigned to it by Regulation 2 of the Pleasure Craft (Personal Flotation Devices and Operation) (Safety) Regulations 2005 (S.I. No. 921 of 2005) (as amended by Regulation 2 of the Pleasure Craft (Personal Flotation Devices and Operation) (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 400 of 2018));</p>
	<p>"visitor’s pass” means a pass referred to in Bye-Law 6 which may be issued to a boat for the purpose of visiting the Shannon Navigation for a period of up to 60 consecutive days.</p>
	<p>"works" means any lock, lock-gate, lock-gate mechanism, sluice, paddle, weir, weir-board, bridge, basin, reservoir, tunnel or water gauge or any other part of the navigation works;</p>
	<p>"vehicle" means anything on wheels, runners or articulated tracks and includes a caravan;</p>
	<p>(2) References in these Bye-laws to boats are, except where the context otherwise requires, references to boats in the navigation.</p>
	<p>(3) In these Bye-laws—</p>
	<p>(a) any reference to a Bye-law or Schedule which is not otherwise identified is a reference to a Bye-law or Schedule of these Bye-laws.</p>
	<p>(b) a reference to a paragraph, or subparagraph is a reference to the paragraph, or subparagraph of the provision in which the reference</p>

	occurs unless it is indicated that reference to some other provision is intended.
	(c) Where the provisions of any of these Bye-laws are limited by such Bye-law to any particular section of the navigation or locality then such Bye-law shall apply only to such section of the navigation or locality to which it is so limited;
	(d) the Bye-law and paragraph headings are for the convenience of reference only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of these Bye-laws;
	(e) Reference to a body or organisation shall include any other body or organisation established from time to time in succession or substitution or then carrying on that function;
	(f) Reference to any statute or provision of any statute shall be deemed also to refer to any statutory modification, substitution, extension, amendment or re-enactment thereof or any statutory instrument, order, rule, regulation, bye-law, permission, instrument or direction made thereunder or under such modification, substitution or re-enactment.
	(g) Words denoting the singular number only shall include the plural number also and vice versa.
	(h) Words denoting the masculine gender only shall include the feminine gender also and the word “person” shall include a body corporate or unincorporated association.
	(4) These bye-laws do not apply to boats operated in the course of duty on the Shannon navigation by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a). Waterways Ireland, (b). An Garda Síochána, (c). The Defence Forces and Civil Defence, (d). The Revenue Commissioners, (e). Inland Fisheries Ireland, (f). The Irish Coast Guard, (g). The Commissioners of Irish Lights,

	<p>(h). The Royal National Lifeboat Institution,</p> <p>(i). The Electricity Supply Board,</p> <p>(j). or any boat involved in law enforcement, emergency, rescue, recovery, and safety mission.</p>
3 Powers of authorised officers.	3. (1) When performing any of his or her functions under these Bye-laws, an authorised officer shall, if so requested by any person affected, produce his or her authorisation for inspection by that person.
	(2) An authorised officer may—
	(a) for the purposes of these Bye-laws, board and inspect a boat (other than such part of it as constitutes a dwelling) and may, for the purpose of boarding it, stop a boat that is under way,
	(b) request a person in the navigation (whether or not in a boat) to give to him or her such information within the knowledge of the person as the officer may reasonably require for the purposes of these Bye-laws,
	(c) give to a person in the navigation (whether or not in a boat) such directions as he or she considers reasonable for the purposes of these Bye-laws or for the purpose of ensuring compliance with these Bye-laws or the safety of persons or property,
	(d) direct a person whom he or she sees contravening a provision of these Bye-laws to give to the officer his or her name and address,
	(e) direct a person whom he or she sees contravening a provision of these Bye-laws to leave the navigation.
	(3) A person to whom a request or direction is made or given under paragraph (2) shall comply with the request or direction as soon as may be.
	(4) A person shall not in pursuance of a request or direction under paragraph (2) give to an authorised officer information that is to the knowledge of the person false or misleading or a false name or address.
	(5) A person shall not obstruct or hinder or otherwise interfere with an authorised officer in the performance of his or her functions under these Bye-laws.
4 Powers of Waterways Ireland.	4. Waterways Ireland may give to the owner of a boat such directions as it considers reasonable for the purpose of their powers, functions and

	duties under the Act and these Bye-laws and the owner shall comply with any such direction.
5 Prohibition of unregistered boats.	5. The owner of a boat shall not keep or navigate or cause to be navigated or authorise permit or assist in the navigation of the boat unless the boat is registered.
6 Registration of boats.	6. (1) (a) Waterways Ireland shall establish and maintain a register (referred to subsequently in these Bye-laws as "the register") of the boats in the navigation.
	(b) An entry in the register in relation to a boat shall contain such particulars, including particulars in relation to the boat and its ownership, as Waterways Ireland may determine.
	(2) An application for the registration and renewal of registration of a boat shall be made to: The Inspectorate, Waterways Ireland, The Docks, Athlone, Co Westmeath N37 RW26 or online through the Waterways Ireland registration system and shall be in such form as Waterways Ireland may specify.
	(3) A person making an application under paragraph (2) shall furnish Waterways Ireland with such information requested by it as it may reasonably require for the purpose of its functions under this bye-law.
	(4) Waterways Ireland may refuse to register a boat if, in its opinion, the boat does not comply with these Bye-laws or any other bye-laws under the Act or the Shannon Act or if a request under paragraph (3) in relation to the registration is not complied with.
	(5) (a) Waterways Ireland may, as occasion requires, amend an entry in the register and may, if in its opinion a registered boat does not comply with these Bye-laws or any other bye-laws under the Act or the Shannon Act, delete the entry in the register relating to the boat.
	(b) Where Waterways Ireland propose to refuse to register a boat or to delete an entry in the register, it shall serve a notice on the owner of the boat concerned specifying the proposal and, before deciding whether to proceed with the proposal, shall consider any representation made to it by such owner not later than 28 days after the notification aforesaid.
	(6) Upon the registration of a boat, Waterways Ireland shall issue to its owner a disc, identification or boat number bearing an indication that the boat is registered and the owner shall ensure that the disc, identification or boat number is conspicuously displayed on the boat during the period

	<p>of registration but not if the boat ceases (whether pursuant to paragraph (5) or (7)) to be registered.</p>
	<p>(7) Any person, on disposing of a boat registered on the Shannon navigation shall notify Waterways Ireland in writing within two weeks following the date of transfer of ownership of the boat at the address referred to in paragraph (2) and the registration shall cease. Any person acquiring a previously registered boat, where the boat is remaining on the Shannon navigation, shall register the boat in his name as soon as possible after the acquisition. The existing Shannon navigation registration number shall remain with the boat.</p>
	<p>(8) A boat that is not registered may be removed and stored by Waterways Ireland or an authorised officer until such time as it is removed from such storage by the owner thereof.</p>
	<p>(9) (a) Subject to paragraphs 9(b) and paragraphs (10) and (11) of these Bye-laws, an annual registration of the boat with Waterways Ireland together with the payment of the annual registration fee as set out in Schedule 1 shall be required by all boats to moor, cruise and navigate on the Shannon navigation.</p> <p>(b) Exemptions to the annual registration fee requirement apply to the following type of boat:</p> <p>(i) an open or undecked punt, canoe, skiff, scull, rowing boat or other such fully open boat designed to be propelled primarily by oars or sail and not propelled by an engine of more than 30 horse-power (22.37KW);</p> <p>(ii) angling boats exclusively engaged in angling on the Shannon navigation;</p> <p>(iii) Boats in possession of a Commercial Operating Licence issued by Waterways Ireland in accordance with Bye-Law 23.</p> <p>(10) A boat in possession of a valid annual canals permit or annual houseboat permit in respect of the Royal Canal, Grand Canal, Grand Canal Barrow Line and Barrow Navigation may navigate on the Shannon navigation without a requirement to obtain a Shannon navigation annual registration and without the requirement to pay the associated Shannon navigation annual registration fee.</p> <p>(11) A boat visiting the Shannon Navigation may obtain one 60-day visitor's pass per calendar year and pay the fee as listed in Schedule 1. Where the boat remains on the Shannon Navigation for a period greater</p>

	<p>than 60 consecutive days, the owner shall obtain a Shannon Navigation annual registration and pay the annual registration fee listed in Schedule 1.</p> <p>(12) (a) One powered open boat may be registered at no additional fee as a tender to a boat that holds a Shannon Navigation annual registration. (b) For the purpose of subparagraph (a), both the boat and tender shall have the same owner. Tenders shall be registered separately and display the registration number.</p> <p>(13) (a) Except as otherwise provided, registration of a boat pursuant to Bye-Law 6(6) shall continue in effect for one year from the date of registration unless sooner terminated or discontinued in accordance with Bye-Law 6. (b) Registration of a boat may be renewed annually by application to the Inspectorate of Waterways in accordance with Bye-Law 6(2).</p>
7. Liability by the person	7. Where there is a contravention of a provision of these Bye-laws, the person shall be deemed to be liable for the contravention under section 3(5) of the Act.
8 Maximum draft.	8. (1) A boat having a draft of more than 1.25 metres shall not navigate in the Shannon Erne Waterway (within the meaning of section 5 of the Act) or in the Ulster Canal. A boat having a draft of more than 1.7 metres shall not navigate in the remainder of the navigation, without the consent of Waterways Ireland.
	(2) A sailing boat with a mast air draft greater than 12 metres (40 feet) shall not navigate on any river or canal section of the navigation. Masters of sailing boats with an air draft greater than 12 metres (40 feet) may navigate on the loughs and open water areas where there are no Over-Head Power Lines.
9 Crew of boats.	9. The owner of a boat shall not navigate or permit the navigation of the boat unless—
	(1) where the boat is such as to require a crew of more than one to ensure the safe navigation thereof, the boat has a crew of such size and possessing such skills as to ensure the safe navigation of the boat, and
	(2) the navigation of the boat is carried out by or under the supervision of the master.
	(3) (a) A person under the age of 16 years shall not operate a personal watercraft (PWC) or a boat capable of a speed through the water equal to or greater than 17 knots.

	<p>(b) The owner of a personal watercraft (PWC) or a boat capable of a speed through the water equal to or greater than 17 knots shall not allow a person who has not attained the age of 16 years to operate or control the craft.</p> <p>(c) A person who has not attained the age of 12 years shall not operate or control a boat powered by an engine with a rating of more than 5 horsepower or 3.7 kilowatts.</p> <p>(d) The owner of a boat powered by an engine with a rating of more than 5 horsepower (or 3.7 kilowatts) shall not allow a person who has not attained the age of 12 years to operate or control the craft.</p>
10 Alcohol and other drugs.	10. Persons who are under the influence of alcohol or any other drug to such an extent as to have their capability to navigate or have proper control of a boat impaired shall not—
	(1) navigate a boat, or
	(2) make use of any equipment or installation in the navigation owned by Waterways Ireland.
11 Movable bridges.	11. (1) Whenever Waterways Ireland think it necessary to do so in an emergency or for the purpose of carrying out repairs or maintenance, it may impose such restrictions or prohibitions in relation to the use of, or passage through a movable bridge in the navigation as it considers necessary and any such restrictions or prohibitions shall be complied with.
	(2) A person shall not go onto or remain upon or drive or bring a vehicle or other thing or an animal onto, or allow it to remain upon, a movable bridge after warning is given that the bridge is about to be opened or at any time after such a warning and before the closure of the bridge immediately following such opening.
12 Navigation.	12. (1) The master of a boat underway shall keep, or arrange for the keeping of, a proper lookout and shall at all times navigate with care and caution, and with reasonable consideration for others, having due regard to the circumstances of weather, visibility, flood and other traffic.
	(2) Boats proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other port to port.
	(3) When a mechanically propelled boat and another mechanically propelled boat are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the boat which has the other boat on her starboard side shall give way to the other boat.

	(4) A boat overtaking any other boat shall keep out of the way of the overtaken boat and the latter shall give sufficient room for this purpose.
	(5) Other boats shall give way to boats navigating by sail only. A boat navigating by sail only shall not hamper other boats.
	(6) A boat shall use fenders to prevent damage to any of the works of the navigation or to other boats in the navigation.
	(7) (a) When boats are in sight of each other, the master of a boat intending to alter course or go astern shall, before doing so, indicate that intention as follows:
	(i) if the master intends to alter course to starboard, the master shall give one short blast on a whistle,
	(ii) if the master intends to alter course to port, the master shall give two short blasts on a whistle,
	(iii) if the master intends to go astern, the master shall give three short blasts on a whistle, and
	(iv) if the master is unsure of the intentions of the other vessel, the master shall give five short blasts on a whistle.
	(b) In paragraph (a) "whistle" means any instrument or appliance capable of emitting an audible sound signal.
	(8) Boats shall not run abreast and a boat shall not overtake or attempt to overtake another moving boat in a canal or in a part of the navigation channel that is not more than 13 metres in width.
	(9) Boats navigating against the stream shall reduce speed or stop so as to allow clear passage to those navigating with the stream if there is insufficient room for them to pass in safety without so doing.
	(10) Subject to Bye-law 16 (3), boats navigating with the stream shall be given precedence for passage through a bridge by those navigating against the stream.
	(11) (a) Seaplanes landing on the Shannon navigation shall exercise due consideration for the safety of other waterways users. (b) Seaplanes shall comply with these Bye Laws while landed on the Shannon navigation.

	<p>(12) (a) Waterways Ireland may designate and zone areas for use by specific types of boats and water activities.</p> <p>(b) Waterways Ireland may prohibit the use of specific types of boat in a specified area for a specified period.</p> <p>(c) Where it is proposed by Waterways Ireland to prohibit or restrict access under this Bye-Law, Waterways Ireland shall place a notice to that effect in at least one newspaper circulating in the area or areas concerned and publish a Marine Notice regarding the matter.</p>
	<p>(13) Unpowered boats are prohibited from navigating on the Ardnacrusha Headrace and Tailrace, and within 100m upstream of the Parteen Weir and Headrace Canal Intake structure.</p>
13 Speed restrictions.	<p>13. (1) A boat shall not be navigated at such a speed or in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause injury or damage to persons or to other boats or any other property.</p>
	<p>(2) (a) The propellers of a boat shall not be turned at such a speed as to cause damage to any part of the navigation or to any other boat or any other property.</p>
	<p>(b) A boat shall not be navigated at a speed in excess of 5 kilometres per hour, and shall generate no wake and no wash, when within 200 metres of a bridge, quay, jetty or wharf, when in a harbour or canal or when passing within 100 metres of a moored boat except as necessary for safe navigation in conditions of fast flow.</p>
	<p>(3) A boat shall not be navigated at a speed in excess of 5 kilometres per hour and shall generate no wake and no wash on the following sections of the Shannon navigation except as necessary for safe navigation in conditions of fast flow:</p> <p>(a) Scariff River,</p> <p>(b) River Suck upstream of Pollboy Lock,</p> <p>(c) Inny River,</p> <p>(d) Lecarrow Canal,</p> <p>(e) Clondra Canal and Camlin River,</p> <p>(f) Jamestown Canal,</p> <p>(g) Boyle River (West of Lough Key) and Boyle Canal,</p>

	<p>(h) Lough Allen Canal,</p> <p>(i) Shannon Erne Waterway (River and canal sections),</p> <p>(j) River Erne within 1km of Belturbet,</p> <p>(k) River Finn,</p> <p>(l) Ulster Canal,</p> <p>(m) Killaloe Canal.</p>
14 Boats under sail.	14. (1) When a boat under sail is approaching another boat under sail so as to involve a risk of collision, one boat shall keep out of the way of the other as follows:
	(a) when each boat has the wind on a different side, the boat that has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other boat,
	(b) when both boats have the wind on the same side, the boat that is to windward shall keep out of the way of the boat that is to leeward.
	(2) Sail shall not be used or hoisted within 100 metres of a movable bridge or lock unless the boat concerned is negotiating the bridge or lock or is about to berth at or sail from a quay or mooring within 100 metres of the bridge or lock.
15 Lights to be carried by boats at night.	15. (1) A boat under way during the period from sunset to sunrise shall display—
	(a) on the starboard side of the boat, a green light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of $112^{\circ} 30'$, so fixed as to show the light $112^{\circ} 30'$ on the starboard side, that is to say, from right ahead to $22^{\circ} 30'$ abaft the beam on the starboard side and of such a character as to be visible (if there are no intervening obstructions) within that arc at a distance of not less than 1.5 kilometres,
	(b) on the port side of the boat, a red light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of $112^{\circ} 30'$ so fixed as to show the light $112^{\circ} 30'$ on the port side, that is to say from right ahead to $22^{\circ} 30'$ abaft the beam on the port side and of such a character as to be visible (if there are no intervening obstructions) within that arc at a distance of not less than 1.5 kilometres,
	(c) at the stern of the boat, a white light so constructed as to show an unbroken white light over an arc of the horizon of 135° , so fixed as to show the light $67^{\circ} 30'$ from right aft on each side of the boat and of such

	a character as to be visible (if there are no intervening obstructions) within that arc at a distance of not less than 1.5 kilometres, and
	(d) in the case of a boat designed to be propelled primarily otherwise than by sail, in the fore part of the boat, a white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 225°, so fixed as to show the light 112° 30' on each side of the boat, that is to say, from right ahead to 20° 30' abaft the beam on either side and of such a character as to be visible (if there are no intervening obstructions) within that arc at a distance of not less than 3 kilometres.
	(2) The lights specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) shall be carried not less than one metre below the light specified in subparagraph (d) of that paragraph or may be shown from a combined lantern placed at a similar distance below that light.
	(3) A boat under way during the period from sunset to sunrise shall have on board an electric torch or a lantern which shall be illuminated and exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision with another boat.
	(4) During the period from sunset to sunrise a boat that is aground and a boat anchored or moored other than at a recognised mooring place shall display a bright, white light of such a character and in such a position on the boat as to be visible (if there are no intervening obstructions) from any point on a circle 1.5 kilometres in radius and having its centre at the light.
16 Passage through locks and bridges.	16. (1) A boat shall not enter or attempt to enter a lock on the navigation unless there is not less than 80 millimetres of water between the keel and the sill of the lock or pass or attempt to pass through a bridge whose headroom does not permit the clear passage of the boat.
	(2) A boat shall not be navigated at a speed in excess of 5 kilometres per hour when within 100 metres of a lock and shall, when approaching and not more than 100 metres from a lock, keep out of the way of boats that have left or are about to leave the lock at the end which the boat is approaching.
	(3) A boat shall not approach within 50 metres of a lock or bridge for the purpose of passing through unless the lock or bridge is clear or prepared for such passage or the approach is for the purpose of reaching mooring facilities.
	(4) When passing through any movable bridge or entering, passing through or leaving any lock, a boat shall proceed with care and obey any

	directions and instructions of the bridge or lock attendant and, in the case of a lock, avoid striking any part of the lock gates.
	(5) The master of a boat shall—
	(a) as soon as may be after the boat has entered a lock chamber, secure the boat by means of a bow line and stern line, or by such other means as may be specified by an authorised officer, to the posts, bollards or rings provided for that purpose;
	(b) not refuel the boat while it is in a lock chamber;
	(c) not ignite or permit the ignition of a match or mechanical lighter or the use of any other means of producing a naked flame on board the boat while it is in a lock chamber;
	(d) not open or close, or permit any person on board the boat to open or close or attempt to open or close the gates or sluices of a lock unless it is indicated by Waterways Ireland by a notice posted at the lock that the gates or sluices may be opened and closed by persons on board boats passing through the lock;
	(e) not cause or permit the boat to delay unnecessarily in a lock;
	(f) ensure that, whenever there is more than one boat in a lock at the same time, the engine of his boat is switched off as soon as it is secured in the lock and remains switched off until the lock gates are opened to allow egress of the boats.
	(g) ensure that all persons on deck wear a suitable personal flotation device when approaching and transiting through any movable bridge or lock.
	(h) ensure that no person remains onboard a kayak, canoe, paddle board or other such craft while it is passing through a lock.
17 Mooring and use of harbours.	17. (1) The master of a boat which is using, arriving at or leaving a harbour, lay-by, wharf, quay, pier or other landing-place or property of Waterways Ireland shall comply with any directions of Waterways Ireland and any authorised officers in relation to the movement, berthing, mooring, disposition, loading or unloading of the boat.
	(2) (a) Where it is indicated by Waterways Ireland by a notice posted at a berth at a harbour, lay-by, wharf, quay, pier or other landing place that the berth is reserved at specified times on specified days for the use of passenger ships and passenger boats, a boat (other than a passenger ship or passenger boat embarking or disembarking passengers at the berth)

	shall not berth at or remain at the berth at the specified times on the specified days.
	(b) Waterways Ireland may place a notice referred to in paragraph (a) at a berth in the navigation owned by it and such a notice shall be so positioned and of such size as to be visible to and legible by persons on boats in the vicinity of the berth concerned.
	(3) (a) A boat shall not berth at the same harbour, lay-by, wharf, quay, pier or other landing-place or other property of Waterways Ireland for more than 5 consecutive days or more than a total of 7 days in any one month without the permission of Waterways Ireland.
	(3)(b) The owner of a boat shall pay the charge set out in Schedule 1 to moor their boat in a designated harbour, or at a designated quay, designated wharf or other designated property of Waterways Ireland, for a period in excess of the mooring limits stated in subparagraph (a) between the 1st day of November in any year and the 1st day of April in the following year.
	(4) A person shall not moor a boat without the permission of Waterways Ireland —
	(a) at any buoy, beacon, perch or pile marking the navigation channel,
	(b) within 50 metres of any lock, sluice, weir, barrage, fish-pass, crane or bridge other than at a lay-by, quay or harbour,
	(c) alongside any other boat unless there remains sufficient space for 2 other boats to pass at the same time,
	(d) so as to obstruct or be likely to obstruct the passage of, or be or be likely to be a danger to, another boat or to cause or be likely to cause injury or damage to persons or property,
	(e) in any part of the navigation where mooring is prohibited or
	(f) so as to restrict access by other boats to facilities for pumping out the waste tanks of boats.
	(5) Where a boat is moored in contravention of this Bye-law, it may be removed and stored by Waterways Ireland or an authorised officer until such time as it is removed from such storage by the owner.
18 Grounding, etc., of boats.	18. (1) The master of a boat which has gone aground or sunk at a place where it may be a hazard to another boat shall, as soon as may be, inform

	Waterways Ireland of the occurrence and take such steps as may be necessary to refloat the boat or remove it from the navigation.
	(2) The master of a boat which has sunk shall mark the place of the sinking with a marker or buoy and shall maintain the marker or buoy at the place until the boat has been raised.
	(3) Where a boat has gone aground or has sunk in the navigation, the boat may be removed and stored by Waterways Ireland or an authorised officer until such time as it is removed from such storage by the owner thereof.
	(4) The master of a boat on which a fire or explosion has occurred shall, as soon as may be, inform Waterways Ireland of the occurrence and take such steps as may be necessary to prevent any consequent injury or damage to persons or property.
19 Placing of objects.	19. (1) Subject to Bye-laws 18(2) or 21(1), a person shall not place or erect any object or thing in the navigation without the permission of Waterways Ireland.
	(2) An object or thing placed or erected in the navigation in contravention of this Bye-law may be removed and stored by Waterways Ireland until such time as it is removed from such storage by the owner thereof.
	(3) (a) The installation of swing moorings on the Shannon navigation is prohibited without permission from Waterways Ireland. (b) Any such permission provided by Waterways Ireland in accordance with these Bye-laws may be subject to reasonable written conditions as Waterways Ireland deem fit.
20 Parking of vehicles.	20. (1) A person shall not park a vehicle on Waterways Ireland property in such place or manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger, injury, loss or damage or to cause or be likely to cause an obstruction in, or interference with, the use of Waterways Ireland property and the navigation.
	(2) Where a vehicle is parked at a place on Waterways Ireland property, it shall not be kept parked at that place or at a place within 500 metres of that place for a period of more than one week in any calendar month without the permission of Waterways Ireland.

	(3) A vehicle parked in contravention of this Bye-law may be removed and stored by Waterways Ireland or an authorised officer until such time as it is removed from such storage by the owner.
21 Caravans and temporary structures.	21. (1) A person shall not—
	(a) keep a caravan, tent or other temporary structure at a place in the navigation or within 5 kilometres of that place for more than one week in any calendar month, or,
	(b) use as a dwelling for more than one week in any calendar month a caravan, tent or other temporary structure placed or erected at a place in the navigation or within 5 kilometres of that place,
	without the permission of Waterways Ireland.
	(2) A structure in respect of which there is a contravention of this Bye-law may be removed and stored by Waterways Ireland or an authorised officer until such time as it is removed from such storage by the owner.
22 Removal of objects from navigation.	22. A boat or other object or thing in the navigation—
	(1) that interferes with the use of the navigation or the enjoyment of property,
	(2) that contravenes, or is used for the purposes of a contravention of a provision of these Bye-laws,
	(3) from or by means of which offensive or polluting matter (within the meaning of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 (No. 1 of 1977)), is discharged, or
	(4) that appears to Waterways Ireland or an authorised officer to be abandoned and the owner of which, after reasonable inquiries, is not known to or cannot be found by Waterways Ireland,
	may be removed and stored by or on the authority of Waterways Ireland or the authorised officer until such time as it is removed from such storage by the owner.
23 Commercial operations in navigation.	23 (1) (a) A person shall require a licence in writing from Waterways Ireland to carry out commercial operations (excluding commercial fishing) on the Shannon Navigation. This provision does not apply to

	sales of merchandise at events on the Shannon navigation by the Inland Waterways Association of Ireland, Heritage Boat Association, Royal National Lifeboat Institution and registered charities that have permission from Waterways Ireland to do so.
	(b) All passenger boats, passenger ships and vessels used for commercial operations and carriage for reward shall be certified by the Marine Survey Office of the Department of Transport in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Acts 1894 to 2022. This requirement does not apply to vessels and boats that are specified in the Licensing of Passenger Boats (Exemption) Regulations, 2002 (S.I. No. 274 of 2002).
	(c) The master of a passenger boat, passenger ship or vessel used for commercial operations and carriage for reward shall possess a commercial endorsement awarded by a competent authority approved by the Department of Transport. This requirement does not apply to vessels and boats that are specified in the Licensing of Passenger Boats (Exemption) Regulations, 2002 (S.I. No. 274 of 2002).
	(2) Any object or thing that is used for the purposes of a trade or business in relation to which there is a contravention of paragraph (1) may be removed and stored by Waterways Ireland or an authorised officer until such time as it is removed from such storage by the owner.
24 Conditions of permissions.	24. Waterways Ireland may make a permission granted under Bye-law 17, 19, 20, 21, 26 or 28 subject to such conditions as Waterways Ireland consider necessary and specify such conditions to the person concerned, who shall comply with any such condition.
25 Removal, etc., of articles from navigation property.	25. (1) (a) Where it is proposed, pursuant to these Bye-laws, to remove and store a boat, buoy, perch, marker, mooring, mooring post, tent, caravan, vehicle or other object or thing (in this Bye-law referred to subsequently as "an object"), Waterways Ireland or the authorised officer concerned shall serve a notice on the owner indicating that, if the object is not removed by the owner within 3 days of the date of the notice, Waterways Ireland or the authorised officer may remove the object and store it at a place specified in the notice until such time as it is removed by the owner from such storage and that the cost of the removal and storage as estimated by Waterways Ireland shall be payable by the owner to Waterways Ireland.
	(b) Subparagraph (a) does not apply in a case in which—
	(i) the owner of an object, after reasonable inquiries, is not known to or cannot be found by Waterways Ireland, or

	(ii) the object concerned is causing, or is likely to cause, an obstruction or nuisance in the navigation or is, or is likely to become, dangerous to persons or property.
	(2) Where an object is removed and stored pursuant to these Bye-laws, an amount equal to the cost of such removal and storage together with an amount equal to the cost of the re-instatement of any damage caused by the object to property of Waterways Ireland shall be paid to it by the owner and may be recovered by Waterways Ireland from the owner as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.
	(3) (a) Subject to subparagraph (b), Waterways Ireland may sell an object removed and stored under these Bye-laws and shall retain out of the proceeds of the sale so much of the amount required by paragraph (2) to be paid to it in respect of the object as has not been paid to it and shall pay the remainder (if any) of the proceeds to the owner or, if the owner, after reasonable inquiries, is not known to, or cannot be found by Waterways Ireland, shall retain it for the owner.
	(b) Subject to subparagraph (c), where Waterways Ireland propose to dispose of an object under paragraph (a), it shall serve a notice on the owner indicating that, if the object is not recovered by the owner from Waterways Ireland, and any amount due to Waterways Ireland in respect of the object under paragraph (2) is not paid to it by the owner, within 42 days of the date of the notice, Waterways Ireland shall sell the object and retain out of the proceeds of the sale so much of the amount required by paragraph (2) to be paid to it as has not been paid to it by the owner.
	(c) Subparagraph (b) does not apply in a case in which—
	(i) the owner of an object, after reasonable inquiries, is not known to or cannot be found by Waterways Ireland, or
	(ii) the value of the object concerned is, in the opinion of Waterways Ireland, less than €1,000.
	(4) Waterways Ireland shall not be liable for any loss in respect of or damage or injury to an object removed and stored pursuant to these Bye-laws or to an animal impounded pursuant to these Bye-laws, being loss, injury or damage caused by or in the course of such removal and storage or impounding, as the case may be, and not caused by negligence on the part of Waterways Ireland or their servants or agents.
26 Animals on the navigation.	26. (1) A person shall not turn an animal loose in, or permit an animal to stray into the navigation without the permission of Waterways Ireland.

	(2) An animal in the navigation in contravention of this Bye-law may be removed and impounded by, or on the authority of, Waterways Ireland or an authorised officer.
	(3) Where an animal is removed and impounded pursuant to this Bye-law, an amount equal to the cost of such removal and impounding together with the cost of making good any loss, injury, or damage to the navigation or officers of Waterways Ireland, or for which Waterways Ireland are liable, caused by the animal while on the navigation shall be paid to Waterways Ireland by the owner of the animal and may be recovered by Waterways Ireland from such owner as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.
	(4) An amount owed to Waterways Ireland by a person under paragraph (3) shall be recoverable by Waterways Ireland from the person as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.
	(5) A document purporting to be signed by an authorised officer of Waterways Ireland and stating that a specified amount is owed to Waterways Ireland by a specified person under paragraph (3) and has not been paid to Waterways Ireland shall be evidence in any court or tribunal of the matters stated in the certificate.
27 Access of vehicles to the navigation.	27. (1) Waterways Ireland may prohibit or restrict the access of vehicles to any part or parts of the navigation.
	(2) Where Waterways Ireland impose a prohibition or restriction under this Bye-law it shall—
	post, and maintain for the duration of the prohibition or restriction, notices at or near the place or places affected indicating the prohibition or restriction and the place or places to which it relates.
28. Protection of wildlife, water quality, invasive species, waste, heritage, events, diving and underwater activities, prohibited activities.	<p>Protection of wildlife</p> <p>28. (1) Unless authorised by Waterways Ireland for works on the Shannon Navigation and subject to appropriate licensing by the relevant competent authority, a person shall not:</p> <p>(a) kill, injure or otherwise interfere with or damage any species of wildlife or habitat on the Shannon navigation which is protected under the Wildlife Acts 1976 and 2000(No. 39 of 1976 and No. 38 of 2000) or the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 477 of 2011);</p>

	<p>(b) facilitate the killing, injuring or otherwise interference with any species of wildlife on the Shannon navigation by domestic animals because of inadequate control;</p> <p>(c) destroy, damage or cut any tree, shrub or plant on the Shannon navigation;</p> <p>(d) remove any sand, gravel or other material from the navigation;</p> <p>(e) light any fire which might endanger any part of the Shannon navigation or cause nuisance to other navigation users;</p>
	<p>Protection of Water Quality</p> <p>28. (2) A person shall not;</p> <p>(a) cause or permit any polluting or deleterious matter to enter the navigation which undermines or adversely impacts compliance with the biological, chemical or hydro-morphological requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and the European Communities (Water Policy) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No 722 of 2003);</p> <p>(b) discharge, cause or permit any deleterious matter to enter the navigation, or deposit or cause to be deposited waste oil or any offensive matter on any part of the Shannon navigation;</p> <p>(c) cause or permit any deleterious matter to enter the navigation, contrary to the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act 1977 (No. 1 of 1977);</p> <p>(d) discharge any sewage, bilge oil or other soiled water (black water) into the navigation;</p> <p>(e) wash any animal in the navigation or any motor car or other vehicle or any article or thing upon any part of the navigation, this bye-law does not prohibit the washing of boats for aesthetical and maintenance reasons;</p> <p>(f) wash or discharge from any agricultural machinery or discharge slurry or effluent associated with agricultural activity;</p> <p>(g) empty the contents of any composting toilet system into or onto the Shannon navigation.</p>
	<p>Protection against spread of Invasive Species</p> <p>28. (3) A person shall not:</p> <p>(a) transport, release or allow to disperse or escape any animal or plant into the Shannon navigation, listed in Part 1 or Part 2 of the Third Schedule to the Invasive Alien Species Regulation (EU) 1143/2014, or anything from which they could reproduce, or a vector material that is listed in Part 3 of the Third Schedule to the Invasive Alien Species Regulation (EU) 1143/2014;</p> <p>(b) transport, release or allow to disperse or escape any species of crayfish into the Shannon Navigation, listed in the European Union (Invasive Alien Species) (Freshwater Crayfish) Regulations 2018 (S.I. No. 354 of 2018).</p>

	<p>Prevention of Waste</p> <p>28. (4) A person shall not deposit or leave any litter on any part of the navigation in contravention of the Waste Management Act, 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) and the Litter Pollution Act, 1997 (No. 12 of 1997).</p>
	<p>Protection of Heritage</p> <p>28. (5) A person shall not destroy, damage or deface any navigation infrastructure or property and shall have due regard for the protection of all heritage structures as legislated for under the Planning and Development Act 2000, the Planning and Development Regulations 2001 and the National Monuments Act 1930 as amended.</p>
	<p>Holding of events on the Shannon navigation</p> <p>28. (6) (a) A person shall not hold any event on the Shannon navigation without the permission of Waterways Ireland.</p> <p>(b) Waterways Ireland may set whatever requirements regarding insurance, risk assessment, biosecurity measures, safety management plan, waste management, indemnity of Waterways Ireland, appropriate assessment for environmental protection, Health and Safety procedures as it deems necessary.</p>
	<p>Diving and underwater activities on the Shannon navigation</p> <p>28. (7) (a) Diving operations shall not impede the safe passage of boats in the navigation.</p> <p>(b) Diving and underwater operations on the Shannon Navigation shall comply with the provisions of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1987 (No. 18 of 1987).</p> <p>(c) Boats operating in support to a diving operation shall display the “A” flag of the International Code of Signals in a suitable position and high enough to be visible from all directions.</p> <p>(d) All boats shall keep at a sufficient distance from a boat displaying the “A” flag of the International Code of Signals.</p>
	<p>Prohibited Activities on the Shannon navigation</p> <p>28. (8) A person shall not;</p> <p>(a) bathe or swim in any lock on the navigation;</p>

	<p>(b) bathe or swim in any harbour or dock on the navigation, except with the permission of Waterways Ireland;</p> <p>(c) transit through a lock or movable bridge without the wearing of a Personal Flotation Device;</p> <p>(d) destroy, damage or deface any notice placed by Waterways Ireland, or with their permission, on any part of the navigation property;</p> <p>(e) destroy, damage or unlawfully remove any lifesaving equipment from any part of the navigation property;</p> <p>(f) permit any animals to cause damage to Waterways Ireland property, or nuisance to navigation users;</p> <p>(g) permit a dog to be unleashed on any Waterways Ireland property or permit any dog to cause a nuisance to navigation users;</p> <p>(h) leave any dog faeces or fouling on navigation property;</p> <p>(i) erect any advertising sign or hoarding on any part of the navigation property, except with the written permission of Waterways Ireland;</p> <p>(j) cause an obstruction to navigation by leaving in place any nets, wires or other objects across the navigation;</p> <p>(k) cut adrift any boat moored on the navigation;</p> <p>(l) go aboard any boat on the navigation without the permission of the owner of that boat except as is necessary to moor or move another boat or to gain access to another boat, or in case of an emergency;</p> <p>(m) leave open any gate or rail used as a fence, or part of a fence, on any part of the navigation property;</p> <p>(n) Use any bicycle, tricycle or powered personal transporter in a manner that endangers or causes a nuisance to themselves and other users of any greenway, blueway, towpath or cycle path;</p> <p>(o) ride or walk any horse, pony or equine animal on any greenway, blueway, towpath or cycle path without the permission of Waterways Ireland;</p> <p>(p) cause emissions from boat stoves in contravention of the Air Pollution Act, 1987 (No. 6 of 1987) as amended.</p>
29 Appeals.	29. (1) A person may appeal to the District Court against—
	(a) a decision by Waterways Ireland pursuant to paragraph (4) or (5) of Bye-law 6,
	(b) a condition to which a permission referred to in Bye-Law 24 is made subject pursuant to that Bye-Law, or
	(c) a decision of Waterways Ireland to refuse to grant the person a licence under Bye Law 23 or to revoke a licence granted to the person under that Bye-law,

	and, on the hearing of the appeal, the District Court may make such order as it considers just.
	(2) An appeal under this Bye-Law shall be initiated by a person by his giving, within 6 weeks of the date on which the decision to which it relates was communicated to the person —
	(a) a notice in writing to the Clerk of the District Court for the district court district in which the place to which the permission-relates is situated, in which the extraction or discharge concerned occurs or would occur or in which the appellant ordinarily resides or carries on any profession, business or occupation, stating the intention of the person to appeal against the decision, and
	(b) a copy of the notice to: The Inspectorate, Waterways Ireland, The Docks, Athlone, Co Westmeath N37 RW26.
	(3) The jurisdiction conferred on the District Court by this Bye-Law shall be exercised by the judge for the time being assigned to the district court district in which the place to which the permission relates is situated or in which the extraction or discharge concerned occurs or would occur or in which the appellant concerned ordinarily resides or carries on any profession, business or occupation.
30 Charges.	30 (1) The owner or master of a boat shall pay the charges specified for the use of the Shannon Navigation as set out in Schedule 1.
	(2) A charge of the amount specified in column II of Schedule 1 at any reference number shall be levied on and paid by the owner of a boat to Waterways Ireland in respect of the matter specified in column III of Schedule 1.
	(3) (a) The owner or master of a boat shall ensure that any registration, permit, licence, boat number, identification number, identification disc issued by Waterways Ireland shall be displayed in such a manner on the boat as to be legible and visible during daylight hours.
	(3) (b) The master of a boat shall not place the boat, or cause it to be placed, in a dry dock belonging to Waterways Ireland unless a charge of the amount specified in Schedule 1 (the amount of which shall be determined by reference to the estimated length of the occupancy of the dry dock by the boat) has been paid to Waterways Ireland.
	(4) A charge under this Bye-law shall be recoverable by Waterways Ireland from the person by whom it is payable as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

	(5) A document purporting to be signed by an authorised officer of Waterways Ireland and stating that a specified amount is owed to Waterways Ireland by a specified person in respect of a charge under this Bye-law and has not been paid to Waterways Ireland shall be evidence in any court or tribunal of the matters stated in the certificate.
	(6) The Public Offices Fees Act, 1879 shall not apply in respect of charges payable under this Bye-law.
31 Service of notices.	31. A direction or requirement given in writing shall be addressed to the person concerned by name and may be served on or given to the person—
	(1) by giving a copy to the person concerned, his or her employee, servant or agent, or in the case of a partnership, by delivery of a copy to any of the partners,
	(2) by leaving a copy at the address at which the person ordinarily resides, where he or she carries on business or, where an address for service of directions or requirements has been furnished by the person to Waterways Ireland, at that address,
	(3) by sending a copy by post in a prepaid registered envelope to the address at which the person ordinarily resides or carries on business,
	(4) if the address at which the person ordinarily resides cannot be ascertained by reasonable enquiry and the direction or requirement relates to land, premises, object, or a boat, by delivering a copy to the land, premises, object or boat, or by affixing a copy in a conspicuous position on or near the land, premises, object or boat, or
	(5) by sending a copy by means of electronic mail, to a device or facility for the reception of electronic mail located at the address at which the person ordinarily resides or carries on business or, if an electronic address for the service of a direction or requirement has been furnished by the person to Waterways Ireland, that electronic address, but only if the recipient's facility for the reception of electronic mail generates a message confirming the successful receipt of the electronic mail.
	(6) where the name of the person cannot be ascertained by reasonable enquiry it may be addressed to the person using the words 'the owner' or 'the occupier'.
32 Reversing.	32. A mechanically propelled boat shall be fitted with an effective means of reversing.
33 Anchors, mooring lines and fenders.	33. (1) A boat shall be equipped with bow and stern mooring lines appropriate to its tonnage and length and of sufficient length and tensile strength to moor it safely. A boat shall carry at least one efficient anchor and chain (or cable or hawser) appropriate to the tonnage of the boat. Anchors with their chains, cables or hawsers shall be stowed in such

	positions and shall have such other equipment as to enable them to be dropped or weighed quickly.
	(2) A boat shall be equipped with such number of fenders of such design and material as to prevent damage to other boats or to property of the Waterways Ireland.
34 Life-saving equipment.	34. (1) A boat shall carry a suitable personal flotation device for each person on board and a passenger boat shall carry a personal flotation device for each person on board and one life belt.
	(2) A boat with a freeboard of more than 50 centimetres shall carry a boarding ladder or steps.
	(3) (a) A boat shall carry a flag of the description specified in subparagraph (b) which shall be flown from a pole or mast or other suitable, elevated part of the boat if and when the boat is in distress. This flag is designated as Flag V in the International Code of Signals.
	(b) The flag referred to in subparagraph (a) is a flag that—
	(i) is at least 1,000 millimetres in width and 500 millimetres in height,
	(ii) is bordered at each end by a white sleeve that is 45 millimetres in width and to the outside corners of which are attached tie cords, and
	(iii) consists of a white ground with a red diagonal cross of two stripes, each of which is 75 millimetres in width and extends from diagonally opposite corners of the flag (excluding the sleeves).
	(4) (a) A person on a pleasure craft (other than a personal watercraft) of less than 7 metres length overall shall wear a suitable personal flotation device while on board an open craft or while on the deck of decked craft, other than when the craft is made fast to the shore or at anchor.
	(b) The master or owner of a pleasure craft (other than a personal watercraft) shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person who has not attained the age of 16 years complies with Bye-law 34 (4)(a).
	(c) The master or owner of a pleasure craft (other than a personal watercraft), which is not a craft referred to in Bye-law 34 (4)(a), shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that a person who has not attained the age of 16 years wears a suitable personal flotation device while on board an open craft or while on the deck of a decked craft other than when it is made fast to the shore or at anchor.
	(d) Every person on a personal watercraft shall always wear a suitable personal flotation device while on board or being towed in any manner by a personal watercraft or any type of boat.
	(e) The master of any boat will ensure that a suitable personal flotation device is readily available for each person aboard while under way.
	(5) The requirement to wear a suitable personal flotation device does not apply to rowers in boats which are:

	(a) designed and specifically used for rowing in boat races and which are capable of being entered into regattas or other events recognised by the Irish Amateur Rowing Union, and (b) of a design and type in respect of which events are held in the Olympic Games or other international rowing regattas.
35 Inboard engines.	35. (1) This Bye-law applies to boats fitted with inboard engines.
	(2) (a) The fuel tanks of a boat shall be fitted with a filling pipe made of metal or flexible hose of non-perishable and non-kinking material and having a bore of not less than 36 millimetres connected by means of leakproof joints with the tank and closed (where practicable) by means of a screw cap or plate on the deck of the boat.
	(b) If the fuel tank of a boat has a capacity of more than 4.5 litres or has a filling pipe that is not straight, a vent pipe with a bore of not less than 6 millimetres shall be fitted to the tank and shall be extended to the air outside the boat.
	(3) The fuel tank of a boat—
	(a) shall be made of a suitable non-corrosive material other than glass fibre and uncoated steel: Provided however that diesel tanks may be made of glass fibre made from self-quenching resins or of uncoated steel,
	(b) shall be drained only by means of a screw plug, and
	(c) shall be readily accessible for inspection,
	and all the connections to the fuel tank shall be readily accessible for inspection.
	(4) In a boat—
	(a) fuel feed lines shall consist of pipes of softened copper, stainless steel, aluminium alloy or, in the case of diesel lines, mild steel of suitable size, fixed clear of exhaust systems and heating apparatus and supported to minimise vibration; flexible tubing shall be used only in the engine compartment, and
	(b) a shut-off cock shall be fitted in the fuel feed line as near as possible to the tank in a position where it is visible and can be easily operated.
	(5) In a boat—
	(a) exhaust noise shall be effectively suppressed, and

	(b) the cylinders and exhaust pipe of the engine shall be effectively cooled and, if the engine is air cooled or water is not passed through the exhaust pipe, the exhaust pipe shall be effectively lagged.
	(6) A battery in a boat shall be installed—
	(a) in a ventilated compartment in such manner as to prevent accidental movement or damage to the battery and to be ventilated to the atmosphere,
	(b) as far away as is practicable from any fuel cock, fuel tank or fuel filter.
	(7) Electric leads in a boat shall be properly supported and insulated and installed clear of any fuel, gas or exhaust pipe.
	(8) (a) Subject to subparagraph (b) —
	(i) an oil tight tray made of metal or of another suitable material shall be fitted under the engine, gearbox and propeller shaft of a boat, or
	(ii) if compliance with clause (i) is not practicable, other steps shall be taken, so as to prevent oil from the engine escaping into any other part of the boat.
	(b) Subparagraph (a) does not apply in relation to a boat whose hull is made of metal or glass fibre and which is fitted with oil tight bulkheads or frames fore and aft of the engine.
36 Outboard engines.	36. (1) This Bye-law applies to boats fitted with outboard engines.
	(2) The fuel tank of a boat shall comply with paragraph (3) of Bye-law 35 of these Bye-laws.
	(3) If the fuel tank of a boat is separated from the engine and is connected to it by flexible piping, modifications shall not be made to the tank or piping unless they accord with the recommendations of the supplier or manufacturer and the tank shall be filled only when it has been removed from the boat.
	(4) If fuel is supplied to the engine of a boat by means of a gravity feed system, a cock shall be fitted between the feed pipe and the fuel tank.
	(5) Exhaust noise of the engine of a boat shall be effectively silenced.
	(6) Electric leads of the engine of a boat shall be insulated and maintained in good condition.

37 Fire extinguishers.	37. (1) A boat shall have on board—
	(a) in the case that the boat does not exceed 5 metres in length, a dry powder fire extinguisher of 1.0 kilogrammes capacity,
	<p>(b) in the case that the boat exceeds 5 metres but does not exceed 9 metres</p> <p>(i) where the boat does not have cooking facilities, a dry powder fire extinguisher of 1.0 kilogrammes capacity, or;</p> <p>(ii) where the boat has on board cooking facilities, 2 dry powder fire extinguishers each of which is of 1.0 kilogrammes capacity;</p> <p>(c) in the case that the boat exceeds 9 metres;</p> <p>(i) where the boat does not have cooking facilities, 2 dry powder fire extinguishers each of which is of 1.0 kilogrammes capacity, or;</p> <p>(ii) where the boat has cooking facilities, 3 dry powder fire extinguishers each of which is of 1.0 kilogrammes capacity.</p> <p>(d) A boat shall be deemed to comply with the requirements laid down in this Bye-law if, in place of a dry powder fire extinguisher, it carries a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher of 2.0 kilogrammes capacity, or a foam extinguisher of 9 litres capacity.</p>
	(2) Fire extinguishers carried on a boat in compliance with this Bye-law shall—
	(a) be in working order, and
	(b) be located in accessible positions on the boat as near as practicable to points on the boat where the potential for fire is greatest.
	(3) In this Bye-law "fire extinguisher" means—
	(a) a dry powder fire extinguisher of 1 kilogramme capacity,
	(b) a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher of 2 kilogrammes capacity,
	(c) a foam fire extinguisher of 9 litres capacity,
	(d) an automatic engine-room fire-extinguishing system, or
	(e) a fire blanket for a cooking area.

	<p>(4) Every boat that has an accommodation space shall have fitted onboard:</p> <p>(a) at least one CE approved Carbon Monoxide alarm installed and maintained in working order.</p> <p>(b) at least one CE approved smoke alarm or fire detection alarm installed and maintained in working order.</p>
38 Liquid petroleum gas.	38 (1) Any Butane and propane gas burning installations carried on a boat shall comply with International Standards Organisation (ISO) 10239:2014 Small Craft Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) systems and as amended by the ISO.
	(2) A container for liquid petroleum gas in a boat shall—
	(a) be installed in an upright position, with the valve uppermost, away from any cooking or heating appliance, and
	(b) (i) be secured on deck away from hatches and other openings so that any gas that escapes is dispersed in the air outside the boat and does not enter the boat, or
	(ii) be placed in a ventilated housing used only for that purpose situated above the waterline deep enough to cover the cylinder valve and regulator and fitted at the bottom of the housing with a vent pipe through which any gas that escapes from the container is dispersed in the air outside the boat.
39 Cooking and heating appliances.	39. (1) Domestic cooking or heating appliances in a boat shall not be placed or used close to fuel containers or engines. Woodwork and other combustible materials adjacent to such an appliance shall be suitably insulated or treated with incombustible materials against excess heat and the flues of such appliances shall be effectively insulated where necessary.
	(2) A compartment on a boat containing cooking or heating appliances shall be permanently ventilated by a vent or pipe leading directly to the air outside the boat.
	(3) Fires, cookers and other such appliances with naked lights or flames on a boat shall be turned off or extinguished while the boat is being fuelled.
	(4) Pilot lights and burners on gas or paraffin refrigerators installed in petrol engined boats shall be completely enclosed and air for combustion shall be piped to the appliance from—
	(a) outside the boat, or

	(b) from a point inside the boat above the level of ports, windows or other means of ventilation in the compartment in which the appliance is installed.
	(5) Water heaters on a boat shall be installed as close to the deckhead as practicable but adequate ventilation shall be allowed for their flue outlets.
40. Toilets	40. A toilet fitted to a boat shall be so constructed and fitted as to prevent polluting matter from being discharged or passing into the navigation.
41. European Union Recreational Craft Regulations	41. (1) Every boat on the Shannon Navigation shall comply with the requirements of the European Union (Recreational Craft and Personal Watercraft) Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 65 of 2017), the European Union (Recreational Craft and Personal Watercraft) (Procedures for Watercraft Identification) Regulations 2017 (S.I. No. 217 of 2017) and the European Union (Recreational Craft and Personal Watercraft) (Amendment) Regulations 2023 (S.I. No. 288 of 2023).
	(2) All open boats fitted with an engine and personal watercraft must have an emergency stopping device (kill cord) fitted and attached to the operator while underway.
	(3) The master of a boat shall ensure that no boat carries onboard more passengers and crew than is permitted by the boat's manufacturer and as stamped on the Watercraft Builder's Plate.
42. Extension of limits of the Shannon navigation – River Finn and Ulster Canal	42. The limits of the river Shannon are hereby fixed and determined for the purposes of the Shannon Act and the Shannon Navigations Acts, 1990 and 2005 so as to include so much of the River Finn and Ulster Canal as is situated within the State between the townland of Castlesaunderson Demense in the county of Cavan and that part of the Ulster canal in the townland of Clones in the county of Monaghan.
43. Extension of limits of the Shannon navigation – River Inny	43. The limits of the river Shannon are hereby fixed and determined for the purposes of the Shannon Act and the Shannon Navigation Acts, 1990 and 2005 so as to include the part of the River Inny between Lough Ree and the downstream face of the Red Bridge situated in the townlands of Barnacor and Annagh in the county of Longford.
44. Extension of limits of the Shannon navigation – River Shannon to Dowra	44. The limits of the River Shannon in the counties of Cavan and Leitrim are hereby fixed and determined for the purposes of the Shannon Act and the Shannon Navigation Acts, 1990 and 2005 so as to include the part of the river Shannon between Lough Allen and the downstream face of the R207 road bridge situated in Dowra in the county of Cavan.

45. Limits of Shannon navigation	45 (1). The limits of the River Suck in the counties of Galway and Roscommon are hereby fixed and determined as the part of that river between the River Shannon and the East Bridge in the town of Ballinasloe and county of Galway together with the part of the branch of the said River Suck in the said town of Ballinasloe between a point 120 metres south of the said East Bridge and a point 80 metres east of St. Michael's Church in the said town of Ballinasloe.
	(2) The limits of the River Boyle in the county of Roscommon are hereby fixed and determined as - (a) the part of that river between Lough Key and the downstream face of Drum Bridge situated in the townlands of Drum and Deerpark in the county of Roscommon, and (b) the part of the branch of that river in the townlands of Tawneytaskin and Deerpark in the county of Roscommon between a point 420 metres downstream from the said Drum Bridge and a point 200 metres east of National Primary Route N4 in the said townland of Deerpark.
	(3) The southern limits of the River Shannon (including the branch thereof known as the River Abbey in the city of Limerick) are hereby fixed and determined, as the upstream face of Mallow Street Bridge (which connects the parish of St. Nicholas with the parish of St. Michael) in the city of Limerick.
	(4) The limits of the Shannon Erne Waterway and the Erne and Lough Oughter navigation are hereby fixed and determined as - (a) so much of the Shannon Erne Waterway as is situated in the State. The Shannon Erne Waterways means the navigation connecting the River Shannon at a point near Leitrim in the county of Leitrim and Upper Lough Erne at the mouth of the Woodford River near Belturbet in the county of Cavan and passing through Ballinamore in the county of Leitrim and Ballyconnell in the county of Cavan together with the locks, harbours, wharfs, landing places, piers, quays, weirs and other works and land therein or connected therewith. (b) The Erne and Lough Oughter navigation shall be deemed to be part of the Shannon navigation. The Erne and Lough Oughter navigation means the navigation between — - the Fualies Cut connecting Upper Lough Erne with the River Erne, - that part of Upper Lough Erne that is situated north-west of the Fualies Cut and between the Fualies Cut and the land frontier of the State, and - the River Erne upstream from Upper Lough Erne and the quay on that river at Kilconny, Belturbet in the county of Cavan.

46. Fixed Payment Notice	A Fixed Payment Notice served by an authorised officer of Waterways Ireland in accordance with Section 3A (1) of the Shannon Navigation Acts 1990 and 2005 shall be in the form set out in Schedule 2 to these Bye-laws or a form substantially to the like effect.
	<p>Schedules</p> <p>(1) Schedule 1 setting forth charges.</p> <p>(2) Schedule 2 specifying the form of the Fixed Payment Notice.</p>

Schedule 1

Charges

I	II	III
Reference Number	Amount of charge	Subject matter of charge
1	€200	Shannon Navigation annual registration fee
2	€40	Visitor's pass.
3	Pay a fee of €80 per day.	Occupation by a boat of a Waterways Ireland dry dock on the Shannon navigation.
4	Heritage boats may be granted use of dry docks facilities for major works once every 20 years and may be charged at 50% of the fees specified at item 3 above.	Heritage boats entering dry dock for inspection, survey or repairs. This may be granted subject to availability for a maximum period of 8 weeks and with prior agreement from Waterways Ireland.
5.	€300	Mooring a boat in a designated harbour, or at a designated quay, designated wharf or other designated property of Waterways Ireland, in excess of the mooring limits stated in Bye-law 17(3)(a) between the 1st day of November in any year and the 1st day of April in the following year.
6.	Ancillary Services	
	€2.00	Use of toilet pump-out facilities the property of Waterways Ireland.
	€2.00	Use of chemical toilets the property of Waterways Ireland.
	€2.00	Use of showers the property of Waterways Ireland.
	€5.00	Use of laundry washing machines the property of Waterways Ireland.
	€5.00	Use of laundry drying machines the property of Waterways Ireland.
	€1.00	Per 2kw hours of electricity supply from power bollards the property of Waterways Ireland.
	€5.00	Per large bag of general waste
	€3.00	Per small bag of general waste

Schedule 2

No: _____

**SHANNON NAVIGATION ACT 1990,
SHANNON NAVIGATION BYE-LAWS 2024**

FIXED PAYMENT NOTICE

Waterways Ireland
.....

To.....
Address.....
.....

It is alleged that you have committed an offence under section 3 of the Shannon Navigation Act 1990, Shannon Navigation Bye-laws 2024.

at *[insert description of the location or address where the offence is alleged to have been committed]*.....

on *[insert date and description of alleged offence]*
in contravention of the Shannon Navigation Acts 1990 and 2005 and the Shannon Navigation Bye-laws 2024, in the particulars of the offence set forth below.

A prosecution in respect of the alleged offence will not be instituted during the period of 21 days beginning on the date of this notice, if during that period you pay to Waterways Ireland, The Docks, Athlone, Co Westmeath, N37 RW26 the sum of €150 accompanied by this notice.

Nature of the alleged offence	Relevant section of the Acts
Acting in breach of the Shannon Navigation Bye-laws 2024, <i>[specify the bye-law(s)]. (Insert particulars of the offence alleged contrary to the bye-laws)</i>].	Section 3 of the Shannon Navigation Acts 1990 and 2005.

Dated this day of 20...

Signed: _____
 Authorised officer,
 Waterways Ireland

Consent to the making of these Bye-Laws

The Minister for Public Expenditure, in so far as they relate to the charging of fees, consents to the making of the foregoing Bye-laws.

GIVEN under my Official Seal,

_____ 2024

Minister for Public Expenditure.

The Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage consents to the making of the foregoing Bye-laws.

GIVEN under my Official Seal,

_____ 2024

Minister for Housing, Local Government and
Heritage.

GIVEN under the Official Seal of Waterways Ireland,

_____ 2024

_____.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Section 3 of the Shannon Navigation Act, 1990 empowers Waterways Ireland to make bye-laws for the care, conservation, management, control and maintenance and the regulation of the use of the Shannon Navigation and in relation to the restoration, repair, improvement, extension and development thereof. The Shannon Navigation Bye-laws, 2024 contain the detailed provisions prescribed by Waterways Ireland.