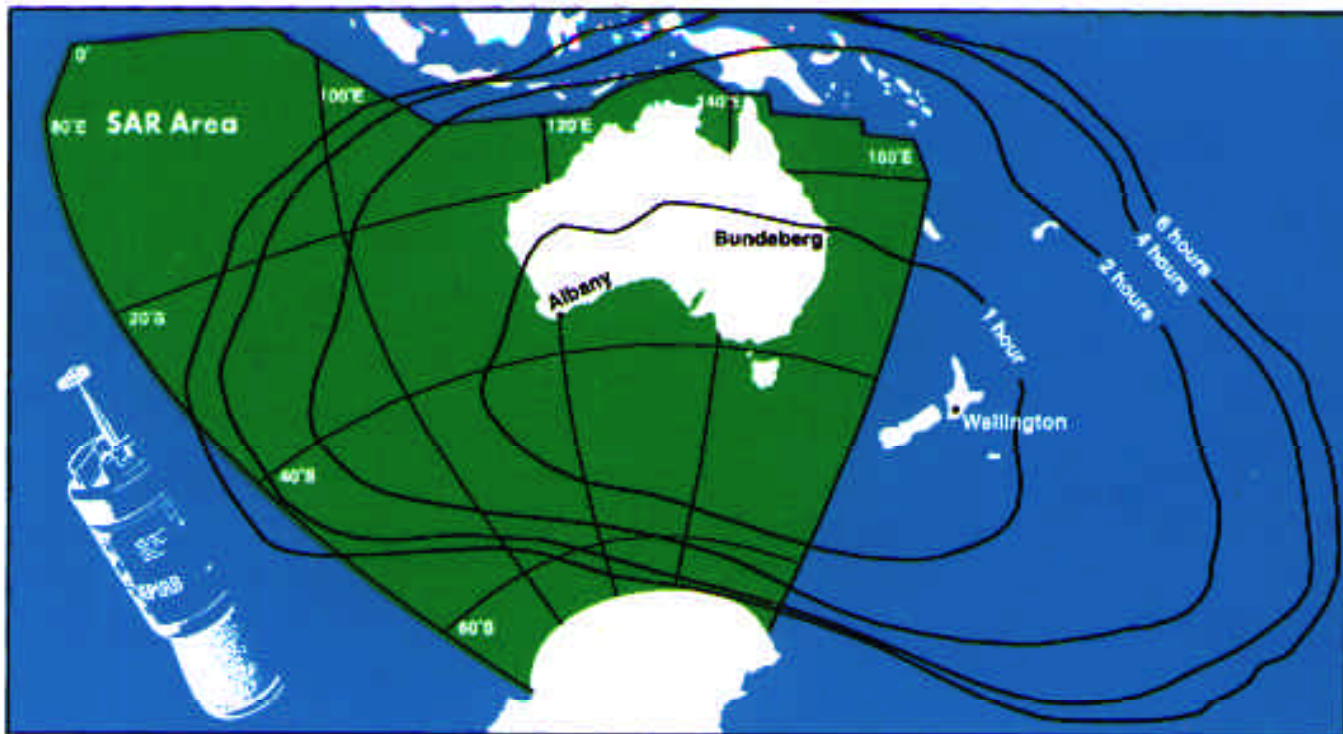




INQUEST INTO THE DEATHS IN THE 1998 SYDNEY TO HOBART YATCH RACE

List of Documents in Pre-Race Briefing Package 24 December 1998

1. Sailing Instructions (copy attached)
2. Backstay Flag
3. Skite Plate
4. Sked Sheets
5. Race Log Book (copy attached)
6. List of Entries (copy attached)
7. AUSSAR 24 hour emergency numbers (copy attached)
8. AMSA Handout titled "Safety Via Satellite" (copy attached)
9. Bureau of Meteorology Pamphlet titled "Weather By Fax" (copy attached)
10. Bureau of Meteorology Handout titled "Weather information for the Sydney – Hobart, Telstra Cup, and Sydney – Coffs Harbour Yacht Races" (copy attached)
11. Bureau of Meteorology Handout titled "Clouds" (copy attached)
12. Mt Gay Hats
13. Offshore Magazine (copy attached)



SAFETY VIA SATELLITE

This diagram depicts the typical coverage area and average times for detection of your 121.5/243MHz distress beacon by the Australian and New Zealand ground receivers in the Cospas-Sarsat satellite system.



24 Hour Emergency

Aviation: 1800 815 257

Maritime: 1800 641 792

Offshore

DEC/JAN 1999 \$5.95* GST \$7.50 inc GST
PP287637/99YB

THE MAGAZINE OF THE CRUISING YACHT CLUB OF AUSTRALIA

Yachting

SAYONARA
sets sights on
race record

**WHO'S
HEADING FOR
HOBART**

40th Hobart for
"Sightie"
Hammond

**GOLDEN GIRL
SUSIE O'NEILL
OFFICIAL STARTER**

Official Programme





BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY

WEATHER INFORMATION FOR THE SYDNEY- HOBART, TELSTRA CUP, and SYDNEY-COFFS HARBOUR YACHT RACES

Web Sites

<http://www.bom.gov.au>

The Australian Bureau of Meteorology home page. Add /marine for ocean products.

http://www.bom.gov.au/reguser/sp_ev/sydhob.shtml

(Note: Remember to include the underscore "_" in sp_ev)

Web page set up by the Bureau of Meteorology especially for Sydney - Hobart Yacht Race competitors, including latest hourly coastal observations, weather charts and high resolution wind, sea and swell prognoses.

<http://www.bom.gov.au/info/wmd/olympic/>

Latest observations and forecasts around Sydney Harbour.

Link to the Manly Hydraulics Laboratory near real time NSW wave data and graphs. For the MHL home page go to <http://www.mhl.nsw.gov.au>

http://www.marine.csiro.au/yacht_races/

For the best satellite imagery of Sea Surface Temperatures from CSIRO.

(Note the underscore "_" in yacht_races)

<http://www.syd-hob.telstra.com.au/weather/index.cfm>

Telstra's Sydney-Hobart weather page.

Clouds

Of all weather phenomena, clouds are among the most fascinating. From the silky filaments of high altitude cirrus to the towering, threatening mass of storm-bearing cumulonimbus, clouds are as varied as the weather itself.

Apart from their beauty and interest, clouds can provide a useful indication of weather conditions, and weather observers at some 500 locations around Australia send regular reports to Bureau

of Meteorology forecasting offices on cloud types, height, and the amount of sky covered.

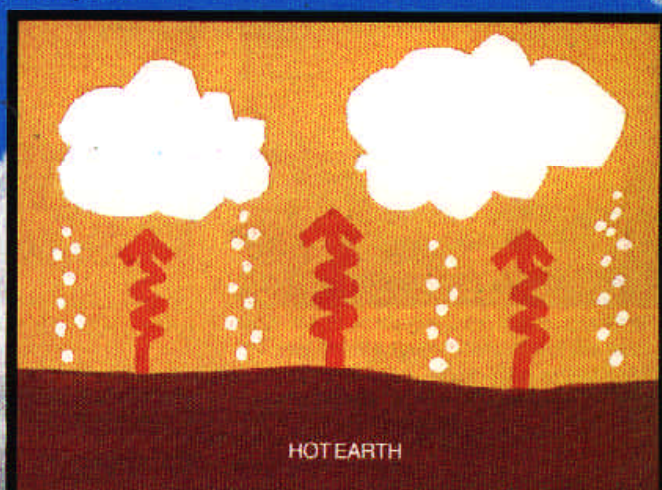
Cloud formation. Clouds have their origins in the water that covers 70 per cent of the earth's surface. Millions of tons of water vapour are evaporated into the air daily from oceans, lakes and rivers, and by transpiration from trees, crops and other plant life.

As this moist air rises it encounters lower pressures, expands as a result, and in doing so becomes cooler. As the air cools it can hold less water vapour and eventually will become saturated. It is from this point that some of the water vapour will condense into tiny water droplets to form cloud (about one million cloud droplets are contained in one rain-drop). Thus, whenever clouds appear they provide visual evidence of the presence of water in the atmosphere.

There are four ways in which moist air can be lifted to form clouds. They are:



Orographic lifting occurs when air is forced upwards by a barrier of mountains or hills.



Convective lifting occurs when air heated at the earth's surface rises in the form of thermal currents or bubbles.



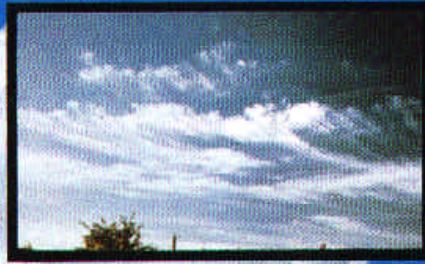
Widespread ascent results from the interaction of air masses, or the movement of a cold air mass forcing warm air to rise ahead of it.



Mechanical (or frictional) turbulence occurs when the air flow is deformed into a series of eddies as it moves over the earth's surface.

Cloud classification. There are ten main cloud types, which are further divided into 27 sub-types according to their height, shape, colour and associated weather. Clouds are categorised as low (from the earth's surface to 2.5 km), middle (2.5 to 6 km), or high (above 6 km). They are given Latin names which describe their characteristics, e.g. cirrus (a hair), cumulus (a heap), stratus (a layer) and nimbus (rain-bearing). It's an interesting fact that all clouds are white, but when viewed from the ground some appear grey or dark grey according to their depth and shading from higher cloud.

Typical examples of the ten main cloud types are shown.



Cirrus: high level, white tufts or filaments; made up of ice crystals. (No precipitation.)



Cirrocumulus: high level, small rippled elements; ice crystals. (No precipitation.)



Cirrostratus: high level, transparent sheet or veil, halo phenomena; ice crystals. (No precipitation.)



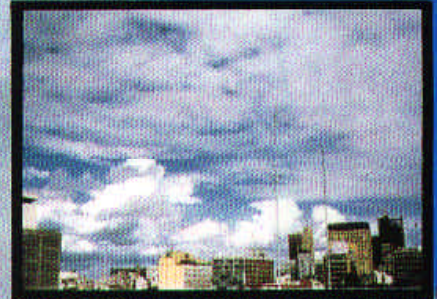
Altocumulus: middle level layered cloud, rippled elements, generally white with some shading. May produce light showers.



Altostratus: middle level grey sheet, thinner layer allows sun to appear as through ground glass. Precipitation: rain or snow.



Nimbostratus: thicker, darker and lower based sheet. Precipitation: heavier intensity rain or snow.



Stratocumulus: low level layered cloud, series of rounded rolls, generally white. Precipitation: drizzle.



Stratus: low level layer or mass, grey, uniform base; if ragged, referred to as 'fractostratus'. Precipitation: drizzle.



Cumulus: low level, individual cells, vertical rolls or towers, flat base. Precipitation: showers of rain or snow.



Cumulonimbus: low level, very large cauliflower-shaped towers to 16 km high, often 'anvil tops'. Phenomena: thunder-storms, lightning, squalls. Precipitation: showers of rain or snow.

For further information contact the Bureau of Meteorology in your State capital city.

Bureau of Meteor

Exhibit " " Part of
Inquest touching the death of
Sydney - Hobart
State Coroner's Court, 44-46
Parramatta Road Glebe
Date *13. 3. 00*
Court Officer

WEATHER BY FAX



**check the
weather!!**

Freifax Directory 1800 630 100



RACE LOG BOOK

YACHT NAME _____



Conducted by:
CRUISING YACHT CLUB OF AUSTRALIA
With the co-operation of:
ROYAL YACHT CLUB OF TASMANIA

