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Tourism and related services — Dry stack boat storage — Minimum requirements for operations and service provision



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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 228, *Tourism and related services*.

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Introduction

Most dry stacks are a professional operation dedicated to storing power boats on racks. Dry stacks can be operated on their own or as part of a larger operation (full yacht harbour or marina). Dry stack operation can be a commercial enterprise or part of a non-profit association (yacht club).

Dry stacks are an efficient way to store boats in areas with a small footprint, needing a minimum of logistics to operate. These characteristics make them cheap to set up and affordable to the nautical tourists who would otherwise have to pay for a wet berth and be exposed to the consequences of sea growth and bad weather.

Dry stack storage is itself an environmental control facility because the stored boats do not need their hull protected with antifouling paints, which often contain biocides that, dissolved in the water, affect both water flora and fauna. Other environmental advantages include the following:

- Having the hull permanently clean reduces fuel consumption.
- Automatic and semi-automatic facilities can be run from alternative power sources, in particular solar panels fitted on the roof of the shed.
- Boat cleaning (desalting) water can be collected, treated and used for WCs and gardening.
- The external aspect of the dry stack can be presented as a building with countless possible styles and colours, thus reducing the negative visual impact.

This document does not cover dry storage of boats (hard stand) or shipyards and boatyards.

Dry stack types can be:

a) fully enclosed dry stack buildings:

- rectangular sheet metal steel or (lately) concrete structures with a central aisle and racks on either side;
- semi-enclosed structures or sheds;
- roof and three walls, usually sheet metal steel as with the fully enclosed ones;

b) free-standing:

- columns support the stacking structure and some have a roof.

Dry stacks are operated in the following ways:

- Forklift alone: usually forklifts which are able to pick up boats from a low water level. The forklift carries the boat through the dry stack main aisle or exposed area then lifts it into the designated rack.
- Two-step operation: a fixed structure to retrieve and launch boats (platform lift), combined with a forklift to transport and fit the boat into the designated rack.
- Crane: a fixed or travelling crane distributes boats into and out of the racks.

Dry stacks need some auxiliary boarding arrangements to accommodate boats waiting for the user's arrival or for a time slot to proceed to their racks via the handling equipment. This can involve piers, floating pontoons or a combination of both.