Inshore Power Skipper

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1. General requirements

Experience required prior training:	At least one cruise on a power yacht
Certification required prior training:	None
Minimum age required:	16 years old
Suggested number of training hours:	10 hours theory / one day practical
Who can run the training:	ISSA Instructor
Who can do the examination:	ISSA Instructor
How to submit the application:	To authorized ISSA school only

2. Skills and knowledge required for an Inshore Power Yacht Skipper

Yacht's construction

- Knows the basic parts of yacht and what are the designed for:
  - Cockpit;
  - Bildge;
  - Heads;
  - Galley;
  - Bow;
  - Stern, aft, etc.
- Can operate elementary yacht's systems:
  - Toilet;
  - Gass oven;
  - Sink;
  - Shower;
- Can fill up the water and diesel tanks;
- Can operate the inboard engine;
  - Start is;
  - Switch it off;
  - Check operation of cooling system;
  - Check oil level;
  - Top up engine oil;
  - Check cooling fluid level;
  - Top up cooling fluid level;
  - Control the tension of V-belt on engine;
  - Find bottom valves;
  - Recognize the breakdown of impeller in cooling system and possibly replace it;
  - Check whether alternator is charging batteries when engine is working.

- Knows elementary equipment of yacht:
  - Echosounder (location, operation, typical errors);

- Log;
- Steering system;

Line and spring handling

- Can combine two lines of the same and different diameter;
- Can make:
  - Bowline;
  - Fast a line on a cleat;
  - Fishermen's bend;
  - Coil mooring lines;
- Can:
  - Pass, take, make fast on cleat, let go mooring lines;
  - Throw mooring lines;
  - Describe different ways of taking a mooring.

Handling fenders.

- Can:
  - Fix the fenders using adequate knots;
  - Effectively apply the manouvring fender;

Operating the anchor.

- Can:
  - Prepare the ancher for weighing (switches and controls);
  - Operate the windlass (control the letting out and pulling in of the chain);
  - Select safe location for staying at anchor;
  - Apply rules for safe anchoring (4xdepth, anchor alarm/watch);
  - Distinguish different types of anchors and their characteristics.

Handling the dinghy.

- Can:
  - Inflate dinghy, take it off the deck and put it back on the deck;
  - Secure the dinghy to the yachts;
  - Paddle;
  - Secure the dinghy on the deck of the yacht;
  - Install the outboard engine on the yacht (for storage) and on the dinghy (for work);
  - Connect the fuel system to the outboard engine;
  - Start and switch off the outboard engine.

Safety.

- Can:
  - Perform the safety briefing:

- Under deck:
  - Gas system;
  - Toilet operation;
  - Fire fighting equipment;
  - Water supply system;
  - Electric system.
- On deck:
  - How to move on deck;
  - How to apply personnal safety equipment (harness, jackstay, etc.);
  - Apply distress singalling equipment (pirotechnics, flags, etc.);
  - Liferaft;
  - Different methods to send distress signal;
  - Make a distress call with help of VHF;
  - Knows procedures to be applied in restricted visibility;
  - Basic knowledge about SAR procedures (RIB, helicopter);
  - First Aid Kit (location and content).

Handling yacht under power.

- Can:
  - Manouver a yacht under power;
  - Approach a MOB;
  - Take a berth/leave a berth (longside, stern-to, bow-to);
  - Weigh anchor.

International Rules for Preventing Collisions at Sea

- Knows the navigation shapes and lights:
  - Vessel not under command;
  - Vessel restricted in ability to manouver;
  - Vessel engaged in fishing;
  - Vessel aground;
  - Pitol vessel;
  - Towing set
  - Sailing yacht;
  - Power driven vessel;
- Knows the vessels' priority at sea;
- Knows how to proceed in a „close encounter” situation;
- Is familiar and complies with the requiremet for continues observation;
- Is familiar with other legal obligations of a skipper and crew;
- Is familiar with and understands after-collission rules applicable at sea.

Navigational Aids

- Knows, understands and is able to recognize latteral and smaller channel marks at day time in system IALA A and B;
- Knows, understands and is able to recognize cardinal marks and other navigational marks (safe water mark, isolated danger mark) at day time;

- Is able to use the list of marks and symbols used on charts (eg. Chart 5011);
- Is able to apply navigational publications when planning a port's entry (pilot books, almanachs, navigational plans);
- Knows and can recognize light characteristics of Lighthouses/navigational marks.

Terrestrial navigation

- Knows and understands the basic terms from geography:
  - Latitude;
  - Longitude;
  - Magnetic pole;
  - Gegraphic pole;
  - Earth's magnetic field;
- Knows the basic types of sea charts, their construction and application:
  - Mercator's projection chart (how is it constructed, spreading of parallels, construction parallel)
  - Passage charts, coastal charts, plans;
- Can read elementary information from a chart that is crutial for safe sailing:
  - Depths;
  - Distance;
  - Navigational obstacles
  - Navigational marks;
- Can read charts/ plot latitude and longitude;
- Knows and understands the phenomenon of Earth's magnetism, variation and deviation;
- Can use a compass;
- Can calculate, set, read and plot courses on a chart with respect of variation, deviation and leeway;
- Can plot yacht's position using bearing lines;
- Can plot yacht's position using the maintained course, distance ran and estimated leeway;
- Can make use of various bearing lines;
- Has general information about tides and tide-related dangers.

Eletronic-based navigation

- Knows how the GPS system works;
- Can enable and check the elementary settings of GPS and plotter;
- Can set and read adequate course on GPS;
- Can plot a position on a chart taken from a GPS;
- Knows what is AIS, ARPA, VTS.

Meteorology

- Knows the Beaufort scale and its meaning for small craft;
- Knows sources of meteo information and how to use them;
- Has the basic knowledge about high, low pressure areas, fronts;
- Can recognize cumulonimbus clouds;
- Understands meteo messages (including those broadcast by radio coastal stations)
- Can take meteo factors into consideration when planning a passage in a coastal zone:
- Has the habit not to leave harbour without valid weather forecast.

Other

- Environmental friendly approach and respect to other yachtsmen and women;
- Knows and applies basic pro-environmental rules;
- Knows and applies social friendly approach at sea and in harbour.