

Coast Guard, DHS

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latitude and 32 degrees south latitude, must carry—

(i) An immersion suit or anti-exposure suit of suitable size for each person assigned to the rescue boat crew; and

(ii) An immersion suit of the appropriate size for each person on board. The immersion suits required under this paragraph count toward meeting the requirements of paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(2) *Stowage.* Immersion suits and anti-exposure suits must be stowed as follows:

(i) Immersion suits and anti-exposure suits must be stowed so they are readily accessible, and the stowage positions must be marked with the words “IMMERSION SUITS” or “ANTI-EXPOSURE SUITS” as appropriate, or with the appropriate symbol from IMO Resolution A.760(18).

(ii) If watch stations, work stations, or work sites are remote from cabins, staterooms, or berthing areas and the immersion suits are stowed in those locations, there must be, in addition to the immersion suits required under paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section, enough immersion suits stowed at the watch stations, work stations, or work sites to equal the number of persons normally on watch in, or assigned to, those locations at any time.

(3) *Markings.* Each immersion suit or anti-exposure suit must be marked in such a way as to identify the person or OSV to which it belongs.

(4) *Lights for immersion suits or anti-exposure suits.* Each immersion suit or anti-exposure suit must have a life-jacket light approved under approval series 161.112 or 161.012 securely attached to the front shoulder area of the immersion suit or anti-exposure suit. However, lifejacket lights bearing Coast Guard approval number 161.012/2/1 are not permitted on OSVs certificated to operate on waters where water temperature may drop below 10 °C (50 °F).

(d) *Lifejacket, immersion suit, and anti-exposure suit containers.* Each life-jacket, immersion suit, and anti-exposure suit container must be marked in block capital letters and numbers with the quantity, identity, and size of the equipment stowed inside the container.

The equipment may be identified in words, or with the appropriate symbol from IMO Resolution A.760(18).

[CGD 84-069, 61 FR 25304, May 20, 1996; 61 FR 40281, Aug. 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 52816, Oct. 1, 1998]

§ 133.80 Emergency instructions.

(a) *General.* Copies of clear instructions must be provided on the OSV, detailing the actions that each person on board should follow in the event of an emergency.

(b) *Emergency instructions.* Illustrations and instructions in English and any other appropriate language, as determined by the OCMI, must be conspicuously displayed at each muster station and in spaces where offshore workers are carried, to inform offshore workers of—

- (1) The fire and emergency signal;
- (2) Their muster station;
- (3) The essential actions they must take in an emergency;
- (4) The location of lifejackets; and
- (5) The method of donning life-jackets.

§ 133.90 Operating instructions.

Each OSV must have posters or signs displayed in the vicinity of each survival craft and the survival craft's launching controls that—

- (a) Illustrate the purpose of controls;
- (b) Illustrate the procedures for operating the launching device;
- (c) Give relevant instructions or warnings;
- (d) Can be easily seen under emergency lighting conditions; and
- (e) Display symbols in accordance with IMO Resolution A.760(18).

§ 133.105 Survival craft.

(a) Each survival craft must be approved and equipped as follows:

- (1) Each inflatable liferaft—
 - (i) On an OSV on an unlimited oceans route, must be approved under approval series 160.151 and be equipped with a SOLAS A pack;
 - (ii) On an OSV on an oceans route limited to within 50 nautical miles of the shore, must be approved under approval series 160.151 and be equipped with either a SOLAS A pack or SOLAS B pack; and

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(iii) On an OSV on a coastwise route, must be approved under approval series 160.051 or 160.151, with any approved equipment pack.

(2) Each rigid liferaft must be approved under approval series 160.118 and be equipped as specified in table 133.175 of this part.

(3) Each inflatable buoyant apparatus must be approved under approval series 160.010.

(4) Each lifefloat must be approved under approval series 160.027 and be equipped with the following:

(i) *One boathook.*

(ii) *Two paddles.* Each paddle must be at least 1.2 meters (4 feet) long and buoyant.

(iii) *One painter.* The painter must—

(A) Be at least 30 meters (100 feet) long, but not less than three times the distance between the deck where the lifefloats are stowed and to the OSV's waterline in the lightest seagoing condition;

(B) Have a breaking strength of at least 6.7 kiloNewtons (1,500 pounds-force), except that if the capacity of the lifefloat is 50 persons or more, the breaking strength must be at least 13.4 kiloNewtons (3,000 pounds-force);

(C) If made of a synthetic material, be dark in color or certified by the manufacturer to be resistant to deterioration from ultraviolet light;

(D) Be stowed in such a way that it runs out freely when the buoyant apparatus, inflatable buoyant apparatus, or lifefloat floats away from the sinking OSV; and

(E) Have a float-free link meeting the requirements of part 160, subpart 160.073 of this chapter, connecting the painter to the OSV.

(iv) *One self-igniting light.* The self-igniting light must be approved under approval series 161.010, and must be attached to the buoyant apparatus, inflatable buoyant apparatus, or lifefloat by a 12-thread manila or equivalent lanyard, at least 5.5 meters (18 feet) long. The self-igniting light is not required on a lifefloat with a capacity of 24 persons or less.

(5) Each marine evacuation system must be approved under approval series 160.175.

(6) Lifeboats may be substituted for liferafts. If lifeboats are installed on an

OSV, their installation and arrangement must meet the applicable requirements of subchapter W of this chapter.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, OSVs must carry one or more liferafts with an aggregate capacity that will accommodate the total number of persons on board. The liferafts must be—

(1) Stowed in a position providing for easy side-to-side transfer at a single open deck level; or

(2) Additional liferafts must be provided to bring the total capacity available on each side to at least 100 percent of the total number of persons on board. If additional liferafts are provided and the rescue boat required under § 133.135 is also a lifeboat, it may be included in the aggregate capacity requirement.

(c) Each OSV operating in the Gulf of Mexico, as an alternative to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, may carry a sufficient number of inflatable buoyant apparatus or a sufficient number of lifefloats, having an aggregate capacity that, together with any lifeboats, rescue boats, and liferafts, will accommodate the total number of persons on board.

[CGD 84-069, 61 FR 25304, May 20, 1996; 61 FR 40281, Aug. 1, 1996]

§ 133.110 Survival craft muster and embarkation arrangements.

(a) Each OSV must have muster stations that—

(1) Are near the embarkation stations, unless the muster station is the embarkation station;

(2) Permit ready access for the offshore workers to the embarkation station, unless the muster station is the embarkation station; and

(3) Have sufficient room to marshal and instruct the offshore workers.

(b) Each muster station must have sufficient space to accommodate all persons assigned to muster at that station. One or more muster stations must be close to each embarkation station.

(c) Each muster station and embarkation station must be readily accessible to accommodation and work areas.