

SLIDE 1

Rules of the Road

- If all boats follow the RULES OF THE ROAD, they should operate safely...

SLIDE 2

Post a Look Out

- Maintain a proper lookout
- Designate someone to help you watch for dangers from any direction

SLIDE 3

Maintain a Safe Speed

- Maintain a safe speed for the area and water conditions
- Take into account
 - Visibility
 - Other traffic
 - Ability to maneuver
 - Water conditions

SLIDE 4

Avoid a Collision

- It is your responsibility to take action in enough time to avoid a collision

SLIDE 5

Right of "Weight"

- The boat who can manoeuver (move) the easiest gives way to the boat who has the most difficult time moving
- Power gives way to sail, paddle craft, like kayaks, canoes and SUP's
- Sail gives way to paddle
- No one has rights over a large ship, like a ferry or freighter

SLIDE 6

Passing Safely

- Approaching from an angle
- Head On
- Overtaking

SLIDE 7

Canadian Buoy System

- Aids are often used together to help you follow natural and improved channels
- Provide a continuous system of charted markers for coastal cruising

SLIDE 8

Lateral Markers

- Floating buoys
- Day Beacons
- Show the port and starboard sides of a safe route to be followed

SLIDE 9

Control Markers

- Marker with a circle and black text
- Provide information on the speed limit and no wake zones

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Danger Markers

- Marker with a diamond and cross
- Indicate areas NOT to enter

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Hazard Markers

- Markers with a diamond.
- Yellow balls, homemade markers
- Indicate hazards such as shoals, isolated rocks

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Information Markers

- Marker with a square
- Provide local information like campsites, marinas, etc

SLIDE 13

The Key to Safely Navigating

- Keep a good look out
- Understand the basic rules of the road
- Take responsibility of avoiding a collision job one

SLIDE 14

The Key to Safely Navigating

- ALWAYS do what you must to avoid a collision
- It is your responsibility by law

SLIDE 1

Rules of the Road

Even though there are not actual roads or lines on the water, there is a set way that all boats should operate on the water and they are called Rules of the Road. If all boats followed the Rules of the Road, most accidents on the water could be avoided.

SLIDE 2

Post a Look Out

Let's start with some important things to keep in mind every time you are boating. You have to maintain a proper lookout. This means you should designate someone to help you watch for dangers that may come from any direction, including those in the water. If you are boating alone, you must take that responsibility on your own.

SLIDE 3

Maintain a Safe Speed

Except where your speed is governed by regulation or 'no wake' or 'low speed' areas, you must judge and maintain a safe speed for the area and water conditions taking into account visibility, other boats, your boat's ability to maneuver and the water conditions.

SLIDE 4

Avoid a Collision

It is your responsibility to taking action in enough time to avoid a collision when encountering another vessel on the water.

SLIDE 5

Right of "Weight"

First let's start with some basics that related to different types of boats on the water. The boat who can move easiest gives way to the boat who has the most difficult time moving. Power gives way to sail, when the sailing vessel is under sail only and it's not under power, and to paddle craft, like kayaks, canoes and stand up paddle boards. Sail gives way to paddle unless the sailor is restricted in its ability to move.

And no one has rights over a large ship, ferry or freighter! They call that Right of Weight.

SLIDE 6

Passing Safely

When two vessels are approaching each other at an angle, the one that has the other vessel approaching on its left or port is the stand on vessel and is to proceed with caution on its present course and speed. The other becomes the give-way vessel and must alter its course and or speed. In a crossing situation that means slowing down and passing behind the other vessel.

When two vessels are approaching head-on, neither is designated as the stand-on vessel and both are required to give-way by altering course to starboard. Any time that you are unsure whether a collision situation exists in a head on approach, assume it does and alter your course to starboard in an early and obvious manner.

When overtaking another vessel from behind, you become the give-way vessel and must take early and substantial action to avoid collision. The vessel being overtaken must maintain its course and speed. The preferred course when overtaking is to pass to starboard providing that safe water exists. In the event that it is not safe to pass starboard, such as when shallow waters, navigation lane or some other obstacle is present, alter your course to pass the other vessel to port side.

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Canadian Buoy System

When you are out on the water you will see plenty of these. They are aids to navigation and they provide you with important information about where the safest water is, dangers, information, speed zones and where you are in relation to land.

Several visual aids are often used together to help you follow natural and improved channels. They also provide a continuous system of charted markers for coastal cruising.

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Lateral Markers

Lateral markers are floating buoys and can also be day beacons that affixed to posts in the water individually or together, they show the port and starboard sides of a safe route to be followed.

Red Right Returning: There are red and green day markers and lighted beacons marking the proper way to "return from sea". Those red in color follow the traditional three R's rule of Red Right Returning. This means when returning from sea keep the red markers on your right or starboard side. For inland waterways you keep the Red marker on your right side when you are heading upstream or into a port or marina.

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Control Markers

Markers with a circle are control buoys and provide information like maximum speed limits.

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Danger Markers

This is a Danger Marker it has a diamond shape and the hazard marked inside and is marked on the chart like this. These are areas that as a boater you need to stay out of.

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Hazard Markers

Markers with a diamond are hazard buoys and indicate rocks or shoals.

On local waterways, you may see yellow balls or homemade markers like a white plastic jug marking underwater hazards.

SLIDE 12

Information Markers

Markers with a square are information buoys and indicate local information like campsites or marinas.

SLIDE 13

The Key to Safely Navigating

The key to safely navigating around other vessels is to keep a good look out, understand the basic rules of the road and for everyone to take their responsibility of avoiding a collision job one.

SLIDE 14

The Key to Safely Navigating

Remember that not everyone understands the rules of the road, and do not know what sound signals mean, so the final lesson is to ALWAYS do what you must to avoid a collision. That is your responsibility by law.