

(vii) Where appropriate, how to survive in the water—

(A) In the presence of fire or oil on the water;

(B) In cold conditions; and

(C) If sharks may be present.

(viii) Problems of hypothermia, first aid treatment for hypothermia and other appropriate first aid procedures;

(ix) The need to adhere to the principles of survival; and

(x) The basic methods of boarding helicopters.

(7) Each member of the crew and each of the industrial personnel with designated responsibility for the survival of others on board must be instructed in at least the items covered in paragraph (g)(6) of this section, and—

(i) Methods of detection, isolation, control, and extinguishing of fire;

(ii) Checking and maintaining fire fighting equipment;

(iii) Marshaling of personnel; and

(iv) Abandonment of the unit, including—

(A) Launching survival craft;

(B) Getting survival craft quickly and safely clear of the unit; and

(C) Righting a capsized survival craft.

(v) Handling all survival craft and their equipment, including—

(A) Checking and maintaining their readiness for immediate use;

(B) Using equipment to the best advantage;

(C) Using the sea anchor;

(D) Remaining, as far as practicable, in the general vicinity of the unit, well clear of but not downwind of any hydrocarbons or fire;

(E) Recovering and, as far as practicable, caring for other survivors;

(F) Keeping a lookout;

(G) Operating equipment provided to aid in the detection of the survival craft by others, including radio distress alerting and radio emergency procedures; and

(H) Making proper use of food and drinking water and using protective measures in survival craft such as those for preventing exposure to cold, sun, wind, rain, and sea, and for preventing seasickness.

(vi) Cautioning on the preservation of body fluids and the dangers of drinking seawater;

(vii) Transferring personnel from survival craft to helicopters or to work boats;

(viii) Maintaining morale; and

(ix) Methods of helicopter rescue.

(h) *Records.* (1) When musters are held, details of abandonment drills, fire drills, other lifesaving appliances, and onboard training must be recorded in the unit's official logbook. Logbook entries must include the following:

(i) Logbook entries must identify the date and time of the drill, muster, or training session.

(ii) Logbook entries must identify the survival craft and fire-extinguishing equipment used in the drills.

(iii) Logbook entries must identify the inoperative or malfunctioning equipment and the corrective action taken.

(iv) Logbook entries must identify crew members and industrial personnel participating in drills or training sessions.

(v) Logbook entries must identify the subject of the onboard training session.

(2) If a full muster, drill, or training session is not held at the appointed time, an entry must be made in the logbook stating the circumstances and the extent of the muster, drill, or training session held.

[CGD 84-069, 61 FR 25299, May 20, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 52815, Oct. 1, 1998]

§ 109.223 Fire fighting equipment.

The master or person in charge shall insure that each hand portable fire extinguisher, semi-portable fire extinguisher, and fixed fire-extinguishing system is tested and inspected at least once each twelve months.

§ 109.227 Verification of vessel compliance with applicable stability requirements.

(a) The master or person-in-charge shall determine that the vessel complies with all applicable stability requirements in the vessel's trim and stability book, operating manual, stability letter, Certificate of Inspection, and Load Line Certificate, as the case may be, and then enter an attestation statement of the verification in the log book, at the following times:

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(1) Prior to transitioning from the transit condition to the operating condition;

(2) Prior to transitioning from the operating condition to the transit condition;

(3) Prior to significant changes in deck load or ballast;

(4) At other times as required by the vessel's trim and stability book or operating manual; and

(5) At all other times necessary to assure the safety of the vessel.

(b) When determining compliance with applicable stability requirements the vessel's draft, trim, and stability must be determined as necessary and any stability calculations made in support of the determination must be retained on board the vessel for a one month period or until a change of location, if shorter.

[CGD 89–037, 57 FR 41823, Sept. 11, 1992]

Subpart C—Operation and Stowage of Safety Equipment

§ 109.301 Operational readiness, maintenance, and inspection of lifesaving equipment.

(a) *Operational readiness.* Except as provided in § 109.301(b)(3), each lifesaving appliance must be in good working order and ready for immediate use at all times when the unit is in operation.

(b) *Maintenance.* (1) The manufacturer's instructions for onboard maintenance of lifesaving appliances must be onboard and must include the following for each appliance—

(i) Checklists for use when carrying out the inspections required under § 109.301(e);

(ii) Maintenance and repair instructions;

(iii) A schedule of periodic maintenance;

(iv) A diagram of lubrication points with the recommended lubricants;

(v) A list of replaceable parts;

(vi) A list of sources of spare parts; and

(vii) A log for records of inspections and maintenance.

(2) In lieu of compliance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, The OCMI may accept a planned maintenance

program that includes the items listed in that paragraph.

(3) If lifeboats, rescue boats or rigid liferafts are maintained and repaired while the unit is in operation, there must be a sufficient number of lifeboats and liferafts remaining available for use to accommodate all persons on board.

(c) *Spare parts and repair equipment.* Spare parts and repair equipment must be provided for each lifesaving appliance and component subject to excessive wear or consumption and that needs to be replaced regularly.

(d) *Weekly inspections and tests.* (1) Each survival craft, rescue boat, and launching appliance must be visually inspected to ensure its readiness for use.

(2) Each lifeboat engine and rescue boat engine must be run ahead and astern for a total of not less than 3 minutes, unless the ambient air temperature is below the minimum temperature required for starting the engine. During this time, demonstrations should indicate that the gear box and gear box train are engaging satisfactorily. If the special characteristics of an outboard motor fitted to a rescue boat would not allow the outboard motor to be run other than with its propeller submerged for a period of 3 minutes, the outboard motor should be run for such period as prescribed in the manufacturer's handbook.

(3) The general alarm system must be tested.

(e) *Monthly inspections.* (1) Each lifesaving appliance, including lifeboat equipment, must be inspected monthly using the checklists required under paragraph (b) of this section to make sure it is complete and in good working order. A report of the inspection, including a statement as to the condition of the equipment, must be recorded in the unit's official logbook.

(2) Each EPIRB and each SART other than an EPIRB or SART in an inflatable liferaft, must be tested monthly. The EPIRB must be tested using the integrated test circuit and output indicator to determine that it is operative.

(f) *Annual inspections.* Annual inspection and repair must include the following: