## **DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS**

## Navigation and Collision Avoidance

NOTE: Under Navigation: V, points H-J where not given objectives. Should they be required?

be required?	1110	DEFEDENCE	TEACHING
LEARNING/PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	IMO	REFERENCE TEXTS	TEACHING
Navigation & Collision Avoidance	REFERENCE	IEXIS	AID
I. Instructor Student			
introductions  A Instructor gains knowledge of			
A. Instructor gains knowledge of student experiences and working			
conditions			
B. Student understands course			
completion expectations			
C. Student understands certification			
II. Navigation aids			
A. Identify at least three different			
types of navigation markers and			
describe what each means.			
III. Collision Avoidance/		Col Regs	
Navigation rules- General			
A. Determine when to apply inland			
or international rules			
<ol> <li>Inland rules apply when</li> </ol>			
operating shoreward of			
COLREGS Demarcation Line			
(DL) and copy of COLREGs			
must be onboard if FV is over			
12 meters			
2. In Alaska, no waters are			
shoreward of DL			
B. Recognize that all vessels have duty to avoid a collision no			
matter "right of way" (Rule 7).			
C. Recognize the importance of radio			
to avoid collision.			
D. Recognize vessel operator			
responsibilies in following			
collision avoidance and			
navigation rules			
<ol> <li>To comply with the rules</li> </ol>			
<ol><li>To take precautions</li></ol>			
<ol><li>Make a departure from these</li></ol>			
Rules if necessary to avoid			
immediate danger			
E. State the 3 conditions for			
maintaining a proper look out			
(rule 5)			
1. By sight			
<ol> <li>By sound</li> <li>By all other available means</li> </ol>			
F. State the 6 conditions for			
determining safe speed (rule 6).			
1. Visibility			
1. VISIDIILY	<u> </u>	I .	

### **DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS**

### **Navigation and Collision Avoidance**

2. Traffic density 3. Manueverability 4. Background lighting 5. State of wind, sea, current, hazards 6. Vessel draft and water depth G. State 6 rules for navigating in narrow channels (Rule 9). 1. Keep to stard'd channel side 2. Vessel less than 20m and SVs give way to larger vessels 3. FVs give way to other vessels 4. Avoid crossing channel if it impedes other vessels 5. Caution when approaching bends and use of sound signals 6. Avoid anchoring in channel H. State at least 5 rules that conduct vessels in restricted visibility 1. Use safe speed for circumstances 2. Power vessels have engines ready to maneuver 3. Use radar if available to assess situation and take early avoidance action 4. Alter course to starb'd if other vessel is forward of beam. 5. If another vessel is forward of beam and close quarters, reduce speed, stay on coures or take way off I. Identify at least three sound signals and what they mean (Rules 32-36). J. Take correct action and give correct sound signals when encountering other vessels in a simulated course through a set of navigation markers. K. Identify the correct day signal for a commercial fishing vessel. L. Determine the "stand-on" and "give-way" vessel when presented with a diagram or simulation of vessel traffic (Rule 16 & 17). M. Determine the collision avoidance responsibilities of vessel's crossing, head on, passing when presented with a diagram or

# **DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS Navigation and Collision Avoidance**

		1
simulation of vessel traffic		
(Rules, 13, 14, 15).		
N. Select the appropriate safe		
channel to use when "steering" a		
simulated course through a set of		
navigation markers.		
O. Recognize at least 11 rules when		
navigating Traffic Seperation		
Schemes (Rule 10).		
1. Proceed in the general		
direction of traffic flow for that		
lane		
2. Keep clear of traffic seperation		
line or zome.		
3. Leave traffic lane at small		
angle to traffic		
4. If crossing traffic lanes, do so		
at right angle to general traffic		
flow.		
<ol><li>Avoid inshore traffic zone if</li></ol>		
appropriate traffic lane within		
adjacent seperation scheme can		
be used safely except for vessels		
< 20 meters, SVs, and FVs		
fishing. However, a vessel may		
use an inshore traffic zone when		
en route to or from a		
port, offshore installation or		
structure, pilot station or any		
other place situated within the		
inshore traffic zone, or to avoid		
immediate		
danger		
6. A vessel other than a crossing		
_		
vessel or a vessel joining or		
leaving a lane shall not normally		
enter a separation zone or cross		
a separation line except: (i) in		
cases of emergency to avoid		
immediate danger; (ii) to engage		
in fishing within a separation		
zone		
7. Vessel navigating in areas		
near the terminations of traffic		
separation schemes shall do so		
with particular caution		
8. Vessels shall avoid anchoring		
in traffic separation schemes or		
near their terminations		
<ol><li>A vessel not using a traffic</li></ol>		
separation scheme should keep a		
wide distance from it		
	1	I.

# **DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS Navigation and Collision Avoidance**

	I	
<ol><li>10. A vessel fishing should not</li></ol>		
impede a vessel using a traffic		
lane		
11. A vessel < 20 meters or a SV		
shall not impede a power vessel		
using a traffic lane		
using a traine lane		
Note This is NOT a compulate marious		
Note. This is NOT a complete review		
of all rules.		
IV. Lights		
A. Describe when navigation lights		
must be displayed.		
B. Given a diagram showing a		
lighting display of a vessel, identify		
at least 10 types of vessels (Rules		
21, 23- 31).		
V. Navigation		
A. Recognize three risks in		
depending solely on electronic		
position fixing navigation		
devices.		
1. Loss of GPS satellite signal.		
2. Loss of GPS accuracy		
3. Equipment failure		
B. Identify at least 8 features of a		
chart.		
C. Identify the difference between		
compass deviation, declination		
and variation.		
D. Take a bearing with a compass.		
E. Define/identify a waypoint.		
F. Use parallel rules and dividers to		
plot a course including compass		
courses and time made good		
between way points given time		
made good over ground.		
G. Navigation plotting exercise:		
Determine your position using a		
GPS or magnetic bearings and a		
S S		
chart. H. Electronic sources		
1. Fathometer		
2. LORAN		
3. Radar		
4. GPS		
5. SATNAV		
6. RDF/ADF		
7. ECDIS		
8. AIS		
I. Publications		
1. Nautical Almanac		
	l .	

# **DETAILED TEACHING SYLLABUS Navigation and Collision Avoidance**

2. Coast Pilot		
3. Tide Tables		
4. Sailing Directions		
5. Current Tables		
6. Light List		
J. Voyage planning		
1. Considerations		
<ol><li>Reference materials</li></ol>		
3. Prepartory action		
4. Notifications		