ABC 3 SM Errata as of 15 July 2013

This errata is applicable unless otherwise indicated to the four printings of ABC3; 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013.

Section 1

Pg. 10, Para. 97 Change to read:

Directed Thrust.

An outboard engine or inboard/outboard drive steers by turning the entire lower unit, including the propeller (Figure 1-19). This directs the thrust to one side, causing the stern of the boat to move in the opposite direction. Assuming you are operating at slow speed, the propeller thrust (and subsequent motion of the prop, drive unit and boat) is always opposite to the flow of water it produces, whether in forward or reverse.

Section 2

Pg. 28, Para. 135 Change to read:

CAUTION. Only INERT visual distress signaling devices may be used as teaching aids in the classroom environment. Federal law requires that boats must be equipped with USCG-approved visual distress signals (VDS):

Pg. 32, Paras. 183, 184 and 185 – The International Rules requirement to carry a bell for recreational vessels 39.4 feet (12 meters) or longer but less than 65.6 feet (20 meters) was changed in 2004. The requirement to carry a bell now applies to vessels over 65.6 feet. The similar change to the Inland Rules will soon follow. All ABC3 course material referring to a bell requirement on vessels less than 65.6 feet (20 Meters) should be deleted. The recommended student handout, **A BOATERS GUIDE TO THE FEDERAL REQUIRMENTS FOR RECREATIONAL BOATERS AND Safety Tips - 2012** reflects this change on page 26 (this pamphlet is available at no charge from USPS HQ).

Change paragraph 183 to read:

"All recreational vessels must carry a whistle, horn, or some other means to make a sound to signal your intentions and to signal your position in periods of reduced visibility. Use the whistle on your life jacket as a backup to other devices."

Change paragraph 184 to read:

"Sound producing requirements include:

Vessels 100 meters / 328.1 feet or longer – Whistle and Bell and Gong

Vessels 20 meters / 65.6 feet or longer – Whistle and Bell

Vessels 12 meters / 39.4 feet or longer – Whistle

Vessels less than 12 meters / 39.4 feet – shall be provided with some means of making efficient sound signals.

Align paragraph number "185 to the "*Tip.*"

Section 3

Pg. 33 Table 3-1 – Right column, capitalize the initial "S" in "spare batteries."

Pg. 33-34 Teaching note. Education on fueling should emphasize the hazards of gasoline and associated fumes, and the required extra precautions. Because diesel fuel is less volatile, the required extra precautions for gasoline do not apply (page 34, para 9).
Change paragraph 7 to read:

> "**Engines, fuel and fuel lines.** The common fuels for recreational power vessels are gasoline and diesel. Gasoline is the more commonly used in recreational vessels; however, it is more volatile than diesel. Being more volatile, gasoline fuel use includes mandatory, powered ventilation for closed compartments and backfire flame arrestors on engines with carburetors. Be aware of any fuel leakage or potential weakness in the fuel system. Make sure that the backfire flame arrestor is clean, properly secured to the carburetor, and that fuel supply lines are not cracked or loose."

Pg. 37 Required Passenger Communications table, add to the checklist:

> "Use of the head."

Page 46, Chapter 1 Review quiz Q 20 – answer b is not really wrong. In a small boat, passenger distribution controls trim. In order to clarify the selection to the correct answer "c" change answer "b" to read:

> "b. allow the passengers with their provisions to board and sit as they desire."

Section 4

Pg. 55, Table 4-3 – Replace information under "Vessels At Anchor in Restricted Visibility" with:

Length of Vessel	Signal Required
Vessels Under 20 meters	A vessel but less than 20 meters (65.6 feet) in length shall not be obliged to give the bell signals prescribed for larger vessels. However, if she does not, she shall make some other efficient sound signal at intervals of not more than 2 minutes.
Vessels of 20M or More	"A vessel at anchor shall at intervals not more than one minute ring the bell rapidly for about 5 seconds. In a vessel of 100 meters (328.1 feet) or more in length the bell shall be sounded in the forepart of the vessel and immediately after the ringing of the bell the gong shall be sounded rapidly for about 5 seconds in the after part of the vessel.
All Vessels	A vessel at anchor may sound three blasts in succession, namely one short, one prolonged and one short blast, to give warning of her position and of the possibility of collision to an approaching vessel.

Section 5

Pg.56, Figure 5-1 – Teaching note. The sequence of starboard, red lateral marks is erroneous. A correct presentation is in the recommended student handout, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) **U.S. AIDS TO NAVIGATION SYSTEM** pages 17-18 (this recently produced pamphlet is available at N/C from USPS HQ). It is impractical to issue a new page. However, the incorrect number mark on buoy "8" (should be "4") may have utility as an oral quiz of alertness coincident to drawing students to the USCG pamphlet.

Pg. 61, Table 5-3 – Teaching note. While the header for the Table states "Preferred –Channel Marks When Returning From Sea," it should be emphasized that the two next-under sub-titles and columns present Marks to give the boater clear direction to the Preferred channel of channels available.

The first column shows Marks for a Preferred Channel to port which means transit to the Preferred channel you would observe the top color, RED as a red, starboard Mark - "Red on top / Starboard Mark."

The second column shows Marks for a Preferred Channel to starboard which means transit to the Preferred channel you observe the top color, GREEN as a green, port mark – "Green on top / Port Mark."

Suggest using the USCG **U.S. AIDS TO NAVIGATION SYSTEM** pamphlet page 11 to discuss Marks for a Preferred starboard channel.

Pg. 66, Table 5-18 – FL and QFL graphics looks like ISO lights. A better presentation for student use is in the USCG **U.S. AIDS TO NAVIGATION SYSTEM** pamphlet, page 10.

Section 6

Figure 6-11 – Teaching note. Stress that a rigid replica of the International Code flag "A" not less than 1 meter in height is required on the vessel engaged in diving operations and that measures shall be taken to ensure its all-round visibility.

Pg. 77, Table 6-5 – Change to read:

Vessels under 20 meters / 65.60 feet	Any efficient sound signal device sounded at intervals of not more than 2 minutes.
Vessels 20 meters to 100 meters 328.1 feet	Ring bell rapidly for 5 seconds every minute.
Vessels over 100 meters	Ring bell and gong rapidly for 5 seconds every minute.
All vessels	May supplement with 3 whistle blasts, short-prolong-short, to warn approaching vessels.

Pg. 91 Chapter 2 Review quiz Q11 – change correct answer "c" to read:

c. before leaving the ramp area, using water as available from the vessel or ramp area.

Pg. 93, Chapter 2 Review quiz Q25 – change correct answer "b" to read:

b. Sound one prolonged blast.

Section 10

Pg. 99, Para. 43 – Change to read:

You will find the relative strengths of various kinds and sizes of materials used for anchor rodes in marine catalogs, at marine stores, and in other reference books such as **Chapman Piloting – Seamanship and Small Boat Handling**.

Pg. 105, Para. 30 – Change to read:

In a boat with low freeboard, the best place to bring a person aboard is over the transom; but always be alert to the presence of hot outboard motors, exhaust pipes and carbon monoxide. This recovery method can be very dangerous in high sea states that may cause water to come over a low freeboard vessel, especially when the stern is into the seas. Beware of a pitching stern slamming down on persons in the water, especially from an overhanging aft section on some sailboats.

Section 11

Pg. 120, Para 246 – Change to read:

Wind produces waves. Waves will affect both the forward movement of the boat and its steering. Seas striking the forward section of the boat tend to decrease its speed through the water. Waves coming up astern can increase speed in short bursts. A boat drifting without power broaches, turning broadside into the waves, resulting in a chance of capsizing. A helmsman must continuously adjust steering to stay on course (Figure 11-15).

Section 12

Pg. 127, Para. 64 – Add side-bar Note:

Operator Tip.

It is important to have pencil and paper near your radio station to record critical items such as the position, number of persons in in the vessel, and nature of the distress. This facilitates accuracy when responding to the call, and when needed, relaying accurate information.

Pg. 139 Chapter 3 Review Q 33 – change answer "c" to read:

c. limit teak surfing to 10 minute intervals.

Section 13

Pg. 143, Para. 47 – Change to read:

Waterskiing discussion encompasses all types of towed vehicles. Tubing, knee boarding and ski seat vehicles are also popular and fun, but they add another dimension of risk for the person being towed. Because of the higher speeds involved for persons being towed, special

life jackets designed to remain fastened to the person during a high-speed impact with the water are required. The USCG approval and impact speed rating will be stated on the life jacket for reference when selecting the appropriate life jacket for your activity. This type of life jacket may not turn the unconscious wearer face up, requires little maintenance, and is of rugged construction designed for waterskiing or other high speed activities.

Pg. 172 Chapter 4 Review quiz.

Q1 – Change answer "d" to read:

d. be aware of hikers and cyclists on the shore.

Q2 – Change answer 'D" to read:

d. report campfires on the shore to the marine police.

Make supporting changes to the **ABC3 2012 Instructor Manual / Inst PPT CD**:

Pg v **COURSE HIGHLIGHTS -** Add new sentence to paragraph one:
Instructors may modify the section presentation sequence to meet their needs, recognizing there may be end-of-chapter inconsistencies to matter presented.

Pg 16 Section 2 – add teaching note for slide 38-39 discussion. CLASSROOM SAFETY NOTICE: Live pyrotechnic visual signaling devices are not to be brought into classrooms. Excellent inert VDS kit teaching aids specifically for classroom use are available as listed in the EDDEPT Materials Catalog.

Pg 18 Section 2 slide 54 (**Correct Inst CD also)** Replace the note on the slide with:

A bell is required equipment on boats 20 meters (65.6 feet) or longer. Vessels less than 20 meters are not obliged to carry a bell. However, if she does not, she shall make some other efficient sound signal at intervals of not more than 2 minutes.

Instructor CD – End of Chapter 2 Review, Q29, change redundant and incorrect answer "d" to read:

d. need carry no running lights at all.

Pg. 48 Section 9 slide 3 – teaching note. While US chart depths are primarily in feet and fathoms, students should be aware some charts may have depths in meters. Always consult the chart notations for specifications about the depth numbers.

Pg. 81 Section 14 slide 3 (**Correct Inst CD also)** – include "+ gear" in the calculation formula, second bullet.

Pg. 166 and 173, Question 40, Change to read:

40. When encountering restricted visibility and after reducing speed, an urgent procedure is: (answers remain as written with b the correct response.)