

OUTLINE SEET 3.2-1

SURVIVOR MARKER/LOCATOR DEVICES

INTRODUCTION

Marking the survivor’s position is an important phase of the rescue operation. Accurate deployment of the marker helps to avoid losing sight of the survivor, and provides a reference when hovering. This information sheet describes each of the survivor marker/locator devices used by the rescue swimmer.

ENABLING OBJECTIVES:

- 3.4 Describe the purpose and hazards of the following survivor marker/locator devices per NWP 3-50.1:
 - a. MK-25 Marine Location Marker
 - b. MK-58 Marine Location Marker
 - c. Electric Marine Marker Light
 - d. MK-13/MK-124 MOD 0 Day/Night Distress Flare
 - e. MK-79 Pencil Flare
 - f. Signal Mirror
 - g. Sea Die Marker
 - h. AN/PRC-125 Radio

TOPIC OUTLINE

- A. MK-25 Marine Location Marker (Diagram Sheet 3.2-1)
 - 1. Launched by aircraft or ships to provide day or night reference points to the position of survivors.

WARNING

Never throw flare out when in hover because of valve plug possibly striking aircraft or personnel.

WARNING

Should fuel be observed or suspected to be present in the water, pyrotechnic devices SHALL NOT BE USED due to ignition hazards.

- 2. Produces smoke and a limited amount of light, fumes are caustic.

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3. Burn time is 10 to 20 minutes.
- B. MK-58 Marine Location Marker (Diagram Sheet 3.2-1)
1. Launched from surface craft or aircraft.
 2. This marker is intended for night/day use. Makes a long-burning, smoke and reference point marking on the ocean surface.
 3. It produces a yellow flame and white smoke.
 4. It burns for 45 minutes.
- C. MK-13/MK 124 MOD 0 Flares (Diagram Sheet 3.2-3)
1. This signal is used for day or night distress signalling as appropriate by personnel on land or at sea.
 2. Emits orange smoke for day use and red flames for night use.
 3. Burn time for each is approximately 20 seconds.
 4. MK-124 is the replacement for the MK-13 and is intended use is the same as MK-13, but is designed for single hand operation.
- D. MK-79 Signal Kit Personal Distress (Pencil Flare) (Diagram Sheet 3.2-3)
1. Intended to be used by downed air crewmembers or personnel in life rafts as a distress signalling device.
 2. Produces a single red star display at a minimum altitude of 250 feet.
 3. Burns for a minimum of 4.5 seconds.
- E. Electric Marine Marker Lights (Diagram Sheet 3.2-2)
1. Same as lights that are attached to life rings aboard ship.

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2. Launched by aircraft or ships as a visual reference of survivor position.
 3. Poses no hazard to the swimmer.
 4. Battery powered and produces a flashing light.
 5. Can be used at rescue sites where fuel is in the water.
- F. Signal Mirror (Diagram Sheet 3.2-4)
1. Carried by pilots and crewmembers for day distress signaling.
 2. Poses no hazard to swimmers.
- G. Sea Dye Marker (Diagram Sheet 3.2-4)
1. Carried by pilots and crewmembers to provide day reference points for survivor location.
 2. No direct hazard, but undiluted dye crystals can stain and cause eye/skin irritation.
 3. Produces highly visible fluorescent green dye.
- H AN/PRC-125 Rescue Swimmer Radio (Diagram Sheet 3.2-5)
1. Provides reliable two-way communication between SAR platform and the Rescue Swimmer in the water.
 2. Designed as an optional method of communication device used as a back-up to standard Rescue Swimmer hand signals.
 3. May be used as an emergency signalling locator device should the Rescue Swimmer become separated from the SAR platform.
 4. Consist of the following components:
 - (a) Receiver/Transmitter

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- (b) Control Unit and Cable
- (c) Speaker/Microphone
- 5. Receiver/Transmitter stows in LPU-28 storage pouch, cable exits top right corner of pouch. Control Unit attaches to enlarged velcro on right shoulder of LPU-28.
- 6. Operation is similar to the PRC-90. Function Switch has the following positions.
 - (a) Off
 - (b) 243.0 (MHZ) Voice
 - (c) 243.0 (MHZ) Beacon Only
 - (d) 282.8 (MHZ) Voice
- 7. Designed for hands free operation. Press to Talk (PTT) button can be operated with either hand or chin.
- 8. Effective Ranges:
 - (a) Swimmer to Swimmer - One nautical mile
 - (b) Swimmer to Aircraft:
 - (1) Up to six nautical miles with 100 ft Aircraft altitude.
 - (2) Thirty nautical miles with 5,000 ft Aircraft altitude.
- 9. Has optional earphone for use in high ambient noise areas.
- 10. Radio is completely waterproof, but does not float.
- 11. Receiver will function completely submerged as long as approximately one inch of the antenna is above the water surface.
- 12. Do not disassemble any part of the radio. This will break the watertight integrity of the radio and render it inoperative.