Activity scope
This information should be used where students are involved in curriculum activities that include sailboarding instruction, sailboarding races, or recreational sailboarding. Sailboarding refers to any of three disciplines – wave, slalom, or long board.

Special considerations
The location and conditions will have a large bearing on the safety and operation of the activity. Conditions may be divided as follows:

Type 1: Sheltered water: enclosed water, i.e. a small body of water that is completely or nearly completely surrounded by land; it would not be influenced by major tidal movement or become rough. Most shores should be accessible. Examples include small dams, lakes and some canals or rivers as defined by Maritime Safety Queensland.

Type 2: Semi-sheltered water: waters that are large or generally open on most sides; suitable landing sites are restricted. Examples include bays, estuaries, large lakes and dams as defined by Maritime Safety Queensland. Conditions may be manipulated through the use of appropriate equipment. Semi-sheltered water may be made into Type 1 conditions through the use of extra safety craft, safety lines or other devices to simulate these conditions.

This risk assessment does not include Type 3: Open ocean: exposed, deep, unfriendly conditions; ocean swells, trade winds, sea states. It is not recommended to instruct sailboarding in open water.

Minimum supervision
- A minimum of two adults is required for sailboarding activities, including:
  - a leader who:
    - sailboards with the students under instruction, OR
    - is in proximity to the students under instruction, OR
    - travels in a powered vessel,
  - another supervisor with experience (previous involvement) AND approved by the Principal and leader.
  - In certain situations, judgment may dictate smaller or larger numbers of participants per leader.
- Supervisors should be selected from those most suitable for this particular activity. Before departing, the supervisors should be informed of their role, potential hazards and precautions to be taken.
- An adult present should have the ability to:
  - effect a recovery of a student from the water at the venue, AND
  - perform first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Where a powered boat is used, the driver and vessel should conform to the requirements of the Power Boating in Small Craft guideline.

Minimum activity-specific qualifications for supervisors
- Ensure the leader is able to manage the type of craft being used and the number of craft on the water at one time, and is familiar with the location and its characteristics that may pose hazards.

In Type 1 conditions, the leader should be:
- a registered teacher with competence (demonstrated ability) in the teaching or coaching of sailboarding, OR
- an adult who has an Instructor qualification with the Australian Yachting Federation or similar, when a teacher with these qualifications is not available.
In Type 2 conditions, the leader should be:

- a registered teacher with expertise (formal qualifications) in the teaching or coaching of sailboarding, OR
- an adult who has a Sailboard Master qualification with the Australian Yachting Federation or similar, when a teacher with these qualifications is not available.
- One supervisor who holds at least a Recreational Marine Drivers Licence issued by Maritime Safety Queensland, should be embarked in each training ship operating, unless the operating conditions are benign.

Activity-specific equipment/facilities

- The board should be buoyant enough to support the student during the activity.
- The sail should be capable of being de-rigged whether on shore or on water.
- A safety vessel suitable for the area of operation should carry equipment necessary to effect a rescue and be ready for use. When Type 2 conditions apply, a power boat should be the safety vessel.
- Appropriate personal protective equipment e.g. personal flotation devices (PFDs) that comply with Australian Standards (PFD 2 or PFD 1) and stinger suits if stingers are known to be prevalent.
- All craft should adhere to the following:
  - comply with Queensland Transport registration, maintenance and equipment requirements
  - a builder's plate should be affixed to the stern showing details of the maximum number of people that can be carried and the maximum power of the motor that can be used with the boat. If this is not present, then reference should be made to the details shown on the boat's Certificate of Registration.
  - any equipment hired for use in student instruction must have Australian Standard Certification and comply with the requirements of this schedule.

Activity-specific hazards/risks and suggested control measures

- Consider the following when choosing a suitable location: prevailing and anticipated weather conditions; presence of strong currents, tides or wind eddies and rocks; water traffic; safe shorelines for entry and exit; appropriateness for the type of equipment being used; experience of the leader; and ability levels of students.
- Obtain accurate information on tides, depths, currents and other expected water conditions and pass this information on to students before the activity begins.
- If winds are stronger than can safely be handled by the students, the risk can be reduced by increasing supervision, reefing sails or using smaller sets of sails.
- Ensure that students are instructed to remain aware of their position in the training area, distance from shore and other obstacles.
- Ensure that all persons are adequately prepared for the expected weather conditions and probable variations to these conditions (i.e. with clothing and personal protective equipment).
- Before undertaking practical activities, students should be instructed in:
  - the route, area and scope of the activity, and notice of any dangers from other sources
  - basic survival techniques and use of PFDs and life rafts for the conditions the vessel could encounter
  - the correct use of hygiene facilities
  - the use of safety harnesses (if applicable) and the use of lights (International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities [IALA] system) if the activity is occurring at night
  - location of safety equipment
  - procedures for evacuation and abandoning ship
  - distress signalling (including use of pyrotechnics)
  - recovery procedures for a person overboard
  - procedures for avoiding collisions
  - IALA system, boat handling, boat and engine maintenance, communications, and weather
  - safety regulations conforming to current Maritime Safety Queensland requirements.
- Ensure that, in the event of an emergency, all persons are adequately prepared to de-rig and paddle to shore, wait for outside assistance, and under all circumstances, stay with the board.
- No person should be in the water near the propeller when the drive gear is engaged. If a person falls overboard, the vessel bow should be steered in the direction of the side that the person went over.
- Ensure that all persons work far enough apart that students are not struck by falling masts.
• Ensure that the ratchet mechanism on a trailer winch is in operation to control the winch handle.
• Ensure that the leader has available a device able to cut a sheet if a student becomes entangled.
• Instruct students to be aware of the boom at all times.
• Train everyone in correct manual handling techniques and refer to the Code of Practice – Manual Handling, if awkward or heavy equipment (i.e. boats, motors and nets) is to be moved.
• Ensure that all guards and covers are in place over motors or other items of machinery to protect against contact with moving parts.
• Ensure that the size and weight of the equipment is considered when allocating student tasks. Students should be advised to call or signal for assistance if they cannot rectify a problem immediately.
• Establish and practise a set of simple signals to allow communication between boat and shore.
• Check clothing, equipment and safety-gear before students are allowed to proceed. It is recommended that students wear suitable protection against the heat and cold.
• Ensure that all students wear a correctly fitted personal flotation device.
• Ensure Chemical Hazards in the Curriculum guideline and related Chemical Hazards Guidance Notes are adhered to.
• Ensure that, if students come into contact with fuels, careful instruction is provided on use, storage and fire prevention.
• Those participants who may be affected by seasickness should be encouraged to take precautions as it can lead to dehydration.
• Students should be instructed in the necessity to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others around them.
• Constantly monitor surrounds for vehicles.
• Consider also guidelines/codes of practice published by Marine Teachers’ Association Queensland, Queensland Outdoor Recreation Federation and Yachting Australia Training Centres Guidelines.

Useful activity-specific links
• Department of Transport http://www.transport.qld.gov.au/
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