

Time:

Navigation Light Arrangements

Key Concepts:

Main Teaching Points

1) Students will be able to list the following operational requirements:

- Lights are to be displayed from sunset to sunrise, in restricted visibility and in all other circumstances when deemed necessary.
- Light visibility range varies with vessel length.
- Pleasure craft longer than 8 meters (26'-3") must have permanently fitted lights.
- Lights permanently fitted to vessels must be good working order at all time during operation.

2) Students will be able to describe the navigational light configuration for:

- Power-driven vessels (less than 20m, but not under 2m) underway.
- Sailing vessel (of any length) underway
- Vessels under oars (canoes, kayaks, rowboats and rowing shells)
- Vessels less than 50 meters (164 feet) at anchor
- Vessels engaged in towing (under 200 meters in length)
- Vessels engaged in towing (under 200 meters in length)

3) Review examination criteria

- Navigation lights must work properly;
- The pleasure craft must have the proper arrangement for the type and length of vessel (power-driven, sail, oars, etc.);
- The lights must be clearly visible, not obstructed by an object – proper location;
- The lights must be the right colour in accordance with their location;
- The lights must show the proper arc of visibility from the *Collision Regulations*;
- Sailing vessels with a propulsion engine must have the power-driven vessel and sailing vessel navigation light arrangements.

Notes

Quick Points

	Operational Requirements
	Navigational Configuration
	Examination Criteria
	Review Instructor Notes

Instructor notes:

All references should be made to the Collision Regulations.
Sailing vessels equipped with a motor must also have the proper navigational light arrangement that a power driven vessel of the same length would have. These lights would be used when the sailing vessel is mechanically propelled.

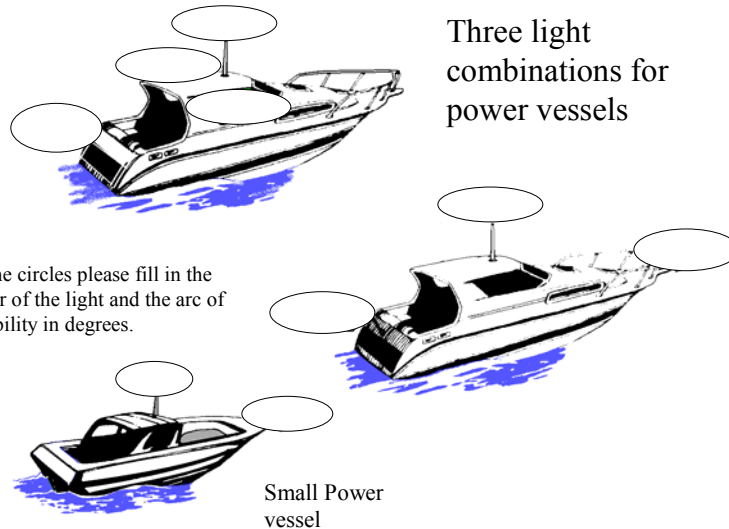
Reference material:

Boating Safety Bulletin
<http://www.tc.gc.ca/BoatingSafety/news/light.htm>
Safe Boating Guide Pg.52
Small Vessel Regulations
Part II
Collision Regulations
<http://www.tc.gc.ca/acts-regulations/GENERAL/C/C/SA/regulations/O10/csa014/csa14.html>
PCCC manual Pg. 77
Definition of arc of visibility is described in Rule 21.
Lights and shapes Rule 20

Question: When is a vessel considered to be overtaking another vessel?

Rationalization: Just like for vehicles on our roadways, there are rules that apply to the lights that must be displayed by boats, during periods of darkness and periods of restricted visibility, and rules on who has the right of way and under what circumstances. Since other vessels around you make collision avoidance decisions based on the information available to them, it's imperative that your navigation lights are in good working order and giving the correct information.

Suggested Activities: See training Aids folder for related exercises power point



<i>Method of Evaluation & Condition</i>	<i>Skill / Knowledge and Standard</i>
<u>Skill</u>	
Each candidate shall pass an exam that includes questions regarding function and use of navigation lights, or may participate in an examination of the required navigation equipment demonstrating the inspection criteria for each.	Each candidate shall ID situations where prohibition/exemptions may apply. Each candidate shall ensure all vessels fitted with navigation lights are in good working condition with the appropriate arcs of visibility.
<u>Knowledge</u>	
Each candidate shall pass an exam that includes questions regarding function and use of navigation lights, or may participate in an examination of the required navigation equipment demonstrating the inspection criteria for each.	Each candidate shall state the navigational light configuration for the vessels operating in limited visibility or at night.