unit used in a float-free arrangement must be approved under approval series 160.162.

(c) Additional lifefloat stowage requirements. Each lifefloat must be capable of float-free launching and be arranged as follows:

(1) Lifefloats must be secured to the OSV by—

(i) A hydrostatic release unit approved under approval series 160.062 or 160.162 and that is appropriate for the size and number of the lifefloats attached to them; or

(ii) Lashings that can be easily slipped.

(2) A painter must be secured to the lifefloat by—

(i) The attachment fitting provided by the manufacturer; or

(ii) A wire or line that encircles the body of the lifefloat and will not slip off, and meets the requirements of §133.105(a)(4)(iii).

(3) If lifefloats are arranged in groups with each group secured by a single painter—

(i) The combined weight of each group must not exceed 185 kilograms (407.8 pounds);

(ii) Each lifefloat must be individually attached to the group’s single painter by its own painter which must be long enough to allow floating without contact with any other lifefloat in the group;

(iii) The strength of the float-free link and the strength of the group’s single painter must be appropriate for the combined capacity of the group of lifefloats;

(iv) The group of lifefloats must not be stowed in more than four tiers. When stowed in tiers, the separate units must be kept apart by spacers; and

(v) The group of lifefloats must be stowed to prevent shifting with easily detached lashings.

§133.135 Rescue boats.

(a) Each OSV must carry at least one rescue boat. Each rescue boat must be approved under approval series 160.156 and equipped as specified in table 133.175 of this part.

(b) Offshore supply vessels, as an alternative to the requirement in paragraph (a) of this section, may carry a motor-propelled workboat or a launch if the workboat or launch must meet the embarkation, launching, and recovery arrangement requirements in §133.160(a), (c), (d), (e), and (f).

(c) A rescue boat is not required for a vessel operating on the continental shelf of the United States, if—

(1) The OCMI determines the vessel is arranged to allow a helpless person to be recovered from the water;

(2) The recovery of the helpless person can be observed from the navigating bridge; and

(3) The vessel does not regularly engage in operations that restrict its maneuverability.

§133.140 Stowage of rescue boats.

(a) Rescue boats must be stowed as follows:

(1) Each rescue boat must be ready for launching in not more than 5 minutes.

(2) Each rescue boat must be in a position suitable for launching and recovery.

(3) Each rescue boat must be stowed in a way that neither the rescue boat nor its stowage arrangements will interfere with the operation of any survival craft at any other launching station.

(b) Each rescue boat must be provided a means for recharging the rescue boat batteries from the OSV’s power supply at a supply voltage not exceeding 50 volts.

(c) Each inflated rescue boat must be kept fully inflated at all times.

§133.145 Marine evacuation system launching arrangements.

(a) Arrangements. Each marine evacuation system must have the following arrangements:

(1) Each marine evacuation system must be capable of being deployed by one person.

(2) Each marine evacuation system must enable the total number of persons for which it is designed, to be
§ 133.150 Survival craft launching and recovery arrangements: General.

(a) All survival craft required for abandonment by the total number of persons on board must be capable of being launched with their full complement of persons and equipment within 10 minutes from the time the abandon-ship signal is given.

(b)(1) Each launching appliance must be a davit approved under 46 CFR part 160, subpart 160.132 for use with the intended craft, with a winch approved under 46 CFR part 160, subpart 160.115 for use with the intended craft.

(b)(2) Each launching appliance for a davit-launched liferaft must include an automatic disengaging apparatus approved under 46 CFR part 160, subpart 160.170 and be either—

(i) A launching appliance described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section; or

(ii) A launching appliance approved on or before November 10, 2011 under approval series 160.163.

(c) Unless expressly provided otherwise, each survival craft must be provided launching appliances or marine evacuation systems, except—

1. Those survival craft that can be boarded from a position on deck less than 4.5 meters (14.75 feet) above the waterline in the lightest seagoing condition and that have a mass of not more than 185 kilograms (407 pounds);

2. Those survival craft that can be boarded from a position on deck less than 4.5 meters (14.75 feet) above the waterline in the lightest seagoing condition and that have a mass of not more than 185 kilograms (407 pounds).