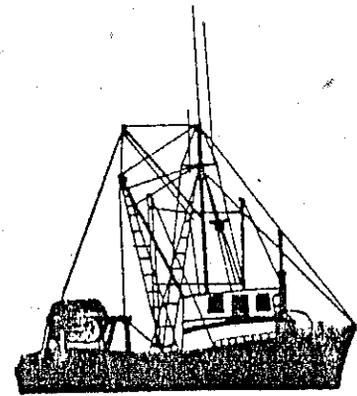


FISHING VESSEL SAFETY

FACT SHEET



#1 Cold Water

Figures 1-5 illustrate Cold Water locations. Cold Water continues north of the latitude shown. The drawings are not to scale.

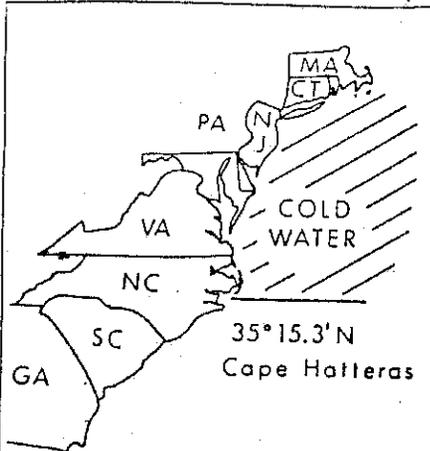


Figure 1. December through April

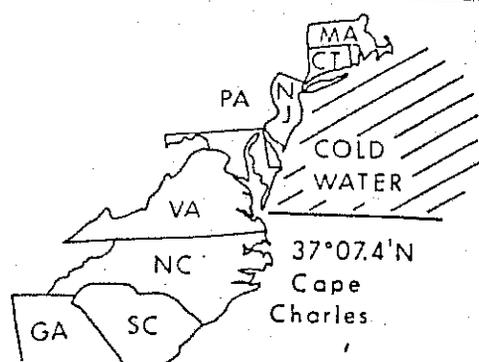


Figure 2. May and November

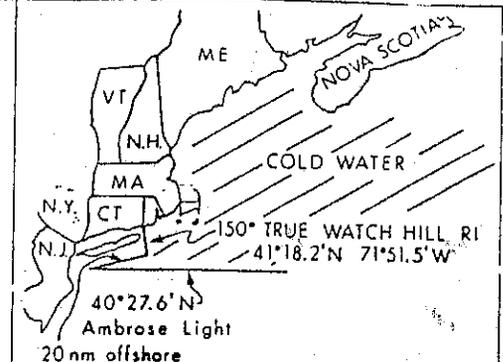


Figure 3. June and October

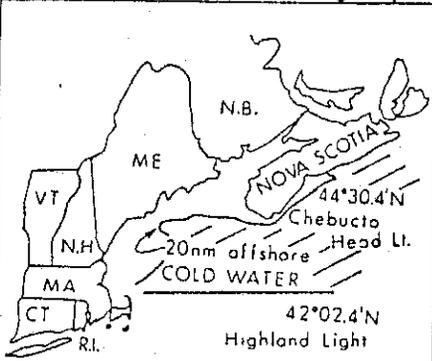


Figure 4. July

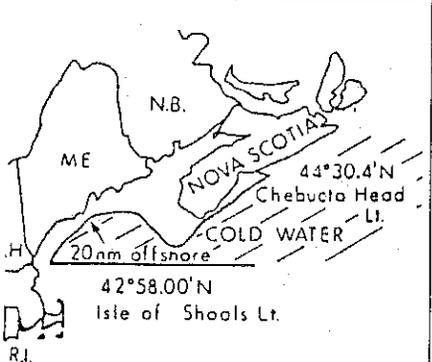


Figure 5. August and September

The Fishing Vessel Safety Regulations define *COLD WATER* as water where the monthly mean water temperature is normally 59 degrees Fahrenheit or colder. The *COLD WATER* southerly line changes depending on the time of year (Refer to Figures 1-5).

Much of the equipment required by the Fishing Vessel Safety Regulations depends on if you operate a vessel, regardless of size, in *COLD WATER*. The reason behind this regulation is the possibility of hypothermia. Examining many of the accident reports, it was discovered that many deaths were not a result of the accident itself, but of unprotected people being exposed to cold water causing hypothermia. Hypothermia basically means that your body is unable to control heat loss, because the temperature surrounding it is too cold. Your body core temperature drops, causing a variety of symptoms, including unconsciousness and death. The colder your environment, the faster your body loses heat. Water robs your body of heat much faster than the same air temperature. A temperature of 59° F seems to be a critical temperature for a person with no protection. This temperature is painful and hypothermia seems to progress much faster than in warmer temperatures. In waters warmer than this, most people are able to survive at least a couple of hours.

For more information on *COLD WATER*, please refer to United States Coast Guard Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular (NVIC) No# 7-91.

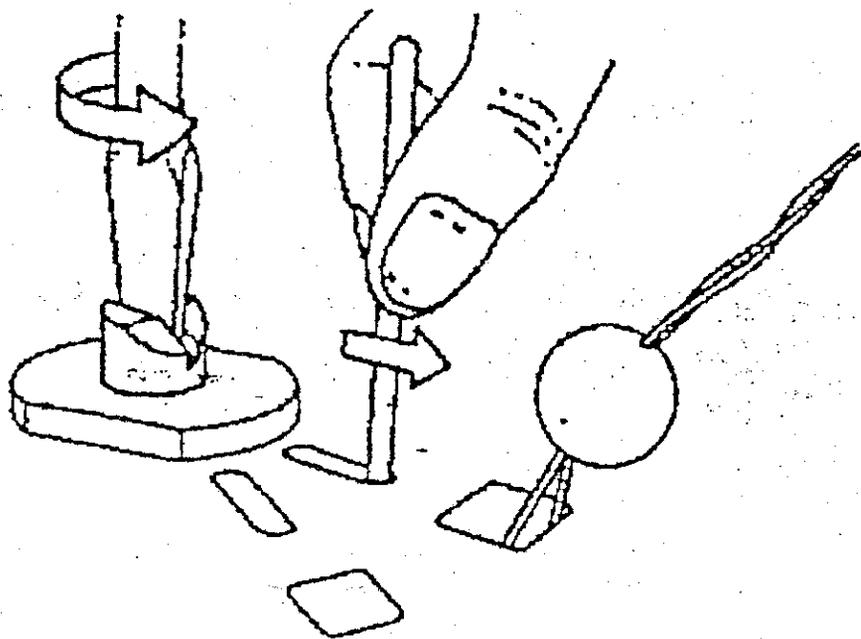


Figure Close-up of top of rosette multibottle array showing ramp/shaft alignment (note beveled edge) and technique for attaching bottle lanyard by pushing release pin into forward locking position with loading rod. Note that beveled edge of the shaft end should be aligned with a position where there is NO bottle (position prior to first bottle) and should be aligned before the lanyards are secured in place.