Time:

Personal Protection Equipment -- Continued

Buoyant heaving lines and reboarding devices

Key Concepts:

Main Teaching Points

1) Buoyant heaving lines

Discuss examination criteria for buoyant heaving lines -- From the *SVR*, it is not mandatory to have a buoyant weight (i.e. floating ball) at the end of the buoyant heaving line, but recommended. It will help to throw the line more accurately.

- a) Must be a floating type (e.g. polypropylene);
- b) Must be the right length for the appropriate category of vessel;
- c) Tensile strength must be enough to bring someone in the water towards the vessel.

2) Reboarding devices

Discuss the interpretations for reboarding devices, freeboard and design waterline.

Reboarding device: in respect of a small vessel, means a ladder, lifting harness or other apparatus that does not include any part of the vessel's propulsion unit and that assists persons in gaining access to the vessel from the water.

Freeboard: means the minimum vertical distance at side between the gunwale (upper edge of the boat main deck side) and the design waterline.

Design waterline: in respect of a pleasure craft, means the waterline at the recommended maximum gross load capacity.

3) Discuss examination criteria for reboarding devices:

- a) There must be some type of device to help someone in the water to gain access into the boat for pleasure craft over 6m (19'-8") in length;
- b) It cannot be any part of the propulsion system;
- c) It must be present on board if the boat has a freeboard that exceeds 0.5 m (20 in.) for pleasure craft over 6m (19'-8") but not over 12m (39'-4") in length;
- d) There is no construction specification of an "approved" reboarding device it can be as simple as a piece of line attached at both ends at the gunwale and looped into the water. This piece of line then can be used as a step to gain access into the boat;
- e) It should be readily available.

Notes

Quick Points

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	Buoyant heaving lines
	Examination criteria
	Reboarding devices
	Discuss
	Interpretations Discuss
	examination criteria

Instructors note

- The 508 mm (20 in.) lifebuoy is no longer approved for pleasure craft safety equipment requirement.
- The "horseshoe" lifebuoy does not meet the Canadian standard requirements and it cannot be part of the complement of the mandatory safety equipment under the SVR.

References linked to LP

PCCC Student Manual pg.50/54 Safe Boating Guide Pg.48 http://www.tc.gc.ca/Boating Safety/sbg-gsn/menu.htm

Rationalization:

Common threads in types of drowning...

- > the victims were good swimmers,
- > they were all healthy,
- > drowning often occurred in shallow water within feet of shore.

Suggested Activities:

Class exercise—have student participate in a line throwing competition.



Method of Evaluation & Condition

Skill / Knowledge and Standard

Skill

Each candidate shall pass an exam that includes questions regarding personal protection equipment, or participate in a thorough examination of the required personal protection equipment demonstrating the inspection criteria for each. Candidates shall participate in an examination of PPE required on vessels <20m - taking into account:

- approval,
- size and condition.
- Colors
- Grab lines

Each candidate shall ID situations where prohibition/exemptions may apply In the case of reboarding devices – must be present if freeboard >.5m, state construction specifications,

Knowledge

Each candidate shall pass an exam that includes questions regarding personal protection equipment, or participate in a thorough examination of the required personal protection equipment demonstrating the inspection criteria for each. Each candidate shall state all compulsory Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) required for vessels under 20 meters.

- PDF
- buoyant heaving line
- Lifebuoy
- lifting harnesses and appropriate rigging

Each candidate shall state significance and difference between PFD & Lifejacket

Exemptions for each-- Guidance notes SB guide pg 46.