

BASIC COASTAL CRUISING STANDARD (103)

Prerequisites: Basic Keelboat Sailing Certification

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Sailors must cruise safely in local and regional waters as both a skipper and crew on an auxiliary powered sailboat of about 20 to 30 feet in length in moderate winds and sea conditions.

SAILING KNOWLEDGE

A Certified Sailor has successfully demonstrated his or her ability to:

Terminology

1. Identify the following parts of a sailboat:

- Gudgeon
- Stem fitting
- Binnacle
- Through hull fitting
- Pintle
- Tangs
- Transom
- Self-bailing cockpit
- Turnbuckle
- Chain plates
- Rudderpost

Gear and Equipment

2. List the "Federal equipment carriage requirements" for a 24 foot sailboat with and outboard motor and portable fuel tank.
3. List the ASA recommended safety equipment for a sail boat heading out for a long cruises or into rough weather.
4. Describe the most important reasons for keeping gear and equipment stowed in assigned places on a boat.
5. Describe roller and slab reefing with reef grommets and reef points/diamonds.

Safety

6. Describe the purpose of a safety harness, proper attachment and dangers of improper attachment to a boat.
7. State the purpose of bow and stern pulpits and lifelines.
8. Describe federally required navigation lights on boats between sunset and sunrise when under sail, under power, and at anchor.

9. Describe the three stages of hypothermia and treatment for medium hypothermia.
10. Describe methods to reduce heat loss for 1) a person in the water and 2) a group of people in the water.
11. Describe how to prevent undue magnetic influences on the compass.
12. Identify the common sources of fire and/or explosion and understand the method for preventing such occurrences, as well as actions to be taken when they do.
13. Describe U.S. Coast Guard recommended refueling precautions.
14. Describe a “diver’s flag” and alpha flag used to mark persons and vessels engaged in diving.
15. Describe the dangers involved in recharging batteries and setting off flares.
16. Apply USCG Navigation Rules 11 through 17 by means of a diagram.
17. Describe the required and ASA recommended actions and precautions to be taken during times of reduced visibility.

Weather

18. Interpret marine weather forecasts applicable to the area and apply the information to the candidate’s sailing plan for the next six hours.
19. Interpret what weather changes are forecast for the next six hours and determine what effect these changes will have on the day’s planned activities.

Duties of the Skipper and Crew

20. Identify the main responsibilities of the skipper and crew as indicated below

Skipper:

- Safety of the crew and boat
- Ensure the crew’s knowledge of operating procedures and location of all lifesaving and other safety equipment prior to getting underway
- Assign duties and instruction
- Ensure proper/safe use of domestic equipment (head, Stove, etc.)

Crew:

- Obey skipper
- Assist in the safe operation of the boat
- Keep a lookout and immediately report any dangers on the water and in the boat

Seamanship

21. Describe the correct sail combinations to carry under various wind and sea conditions.

22. Describe the dangers of a lee shore.

23. Read and interpret the following information from the NOAA Nautical chart of the local area.

- Depth of water
- Type of bottom (sand, rock, clay, etc.)
- Underwater/surface hazards (kelp, cable, rock, shoals, cribs, wrecks, currents)
- Buoys and what they signify
- Lights
- Beacons
- Distance scale

24. Describe:

- A good anchorage
- Suitable ground tackle and scope when anchoring for lunch
- Suitable ground tackle, scope and the appropriate lights when anchoring overnight

25. Describe the immediate action to be taken when:

- A leak develops
- Propeller fouls
- Running aground
- Steering fails
- Halyard breaks
- Grounding at anchor
- Anchor drags
- Standing rigging fails

26. Describe one commonly accepted use for each of the following knots:

- Bowline
- Sheet bend
- Clove hitch
- Reef knot
- Figure eight
- Round turn and two half hitches

Sailing Skills

A certified Sailor has successfully demonstrated his or her ability to:

Preliminaries

27. Demonstrate on land the correct method of putting on a personal flotation device in the water.

28. Carry out a check of the vessel's gear and equipment in accordance with legal requirements and ASA recommendations and demonstrate the use and care of domestic equipment.

29. Demonstrate safe winch techniques with particular attention to:

- High possible strain on sheets and halyards
- Overriding turns (overrides) and how to clear them
- Position of hands and fingers
- Winch handles fitting removal and storage
- Halyard breaks/stops
- Anchor winches/windlass

30. Perform the ASA outboard motor checklist prior to starting an outboard motor.

Boat Handling Under Power

31. Start an auxiliary engine observing commonly accepted safety practices.

32. Come to a full stop with the bow one half boat length away from a buoy using reverse. The objective of this exercise is to know how much distance is required to bring a sailboat to a full stop. The sail boat is to be kept on a straight course while this exercise is being carried out.

33. Maneuver a sailboat under power to a position not more than two feet along side and parallel to a dock(port side to and starboard side to) without the aid of lines and without the bow passing a given mark at any time during the maneuver.

Person Overboard

34. Demonstrate a skipper's actions/commands while under power from the time a member of the crew falls overboard without warning until the crew is safely recovered. A float should be used for this exercise. The person overboard is considered as not wearing a personal floatation device (PFD) and is able to assist himself/herself. Included in this standard are the following minimum requirements: lookout, alertness, life ring marking, and slow controlled speed approaching the float, crew control, and engine control.

35. Stop an auxiliary engine (outboard motor) and secure it for the night observing commonly accepted safety practices.

36. Anchor in water more than ten feet in depth securely enough so the anchor does not drag with engine at half throttle astern.

37. Raise anchor with boat ready and get underway under power using commonly accepted practices.

Boat Handling Under Sail

Points of Sail

38. Function as helmsman and crew giving correct commands and proper responses while demonstration the proper techniques of close hauled sailing, reaching (all three points), running, Tacking and jibing, heading up, bearing away, luffing, and reducing heel on all points of sail.

39. Describe proper preparatory commands and commands of execution for all sailing skills included in this standard.

Reefing/heaving to

40. Reduce Sail by reefing and shake out a reef while keeping the vessel under control and on course.

41. Heave to and get underway again.

Person Overboard

42. Demonstrate a skipper's actions/commands while under sail from the time a member of the crew falls overboard without warning until the crew is safely recovered. A float may be used for this exercise. The person overboard is considered as not wearing a personal floatation device (PFD) and is able to assist himself/herself.

Included in this standard are the following minimum requirements: lookout, alertness, life ring marking, and slow controlled speed approaching the person/float, crew control, and engine control. The crew can be three or more but the candidate is to describe the actions to be taken if one member of a two person crew falls overboard with the boat under sail.

43. Describe at least two methods of getting a person out of the water and back on board.

Steering

44. Sail on an ordered compass course for 5 minutes without varying more than 10 degrees from the ordered heading.

Making fast and snugging down/securing to a dock and mooring

45. Secure a boat to various dock configurations so as to provide limited movement and set out fenders correctly.

46. Take extra precaution and secure a vessel for the night at a dock and at a mooring.

Knots

47. Tie the following knots within 15 seconds.

- Bowline
- Clove hitch
- Reef knot
- Sheet bend
- Round turn and two half hitches

48. Tie the following knots within 7 seconds.

- Figure eight
- Cleat hitch