



Australian Government

**Assessment Requirements for SISOCNE003
Paddle a canoe on moving water up to
grade 1 rivers**

Release: 1

Assessment Requirements for SISOCNE003 Paddle a canoe on moving water up to grade 1 rivers

Modification History

Not applicable.

Performance Evidence

Evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit in the context of the job role, and:

- complete three group canoe trips
- complete at least one solo paddle for one of the above trips
- during each trip:
 - consistently follow safety procedures and safely negotiate hazards
 - consistently control direction of canoes forward, in reverse and sideways using edging and this range of strokes:
 - forward and reverse paddle
 - forward and reverse sweeps
 - bow draw stroke
 - feathered and sculling draw
 - cross bow draw
 - low support
 - forward and reverse J stroke
 - feathered pry
 - emergency stop
- participate in simulations to:
 - complete two self-rescues following a capsize, swimming self and craft a maximum distance of 50 metres to shore
 - complete three deep water rescues to assist a single capsized paddler, using these techniques:
 - T (or X) rescue
 - curl rescue
 - provide one contact tow
 - provide one tow using a towline with a quick release system.

Knowledge Evidence

Demonstrated knowledge required to complete the tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit:

- organisational safety and emergency response procedures for canoeing activities

- suitable clothing and footwear for canoeing activities:
 - types of clothing and fabrics that protect against the effects of weather and water conditions including sun, temperatures, winds, and precipitation of different levels and extremes
 - reasons for layering clothes
 - effective design and construction features of waterproof gear and exposure suits
 - types of footwear suitable for canoeing including specialist sandals, river or paddling shoes and their advantages over other types of footwear
 - features and uses of gloves and mittens, and advantages and disadvantages
- features and functions of lifejackets and helmets suitable for slow moving water conditions and how to fit and adjust these for comfort and safety
- types of single and double open canoes suitable for use in slow moving water conditions and:
 - location and function of different parts of the canoe
 - different construction materials, effects on performance, advantages and disadvantages
 - design features, handling characteristics and limitations: manoeuvrability, stability and speed
- types of paddles suitable for use with canoes used in slow moving water conditions, different construction materials and designs, effects on performance, advantages and disadvantages
- techniques used to effectively stow items:
 - for ease of access and maximum usage of space
 - for stability of craft and minimal effect on trim
 - to waterproof clothing, food and resources
- safe manual handling techniques used to lift and carry canoes
- equipment features and techniques used to secure canoes for transportation
- communication protocols for group canoeing activities to include:
 - calls
 - hand and paddle signals
 - whistles
- the International River Grading system:
 - strengths and limitations of the grading system; what is covered and not covered in classifications
 - specifications for grade 1 rivers
 - examples of local rivers attributed as slow moving and any that are grade 1
- hydrological features of slow moving water sufficient to understand the impacts on canoeing activities
- typical hazards associated with paddling and swimming in slow moving water conditions, and techniques used to safely negotiate these:
 - currents
 - eddies
 - strainers

- built objects – weirs, piers
- steep or slippery banks or shore
- overhanging trees
- fallen trees on waterway
- submerged logs, rocks and vegetation
- sections of dark, deep or cold water
- other boating traffic
- exposure to lightning, storms, strong wind
- prolonged emersion in cold water
- techniques used on slow moving water to:
 - embark, launch, land and disembark canoes from bank
 - secure canoes to bank
- a range of strokes used in slow moving water conditions to direct canoes forward, in reverse and sideways:
 - forward and reverse paddle
 - forward and reverse sweeps
 - bow draw stroke
 - cross bow draw
 - feathered and sculling draw
 - low support
 - forward and reverse J stroke
 - feathered Pry stroke
 - emergency stop
- for each of the above strokes:
 - how to use them when solo paddling and when padding as a double
 - correct posture and trunk rotation
 - correct hand placement on paddle and movement of top hand through the stroke
 - wrist movement required to enable correct blade placement in water
 - correct paddle entry and exit points in relation to craft and body position
 - appropriate paddle depth in water to achieve effective stroke
 - correct paddle blade angle throughout stroke
- for self-rescues:
 - methods used to extricate self from inverted canoes
 - methods used to control and manoeuvre the paddle and canoe to shore
 - appropriate swimming strokes and techniques to use while in paddling gear in slow moving water conditions
 - how to empty water from canoes, and equipment used to assist
 - techniques used to re-establish upright canoe and re-enter in deep water
- for deep water rescues, the specific application of the following to slow moving water conditions and open canoes:

- features, functions and operation of equipment used for rescues, advantages and disadvantages
- roles and responsibilities that can be allocated to team members and participants to effectively complete a rescue
- raft up techniques
- T (or X) rescue techniques
- curl
- modified Capistrano
- techniques for contact tows and those using a towline with a quick release system
- when different knots are used, advantages and disadvantages, and how to tie them:
 - knots for tying on
 - rope joining knots
 - quick release knots.

Assessment Conditions

Skills must be demonstrated in slow moving water conditions in light to moderate wind conditions. Waters can include:

- large bodies of open water such as lakes or dams with slow moving water
- an estuary or embayment with slow moving water
- slow moving water, including grade 1 rivers, which would feature:
 - long stretches of slow moving water
 - relatively few obstacles and no major ones
 - an easy passage to find and follow
 - in grade 1 rivers, regular small waves and or riffles.

The following resources must be available to replicate industry conditions of operation:

- first aid equipment
- communication equipment for emergency response.

Assessment must ensure use of:

- a group of participants with whom the individual interacts during canoeing activities
- clothing and footwear suitable for the conditions
- Australian Standard, or equivalent, compliant lifejackets of a grade that meets maritime regulator requirements for the location
- canoe helmets as required
- pea-less whistles not affected by water
- open canoes which can include singles and doubles
- canoe paddles
- ropes and tie down straps

- rescue equipment:
 - towlines
 - bailing devices
 - knives
- activity plans to include details of planned route
- template safety checklists
- information about the International River Grading System
- organisational safety and emergency response procedures for canoeing activities.

Assessors must satisfy the Standards for Registered Training Organisations requirements for assessors, and:

- have a collective period of at least three years' experience as a canoeing leader, guide or instructor, where they have applied the skills and knowledge covered in this unit of competency; the three years' experience can incorporate full and or part time experience.

Links

Companion Volume Implementation Guides -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=1ca50016-24d2-4161-a044-d3faa200268b>