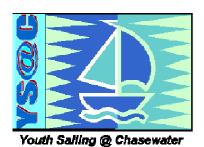
# New Parents: Why not train to become a POWER BOAT DRIVER?

**Free training** available – ask Rob Slack or any Committee Member.

Get involved with YS@C and have some fun !!





Approved Training Centre

## **POWER BOAT TRAINING SYLABUS**

#### Level 1

Aim: to provide a practical introduction to boat handling and safety in powerboats.

The course may be conducted in a variety of boat types, both planing and displacement and the certificate issued will be endorsed to show the type(s) of boat in which the training took place. The ratio of students to instructors should not exceed 3:1.

Duration: 1 day

#### PRACTICAL BOAT HANDLING

1. Launch and recovery (optional for displacement craft)

Use of trailer or launching trolley

Consideration of launching and sea conditions, including hazards Construction, width and condition of ramp/slipway.

#### 2. Preparation of boat

Fitting and removing outboard engine (planing craft only) Fuel: tanks and lines, type, re-fuelling procedures Equipment:

Lines. Fenders, anchor and warp, bailer, fire extinguisher, engine spares and tools, pump, paddles or oars, compass, flares, torch, whistle, charts, first aid kit

#### 3. Boat Handling

Pre start checks

Starting and stopping, including use of kill cord on outboard engines Steering, controls, windage

Planing boats: propeller angle and immersion, use of shallow drive lever, low speed handling ahead and astern

Displacement boats: handling ahead and astern, carrying way in neutral

#### 4. Picking up and securing to a mooring buoy

Preparation of mooring warp Use of boat hook Method of approach Crew communication Making fast

#### 5. Leaving and coming alongside

Preparation and use of painter, lines and fenders, attachment to boat, stowage underway Speed and angle of approach Wind effect Method of approach in tidal stream or current Making fast alongside Use of springs Leaving -ahead or astern

#### 6. Being towed

Preparing own lines for towing Securing tow lines Trim and balance under tow

#### SHOREBASED TEACHING

Personal buoyancy

Insurance

Loading: effect on handling and performance, effect on balance and trim, manufacturer's recommendation

Crew members: minimum number in high-speed craft, keeping a look-out

Awareness of other water users, including effect of wash

Application of IRPCS

Local Bylaws

Accepting a tow

Rope work: fastening to a cleat, anchor coiling and stowing

#### Level 2

Aim: to teach boat handling and seamanship in powerboats.

The course may be conducted in a variety of boat types, both planing and displacement and the certificate issued will be endorsed to show the type(s) of boat in which the training took place. The ratio of students to instructors should not exceed 3:1.

Duration: 2 days

#### **PRACTICAL**

### 1.Launching and recovery

Use of trailer or launching trolley
Consideration of launching and sea conditions, including hazards and obstructions
Number of persons required to launch/recover

Construction, width and condition of slipway
Steep/slippery slipways, beach launching, lee shores
Care of trailer bearings, hitch, lashings, ties, lights, winch
Trailer parking
Preparation of boat, lines, fenders, safety equipment, fuel tanks and lines
Stowing and securing gear on board

#### 2. Boat handling

Pre-start checks Starting and stopping Use of kill cords

Loading: effect on handling and performance, effect on balance and trim, manufacturer's recommendation

Crew members: minimum number in high speed craft, keeping a look-out

Awareness of other water users, including effect of wash

Steering, controls, effect of current or tidal stream

Low speed manoeuvring: turning in a confined area, effect of wind on bow, holding off, danger of flooding when going astern

High speed manoeuvring: planing, trim tabs and power trim

S-turns and U-turns

Planing boats: propeller angle and immersion, shallow drive, high/low speed handling, tiller/console steering

Displacement boats: handling ahead and astern, carrying way

#### 3. Securing to a buoy

Preparation of mooring warp
Use of boat hook
Method of approach
Crew communication
Making fast
Procedure when overshooting

#### 4. Anchoring

Types of anchor
Stowage and attachment to boat
Depth of water, holding ground, scope required
Preparation of anchor, chain and warp
Method of approach in various conditions
Taking off way
Crew communication
Checking holding
Weighing anchor

#### 5. Leaving and coming alongside

Preparation and use of painter, lines and fenders, attachment to boat, stowage under way Speed and angle of approach
Wind effect
Method of approach in tidal stream or current
Making fast alongside
Use of springs
Leaving -ahead or astern

#### 6. Man overboard

Immediate action
Observation of man overboard
Correct return, awareness of propeller
Approach to man in water
Recovery of man overboard

#### SHOREBASED TEACHING

Types of craft: advantages and disadvantages of different hull forms with respect to sea keeping ability

Engines and drives: advantages and disadvantages of outboard, inboard and outdrive units, power tilt and trim tabs, single and twin screws, choice and use of fuels

Siting of fuel tanks, fuel lines, batteries, wiring, fire extinguishers

Routine engine maintenance checks, basic fault diagnosis Safety equipment

Personal buoyancy

Awareness of other water users

Application of IRPCS, Rules of the Road

Knowledge and application of local bylaws Weather forecasts

Communication with other craft -hand and sound signals

Advice to inland drivers about coastal waters

Disabled craft

Emergency action, preventing sinking

Adrift .alternative means of propulsion

Towing and being towed

Fire precautions and fire fighting

Distress signals

Ropework

#### **COASTAL**

Practical application of Section A on coastal waters

Practical use of charts, understanding of chart symbols and buoyage systems

Practical understanding of tides and tidal streams, use of steering and handbearing compass

Pilotage and passage planning

CG66 Small Craft Safety Scheme

# NATIONAL POWERBOAT CERTIFICATE - LEVEL 2 TEST

