



SEA 00C
Office of the Director of Ocean Engineering
Supervisor of Salvage and Diving, USN

00C1 Finance

00C2 Salvage

00C5 Pollution

00C3 Diving

00C4 Certification

ABOUT 00C

The Office of the Director of Ocean Engineering, Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV), or 00C as it is known in the Fleet, reports to the Surface Ship Directorate of the Naval Sea Systems Command. SUPSALV is located in the Washington Navy Yard in Washington, DC. SUPSALV is responsible for all aspects of ocean engineering, including salvage, in-water ship repair, contracting, towing, diving safety, and equipment maintenance and procurement.

SUPSALV consists of a small front office staff that includes an Admiralty Attorney. There are generally 10 - 12 military personnel, 30 civilian personnel and one Royal Navy Exchange Officer. The five divisions that support SUPSALV are described below and links to each division with more detailed description of the services they perform are found in the links bar across the top of this web site.

- The Management Support Division prepares and tracks contractual and financial documents and provides logistic support to the other divisions in SEA 00C.
- The Salvage Operations Division handles salvage and recovery and oil spill control operations.
- The Diving Program Division is responsible for setting diving policy and approving U.S. Navy Diving Equipment.
- The Diving Certification Division serves as the System Certification Authority for shipboard and portable hyperbaric systems.
- The Underwater Ship Husbandry Division (UWSH) develops techniques, procedures, and equipment to perform ship repairs, waterborne.

CHAPTER 20 PAINTING AND FAIRING COMPOUNDS

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

20-1.1 PURPOSE

This chapter provides repairing activities with the approved products and methods for the preparation and application of underwater epoxy paint and fairing compounds on U.S. Navy ships and submarines. These products are used for restoration of the anti-corrosion coating system and repairs to specific components. Application of underwater paint and fairing compounds is, at best, a difficult process. Use of the techniques and equipment described in this chapter will help to ensure proper application.

20-1.2 SCOPE

This chapter covers hull preparation, equipment set-up, safety, application, clean-up and quality assurance procedures for the application of NAVSEA approved underwater epoxy coatings. It also covers the types of equipment used in the application of epoxy coatings which includes *hand tools and the paint application machines.*

20-1.3 APPLICABILITY

This chapter is applicable to all underwater maintenance and repairs requiring application of epoxy hull anti-corrosion (A/C) coating or fairing compounds (i.e., restoration of the anti-corrosion coating after weld repairs, coating damage resulting from collision or grounding, coating deterioration, or repair of the Impressed Current Cathodic Protection (ICCP) system).

20-1.4 APPROVED UNDERWATER COATINGS

Underwater epoxy paint systems are used to restore the A/C coating on a ship's hull. Underwater epoxy fairing compounds are used above or below the waterline as a heavy anti-corrosion coating or as a fairing compound on steel. These two-part epoxy coatings do not require a primer and may be applied in any wet environment. At this time HYCOTE 151 is the only NAVSEA approved product for underwater painting. HYCOTE 461 is the only NAVSEA approved underwater fairing compound. Additional products will be added to this chapter as they are approved.

20-1.5 TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

20-1.5.1 Underwater Paint. An approved epoxy coating system used to restore the anti-corrosion (A/C) coating system that is typically installed on ferrous metal surfaces (i.e., hull plating, rudders, struts, fairwaters, bearing housing, and rope guards).

20-1.5.2 Underwater Fairing Compound. An approved epoxy compound used to restore fairing materials and in the repair or replacement of the dielectric shield on ICCP systems. These coatings typically have a high level of thixotropic fillers, which allow it to be used to fill, fair, or contour crevices or a specific area to restore the hydrodynamic form and prevent cavitation and corrosion.