§ 149.309  
(b) Except as under § 149.305(b) of this subpart, each inflatable or rigid liferaft, boarded from a deck that is more than 4.5 meters (14.75 feet) above the water, must be davit-launched or served by a marine evacuation system complying with § 149.309 to this subpart.

§ 149.309  What are the requirements for marine evacuation systems?  
All marine evacuation systems must be approved under approval series 160.175 and comply with the launching arrangement requirements for mobile offshore drilling units in 46 CFR 108.545.

§ 149.310  What are the muster and embarkation requirements for survival craft?  
Muster and embarkation arrangements for survival craft must comply with 46 CFR 108.540.

§ 149.311  What are the launching and recovery requirements for lifeboats?  
(a) Each lifeboat launched by falls must have a launching and recovery system that complies with 46 CFR 108.555.
(b) Each free-fall lifeboat must have a launching and recovery system that complies with 46 CFR 108.557.

§ 149.312  What are the launching equipment requirements for inflatable liferafts?  
(a) Each inflatable liferaft not intended for davit launching must be capable of rapid deployment.
(b) Each liferaft capable of being launched by a davit must have the following launching equipment at each launching station:
   (1) A launching device approved under approval series 160.163; and
   (2) A mechanical disengaging apparatus approved under approval series 160.170.
(c) The launching equipment must be operable, both from within the liferaft and from the deepwater port.
(d) Winch controls must be located so that the operator can observe the lifeboat launching.
(e) The launching equipment must be arranged so that a loaded liferaft does not have to be lifted before it is lowered.
(f) Not more than two liferafts may be launched from the same set of launching equipment.

§ 149.313  How must survival craft be arranged?  
The operator must arrange survival craft so that they meet the requirements of 46 CFR 108.325 (a) and § 108.530 and:
(a) Are readily accessible in an emergency;
(b) Are accessible for inspection, maintenance, and testing;
(c) Are in locations clear of overboard discharge piping or openings, and obstructions below; and
(d) Are located so that survival craft with an aggregate capacity to accommodate 100% of the total number of persons authorized to be berthed are readily accessible from the personnel berthing area.

§ 149.314  What are the approval and stowage requirements for rescue boats?  
(a) Rescue boats must be approved under approval series 160.156. A lifeboat is acceptable as a rescue boat if it also meets the requirements for a rescue boat under approval series 160.156.
(b) The stowage of rescue boats must comply with 46 CFR 108.565.

§ 149.315  What embarkation, launching, and recovery arrangements must rescue boats meet?  
(a) Each rescue boat must be capable of being launched in a current of up to 5 knots. A painter may be used to meet this requirement.
(b) Each rescue boat embarkation and launching arrangement must permit the rescue boat to be boarded and launched in the shortest possible time.
(c) If the rescue boat is one of the deepwater port's survival craft, then the rescue boat must comply with the muster and embarkation arrangement requirements of § 149.310.
(d) The rescue boat must comply with the embarkation arrangement requirements of 46 CFR 108.555.
(e) If the launching arrangement uses a single fall, the rescue boat may have an automatic disengaging apparatus, approved under approval series 160.170,
Coast Guard, DHS § 149.322

§ 149.318 Must every person on the port have a lifejacket?  The operator must provide a lifejacket that complies with §149.316 of this subpart for each person on a manned deepwater port.

§ 149.319 What additional lifejackets must I have?  For each person on duty in a location where the lifejacket required by §149.317 of this subpart is not readily accessible, an additional lifejacket must be stowed so as to be readily accessible to that location.

§ 149.320 What are the requirements for ring life buoys?  
(a) Ring life buoys must be approved under approval series 160.050 or 160.150, for SOLAS-approved equipment.
(b) Each ring life buoy must have a floating electric water light approved under approval series 161.010. The operator must ensure that the light to the ring life buoy is attached by a lanyard of 12-thread manila, or a synthetic rope of equivalent strength, not less than 3 feet nor more than 6 feet in length. The light must be mounted on a bracket near the ring life buoy so that, when the ring life buoy is cast loose, the light will be pulled free of the bracket.
(c) To each ring life buoy, there must be attached a buoyant line of 100 feet in length, with a breaking strength of at least 5 kilonewtons force. The end of the line must not be secured to the deepwater port.
(d) Each ring life buoy must be marked with Type II retroreflective material, approved under approval series 164.018.

§ 149.321 How many ring life buoys must be on each deepwater port?  There must be at least four approved ring life buoys on each manned deepwater port.

§ 149.322 Where must ring life buoys be located and how must they be stowed?  
(a) The operator must locate one ring life buoy on each side of the port and one near each external stairway leading to the water. One buoy per side may be used to satisfy both these requirements.