

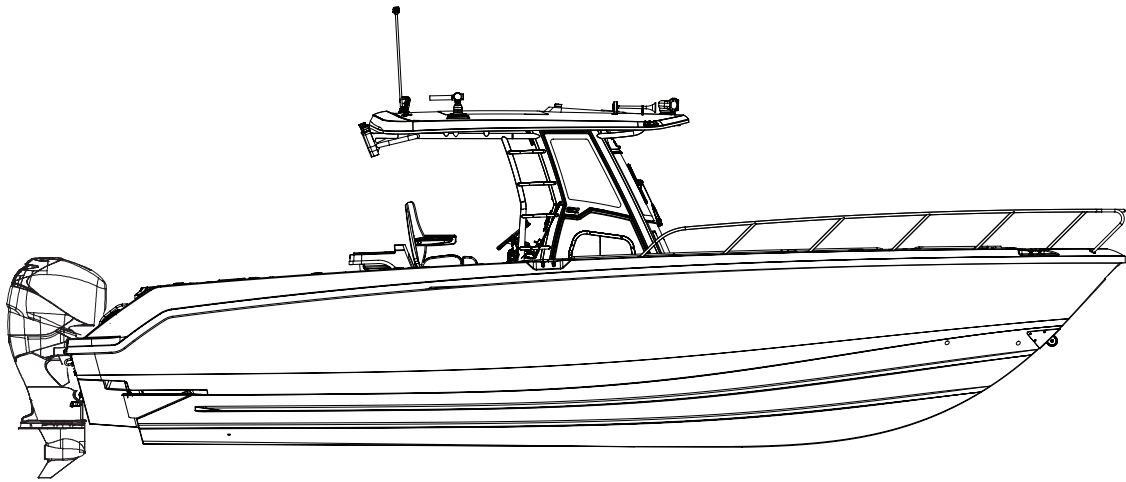
330 Outrage

Owner's Manual



T H E U N S I N K A B L E L E G E N D

330 Outrage



The mission of Boston Whaler® is to provide consumers with the safest, highest quality, most durable boats in the world.



WARNING

Operating, servicing and maintaining a recreational marine vessel can expose you to chemicals including engine exhaust, carbon monoxide, phthalates, and lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. To minimize exposure, avoid breathing exhaust, service your vessel in a well-ventilated area and wear gloves or wash your hands frequently when servicing this vessel. For more information go to **www.P65warnings.ca.gov/marine**.



T H E U N S I N K A B L E L E G E N D™

Welcome to the Boston Whaler® family and congratulations on your purchase!

For over six decades, Boston Whaler has engineered the most reliable and forward-thinking boats on the water. Every chapter of our history starts with a belief in pushing the limits of what's possible, and this heritage is cause for both reflection and celebration.

Standing behind every Whaler is an extremely qualified network of dealers to provide you with a truly exceptional boating experience. Information and assistance is also available at bostonwhaler.com, where you'll find customer resources including how-to videos, maintenance tips, and other technical content. While there, don't forget to sign up to receive Boston Whaler's lifestyle magazine, Whaler.

Since Boston Whaler's inception in 1958, we are committed to providing customers with the safest, highest-quality, most-durable boats in the world. We are confident that as a Whaler owner you will love the quality and pride that is built into every boat.


From all of us here at Whaler, thank you for selecting one of our a legendary and innovative boats. May that choice bring you a lifetime of boating enjoyment.

HISTORY

Since our founding more than 60 years ago, Boston Whaler® has conceived and built peerless designs that meet boaters' diverse and changing needs. It all began in Braintree, Massachusetts with founder Richard Fisher's inspired new construction method featuring two significant innovations: first, a twin sponson hull design that resulted in superior stability and a remarkably dry ride, and second, a unique foam core construction that made the boat not only durable, but unsinkable as well. So for people whose livelihood and lives depend on their boat, Boston Whaler is the right choice because of our seaworthiness, dependability, and the inherent safety of a hull that won't sink even if severely damaged. Plain and simple, Boston Whaler boats are built to last.

In 1961, Fisher's demonstration of that unsinkability was captured by *Life* magazine in photos showing a Whaler® boat being sawed in half and Fisher then motoring away in the remaining half. True to Fisher's vision, Boston Whaler's world class team has consistently pushed the envelope, furthering advances in manufacturing, design, navigation, and propulsion technologies.

In 1996, Richard Fisher was posthumously inducted into the National Marine Manufacturer's Association (NMMA) hall of fame for accomplishments made in marine engineering and construction.



In 1958, the legend is born as company founder Dick Fisher demonstrates a Boston Whaler's total unsinkability.

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Preface

READ AND RETAIN this manual. If the boat is sold, ensure all documentation is transferred to the new owner.

Information in this publication is based on the latest product specifications available at the time of printing. Boston Whaler reserves the right to make changes at any time without prior notice. Boston Whaler is not responsible for specification changes to parts or accessories manufactured by other companies.

NOTE: Equipment may vary depending on options selected.

If needed in connection with selling your boat, service history or warranty records on vessels should be requested from the original selling dealer, the servicing dealer and/or the previous owner (where applicable). Information regarding open safety recalls is maintained by the United States Coast Guard, and can be obtained by visiting uscgboating.org.

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BOSTON WHALER LIMITED MANUFACTURER WARRANTY (US AND CANADA)

Boston Whaler, Inc. ("Boston Whaler") provides the following Limited Manufacturer Warranty to the original retail owner of its 2025 model year Boats, if purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler Dealer and operated under normal, non-commercial use, subject to the remedies, exclusions, and limitations set out below.

1. **Ten-Year Structural Hull Limited Warranty:** Any Structural Hull Defect in material or workmanship which is reported within ten (10) years from the date of sale to the original retail owner will be repaired or replaced at Boston Whaler's sole discretion. The "Hull" shall mean the single fiberglass molded shell and integral structural components. A Structural Hull Defect shall mean a substantial defect in the Boat's Hull which causes the Boat to be unfit or unsafe for general use as a pleasure craft under normal operating conditions.
2. **Three-Year Limited Warranty on Components Manufactured or Installed By Boston Whaler: (not applicable to 13 Super Sport or 16 Super Sport models):** Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any components manufactured or installed by Boston Whaler that are defective in factory materials and/or workmanship, which are reported within three (3) years from the date of delivery to the first retail purchaser, and are not addressed in the specific warranties listed in paragraphs 1 or 4 or set out in the Exclusions paragraph below.
3. **One-Year Limited Warranty on Accessory Components for the 13 Super Sport and 16 Super Sport Models:** Boston Whaler provides the following Limited Warranty to the original retail owner of any factory-authorized accessory for the 2025 model year 13 Super Sport and 16 Super Sport, if purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler Dealer, authorized Boston Whaler website or any Boston Whaler affiliate and utilized under normal, non-commercial use ("Accessory"), subject to the remedies, exclusions, and limitations set out below. Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any Accessory that is defective in material or workmanship, which is reported within one (1) year from the date of delivery to the first retail purchaser. Boston Whaler is not responsible for any defect and/or damage to the Accessory and/or the Boat caused by improper installation, whether performed by the retail owner, dealer or any other third party.
4. **One-Year Limited Warranty on Upholstered Items, Canvas, Teak, and Powder Coating:** Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any upholstered items, canvas, teak, and powder coating manufactured or installed by Boston Whaler that are defective in factory materials and/or workmanship and are reported within one (1) year from the date of delivery to the first retail purchaser.
5. **Limited Engine Warranty:** Retail owners will be entitled to the limited engine warranty as provided in the warranty manual from the engine manufacturer that was delivered to the retail owner with his or her Boston Whaler Boat.

EXCLUSIONS

This Limited Manufacturer Warranty does not apply to any Boat which has been salvaged or declared a total loss or constructive total loss for any reason not covered in this limited warranty. This Warranty also does not apply to the following items:

- 1) Expenses for hauling out or transportation to and from the dealer or Boston Whaler factory for warranty service.
- 2) Equipment or accessories which are not installed by Boston Whaler or which carry their own individual warranties, including but not limited to engines, engine components, batteries, propellers, controls, steering mechanisms, and electronics.
- 3) Damage, deterioration, discoloration or mold of cushions or cosmetic surface finishes, including scratches,

gouges, chips, chalking, blistering, cracking, crazing, fading or oxidation of gel coat, stress lines, plated or painted metal and stainless steel finishes, plastics or acrylic materials, or anti-fouling bottom paint.

4) Windshield breakage and leakage.

5) Any Boat initially sold at retail by a party other than an authorized Boston Whaler dealer.

6) Damage resulting from abuse, misuse, improper rigging and installation by an owner or any other person or entity that is not an authorized dealer, accidents, or overloading or powering in excess of the recommended maximum horsepower.

7) Failure of the owner to use, maintain, or store the Boat as specified in the Boston Whaler owner's manual; and any other failure to provide reasonable care and maintenance. Normal wear and tear maintenance items are excluded from warranty coverage including but not limited to filters, bulbs, batteries, bungees, wiper blades, anchor rope, trailer finishes, tires, brakes, bearings, and lights.

8) Any Boston Whaler Boat which has been altered or modified from Boston Whaler factory specifications, including penetration of the hull by anyone other than Boston Whaler factory personnel or Boston Whaler authorized dealer service personnel following factory specified procedures.

9) Damages resulting from use of improper trailer, improperly placed supporting bunks or slings, incorrect bunks placement, or improper boat lift or sling.

10) Damages due to failure to properly tow the Boat. For those Boats for which Boston Whaler offers a yacht tender package, damages due to towing when the package has not been installed.

11) Any Boston Whaler Boat used for commercial purposes, which includes, but is not limited to, any for-profit or other revenue-generating uses.

12) Any representation or implication relating to speed, range, fuel consumption or estimated performance characteristics.

13) Any failure or defect caused by an act of nature resulting in damage, cost, or expense.

14) Any failure or defect arising from a previous repair made by a non-authorized service provider.

15) Any item exceeding the expressed coverage limits specified in any Boston Whaler Limited Manufacturer Warranty.

16) Failure of the owner to use, maintain, or store an Accessory in reasonable fashion; and any other failure to provide reasonable care and maintenance.

17) Any accessory which has been altered or modified from Boston Whaler factory specifications.

18) Any accessory not purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler Dealer, authorized Boston Whaler website, or authorized Boston Whaler affiliate. For a list of Boston Whaler's affiliates, please refer to www.brunswick.com.

19) Any accessory used for commercial purposes, which includes but is not limited to, any for-profit or other revenue generating uses.

20) Any defect or repair requiring redesign of the Boat, except pursuant to the recall provisions of the United States Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 or the recall laws of any other foreign jurisdiction.

SOLE REMEDY

THE REMEDY OF REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF PARTS OR MATERIALS THAT ARE FOUND TO BE DEFECTIVE IN FACTORY MATERIALS OR WORKMANSHIP COVERED BY THIS LIMITED MANUFACTURER WARRANTY SHALL CONSTITUTE THE OWNER'S SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AGAINST BOSTON WHALER FOR ANY CLAIMS WHATSOEVER OF ECONOMIC LOSS RESULTING FROM PRODUCT FAILURE.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

In keeping with environmental policies and practices, Boston Whaler reserves the right to utilize reconditioned, refurbished, repaired or remanufactured products or parts in the warranty repair or replacement process. Such products and parts will be comparable in function and performance to an original product or part and warranted for the remainder of the original warranty period. In no event shall any repair or replacement under this Limited Manufacturer Warranty exceed the fair market value of the product as of the date of the owner's claim. Acceptance of any product returned or any refund provided by Boston Whaler shall not be deemed an admission that the product is defective. Products that are replaced become the property of Boston Whaler.

OTHER LIMITATIONS

EXCEPT AS SET FORTH HEREIN, THERE ARE NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, PROVIDED BY BOSTON WHALER ON THIS BOAT. ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF FITNESS AND MERCHANTABILITY, ARE EXPRESSLY EXCLUDED. BOSTON WHALER FURTHER DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY FOR ECONOMIC LOSS ARISING FROM CLAIMS OF PRODUCT FAILURE, NEGLIGENCE, DEFECTIVE DESIGN, MANUFACTURING DEFECT, FAILURE TO WARN AND/OR INSTRUCT, LACK OF SEAWORTHINESS, AND ANY OTHER THEORY OF LIABILITY NOT EXPRESSLY COVERED UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS LIMITED MANUFACTURER WARRANTY.

ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS DISCLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT THE IMPLIED WARRANTY CANNOT BE DISCLAIMED, IT IS LIMITED TO THE SHORTER OF ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF DELIVERY TO THE FIRST RETAIL OWNER OR THE DURATION OF THE RESPECTIVE EXPRESS LIMITED WARRANTIES STATED HEREIN. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED BY LAW, NEITHER BOSTON WHALER, NOR THE SELLING DEALER, SHALL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS OF THE BOAT, LOSS OF TIME, INCONVENIENCE, COMMERCIAL LOSS OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW LIMITATIONS ON HOW LONG AN IMPLIED WARRANTY LASTS, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE. SOME STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE EXCLUSION OR LIMITATION OF INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATIONS OR EXCLUSIONS MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE. THIS WARRANTY GIVES THE OWNER SPECIFIC LEGAL RIGHTS, AND THE OWNER MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER RIGHTS WHICH VARY FROM STATE TO STATE OR COUNTRY TO COUNTRY.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Any action for rescission or revocation against Boston Whaler shall be barred unless it is commenced within one (1) year from the date of accrual of such cause of action. This provision does not grant any consumer a right of rescission or revocation against Boston Whaler, where such right does not otherwise exist under applicable law. Some states may not allow the applicable statute of limitations for rescission or revocation to be reduced, so this provision may not apply to each retail owner.

OWNER'S OBLIGATIONS

To initiate a warranty claim, it is the responsibility of the owner to contact an authorized Boston Whaler dealer immediately after discovery of any defect, describe the nature of the problem, and provide a hull serial number, date of purchase, and name of selling dealer. The authorized dealer will notify Boston Whaler, who is solely responsible for determining and authorizing in writing the remedial action(s) to be performed at either an authorized Boston Whaler dealership chosen by Boston Whaler or at the Boston Whaler factory.

The owner should notify Boston Whaler of any Boat being repaired by an authorized Boston Whaler dealer which has been at the dealership for fifteen (15) days, or of any claimed defect which was not corrected after one repair attempt. The owner must provide Boston Whaler with a reasonable opportunity to repair, and reasonable access to the Boston Whaler Boat for warranty service and the owner shall pay for all related transportation charges and/or travel time. If the owner cannot deliver the product to such a dealer, written notice must be given to Boston Whaler. Boston Whaler will then arrange for the inspection and any covered repair and the owner shall pay for all related transportation charges and/or travel time. Our privacy policies are available at www.bostonwhaler.com.

ASSIGNMENT OF COMPONENT WARRANTIES

Except as expressly set out herein, all warranties provided by the manufacturers and distributors of components, equipment, and parts on the Boat (collectively "Component Manufacturers") are hereby assigned to the owner to the extent permitted by the Component Manufacturers, as the owner's sole and exclusive remedy with respect to such items.

REGISTRATION & WARRANTY TRANSFER POLICY

The limited warranty coverage is activated by the authorized selling dealer registering the sale of a new Boat with Boston Whaler.

The Ten-Year, Three-Year, and One-Year limited warranties are transferable to a subsequent owner, except the one-year Accessory warranty which is not transferrable and this Limited Manufacturer Warranty will not transfer to any new owner of a Boat which has been salvaged and resold, or resold after a declaration of a total loss or a constructive total loss, i.e., the cost of repair exceeds the value of the Boat. The new owner must fill out and submit the online Boston Whaler warranty transfer form, accessible from www.bostonwhaler.com. A copy of the bill of sale will be required to submit with the form. The warranty transfer must be completed within 30 days of purchase. Notwithstanding anything in this Limited Manufacturer Warranty to the contrary, Boston Whaler reserves the right to reject any warranty transfer request for a Boston Whaler Boat that has been damaged, neglected, or otherwise previously excluded from warranty.

MODIFICATIONS & SEVERABILITY

The terms and conditions contained herein, as well as those of any documents prepared in conjunction with the sale of this vessel may not be modified, altered or waived by any action, inaction, or representations, whether oral or in writing, except upon the expressed, written authority of a management level employee of Boston Whaler. The invalidity or unenforceability of any one or more of the provisions herein shall not affect the validity and enforceability of the other provisions.

GOVERNING LAW AND VENUE

This Warranty shall be interpreted and construed according to and governed by the laws of the State of Tennessee, without regard to conflict of law principles. Venue for any and all disputes arising out of or related to this Warranty, including without limitation the interpretation, performance or breach of this Warranty, shall be solely and exclusively before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of the State of Tennessee. The parties consent to the in personam jurisdiction of said court for the purposes of any such litigation and waive, fully and completely, any right to dismiss and/or transfer any action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1404 or 1406 (or any successor statutes) or the doctrine of forum non conveniens. If the United States District Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction of said matter, then such matter shall be litigated solely and exclusively before the appropriate state court of competent jurisdiction located in Knox County, Tennessee, and the parties consent to the personal jurisdiction of such court for the purpose of such litigation.

SAFETY

It is your responsibility (as well as the responsibility of any other operator of this Boat) to be familiar with and observe all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding boating, navigation and boating safety. You and any other operator of this Boat should take a course in boating and boating safety before operation of this Boat and should be completely familiar with all systems regarding safe operation of this Boat. Personal flotation devices should be worn by each passenger in accordance with U.S. Coast Guard standards and state and federal law.

World Headquarters
100 Whaler Way, Edgewater, FL 32141
(386) 428-0057
www.bostonwhaler.com

BOSTON WHALER LIMITED MANUFACTURER WARRANTY (Outside the U.S. or Canada)

Boston Whaler, Inc. ("Boston Whaler") provides the following Limited Manufacturer Warranty to the original retail owner of its 2025 model year Boats, that if purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler dealer and operated under normal, non-commercial use, the authorized dealer will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any defect in material or workmanship in the Boston Whaler Boat that is reported within the applicable Limited Manufacturer Warranty periods and within the scope as set out below.

Mandatory warranty rights, including a consumer's mandatory statutory rights, by law are not affected by this Limited Manufacturer Warranty and in particular not limited or excluded. These mandatory legal rights exist regardless of whether a warranty claim occurs or rights are asserted under this Limited Manufacturer Warranty.

SCOPE

This Limited Manufacturer Warranty applies only to Boston Whaler Boats purchased outside of the US and Canada, including the territory of the European Union and Australia, and to recreational use customers only (not commercial users). Commercial use, which voids the Limited Manufacturer Warranty, is defined as any use of the product which generates income, even if the product is only occasionally used for such purposes.

Routine maintenance outlined in the Operation and Maintenance Manual must be timely performed in order to maintain Limited Manufacturer Warranty coverage. This Limited Manufacturer Warranty applies to the following items:

- 1. Ten-Year Structural Hull Limited Warranty:** Any Structural Hull Defect in material or workmanship which is reported within ten (10) years from the date of sale to the original retail owner will be repaired or replaced at Boston Whaler's sole discretion. The "Hull" shall mean the single fiberglass molded shell and integral structural components. A Structural Hull Defect shall mean a substantial defect in the Boat's Hull which causes the Boat to be unfit or unsafe for general use as a pleasure craft under normal operating conditions
- 2. Three-Year Limited Warranty on Components Manufactured or Installed By Boston Whaler (not applicable to 13 Super Sport or 16 Super Sport models):** Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any components manufactured or installed by Boston Whaler that are defective in factory materials and/or workmanship, which are reported within three (3) years from the date of sale to the original retail owner, and are not addressed in the specific warranties listed in paragraphs 1 or 4 or set out in the Exclusions paragraph below.
- 3. One-Year Limited Warranty on Accessory Components for the 13 Super Sport and 16 Super Sport Models:** Boston Whaler provides the following Limited Warranty to the original retail owner of any factory-authorized accessory for the 2025 model year 13 Super Sport and 16 Super Sport, if purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler Dealer, authorized Boston Whaler website or any Boston Whaler affiliate and utilized under normal, non-commercial use ("Accessory"), subject to the remedies, exclusions, and limitations set out below. Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any Accessory that is defective in material or workmanship, which is reported within one (1) year from the date of sale to the original retail owner. Boston Whaler is not responsible for any defect and/or damage to the Accessory and/or the Boat caused by improper installation, whether performed by the retail consumer, dealer or any other third party.
- 4. One-Year Limited Warranty on Upholstered Items, Canvas, Teak, and Powder Coating:** Boston Whaler will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, any upholstered items, canvas, teak, and powder coating manufactured or installed by Boston Whaler that are defective in factory materials and/or workmanship and are reported within one (1) year from the date of sale to the original retail owner.

- 5. Limited Engine Warranty:** Retail owners will be entitled to the limited engine warranty as provided in the warranty manual from the engine manufacturer that was delivered to the original retail owner with his or her Boston Whaler Boat.

EXCLUSIONS

This Limited Manufacturer Warranty does not apply to any Boat which has been salvaged or declared a total loss or constructive total loss for any reason not covered in this limited warranty. This warranty also does not apply to the following items:

- 1) Expenses for hauling out, transportation to and from the dealer or the Boston Whaler factory for warranty service.
- 2) Equipment or accessories which are not installed by Boston Whaler or which carry their own individual warranties, including but not limited to engines, engine components, batteries, propellers, controls, steering mechanisms, and electronics.
- 3) Damage, deterioration, discoloration or mold of cushions or cosmetic surface finishes, including scratches, gouges, chips, chalking, blistering, cracking, crazing, fading or oxidation of gel coat, stress lines, plated or painted metal and stainless steel finishes, plastics or acrylic materials, or anti-fouling bottom paint.
- 4) Windshield breakage and leakage.
- 5) Any Boston Whaler Boat initially sold at retail by a party other than an authorized Boston Whaler dealer.
- 6) Damage resulting from abuse, misuse, improper rigging and installation by an owner or any other person or entity not being an authorized dealer, accidents, overloading or powering in excess of the recommended maximum horsepower.
- 7) Failure of the owner to use, maintain, or store the Boat as specified in the Boston Whaler owner's manual; and any other failure to provide reasonable care and maintenance. Normal wear and tear maintenance items are excluded from warranty coverage including but not limited to filters, bulbs, batteries, bungees, wiper blades, anchor rope, trailer finishes, tires, brakes, bearings and lights.
- 8) Damages due to failure to properly tow the Boat. For those Boats for which Boston Whaler offers a yacht tender package, damage due to towing when the package has not been installed.
- 9) Any Boston Whaler Boat which has been altered or modified from Boston Whaler factory specifications, including penetration of the hull by anyone other than Boston Whaler factory personnel or Boston Whaler authorized dealer service personnel following factory specified procedures.
- 10) Damage resulting from use of improper trailer, improperly placed supporting bunks or slings, incorrect bunks placement and improper Boat lift or sling.
- 11) Any Boston Whaler Boat used for commercial purposes, which includes, but is not limited to, any for-profit or other revenue-generating uses.
- 12) Any representation or implication relating to speed, range, fuel consumption or estimated performance characteristics.
- 13) Any failure or defect caused by an act of nature resulting in damage, cost, or expense;
- 14) Any failure or defect arising from a previous repair made by a non-authorized service provider.
- 15) Any item exceeding the expressed coverage limits specified in any Boston Whaler Limited Manufacturer Warranty.
- 16) Failure of the owner to use, maintain, or store an Accessory in reasonable fashion; and any other failure to provide reasonable care and maintenance.
- 17) Any Accessory which has been altered or modified from Boston Whaler factory specifications.
- 18) Any Accessory not purchased from an authorized Boston Whaler Dealer, authorized Boston Whaler

website, or authorized Boston Whaler affiliate. For a list of Boston Whaler's affiliates, please refer to www.brunswick.com.

19) Any Accessory used for commercial purposes, which includes but is not limited to, any for-profit or other revenue generating uses.

20) Any defect or repair requiring redesign of the Boat, except pursuant to the recall provisions of the United States Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 or the recall laws of any other foreign jurisdiction.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

In keeping with environmental policies and practices, Boston Whaler reserves the right to utilize reconditioned, refurbished, repaired or remanufactured products or parts in the warranty repair or replacement process. Such products and parts will be comparable in function and performance to an original product or part and warranted for the remainder of the original warranty period.

ACCESS FOR SERVICE

The owner must provide Boston Whaler with a reasonable opportunity to repair, and reasonable access to the Boston Whaler Boat for warranty service. Warranty claims shall be made by delivering the Boston Whaler Boat for inspection to a Boston Whaler dealer authorized to service the product. If the owner cannot deliver the product to such a dealer, written notice must be given to Boston Whaler. Boston Whaler will then arrange for the inspection and any covered repair and the owner shall pay for all related transportation charges and/or travel time.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Without prejudice to your mandatory statutory rights, any action for rescission or revocation against Boston Whaler shall be barred unless it is commenced within one (1) year from the date of accrual of such cause of action, unless a longer period is prescribed by local law. This section shall not apply to Boston Whaler Boats purchased in Australia.

ASSIGNMENT OF COMPONENT WARRANTIES

Except as expressly set out herein, all warranties provided by the manufacturers and distributors of components, equipment, and parts on the Boat (collectively "Component Manufacturers") are hereby assigned to the owner to the extent permitted by the Component Manufacturers, as the owner's sole and exclusive remedy with respect to such items.

OWNER'S OBLIGATIONS

To initiate a warranty claim, it is the responsibility of the owner to contact an authorized Boston Whaler dealer immediately after discovery of any defect, describe the nature of the problem, and provide a hull serial number, date of purchase, and name of selling dealer. The authorized dealer will notify Boston Whaler, who is solely responsible for determining and authorizing in writing the remedial action(s) to be performed at either an authorized Boston Whaler dealership chosen by Boston Whaler or at the Boston Whaler factory. The owner should notify Boston Whaler of any Boat being repaired by an authorized Boston Whaler dealer which has been at the dealership for fifteen (15) days, or of any claimed defect which was not corrected after one repair attempt. Our privacy policies are available at www.bostonwhaler.com.

REGISTRATION & WARRANTY TRANSFER POLICY

The limited warranty coverage is activated by the authorized selling dealer registering the sale of a new Boat with Boston Whaler.

The Ten-year, Three-year, and One-year Limited Warranties are transferable to a subsequent owner, except

the One-year Accessory Warranty which is not transferrable, and this Limited Manufacturer Warranty will not transfer to any new owner of a Boat which has been salvaged and resold, or resold after a declaration of a total loss or a constructive total loss, i.e., the cost of repair exceeds the value of the Boat. The new owner must fill out and submit the online Boston Whaler warranty transfer form, accessible from www.bostonwhaler.com. A copy of the bill of sale will be required to submit with the form. The warranty transfer must be completed within 30 days of purchase. Notwithstanding anything in this Limited Manufacturer Warranty to the contrary, Boston Whaler reserves the right to reject any warranty transfer request for a Boston Whaler Boat that has been damaged, neglected, or otherwise previously excluded from warranty.

MODIFICATIONS & SEVERABILITY

The terms and conditions contained herein, as well as those of any documents prepared in conjunction with the sale of this vessel may not be modified, altered or waived by any action, inaction, or representations, whether oral or in writing, except upon the expressed, written authority of a management level employee of Boston Whaler. The invalidity or unenforceability of any one or more of the provisions herein shall not affect the validity and enforceability of the other provisions.

SAFETY

It is your responsibility (as well as the responsibility of any other operator of this Boat) to be familiar with and observe all local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding Boating, navigation and Boating safety. You and any other operator of this Boat should take a course in Boating and Boating safety before operation of this Boat and should be completely familiar with all systems regarding safe operation of this Boat. Personal flotation devices should be worn by each passenger in accordance with applicable standards and state and federal law.

THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS APPLICABLE TO EMEA CONSUMERS ONLY

Boston Whaler Boats come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under EU and/or local Consumer Law. For the avoidance of doubt, the Boston Whaler Limited Manufacturer Warranty does not in any way adversely affect any possible right and/or protection the retail owner may have under said applicable legislation.

THE FOLLOWING SECTION IS APPLICABLE TO AUSTRALIAN CONSUMERS ONLY

Boston Whaler Boats come with guarantees that cannot be excluded under the Australian Consumer Law. Retail owners are entitled to a replacement or refund for a major failure and compensation for any other reasonably foreseeable loss or damage. Retail owners are also entitled to have the goods repaired or replaced if the goods fail to be of acceptable quality and the failure does not amount to a major failure.

This Limited Manufacturer Warranty does not cover any expenses that retail owners may incur claiming the warranty.

The benefits to retail owners given by this Limited Manufacturer Warranty are in addition to other rights and remedies of the consumer under a law in relation to the goods or services to which the Limited Manufacturer Warranty relates.

World Headquarters
100 Whaler Way, Edgewater, FL 32141
011 1 (386) 428-0057
bostonwhaler.com

CALIFORNIA EVAPORATIVE EMISSIONS CONTROL SYSTEM WARRANTY STATEMENT

YOUR WARRANTY RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

The California Air Resources Board and Boston Whaler, Inc. are pleased to explain the evaporative emission control system's warranty on your 2025 MY spark-ignition marine watercraft (SIMW). In California, new spark-ignition marine watercraft must be designed, built, and equipped to meet the State's stringent anti-smog standards. Boston Whaler, Inc. must warrant the evaporative emission control system on your spark ignition marine watercraft for the period listed below provided there has been no abuse, neglect, or improper maintenance of your spark-ignition marine watercraft.

Your evaporative emission control system may include parts such as: carburetors, fuel tanks, fuel lines, fuel caps, valves, canisters, filters, vapor hoses, clamps, connectors, and other associated components.

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY COVERAGE:

This evaporative emission control system is warranted for three years. If any evaporative emission-related part on your spark-ignition marine watercraft is defective, the part will be repaired or replaced by Boston Whaler, Inc.

OWNER'S WARRANTY RESPONSIBILITIES:

- As the spark ignition marine watercraft owner, you are responsible for performance of the required maintenance listed in your owner's manual. Boston Whaler, Inc. recommends that you retain all receipts covering maintenance on your SIMW, but Boston Whaler, Inc. cannot deny warranty solely for the lack of receipts.
- As the SIMW owner, you should however be aware that the Boston Whaler, Inc. may deny you warranty coverage if your spark-ignition marine watercraft or a part has failed due to abuse, neglect, or improper maintenance or unapproved modifications.
- You are responsible for presenting your spark-ignition marine watercraft to a Boston Whaler, Inc. distribution center or service center as soon as the problem exists. The warranty repairs should be completed in a reasonable amount of time, not to exceed 30 days. If you have a question regarding your warranty coverage, you should contact Boston Whaler, Inc. at 1- 877-294-5645.

SIMW EVAPORATIVE EMISSIONS WARRANTY PARTS:

Fuel tank	Grade Valves
Fuel feed hoses	Fuel Fill Deck Plate w/Cap and Pressure Relief Valve
Fuel Line Fittings	Hose Clamps on Fuel System Components
Fuel Demand Valves	Fuel Level Vent Valve

All other parts not listed that may affect the evaporative emissions control system.

PRIVACY STATEMENT

Thank you for purchasing a boat or requesting information from Boston Whaler. This Privacy Statement is to inform you how we collect, use, disclose, and safeguard the personal information you provide to us through your purchases, requests for brochures, product registration cards, promotions, surveys, call centers, or other customer contacts. To see our full Privacy Policy and any updates, please visit www.bostonwhaler.com and select the Privacy Policy link. "Personal information" may include your name, age, mailing address, residential phone number, or e-mail address. It may also include income ranges, marital status, product or lifestyle preferences, and information concerning dealer service.

How we collect personal information: Our authorized dealer provided Boston Whaler or our company in the European Union with personal information collected at the time of your boat order/purchase with other product registration data and will continue to provide warranty and servicing information on your boat. We will send you customer satisfaction surveys which you may elect to return to provide us with information on your boat purchase and your servicing needs. Your personal information may be gathered by or shared with Boston Whaler's marketing providers and affiliated companies, who have comparable levels of privacy protection, for the purposes described in this statement. Boston Whaler, your dealer, and our marketing providers collect personal information when you request information about our companies and from surveys, promotions, contests, correspondence, your e-mails, telephone inquiries, web forms, and other communications. **How We Use and Disclose Personal Information:** Unless you advise us otherwise, Boston Whaler, our authorized dealers, affiliated companies, and our marketing providers may generally collect, use, disclose, hold, and file your personal information for the following purposes: (1) Providing goods, brochures, information, incentives, and/or services to you or on your behalf; (2) Fulfilling the terms of our limited warranty or other service obligation; (3) Facilitating recalls or service campaigns if necessary; (4) Reviewing goods and/or services provided to you in product, services, and marketing analyses; (5) Ensuring your satisfaction through surveys or other contacts; (6) Administration, billing, accounting, and collections; and protecting against fraud and error; and (7) Investigating a breach or a contravention of a law, complying with a subpoena, warrant, court order, or as required or otherwise permitted by law. Boston whaler will not sell your personal information or subject you to telemarketing or unsolicited e-mail.

Safeguards: We use security safeguards appropriate to the sensitivity of personal information to protect it from loss or theft, as well as prohibiting unauthorized access, disclosure, copying, use or modification of your personal information. These safeguards include restricted access to offices and equipment, security clearances, the use of passwords and/or encryption, publishing our privacy policy to appropriate personnel with instructions to act in accordance with its principles, and contractual provisions with our marketing agents and authorized dealers to follow the principles of our privacy policy.

Access and correction to your personal information: Subject to the exceptions provided by applicable law, we will provide, upon written request, your specific personal information collected in a form which is generally understandable. Your Personal Information is held by us and for us by our marketing agency, Rollick Company, who has contractually agreed to protect your information according to our privacy policies at the following addresses: Boston Whaler Inc., 100 Whaler Way, Edgewater, FL 32141. Please direct corrections, withdrawal of consent for specific purpose, complaints or other inquiries regarding personal information to: Rollick Company, 1078 Headquarters Park Drive, Fenton, MO, 63026; phone: (636) 343-9988, fax: (636) 326-3282. You can withdraw consent for us to use your personal information at any time or provide corrections upon providing to us a 30-day notice, unless withdrawing consent would impede the performance of legal obligations. We are required by law to provide you with information for product recall and other product safety relates purposes. The withdrawal of your consent may also adversely affect our ability to provide products and services to you and to maintain our relationship. Please note, notifying us will not result in withdrawing consent from your dealer, who should be contacted separately.

Obtaining consent: If any supplementary disclosure is required, we will obtain your consent for disclosure to other persons or organizations and for other purposes than stated herein, unless otherwise permitted by law.

Thank you for your business. We hope you have many years of wonderful boating experiences!

Owner's manual

The material here and in the rest of the Owner's Manual Packet:

- Gives you basic safety information;
- Describes the features of your boat;
- Describes the equipment on your boat;
- Describes the fundamentals of boat use; and
- Contains service and maintenance information.

You must learn to operate this boat as well as read, understand and use this manual.

What this manual **does not** give you is a course in boating safety, or how to navigate, anchor or dock your boat. Operating a power boat safely requires more skills, knowledge and awareness than is necessary for a car or truck.

Your responsibilities

For your safety, the safety of your passengers, other boaters and people in the water, you must:

- Take a boating safety course;
- Get instruction in the safe and proper handling of your boat;
- Understand and follow the "rules of the road";
- Learn how to navigate.

Source of Information

In North America, contact one of the following for boating courses:

- U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary
- U.S. Power Squadron
- Canadian Power and Sail Squadrons
- Red Cross
- State Boating Offices
- Yacht Club

Contact the Boat/U.S. Foundation at 1-800-336-2628 or go to www.boatus.com/foundation

Outside of North America, contact your boat dealer and/or your governmental boating agency for assistance.

A comprehensive background in boating can be found in the book, *Chapman - Piloting, Seamanship and Small Boat Handling*, by Elbert S. Maloney, published by Hearst Marine.

Warranties

In addition to the Boston Whaler® Limited Warranty for your boat, each component and/or system on your boat has its own warranty that will be found with the specific information and manual for that component. The manuals are included with your Owner's Manual Packet. Locate and read the individual warranties then keep them together for easy future reference.

Contact Phone Numbers and Internet Addresses

Boston Whaler, Inc.

Phone.....1-877-294-5645
Internet www.bostonwhaler.com

United States Coast Guard

Phone.....1-800-368-5647
Internet www.uscgboating.org

Boat US Foundation

Phone.....1-800-336-2628
Internet www.boatus.com/foundation

Canadian Coast Guard

Phone.....1-800-267-6687
Internet www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/

Explanation of Safety Labels

The most important aspect of boating is safety. Although every effort is made to address the numerous issues regarding the safe usage of your boat, it is strongly recommended that you avail yourself of the training and knowledge available through boating safety courses, etc.

Warning Labels

Mounted at key locations throughout your boat are warning labels which advise the owner/operator of imperative safety precautions to follow when operating and/or servicing equipment.

The examples below indicate the level of hazard by color and explanation.

DANGER

Denotes an immediate hazard exists that **WILL** result in severe personal injury or death.

WARNING

Denotes hazards or unsafe practices that **MAY** result in severe personal injury or death.

CAUTION

Denotes hazards or unsafe practices that **COULD** result in minor personal injury, product or property damage.

NOTICE

Denotes information that is important to know prior to operation and/or maintenance, but is not hazard related.

Safety Precautions

The examples below are of precautions which appear throughout this manual and must be observed when operating or servicing your boat. Learn to recognize the degree of hazard and understand the explanations of safety prior to reading this manual.

Always use common sense in the operation and servicing of your boat.

DANGER

Denotes an immediate hazard exists that **WILL** result in severe personal injury or death.

WARNING

Denotes hazards or unsafe practices that **MAY** result in severe personal injury or death.

CAUTION

Denotes hazards or unsafe practices that **COULD** result in minor personal injury, product or property damage.

NOTICE

Denotes information that is important to know prior to operation and/or maintenance, but is not hazard related.

ATTENTION

Denotes information found in the owner's manual to call attention to the safe operation or certain features of this vessel.

SAFE Boating means:

- Knowing the limitations of your boat
- Following the “RULES of the ROAD”
- Keeping a sharp lookout for people and objects in the water.
- Not boating in water or weather conditions that are beyond the boat’s and operator’s capability.
- Never operating the boat while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Being aware of your passengers safety at all times.
- Reducing speed when there is limited visibility, rough water, people in the water nearby , boats or structures.

In Addition:

- Maintain your boat and its safety and other systems as recommended in this manual.
- Have the boat inspected by a qualified mechanic or dealer, at least annually.
- Ensure that the Coast Guard required safety equipment is on board and functioning.

NOTICE

As a boat owner or operator, YOU are responsible for your safety and the safety of your passengers and other boaters.

Boating in beautiful weather and calm water conditions can be a wonderful experience. Boating however requires considerably greater skills than operating a land vehicle. Taking a boating course is the best way to prepare for a safe and enjoyable experience on the water.

- Take a Coast Guard, U.S. Power Squadron or equivalent boating safety course. (Call the Boat/U.S. Foundation at 1-800 336-2628 for information on available courses, or go to: “www.boatus.com/foundation” on the internet.)
- Get hands-on training on how to operate your boat properly.

Safe Boating Checklist

Before Departure

- ☐ Update checklists when equipment is added or modified.
- ☐ Weather-forecast safe
- ☐ Required documents-on board
- ☐ Navigation charts & equipment-on board
- ☐ Safety equipment-on board
- ☐ Safety training-passengers & crew instructed on procedures, location, and use of safety equipment.
- ☐ Drain plugs-installed
- ☐ Bilge pumps-working & clean
- ☐ Blower-working
- ☐ Navigation lights-working
- ☐ Horn-working
- ☐ Fuel system-no leaks or fumes
- ☐ Fuel filter-tight & clean
- ☐ Power steering fluid-filled(if applicable)
- ☐ Steering system-working smoothly & properly
- ☐ Battery-electrolyte level within range
- ☐ Float plan-filed with friend or relative

Trailer (if applicable)

- ☐ Boat position-secure on trailer
- ☐ Tiedowns-tight
- ☐ Winch-locked
- ☐ Trailer hitch-connected
- ☐ Engine clearance-in trailering position
- ☐ Safety chains-attached
- ☐ Electrical-Lights, brake lights, turn signals working
- ☐ Mirrors-adjusted for trailering

After Return

- ☐ PFD’s & other safety gear-dry, stowed for next use
- ☐ Fuel tanks-filled (allow for expansion) to prevent condensation
- ☐ Fuel system-no leaks
- ☐ Bilge pump-operating properly
- ☐ Bilge-clean, no leaks
- ☐ Float plan-notify person with whom you filed plan

General Considerations

- Know how your boat handles under different conditions. Recognize your limitations and the boat's limitations. Modify speed in keeping with weather, sea and traffic conditions.
- Instruct passengers on location and use of safety equipment and procedures.
- Instruct passengers on the fundamentals of operating your boat in case you are unable to do so.
- You are responsible for passenger's actions. If they place themselves or the boat in danger, immediately correct them.
- **Remember the "Rule of Thirds":** Use one third of the fuel for the trip outbound, one third for the return trip, and keep one third for reserve.

Maintain Control

High performance boats require intimate knowledge of their handling characteristics for safe high speed operation.

- Learn the effects of trim, steering and throttle changes at gradually increasing levels of speed.
- Approach full throttle while adjusting trim for safe handling of the vessel.

On the water there are no marked traffic lanes, no traffic signs or lights, and boats have no turn signals. The boat operator must keep her or his attention focused not only on what's ahead but what's on the left, right and behind the boat.

The operator must always be alert to approaching boats (from the rear, right and left sides, as well as those ahead). There can be people in the water, partially submerged debris, and other navigational hazards such as rocks, sand bars or dangerous currents, to name a few.

Your passengers are relying on you to operate and maneuver the boat safely so that they are not in danger of going overboard. If you turn too quickly, increase or decrease speed abruptly, your passengers are at risk of being thrown overboard or thrown

about the boat.

When visibility becomes impaired because of weather or time of day, use navigational lights to ensure other boats can see you. In addition, if high bow angle causes reduced visibility, slow down to allow sufficient time to react if an emergency occurs.

Boarding

- Board only one person at a time.
- Never jump into boat. Step or climb into cockpit.
- Load gear after you are aboard. Carrying gear while boarding can cause you to lose balance.
- Distribute weight evenly.
- Instruct passengers where to sit during on-plane operation to reduce the possibility of falling overboard during high speed maneuvers.
- If gear is not immediately needed, stow it in secure areas.
- Safety gear must be immediately accessible at all times.

Impaired Operation

WARNING

CONTROL HAZARD-Federal laws prohibit operating a boat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. These laws are vigorously enforced.

The detrimental effects of alcohol and drugs are increased by wind, waves and sun, and will decrease your response time and ability to act in critical situations. Give special attention to the effects of alcohol and drugs while boating. No other single factor causes as many marine accidents and deaths. Death or serious injury and damage to personal and private property can result from being impaired while operating a boat.

Operator's Responsibility

Your degree of enjoyment on the water depends on you, your equipment and other people who, like yourself boat responsibly. As a boat operator you should:

- Make sure that all occupants always wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket while on the water.
- All boat operators should complete a boating safety course (a requirement in many states).
- All boat operators must become familiar with the proper operation of all vessel features prior to departure.
- Always maintain a safe speed.
- Be aware of conditions in every direction always when underway.
- Mind your wake. It can capsize a small boat or damage moored boats or other property. You are responsible for damage caused by your wake.
- Reduce speed and post a lookout to identify hazards when:
 - Visibility is impaired
 - In rough water
 - In congested waterways
- Display navigation lights between sunset and sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility, such as rain, fog, etc.



WARNING

A qualified operator must be in control of the boat at all times. Do not operate the boat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Never operate your boat at speeds which exceed the operator's ability to react if an emergency develops. At night, turn on the appropriate navigation lights and cruise at a reduced speed that will allow you plenty of time to avoid dangerous situations.



WARNING

STABILITY HAZARD

- **Load boat properly. The manufacturer's load rating is the maximum allowed under normal conditions. Adjust downward if weather, water or other conditions are adverse.**
- **Allow passengers to ride only in areas that do not pose a hazard to themselves or the boat.**

DO NOT allow passengers to ride on the bow of a closed bow boat.

DO NOT allow several passengers to ride in the bow of a small open-bow boat, causing the boat to "plow" into the water.

DO NOT allow passengers to ride on the stern cushion or gunwales.

DO NOT overload the stern.

- **Observe manufacturer's recommended on-plane seating locations.**
- **Passengers should remain seated while boat is moving.**

PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD-Stay alert. Use of drugs, alcohol, or other substances which impair judgement poses a serious threat to yourself and others. The boat operator is responsible for the behavior of passengers.

DROWNING HAZARD-Boats must carry one wearable personal flotation device (PFD) for every passenger on board. Boats must have at least one throwable life preserver.

SLIPPING HAZARD-Wet decks are slippery. Wear proper footwear and use extreme caution on wet surfaces.

Legally Mandated Equipment (Minimum Required)

Consult your National Boating Law Enforcement Agency. The following equipment is the minimum required by the U.S. Coast Guard for a boat which is more than 26 ft. (7.9M) in length but less than 40 ft. (12.2M) in length.

Personal Flotation Devices (PFD's)

One (1) Coast Guard approved Type I, II or III is mandatory for each person aboard.

One (1) throwable Type IV device is also required to be onboard.

A Type V device is acceptable (See page 1-8) if worn for approved use. **ALWAYS WEAR A PFD WHEN BOATING**

WARNING

There is rarely time to reach stowed life jackets in time of emergency. Boaters should always wear a properly fitting, approved life jacket when on the water.

Children and non-swimmers MUST wear PFDs at all times when aboard.

NOTICE

Depending on the state or country of operation, the operator of a vessel may be fined for failure to comply with local or national rules regarding PFD usage.

Fire Extinguishers (Portable)

If there is no fixed fire extinguishing system installed, two size 5-B or one 20-B fire extinguisher(s) must be on board. If a fixed system is installed one 5-B is required. The American Boat & Yacht Council (ABYC) recommends three 5-B type ABC fire extinguishers be on board and located within easy reach of helm, outside of engine compartment(s), galley, and passenger area.

Whistle, Horn

You must have on board, some means of making a loud sound signal. Navigation rules require that a sound made by any audible device be capable of a four (4) second blast, and be audible for 1/2 mi. (.80 Km).

Visual distress Signals

If you operate your boat in coastal waters or on the Great Lakes, you must have a visual distress signals for day and night use on board. At least three (3) U.S.C.G. approved pyrotechnic devices marked with date showing service life must be carried, be readily accessible, in serviceable condition and not be expired.

Store all pyrotechnic signals in a well marked, waterproof container.

Additional Recommended equipment for safe operation

In addition to the legally mandated equipment, the following items are necessary for safe boating, especially if your boat will be out of sight of land.

- First Aid kit
- Charts/Maps
- Visual distress signals (for day or night use)
- Marine VHF radio
- Moisture repellent
- Mooring Lines
- Fenders
- Waterproof flashlights
- High power spotlight
- Spare propeller
- Tool kit:
 - Screwdrivers, (Phillips & flat)
 - Pliers, (regular, vise-grip, tongue & groove)
 - Wrenches, (box, open end, Allen & adjustable)
 - Socket set, (metric and U.S.)
 - Electrical tape & duct tape
 - Hammer
 - Spare parts kit, (spark plugs, fuses, etc.)
- Compass
- Manual bilge pump
- GPS or LORAN
- Spare keys
- EPIRB-Emergency positioning-indicating radio beacon
- Boat hook
- Extra batteries
- Instruction manuals
- Lubricating oil
- Anchor

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

DANGER

- **Fumes from the engine(s), Generator(s) and other equipment and appliances that burn fuel contain Carbon Monoxide. Carbon Monoxide can kill you. Open all doors, hatches, curtains and windows to allow fresh air to circulate and dissipate the amounts of Carbon Monoxide present in enclosed spaces, especially when the boat is moored or anchored.**
- **Proper ventilation must be maintained, even during inclement weather to prevent dangerous levels of Carbon Monoxide build-up.**
- **Sleeping aboard a boat will require a working Carbon monoxide detection system, preferably in each sleeping quarter.**

Carbon Monoxide is an odorless, colorless, and tasteless, extremely toxic gas produced by engines, heaters, stoves or generators. When inhaled it combines with hemoglobin in the blood, preventing absorption of oxygen and is unlikely to be noticed until the person is overcome.

Prolonged exposure to low concentration or very short exposure to high concentrations can result in asphyxiation and death.

Symptoms of Carbon Monoxide poisoning include:

- Dizziness
- Headaches
- Ringing in the ears
- Nausea
- Unconsciousness

GET MEDICAL ATTENTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Symptoms of CO poisoning are often confused with seasickness or intoxication, so those affected may not receive the medical attention they need.

The poisoning victim's skin often turns cherry red. If CO poisoning is suspected, have the victim breathe fresh air deeply. If breathing stops, resuscitate. A victim often revives, then relapses because organs are damaged by lack of oxygen.

Carbon Monoxide can accumulate in dangerous concentrations anywhere in or around your boat including on back decks, swim platforms, or in water around generator exhausts. CO can remain in or around your boat at dangerous levels even if your engine is no longer running.

Remember:

- If you can smell engine exhaust, you are inhaling CO.
- Changing course and speed to place boat heading into the wind can improve ventilation.

To minimize the danger of Carbon Monoxide accumulation when the Engine is running (or by use of fuel burning equipment.):

- Do not idle the engine without moving the boat for more than 15 minutes at a time.
- Inspect the exhaust system regularly.
- Operate all fuel burning appliances, such as charcoal, propane, LPG, CNG or alcohol cooking devices in areas where fresh air can circulate.

In the event the CO alarm activates:

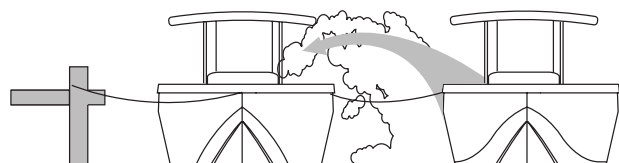
- Evacuate enclosed areas immediately.
- Shut OFF any fuel burning equipment or appliances.
- Open hatches, doors, portlights, etc. to improve ventilation.
- If making way, head boat into the wind.

DANGER

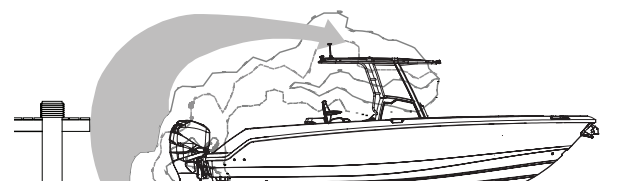
Never ignore an alarm.

Carbon Monoxide Accumulation Scenarios

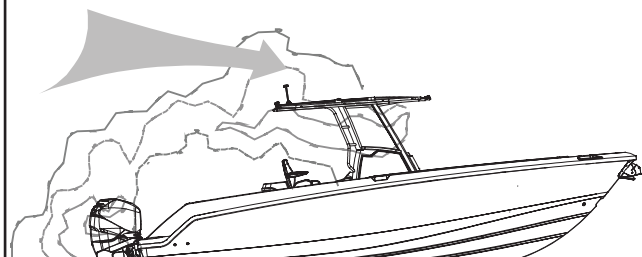
Examples of Accumulation of Carbon Monoxide
Fig. 1.7.1



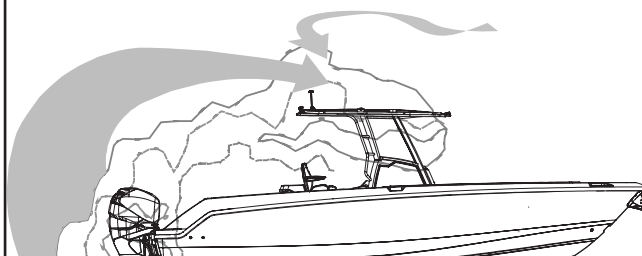
EXHAUST FROM OTHER BOATS



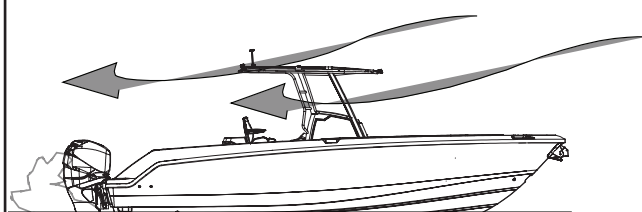
BLOCKAGE OF EXHAUST BY OBSTRUCTION



OPERATING AT A HIGH BOW ANGLE



OPERATING AT SLOW SPEED OR WHILE IDLING
(STATION WAGON EFFECT)



GOOD AIR FLOW

⚠ DANGER

Even in rainy cold weather, ventilation must be maintained to avoid Carbon Monoxide poisoning. You will get wet and/or cold.

Lifesaving Equipment

Even strong swimmers can tire quickly in the water and drown due to exhaustion, hypothermia, or both. The buoyancy provided by a personal flotation device (PFD) will allow the person who has fallen overboard to remain afloat with far less effort and body heat loss, extending survival time necessary to find and retrieve them.

PFD Requirement

One (1) Coast Guard approved PFD, Type I, II or III for each person aboard or being towed on water skis, tubes, etc.

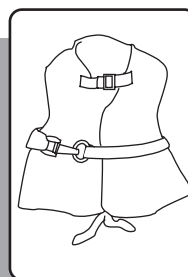
The law requires that PFDs must be readily accessible, if not worn. “Readily Accessible” means removed from storage bags and unbuckled.

NOTICE

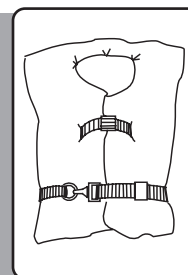
Children and non-swimmers MUST wear PFDs at all times when aboard.

PFD Classifications

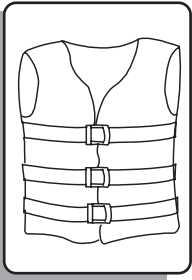
Listed below are the several different types of PFDs, each life jacket has different purposes, choose one that will suit your purpose.



Type I, Off-shore Life Jacket is considered the most buoyant, it is designed to turn an unconscious person face up. Use in all types of waters where rescue may be slow, particularly in cold or rough water conditions.



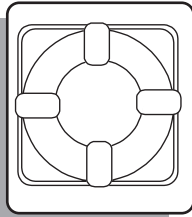
Type II, Near-shore Life Vest, “keyhole” vest with flotation filled head and neck support is also designed to turn a person face up, but the turning action is not as pronounced. Use in calm inland waters or where quick rescue is likely.



Type III, Flotation-aid Life vest is designed so that conscious wearers can turn face-up. Designed for comfort while engaged in water skiing or other forms of water activities.



Type V, Special-Use devices, sailboat harnesses, white water vests, float coats, and hybrid vests which have minimum inherent buoyancy and an inflatable chamber.



Type IV, Throwable Devices, horseshoe buoys, ring buoys and buoyant cushions are designed to be grasped, not worn.

Before purchasing PFDs, ensure that there is an attached tag indicating they are approved by the U.S.Coast Guard or by your National Boating Law Enforcement Agency.

The operator is responsible for instructing everyone onboard on their location and use. **The best precaution is to wear the PFD at all times while on the boat.**

Emergency Situations

NOTICE

The law requires the owner/operator to assist any person or boat in distress as long as rendering assistance does not endanger the owner/operator, the passengers or the boat.

Prevention is the safest approach. We hope that you are never involved in an emergency situation, but if you are it is imperative that you react.

Medical Emergency

You may be far from professional medical help when you are boating. At least two (2) persons on board your boat should be CPR certified, and should have taken a first aid course. Your boat should have a well stocked first aid kit on board. In many situations your radio will be your only link to reaching medical assistance. Keep the radio in working order and understand which channels are used for emergencies, these channels are constantly monitored and will be useful when situations arise. Cell phones are becoming more common and can help in some areas, but they are limited and unreliable and should not be used in the place of a good VHF radio.

Water Rescue

In most situations a person that has fallen overboard will succumb to hypothermia if not rescued immediately. Life expectancy decreases as rescue time increases in water temperatures below 70° (21.1°C).

There are three (3) steps that must be taken when a person has fallen overboard:

1. Returning to the victim:

- Immediately make everyone onboard aware that someone is overboard and keep the victim in sight.
- Slow the boat and keep pointing toward the person overboard. At night or in low light, point the best available light source at the person.
- Throw a life ring/preserver to the victim, even if they are wearing one it will serve as another marker.

2. Making contact:

- Stop or slow the boat and circle toward the person overboard.
- Try to approach heading into the wind or into the waves.
- Keep person overboard constantly in sight.
- When almost alongside, stop the engine in gear to prevent propeller “windmilling”.

3. Getting back aboard:

- Try to reach the person overboard with a pole, or by throwing a life preserver. NEVER swim to them except as a last resort.
- Assist the person in boarding. Boarding should be done at the stern of the boat.
- If the person is injured or incapable of boarding by themselves, a rescuer should don a life preserver with a safety line and enter the water to assist the person onto the boat.
- Handle the person carefully, spinal injuries might have occurred and could be worsened by rough handling.
- Check for other injuries, render medical assistance immediately.

Unassisted Reboarding

The transom ladder (See page 2-41) can be deployed to accommodate a person reboarding the boat without assistance.

Fire

Fire is a serious boating hazard. Boats will burn quickly. Do not remain onboard and fight a fire for more than a few minutes. If the fire is out of control and cannot be put out with the fire suppression equipment onboard, abandon ship immediately.

The fumes released during a fire are toxic and should be avoided. Even after the fire has been extinguished, proper ventilation of the area is required to minimize exposure to harmful fumes.

DANGER

- **Fires can spread quickly. Your reaction to the fire is important. Have the proper fire fighting equipment close at hand, and in good working order to respond quickly.**
- **Small fire extinguishers have small discharge times. Aim at the base of the fire with a sweeping motion to maximize the use of the fire extinguisher contents.**

To lessen the danger of fire:

- Extinguish all smoking materials, shut off blowers, stoves, engine(s) and generator(s).
- Keep bilge area clean, oil and fuel spills should be cleaned immediately.
- If possible throw burning materials overboard.
- If fire is accessible, release the contents of the fire extinguisher(s) into the base of the fire.
- If the fire is in an enclosed compartment, and you have an automatic extinguisher for the compartment, wait 15 min. before opening the compartment. Have an extinguisher handy in case of a flare up.
- If possible, signal for help. Radio, visual, and audible signal should be used as needed. You must render assistance to any boater requesting help.
- If fire is out of control, grab all necessary survival gear, distress signals, don your PFD's and prepare to abandon ship.
- If you do abandon ship, make sure the passengers have PFD's. Take a head count before entering the water and take another head count when in the water. **STAY TOGETHER.**

Flooding, Swamping and Capsizing

In the event of Flooding, Swamping or Capsizing:

Flooding-

- Always wear your PFD, or have it within reach.

- If the bilge pump(s) have not automatically turned ON, switch them ON immediately.
- Find the source of the flooding and determine the best fix.
- Keep the bilge pumps running until the flooding is under control.
- Call for assistance if the source of the flooding cannot be controlled.
- Head back to port if possible.

Swamping-

- Always wear your PFD, or have it within reach.
- Swamping is usually a result of wave action, immediately get control of the helm and turn the boat into the waves.
- Swamping can also be caused by an overloaded boat.
- If the bilge pump(s) have not automatically turned ON, switch them ON immediately.
- The deck scuppers on your boat are designed to drain the deck of water.
- Keep the bilge pumps running until the flooding is under control.
- Take a head count of all passengers.

Capsizing-

- “Capsized” is when a boat is on its side or completely upside-down (usually as a result of wave action, improper loading or load shifting).
- If the boat will not right itself, get out of the water and climb onto the exposed hull.
- Do a head count for all passengers
- **STAY TOGETHER**
- Usually a capsizing will happen quickly and without warning.
- Use whatever is at hand to signal for help.

The chances of flooding, swamping or capsizing can be reduced by being aware of:

- Weather
- Water Conditions
- Proper boat handling techniques
- Proper loading of the boat

Collision

In the event of collision:

- Cut the engine(s)
- Check on passengers
- If the bilge pump(s) have not automatically turned ON, switch them ON immediately.
- Determine the amount of damage to your boats structure.
- Call for assistance
- In the event of collision you are required to file an accident report. Contact a state enforcement agency or the nearest U.S. Coast Guard office. If you are boating outside U.S. waters, consult the nation you are visiting for accident reporting requirements.

Propulsion, Control or Steering failure:

If there is a propulsion, control or steering failure:

- Stop the engine, (shut off at Ignition or pull on the engine emergency stop switch.)
- Drop anchor to prevent drifting.
- Determine if the problem can be fixed or will assistance be needed.
- Call for assistance if needed.

When loss of propulsion or steering is noticed, your quick reaction is required to prevent further damage to your boat or injuries to your passengers.

Outboard engines require propulsion to control the direction the boat will take. Without propulsion, the steering is virtually useless. If you are in a congested waterway you will need to react quickly to warn

others that you have lost power, propulsion or steering control and that assistance will be needed.

Grounding

Running aground may be avoided by paying attention to marker buoys or indicated by waves as they form into breakers when passing over a sand bar.

If you do run aground, the course of action depends on how hard the boat hits bottom and whether the boat remains stranded. If it is a simple touch, you may need only to inspect the lower drive of the engine and the hull of the boat. If possible do a thorough inspection before trying to get loose, throwing the boat into reverse before this is done may do more damage.

Distress Signals

Visual Distress Signals, (VDS)

- U.S. Coast Guard regulations require boats in coastal waters and the Great Lakes to carry a Visual Distress Signal (VDS) for day and night use, as well as appropriate for the time of operation. Exempt from the day signals requirement, but not night signals, are boats less than 4.8 meters (16 feet), open sailboats less than 7.9 meters (26 feet), boats participating in organized events and manually propelled boats.
- If you are required to have visual distress signals, at least three safety approved pyrotechnic devices in serviceable condition must be readily accessible. They must be marked with a date showing the service life which must not be expired.
- Carry three signals for day use and three for night use. Some pyrotechnic devices such as red flares, meet both day and night use requirements.
- Store pyrotechnic signals in a cool, dry location. An orange or red watertight container prominently marked "DISTRESS SIGNALS" is recommended.

Other recognized visual distress signals include:

- Flames in a bucket
- Code flags November & Charlie
- Black square & ball on orange background flag.
- Orange flag (certified)
- Electric distress light (certified)-for night use
- Dye marker (any color)
- Person waving arms (slowly)
- U.S. ensign flown upside down

Audible Distress Signals, (ADS)

U.S. Coast Guard regulations require one hand, mouth or power operated whistle or horn, audible for at least 1/2 mile.

Other recognized audible distress signals include:

- Radio communication (see **Radio Communication** below)
- Radio-telegraph alarm
- Position indicating radio beacon
- Morse Code S-O-S (3 short 3 long 3 short) sounded by any means.
- Fog horn sounded continuously.

Radio Communication

A radio is the boat operator's main method of receiving safety information and summoning aid. VHF-FM radio is the primary means of short range communication. Single sideband radio (SSB) is used for longer range communication.

VHF-FM channel 16 and SSB 2182 kHz are designated for emergency use. Such situations can be categorized as:

- **EMERGENCY-**
“MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY,”- used when life or vessel is in imminent danger.

- **URGENCY-**

“PAN-PAN, PAN-PAN, PAN-PAN” (pronounced PAHN-PAHN)-used when a person or vessel is in some jeopardy less than indicated by a “MAYDAY” call.

- **SAFETY-**

“SECURITY, SECURITY, SECURITY” (pronounced SAY-CURE-IT-AY)-used for navigational safety or weather warning.

An emergency situation will be hectic and there will not be time to learn proper radio procedure. **LEARN WHAT TO DO BEFORE YOU NEED TO DO IT.** If you hear a distress call, stop all radio transmissions. If you can directly assist, respond on the emergency frequency. If you cannot assist, do not transmit on that frequency. However, continue to monitor until it is obvious that help is being provided.

Weather

DANGER

DO NOT attempt to boat in severe weather conditions. Death or serious injury can occur. Get to shore before the weather turns bad.

Getting caught in severe weather is hazardous. Bad weather and/or rough sea or water conditions can cause an unsafe situation. Consult local weather services for up-to-date forecasts on weather and sea conditions. Television, Radio, Internet can give you access to NOAA weather reports that will help you make a determination on where and when to get underway.

Following are some weather related rules:

- Understand the design limitations of your boat.
- Check the weather forecast and water conditions before leaving and while underway.
- Wear a Personal Flotation Device, (PFD)

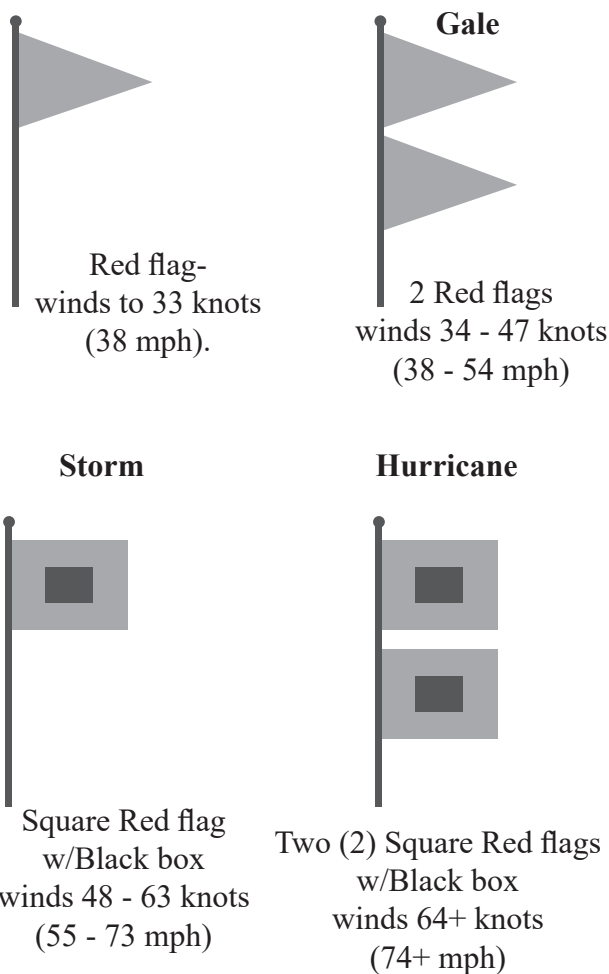
⚠ WARNING

A sudden change in wind direction or speed or an increase in wave height indicates deteriorating weather.

NOTICE

Check the weather forecast and water conditions before leaving and while underway

Weather Warning Pennants
Fig. 1.13.1



- If a storm approaches, immediately seek a safe harbor.
- If a storm hits have everyone sit in the cabin or cockpit deck in the boat. Head the bow into the wind with enough power to maintain slow headway.

- If you encounter fog, determine your position, set a safe course, slow down and alert other boats of your presence using the appropriate sound signal for your situation at intervals of not more than two minutes apart.
- If a lightning storm approaches, the safest action is to dock and disembark. If you cannot return to shore, have passengers go inside the cabin and remain there until the storm passes.
- Stay out of the water during a lightning storm. If caught swimming during a storm, get back into the boat and remain there until the storm passes. Lightning can strike several miles away from the storm itself. Be aware of the storm's location relative to your location and the direction the storm is moving).

Swimming, Diving & Water Skiing

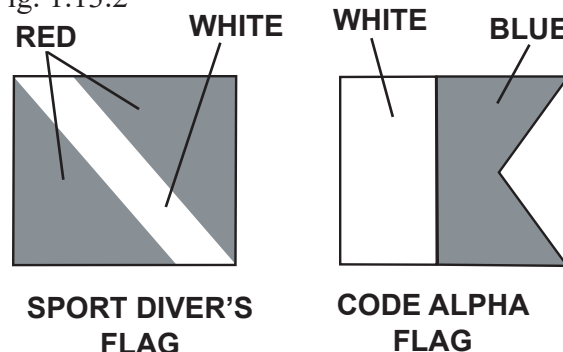
Swimming

- Do not swim from a moving boat.
- Many areas prohibit swimming from a boat except in designated areas.
- Turn off engine in gear (to prevent propeller "windmilling") before picking up swimmer.

Diving

Recognize and respect diving flags. Keep at least 30 meters (100 ft.) away.

Diver's Flags
Fig. 1.13.2



SPORT DIVERS FLAG-Red flag with diagonal white stripe marks a diver in the water.

CODE ALPHA FLAG-Blue and white pennant designates boat being used in dive operations.

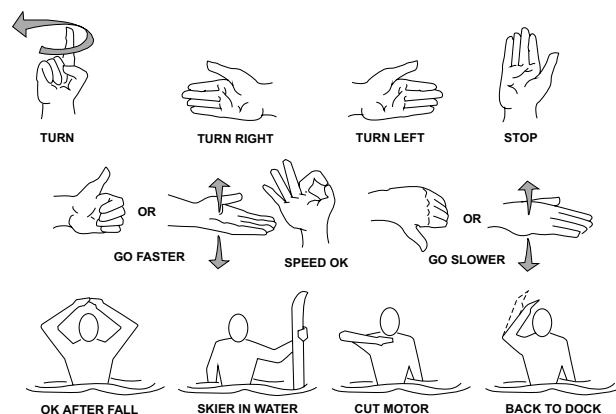
Water Skiing

- Always have two persons in the boat, one at the controls and one who can easily and continuously look at the skier.
- Insist that anyone who water skis must know how to swim.
- Insist that skiers wear approved Personal Flotation Devices (PFD's)
- Ski only in daylight when visibility is good.
- Never drive the boat directly behind a water skier. At 22 knots (25 m.p.h.), it takes only 5 seconds to overtake a fallen skier who was 60 meters (200 feet) in front.
- Ski only in areas where skiing is permitted.
- Observe local restrictions on length of tow line.
- Learn the signals to communicate with a skier. The skier is to control the boat through hand signals (Figure 1.14.1).
- Your boat will handle differently while towing a skier. Experiment carefully to learn the difference.
- Skiers may start from the shore or dock, if boat traffic allows. When returning, pick up skiers from water. Do not ski back to shore or dock.
- Give immediate attention to fallen skiers.
- Keep a downed skier in sight and on the operator's side of the boat when approaching the skier. **Never back up to anyone in the water.**
- Turn off engine in gear (to prevent propeller "windmilling") before picking up skier.
- If the skier suddenly releases the tow rope, it can backlash into cockpit. Spotters who are watching the skier must be aware of this fact and be prepared to take appropriate action to avoid injury.

Water Skiing Signals

Skiing Signals

Fig. 1.14.1



Turn – Arm raised, circle with index finger extended.

Turn Right – Extend arm out from body to the right.

Turn Left – Extend arm out from body to the left.

Stop – Raise arm with palm vertical and facing forward.

Faster – Thumb pointed up or palm up, move hand up and down.

Speed OK – Raise arm and form a circle with thumb and index finger.

Slow Down – Thumb pointed down or palm down, move hand up and down.

OK After a Fall – Clasp hands together overhead.

Skier in Water – Extend one ski vertically out of water.

Cut Motor – Draw finger across throat.

Back to Dock – Pat top of head.

WARNING

SWIMMING/DIVING HAZARD

- Keep clear of areas designated only for swimmers and skin divers. Recognize markers used for such areas.
- Never swim when there is lightning in the area.

SKIING HAZARDS

- Skiers must use a safety approved Personal Flotation Device (PFD).
- Ski only during daylight and in good visibility.
- Avoid shallow water, other boats, navigational aids and other obstructions.
- Keep at least 30 meters (100 ft.) from other objects.
- Never drive directly behind a water skier.
- A competent observer must watch the skier at all times. A competent observer is a person that has the ability to assess when a skier is in trouble, knows or understands water skiing hand signals and is capable of helping a skier.
- Keep a downed skier in constant sight.
- Turn off engine in gear before you get close to person in the water.
- Never back up to anyone in the water.
- Use caution in boat when skier is being towed. Sudden release of tow rope can cause it to backlash into the cockpit.

PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD

Use transom tow ring only to pull water skiers. Unless specified by the manufacturer, any other use, such as parasailing, kite flying, towing other boats, etc. may create too much stress on the tow ring, resulting in personal injury and/or equipment damage.

DANGER

PROPELLER SAFETY

- Before starting your boat, walk to the stern and look in the water to assure there is no one near your propeller.

People near propeller may not be visible from helm.

- NEVER allow passengers to board or exit your boat from the water when engines are on.
- Educate passengers about the dangers of propellers
- Be especially alert when operating in congested areas. NEVER enter swimming zones.
- Take extra precautions near boats that are towing skiers or tubers.
- NEVER permit passengers to ride on the bow, gunwale, transom, seatbacks, or other locations where they may fall overboard.
- STOP! If someone falls overboard. Slowly turn the boat around, and keep the person in sight as you approach. Turn your engine off FIRST and then bring the person aboard.
- NEVER reverse your boat to pick someone up out of the water.

Towed Inflatables

Towed inflatable types, aka tubes, produce tremendous stress on the tow point and rope, far greater than devices like water skis, kneeboards or wake boards. When pulling a tube use both stern eye strong points in combination with a proper tube harness and tow rope. Parasails and kites should never be used with a recreational boat.

ATTENTION

Personal Injury/Equipment Damage

Ski tow pylons/tower/hardtop/ski eye tow points are not designed for use with tubes. The added stress of the tube may cause a dangerous recoil or damage the equipment. Damage to the pylon/tower/hardtop/ski tow eye is not covered by the boat or equipment manufacturer's warranty. When towing inflatables/tubes, use both stern eye strong points with a tube tow harness to attach the tube tow rope.

Engine Emergency Stop Switch

! WARNING

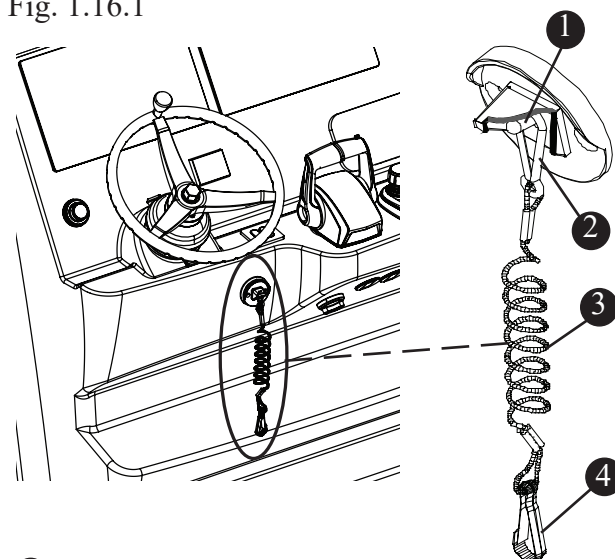
Wear the lanyard at all times when operating the boat. Use it to stop only in an emergency. DO NOT use it to shut off the engine during normal operation

Your boat is equipped with an engine emergency stop switch. The switch is located below the gear shift/throttle control unit. The engine emergency stop switch incorporates an engine shut-down switch, switch clip, lanyard and lanyard clip, which is clipped to the operator when running.

If an emergency arises and the engine must be shut down, a pull on the lanyard to release the clip from the shut-off switch will shut off the engine.

This switch is designed to shut the engine off when the operator of the boat leaves the control station, either accidentally by falling into the boat, or by being ejected overboard. This would most likely occur as a result of poor operating practices.

Engine Emergency Stop Switch
Fig. 1.16.1



- ① ENGINE SHUT-DOWN SWITCH
- ② SWITCH CLIP, (ATTACHED TO SWITCH)
- ③ LANYARD
- ④ LANYARD CLIP, (ATTACH TO THE OPERATOR)

The lanyard should be long enough to prevent inadvertent activation. Do not let the lanyard become entangled.

Accidental loss of power can be hazardous, particularly while docking or in heavy seas, strong current or high winds. Passengers and crew may lose balance and the boat may lose steering control.

Should the operator fall out of the boat at planing speed, it may take several seconds for the engine and propeller to stop turning. The boat may continue to coast for several hundred feet, causing injury to anyone in its path.

1st Mate™ Safety and Security System

The 1st Mate™ mobile app and wearable device integrate with Mercury systems to provide alerts, alarms, and distress communications designed to keep the captain and passengers safe. The system accommodates a captain and up to seven passengers. Features includes:

- Captain overboard event turns engine(s) off.
- Captain or passenger overboard event sounds alarm on the boat and via the app.
- Distress message capabilities to alert

emergency contact(s) including location, heading, date and time of incident.

- Theft deterrent against boat-and-engine theft.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

Float Plan

Float plans are important to you should you encounter problems on the water. A float plan should contain a description of your boat along with any distinguishing features. It should describe where you will be boating, your departure time and estimated return. The number and names of passengers, and destination should also be noted.

The float plan should be given to a friend or relative, so they can give the information to a national boating agency like the U.S. Coast Guard, in the event you do not return at the time specified on the float plan.

If there are any changes to the float plan they should be conveyed to the person holding the float plan. Once you return you should contact the person holding the float plan to let them know you are back.

Chart Your Course

To avoid boating in unsafe areas where there are underwater obstructions, shallow water, unnavigable conditions such as dangerous currents, and others, you must chart a course. This means having and using National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) charts for coastal waters, observing and understanding all navigational aids, using the knowledge and guidance of experienced boaters, and being aware of the tides and times where appropriate. If you are boating in an area you are unfamiliar with, proceed with caution and post a lookout to watch for hazards.



WARNING

Hitting an object in or under the water or boating in dangerous currents can cause serious injury or death to occupants in the boat.

You must know where the hazards are and avoid them. In uncharted waters, boat very slowly and post a lookout.

If an object is struck or if you run aground:

- **Shut the engine OFF**
- **Check the hull for damage**
- **Check propeller for damage**
- **If aground, consider the bottom grade before moving off, (damage to the hull and propellers could be worsened).**
- **Determine the tides and whether it will help or hinder you from the grounding.**
- **Do not have anyone other than a trained and competent service tow your boat.**

Environmental Considerations

Fuel & Oil Spillage

Regulations prohibit discharging fuel or oily waste in navigable waters. Discharge is defined as any action which causes a film, sheen or discoloration on the water surface, or causes a sludge or emulsion beneath the water surface. A common violation is bilge discharge. Use rags or sponges to soak up fuel or oily waste, then dispose of it properly ashore. If there is much fuel or oil in the bilge, contact a knowledgeable marine service to remove it. Never pump contaminated bilge overboard. Help protect your waters.

Excessive Noise

Many areas regulate noise limits. Even if there are no laws, courtesy demands that boats operate quietly.

Wake / Wash

Power boat wakes can endanger people and vessels. Each power boat operator is responsible for injury or damage caused by the boat's wake. Be especially careful in confined areas such as channels or marinas. Observe "no wake" warnings.

WARNING

SPEED HAZARD - Watch your wake. It might capsize a smaller craft. You are responsible for damage caused by your wake.

CAUTION

Reduce speed in congested waterway. Be alert for No Wake markers.

Homeland Security Restrictions

DANGER

DO NOT approach within 100 yards of any U.S. Naval vessel without first contacting the vessel on VHF-FM channel 16. To do so will result in a quick and severe response.

Recreational boaters have a role in keeping our waterways safe and secure. Violators of the restrictions below can expect a quick and severe response.

- **DO NOT** approach within 100 yards, and slow to minimum speed within 500 yards of any U.S. Naval vessel. If you need to pass within 100 yards of a U.S. Naval vessel for safe passage, you must contact the U.S. Naval vessel or the Coast Guard escort vessel on VHF-FM channel 16.

- Observe and avoid all security zones. Avoid commercial port areas, especially those that involve military, cruise line or petroleum facilities. Observe and avoid other restricted areas near dams, power plants, etc.
- **DO NOT** stop or anchor beneath bridges or in channels.

America's Waterway Watch

In March, 2005, the U.S. Coast Guard officially launched *America's Waterway Watch* to encourage the boating public to report suspicious activities in our nation's ports and waterways. *America's Waterway Watch* simply asks anyone who works, lives, or recreates on the water to keep an eye out for suspicious activities. Anyone who spots such activity is asked to call the National Response Center's 24-hour hot line, 800-424-8802 or 877-24WATCH (877-249-2824).

Warning Label Locations

Mounted at key locations throughout the boat (See figure 1.19.1 thru 1.22.1), warning labels advise the owner/operator of imperative safety precautions to follow when operating and/or servicing equipment. **DO NOT REMOVE OR OBSTRUCT ANY WARNING LABEL.** Replace any label which becomes illegible.

Warning Label Locations

Warning Label Locations

Fig.1.19.1

Proposition 65

WARNING

A WIDE VARIETY OF COMPONENTS USED ON THIS VESSEL CONTAIN OR EMIT CHEMICALS KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER AND BIRTH DEFECTS AND OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.

EXAMPLES INCLUDE:

- ENGINE AND GENERATOR EXHAUST
- ENGINE AND GENERATOR FUEL, AND OTHER LIQUIDS SUCH AS COOLANTS AND OIL, ESPECIALLY USED MOTOR OIL
- COOKING FUELS
- CLEANERS, PAINTS, AND SUBSTANCES USED FOR VESSEL REPAIR
- WASTE MATERIALS THAT RESULT FROM WEAR OF VESSEL COMPONENTS
- LEAD FROM BATTERY TERMINALS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES SUCH AS BALLAST OR FISHING SINKERS

TO AVOID HARM:

- KEEP AWAY FROM ENGINE, GENERATOR, AND COOKING FUEL EXHAUST FUMES
- WASH AREAS THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER AFTER HANDLING THE SUBSTANCES ABOVE

CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS ONLY

THIS WARNING IS ATTACHED TO THE STEERING WHEEL PRIOR TO DELIVERY OF ANY BOATS SOLD IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §§ 25249.5-.13

Required under AB2222 for use on all boats in the State of California

WARNING

Carbon monoxide (CO) can cause brain damage or death.

Engine and generator exhaust contains odorless and colorless carbon monoxide gas.

Signs of carbon monoxide poisoning include nausea, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and lack of consciousness.

Get fresh air if anyone shows signs of carbon monoxide poisoning.

See Owner's Manual for information regarding carbon monoxide poisoning.

NW-204-05

WARNING

Failure to follow these warnings could cause SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH.

- CHECK WEATHER FORECAST BEFORE DEPARTING DOCK and heed all weather advisories.
- WEAR SAFETY LANYARD at all times while operating boat to prevent unmanned boat operation.
- NEVER OPERATE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE of drugs or alcohol.
- DO NOT OVERLOAD THE BOAT. ENSURE THAT WEIGHT IS PROPERLY AND EVENLY DISTRIBUTED fore and aft and on both sides of the boat to avoid poor handling, sudden loss of control, swamping and/or capsizing.
- PASSENGERS SHOULD WEAR U.S. COAST GUARD APPROVED LIFE JACKETS.
- MAKE SURE THAT ALL PASSENGERS ARE PROPERLY SEATED WHILE UNDERWAY. To avoid passengers falling overboard or being ejected from the boat, do not allow passenger to sit on seat backs, gunwales or outboard deck edges while boat is moving.
- REDUCE SPEED BEFORE ATTEMPTING SUDDEN OR SHARP TURNS, AND MAINTAIN SAFE SPEEDS for water conditions and environment at all times. Maneuverability at high speeds is limited, and sudden turns may cause loss of boat control.
- KEEP PROPER LOOKOUT AND SAFE DISTANCE for the conditions at all times to avoid collisions.
- OBEY APPLICABLE NAVIGATION RULES AND BOATING LAWS.
- USE CAUTION AND PROPER LIGHTING during nighttime boating and boating in adverse weather.
- READ THE OWNER'S MANUAL AND COMPLETE THE BOATER'S PRE-OPERATION CHECKLIST prior to boat operation.

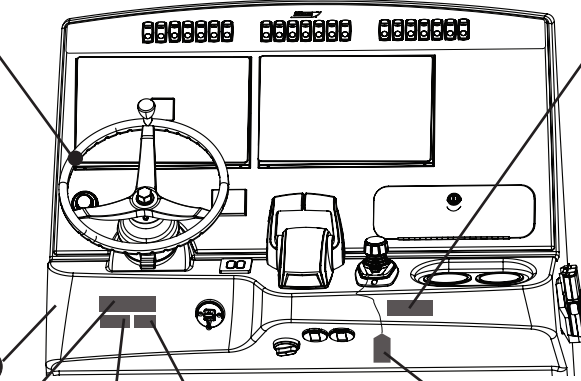
WARNING

Before activating Skyhook:

1. Check that no one is in the water.
2. Tell passengers not to enter water.

Skyhook makes the propellers spin. This can injure swimmers.

8M0034159



WARNING

- The joystick is for boat docking and low speed maneuvers.
- Use the joystick only when the ERC controls are in neutral.
- When the ERC controls are shifted into gear, the joystick disengages.
- To limit engine power during docking and maneuvering, engage the dock feature by pressing the DOCK button.
- To prevent the boat from being shifted into gear during operation and to disengage the joystick, engage the throttle-only feature by pressing the THROTTLE ONLY button.
- For complete details of features and operation, please refer to the operation, maintenance, and warranty manual.

90-875286287

DANGER

- CONTACT WITH A SPINNING PROPELLER WILL CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.
- SHUT OFF ENGINES while people are in the water near the boat, on the swim platform, or on the boarding ladder.
- NEVER OPERATE IN REVERSE TOWARD A PERSON in the water.

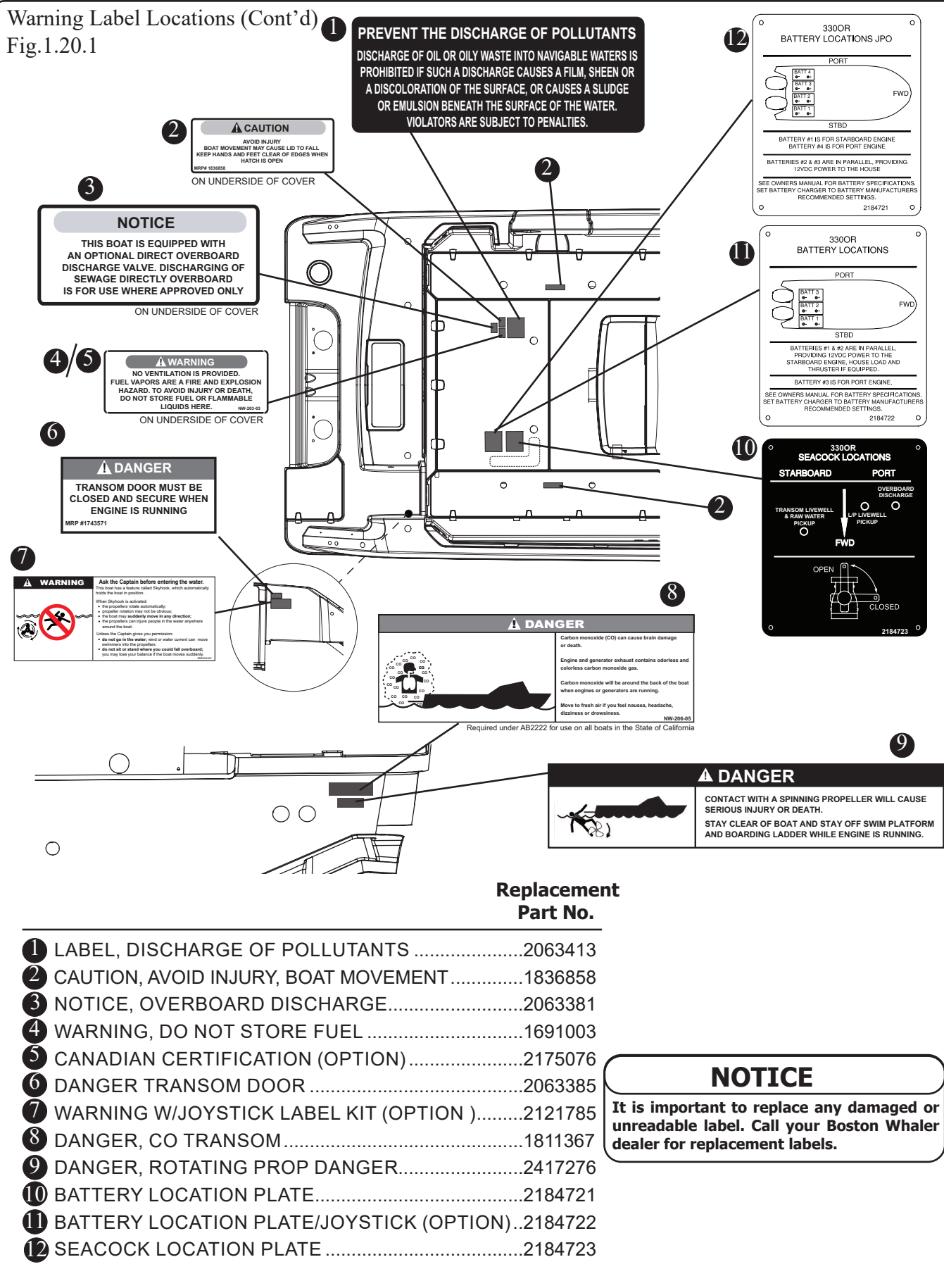
Replacement Part No.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------|
| 1 | PROPOSITION 65, HANG TAG | 1795087 |
| 2 | WARNING W/JOYSTICK LABEL KIT (OPTION) | 2121785 |
| 3 | HANG TAG W/JOYSTICK LABEL KIT (OPTION) | 2121785 |
| 4 | WARNING, LTD VISIBILITY FROM HELM | 1752856 |
| 5 | DANGER, PROP DANGER..... | 2417275 |
| 6 | WARNING, CO HELM | 1811368 |
| 7 | LABEL, MULTI HAZARD HELM | 2420526 |

NOTICE

It is important to replace any damaged or unreadable label. Call your Boston Whaler dealer for replacement labels.

Warning Label Locations (Cont'd)
Fig.1.20.1



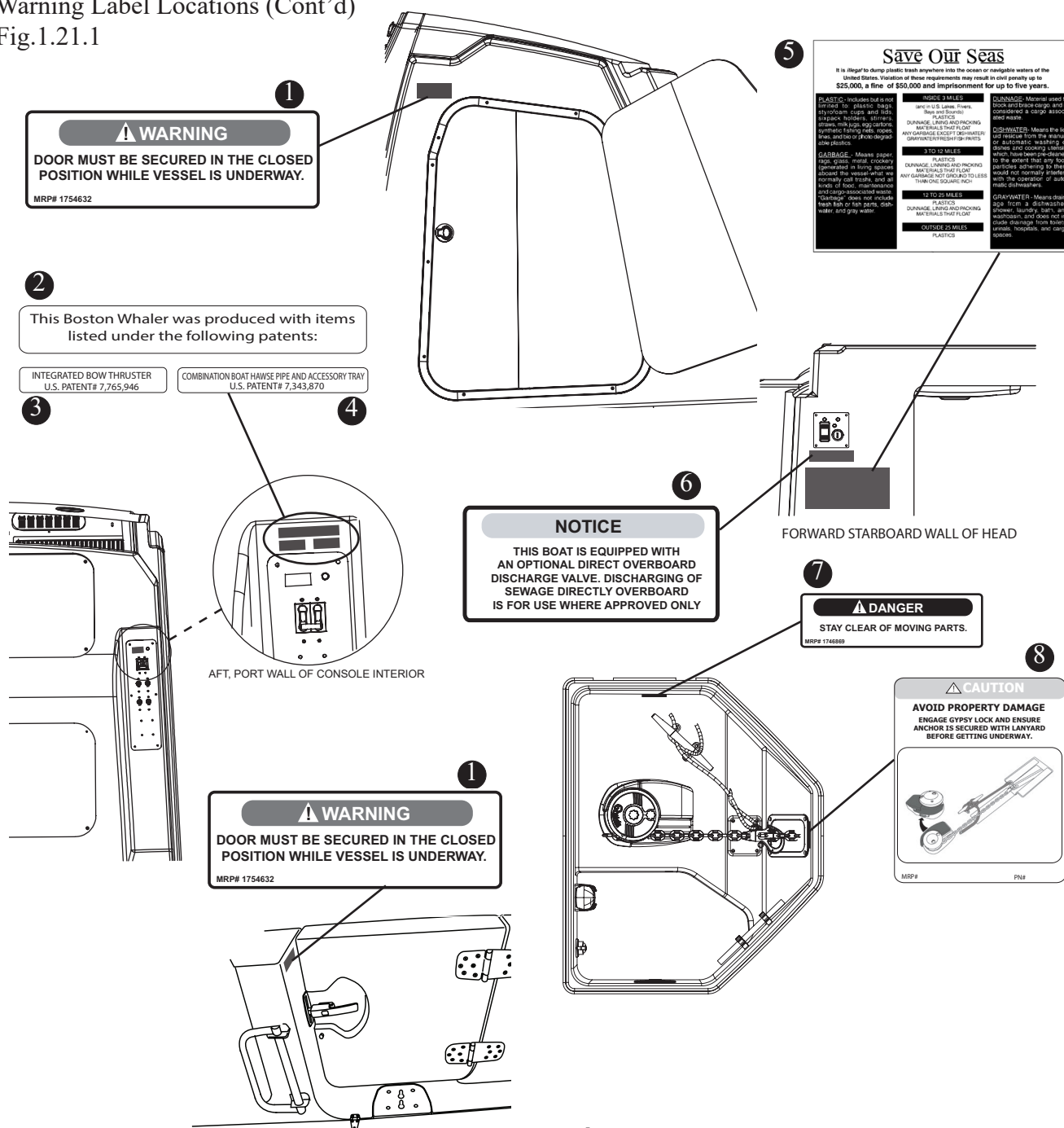
Replacement Part No.

1 LABEL, DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS	2063413
2 CAUTION, AVOID INJURY, BOAT MOVEMENT	1836858
3 NOTICE, OVERBOARD DISCHARGE.....	2063381
4 WARNING, DO NOT STORE FUEL	1691003
5 CANADIAN CERTIFICATION (OPTION)	2175076
6 DANGER TRANSOM DOOR	2063385
7 WARNING W/JOYSTICK LABEL KIT (OPTION)	2121785
8 DANGER, CO TRANSOM	1811367
9 DANGER, ROTATING PROP DANGER.....	2417276
10 BATTERY LOCATION PLATE.....	2184721
11 BATTERY LOCATION PLATE/JOYSTICK (OPTION) ..	2184722
12 SEACOCK LOCATION PLATE	2184723

NOTICE

It is important to replace any damaged or unreadable label. Call your Boston Whaler dealer for replacement labels.

Warning Label Locations (Cont'd)
Fig.1.21.1



Replacement Part No.

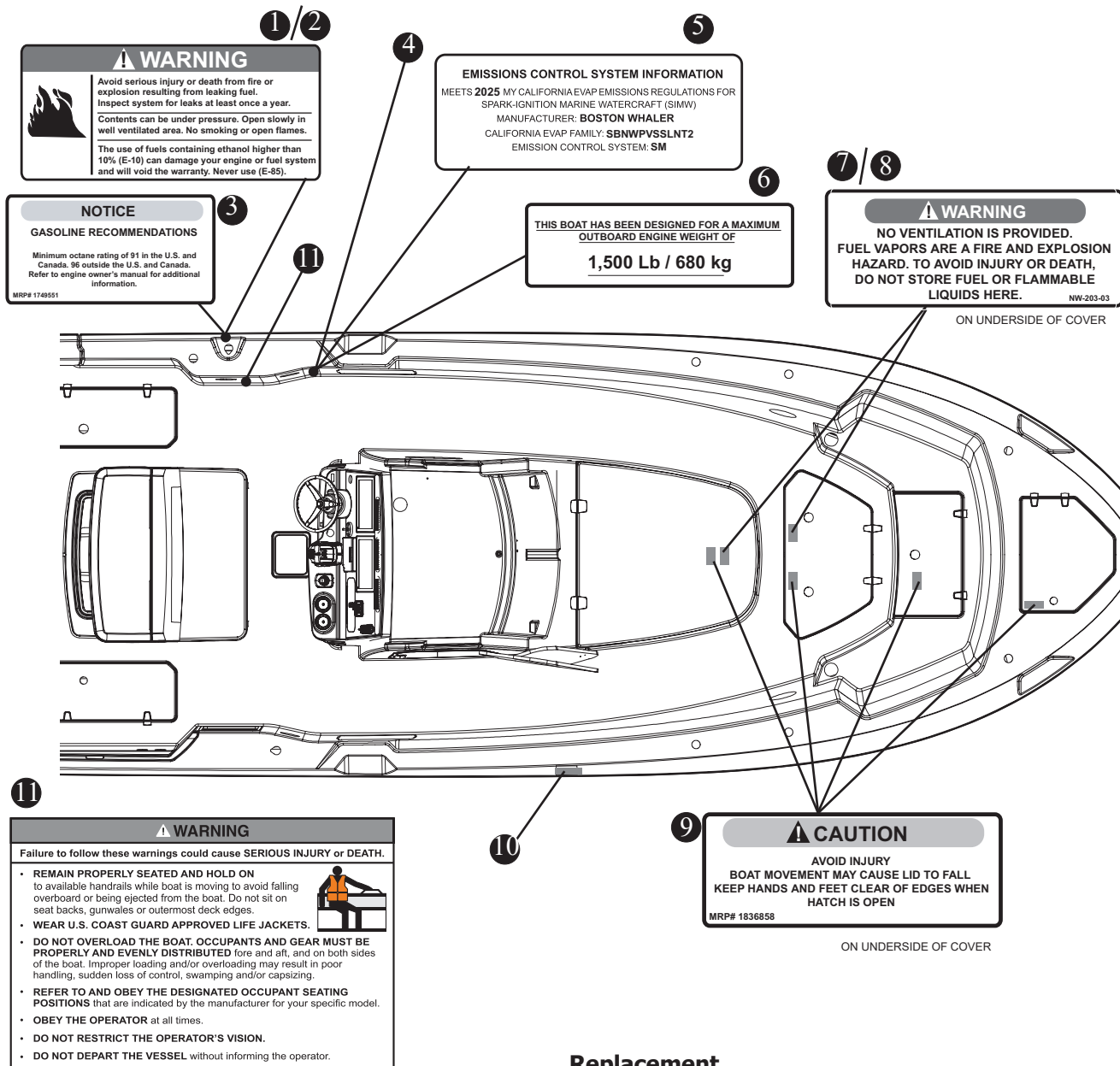
①	WARNING, DOOR SECURED	2063402
②	LABEL, PATENT HEADER	2088481
③	LABEL, PATENT BOW THRUSTER	2063996
④	LABEL, PATENT HAWSE PIPE/DRINK HOLDER	2063995
⑤	SAVE-OUR-SEAS (DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE)	2029125
⑥	NOTICE, OVERBOARD DISCHARGE	2063381
⑦	DANGER, STAY CLEAR OF MOVING PARTS	2028932
⑧	CAUTION, AVOID PROPERTY DAMAGE	2147835

NOTICE

It is important to replace any damaged or unreadable label. Call your Boston Whaler dealer for replacement labels.

Warning Label Locations (Cont'd)

Fig.1.22.1



Replacement Part No.






















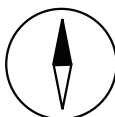










1	WARNING, FUEL HAZARD	2096004
2	CANADIAN CERTIFICATION (OPTION)	2175077
3	FUEL RECOMMENDATION	2038447
4	BUILDER'S PLATE	SEE FIG. 2.2.1
5	LABEL, CALIFORNIA CARB COMPLIANCE	2431707
6	MAXIMUM ENGINE WEIGHT	2411321
7	WARNING, DO NOT STORE FUEL	1691003
8	CANADIAN CERTIFICATION (OPTION)	2175076
9	CAUTION, AVOID INJURY, BOAT MOVEMENT	1836858
10	SLING TAG (P&S)	1743532
11	LABEL, MULTI HAZARD OCCUPANT DECK	2420527

NOTICE

It is important to replace any damaged or unreadable label. Call your Boston Whaler dealer for replacement labels.

Key to Symbols on Controls

Although not used in this manual, some of these symbols may be found on the controls, gauges, and hardware on this vessel. This page is to help you understand what the symbols mean.

						 WARNING ELECTRICAL HAZARD	 FIRE RISK
 ENGINE EXHAUST CONTROL	 ENGINE	 ENGINE START	 ENGINE STOP	 ENGINE COOLANT WATER JACKET TEMPERATURE	 ENGINE OIL PRESSURE		
 FUEL GENERAL	 FUEL LEVEL	 LEADED FUEL	 UNLEADED FUEL	 FUEL FILTER	 ENGINE ROTATIONAL SPEED		
 BILGE PUMP	 OUTBOARD DRIVE	 OUTBOARD DRIVE TILT	 PROPELLER	 SEAWATER	 SEWAGE		
 BILGE BLOWER	 SINGLE LEVER CONTROL	 LIFT POINT / SLING LOCATION	 LIFT POINT	 RUNNING LIGHTS UNDER POWER	 ROTARY CONTROL (WIDTH OF SYMBOL INDICATES INCREASE)		
 ANCHOR	 ANCHOR LIGHT	 INTERIOR LIGHT	 HORN	 WINDSHIELD WIPER AND WASHER	 MAGNETIC COMPASS		
 PROPULSION SYSTEM TRIM BOW UP	 PROPULSION SYSTEM TRIM BOW DOWN	 PROPULSION SYSTEM TRIM	 TRIM TAB TRIMMING OPERATION	 FRESH WATER	 GRAY WATER		
 OIL	 BATTERY	 CONTROL LEVEL OPERATION DIRECTIONS	 WATER PUMP	 ACCESSORY	 NO OPEN FLAME NO SMOKING		

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Construction Standards

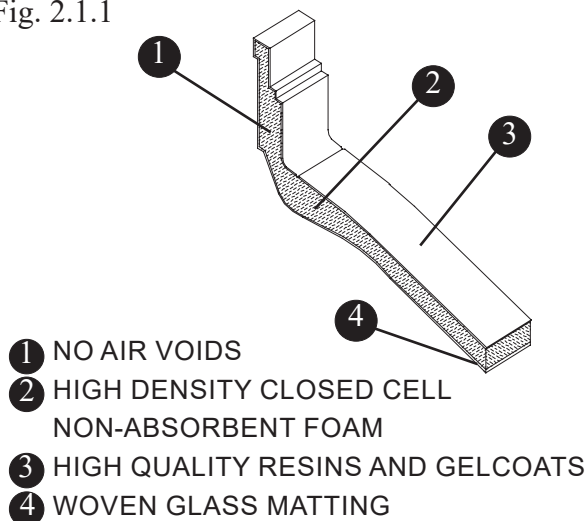
Boston Whaler® is dedicated to creating a superior product which will provide comfort, performance, safety and dependability. All of our boats comply with the safety standards set by the United States Coast Guard and are designed, engineered and manufactured in accordance with applicable recommendations and guidelines of the American Boat and Yacht Council (A.B.Y.C.) and certified by the National Marine Manufacturers Association (N.M.M.A.).

Our Hull

Boston Whaler® hulls are constructed with our patented Unibond™ construction process. This involves foam injection into a closed mold system where the foam expands to fill all voids in the hull. When the finished product is pulled from the mold, the hull and deck are chemically bonded to form a solid, inseparable unit.

Hull Construction

Fig. 2.1.1



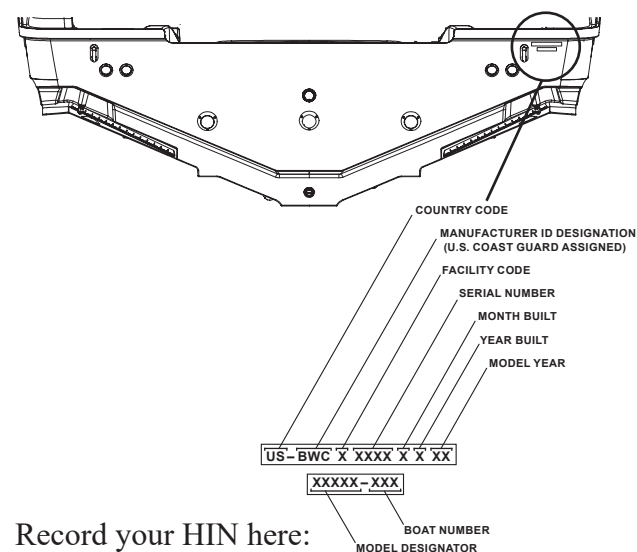
Hull Identification Number

The “Hull Identification Number” is located on the starboard side of the transom.

This is the most important identifying factor and must be included in all correspondence related to your vessel. Also of vital importance are the engine serial numbers, part numbers, etc. when writing about or ordering parts for your engine.

Hull Identification Number (HIN)

Fig. 2.1.2



Record your HIN here:

Servicing Your Boston Whaler

When your Whaler requires service or maintenance work, it should be taken to an authorized Boston Whaler® dealer.

To find a Boston Whaler® dealer in your area call: **1-800-942-5379** (Domestic/International).

In the unlikely event that a problem is not handled to your satisfaction, discuss any warranty related problems directly with the service manager of the dealership or your sales person. Give the dealership an opportunity to help the service department resolve the matter for you.

Manufacturer's Certification

All boats must comply with federal regulations regarding maximum capacities. The certification plate (See figure 2.2.1) located on the port gunwale opposite the operator's console indicates certification by the National Marine manufacturer's Association and in the case of international certification the sticker or plate indicates the maximum weight, number of persons, and horsepower your boat is rated to handle.

⚠ DANGER

NEVER carry more weight or passengers than indicated on the certification plate, regardless of the weather or water conditions.

The number of persons on board must be reduced if you go out in poor weather and rough water.

The information present on the certification plate does not relieve the operator from responsibility. Use common sense and sound judgement when placing equipment and/or passengers in your boat.

- Do not load to capacity in poor weather or rough water.
- The number of seats does not indicate how many people a boat can carry in poor weather or rough water
- Above idle speed, all passengers must be seated on the seats provided or positioned so they can hold onto the hand holds provided (See page 2-6, recommended on-plane locations).

An **NMMA Certification** means that your Boston Whaler® has been judged by the National Marine manufacturers Association to be in compliance with applicable federal regulations and American Boat and Yacht Council standards.

A **Canada Conformity Sticker** means that your Boston Whaler® has been certified to comply with construction standards for small vessels by Transport Canada.

A **CE mark** means that your Boston Whaler® has been certified with the applicable international Organization for Standardization directives.

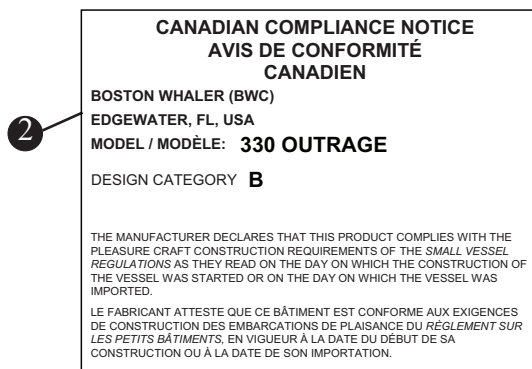
An **Australian Builder's Plate** means that your Boston Whaler® has been certified with safety standards set by the National Marine Safety Committee.

Certification Plates

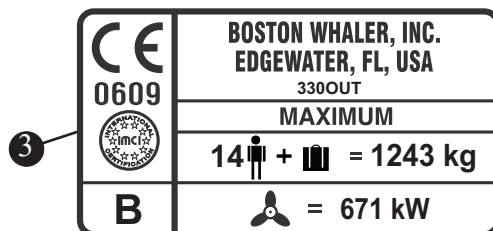
Fig. 2.2.1



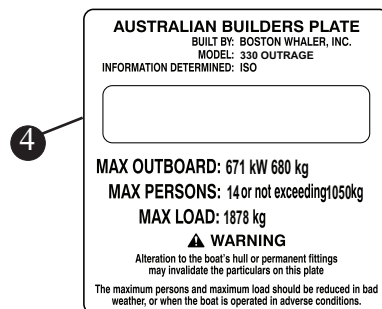
Replacement Part No. 125062



Replacement Part No. 2184718



Replacement Part No. 2399394



Replacement Part No. 2410438

- 1 NMMA CAPACITIES PLATE
- 2 CANADA CONFORMITY STICKER
- 3 CE MARK BUILDER'S PLATE
- 4 AUSTRALIAN BUILDER'S PLATE

Certification Design Category

A: A recreational craft given design category A is considered to be designed for winds that may exceed wind force 8 (Beaufort scale) and significant wave heights of 4 meters and above but excluding abnormal conditions, such as storm, violent storm, hurricane, tornado and extreme sea conditions or rogue waves.

B: A recreational craft given design category B is considered to be designed for a wind force up to, and including, 8 and significant wave heights up to, and including 4 m.

C: A watercraft given design category C is considered to be designed a wind force up to, and including 6 and significant wave heights up to, and including, 2 m.

D: A watercraft given design category D is considered to be designed for a wind force up to, and including 4 and significant wave heights up to, and including, 0,3 m, with occasional waves of 0,5 m maximum height.

The significant wave height is considered to be the primary factor for determining design category. Other parameters (e.g. meteorological) are descriptions of when these wave heights may be expected to occur. Refer to page 1-11 for weather information.

NOTICE

The 330 Outrage is category B

WARNING

It is imperative that you follow the recommendations listed on your capacity plate regarding the maximum amount of weight your boat can safely carry.

Power Capacity

The certification plate, as well as “Specifications & Dimensions” on the following page has the maximum rated power listed for your boat. **DO NOT EXCEED THIS RATING.** The various engine types offered today are more powerful and require constant maintenance to stay at optimal performance. It is required of the owner/operator to read all information regarding safety features, warning notices and maintenance schedules for continued safe operation of the engine.

The engine on the 330 Outrage has been tested and proven to be best suited for general use under normal conditions and load.

If you are re-powering your Boston Whaler®, you should pay particular attention to the maximum/minimum horsepower and maximum safe engine weight load your Boston Whaler® boat is rated for.

The 330 Outrage is designed for a maximum outboard engine weight of 1500 LBS (680 kg).

WARNING

DO NOT Exceed the maximum engine power rating for your boat.

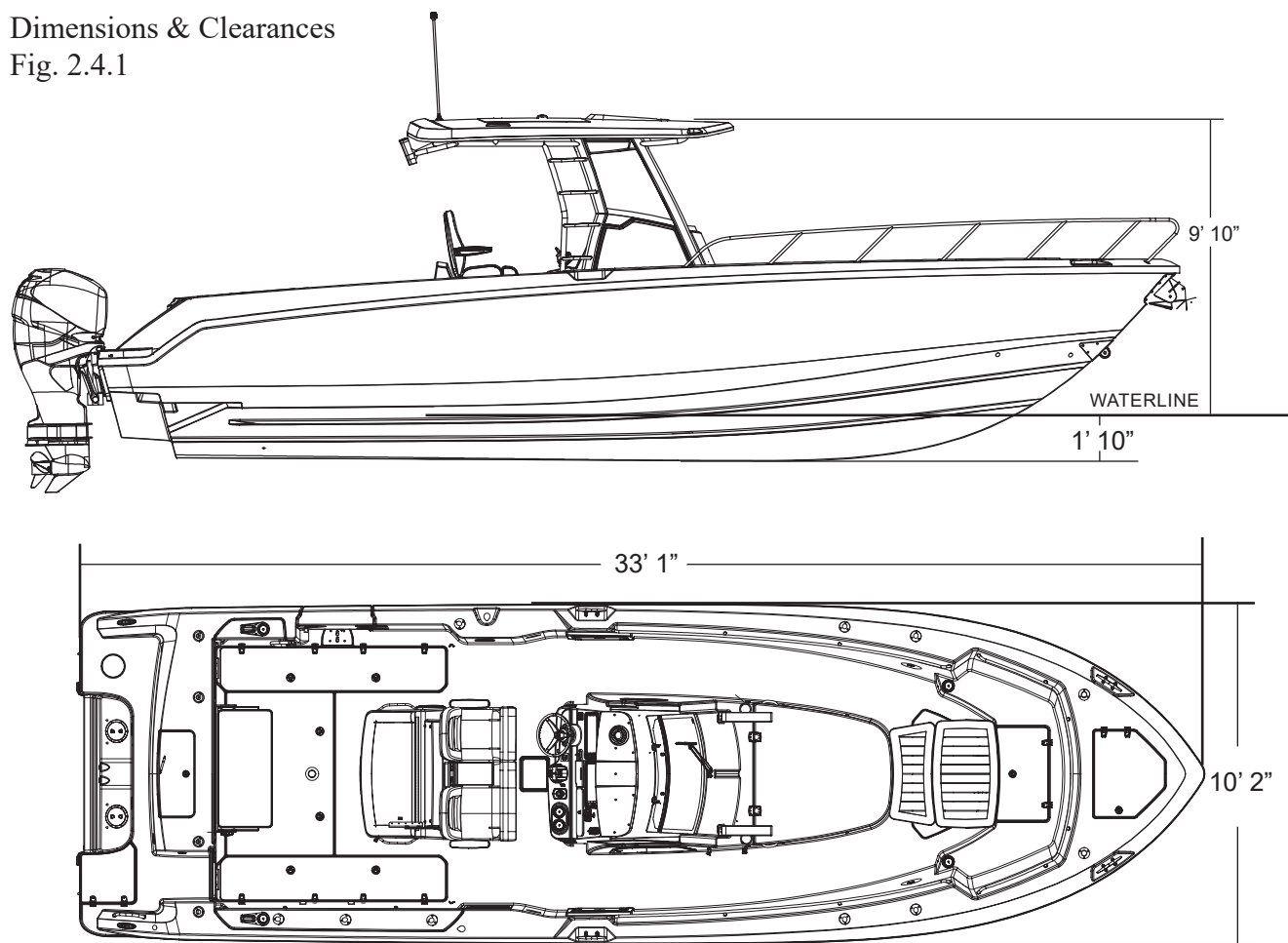
Use caution while accelerating. Make sure passengers are safely seated in designated areas of the boat and all gear is stowed securely.

NOTICE

Always adjust the speed and direction of the craft to the varying sea conditions.

Dimensions & Clearances

Fig. 2.4.1



Specifications & Dimensions

(Specified measurements are approximations and are subject to variance.)

Overall Length	33' 1"	10.08 m	Maximum Weight,	4140 lbs	1878 kg
Bridge Clearance	9' 10"	3.0 m	(passengers, engine(s), gear) ³		
Beam	10' 2"	3.09 m	Persons	14	
Draft, (hull only) ²	1' 10"	.55 m	Maximum Horsepower	700 HP	522 kw
Weight (dry, no engine)	9000 lbs.	4083 kg	Minimum Horsepower	500 HP	373 kw
Weight (engine, fuel & water)	12579 lbs.	5705 kg	Fuel Capacity	300 gal.	1135 L
Swamped Capacity	4260 lbs	1932 kg	Water Capacity	40 gal.	151 L
Maximum Engine Weight	1500 lbs.	680 kg	Waste Capacity	6.5 gal.	24.6 L

¹ This is an approximate measurement. The true height of your boat on your trailer is dependent on a number of variables (i.e. bunk adjustment, bunk padding, tire pressure, etc.)

² Optional equipment and loading of the boat will affect the draft measurements. Follow the recommendations regarding the maximum amount of weight your boat can safely carry.

³ Exceeding this weight will affect the boat's performance. **DO NOT** Exceed the weight listed.

Passenger Areas

Deck Occupancy
Fig. 2.5.1

Working deck:



This area is intended for occupation **ONLY** while mooring, anchoring, loading/unloading or when the boat is at rest. **NEVER** operate the

engine while loading or unloading swimmers/divers from the reboarding ladder.

Accommodation deck:



This area of the boat is inside the cockpit and includes helm seating. Movement in this area should be done with extreme caution while the boat is

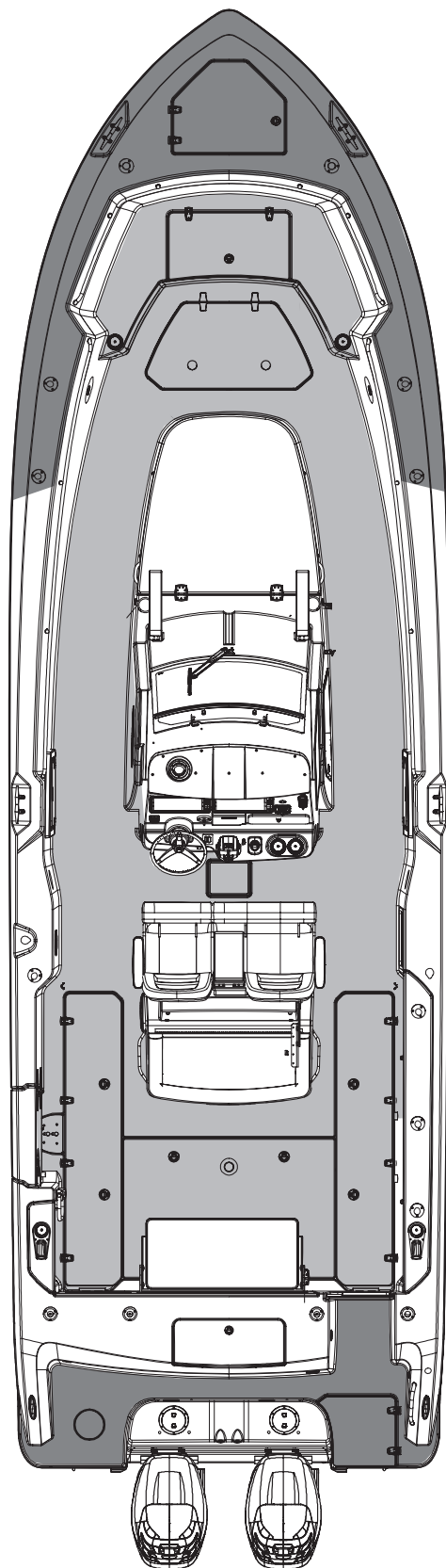
underway. A sudden shift in boat direction can cause a loss of balance and lead to injury or death.

DANGER

Be aware of your footing while the boat is underway, slipping or falling could result in serious injury or death, especially if the boat is in motion or in rough seas. Keep the accommodation deck clean, so if movement is necessary it will be free of obstruction.

WARNING

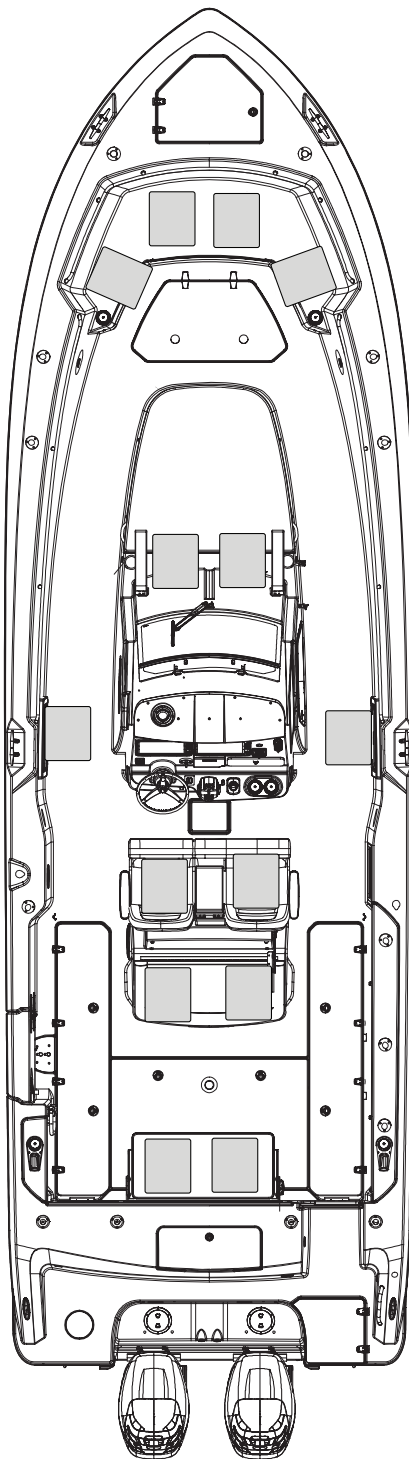
- Gelcoat surfaces are slippery when wet. Use extreme caution when walking on wet surfaces.
- Never occupy the working decks while the boat is underway.
- Use care when waxing to ensure that walkways are not made dangerously slippery.



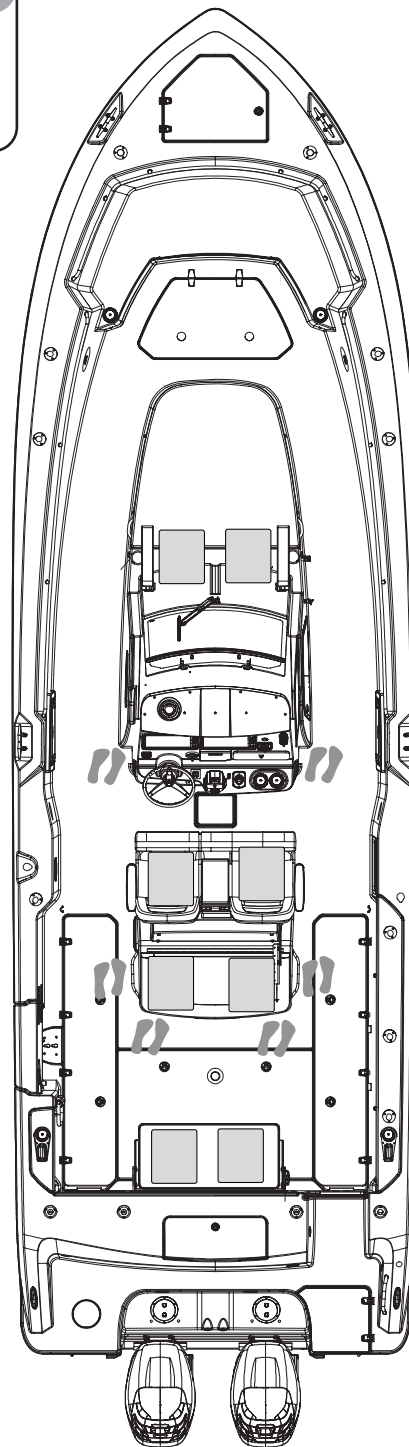
Recommended Passenger Locations

Recommended Seating & On-Plane Locations

Fig. 2.6.1



RECOMMENDED SEATING
While moored, at idle or at speed under 5 mph



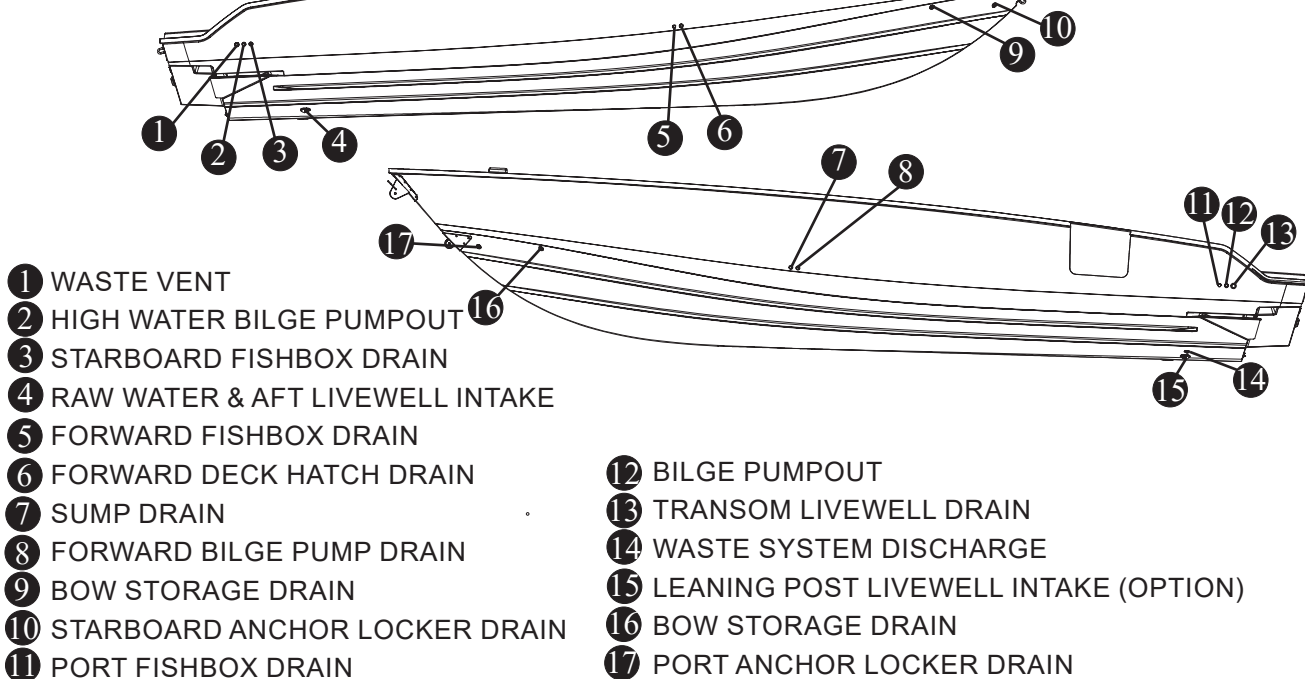
**RECOMMENDED ON-PLANE
LOCATIONS**

NOTE: Hardtop removed for clarity

Location of Thru-Hull Fittings

Thru-Hull Fittings

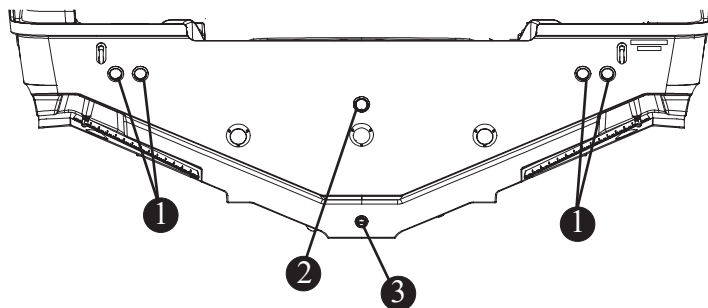
Fig. 2.7.1



Thru-Hull Fittings, Aft

Fig. 2.7.2

- | | |
|---|--|
| ① DECK DRAINS | |
| ② LEANING POST LIVEWELL (OPTION),
STORAGE & SINK DRAIN | |
| ③ GARBOARD DRAIN | |



NOTICE

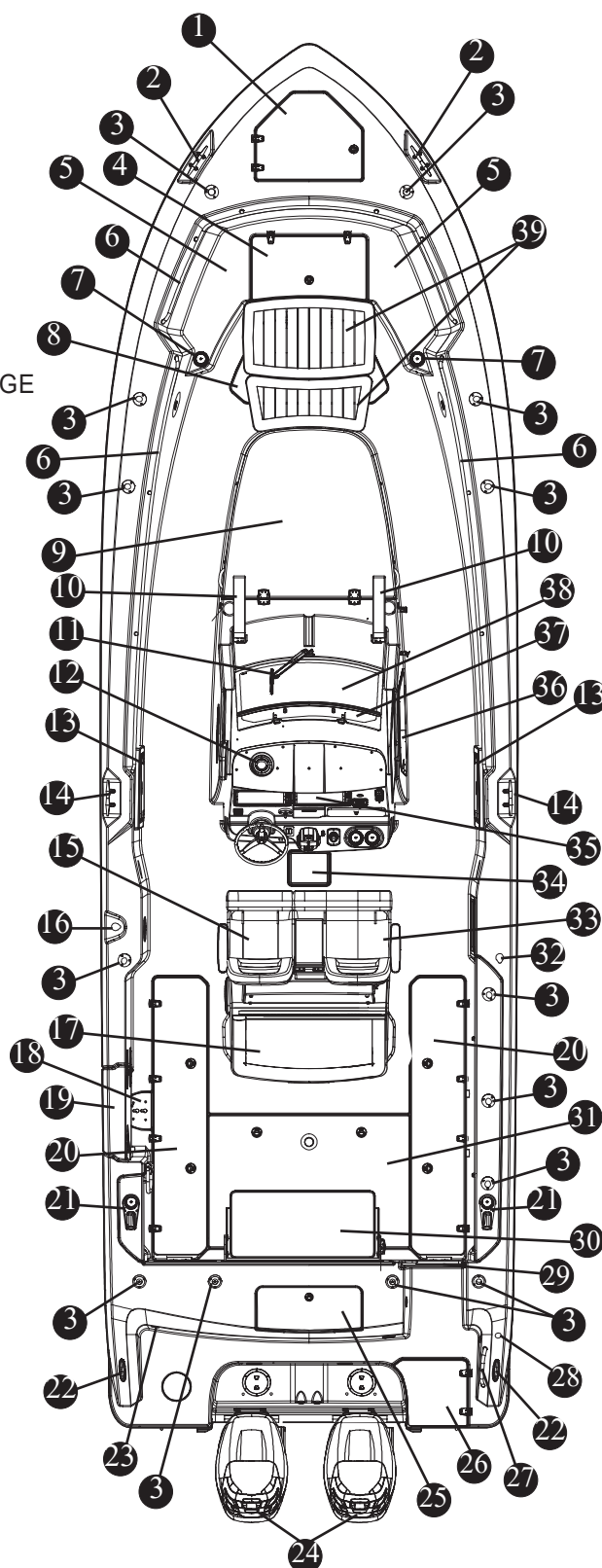
- The deck drain provides self-bailing capabilities while the boat is static in the water and no passengers on board. This feature prevents the accumulation of water in the cockpit.
- Depending on the type of boat you have, you may have underwater fittings that need drain plugs. Garboard drain plugs and fishbox drain plugs need to be in place before the boat goes into the water. Any fitting that will be underwater needs to be plugged or the seacock needs to be closed.
- Through hull fittings and deck drain scupper flaps should be checked for proper seal annually. When the boat is in the water the underwater fittings can be checked for dripping. It is recommended that the underwater fittings be removed, cleaned and resealed every other year.
- If the through hull fittings need to be replaced, it is recommended that an authorized Boston Whaler® dealer perform this type of repair. Through hull fittings that are improperly installed can cause premature hull failure and may void the Boston Whaler® limited warranty.
- A standard 1" "Snap-Tite" plug can be used to replace the drain plug(s) in your boat. It is recommended that you carry spare plugs to be used in the event that the drain plug(s) become lost or damaged.

General Layout

General Layout, Deck

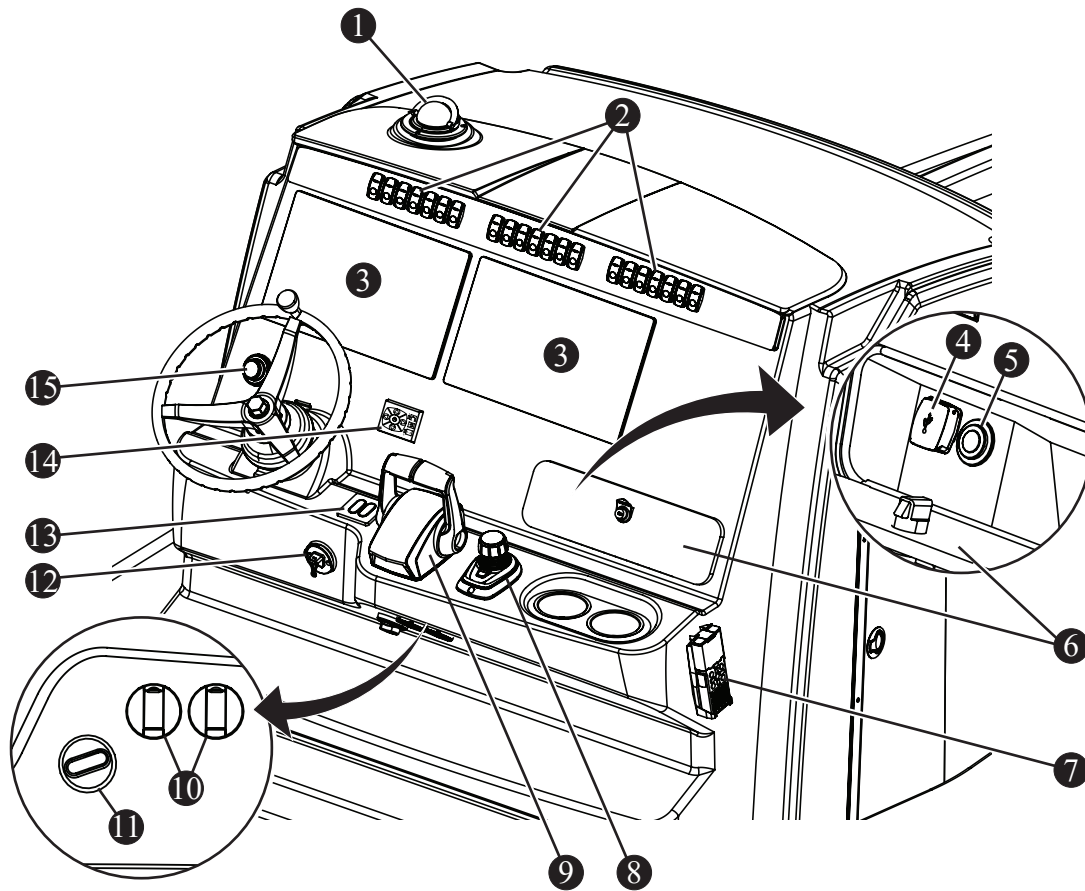
Fig. 2.8.1

- 1 ANCHOR LOCKER
- 2 BOW CLEATS (10" P&S)
- 3 ROD HOLDERS (14)
- 4 BOW SEAT STORAGE
- 5 BOW SEATING
- 6 LOW PROFILE INTERIOR BOW RAIL
- 7 CUP HOLDERS
- 8 FORWARD IN-DECK STORAGE
- 9 CONSOLE FORWARD LOUNGE W/LOCKABLE STORAGE
- 10 LOUNGE FLIP-DOWN ARM RESTS
- 11 WINDSHIELD WIPER
- 12 MAGNETIC COMPASS
- 13 FOLD AWAY TROLLING SEAT (P&S) (OPTION)
- 14 SPRING LINE CLEATS (10" P&S)
- 15 COMPANION SEAT
- 16 FUEL FILL DECK PLATE
- 17 LEANING POST W/STORAGE UNDERNEATH
- 18 DIVE LADDER BRACKET
- 19 DIVE DOOR
- 20 INSULATED FISHBOX W/PUMPOUT (P&S)
- 21 HAWSE PIPE W/CUP HOLDER (P&S)
- 22 TRANSOM CROSS TIE CLEATS (8" P&S)
- 23 WASTE PUMPOUT DECK PLATE
- 24 FOUR STROKE MERCURY ENGINES
- 25 50 GAL TRANSOM LIVEWELL
- 26 REBOARDING LADDER WITH COVER
- 27 STAINLESS STEEL GRAB RAIL
- 28 TRANSOM FRESH WATER SPRAYER
- 29 TRANSOM DOOR
- 30 FOLD AWAY STERN BENCH SEAT
- 31 COCKPIT DECK MECHANICAL HATCH
- 32 FRESH WATER FILL DECK PLATE
- 33 CAPTAIN'S CHAIR
- 34 MID DECK ACCESS HATCH
- 35 CONSOLE
- 36 HEAD ACCESS DOOR
- 37 ELECTRICALLY ADJUSTABLE WINDSHIELD VENT
- 38 WINDSHIELD
- 39 ADJUSTABLE BOW TABLE (OPTION)



Helm Features

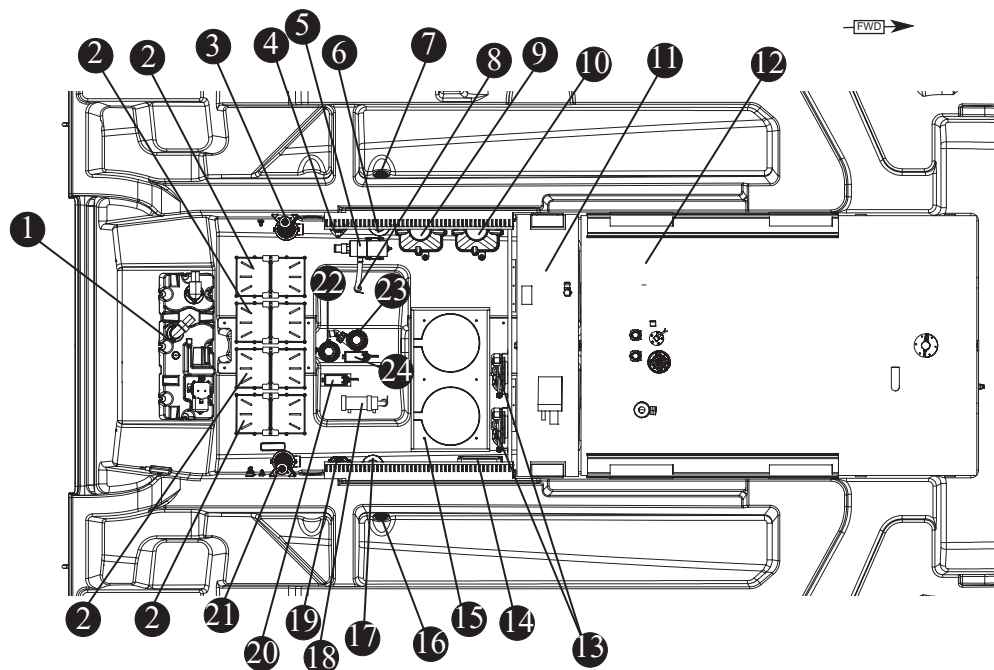
Fig. 2.9.1



- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ① COMPASS | ⑨ THROTTLE AND SHIFT CONTROL |
| ② HELM SWITCH PANEL | ⑩ MICRO SD CARD READER |
| ③ HELM DISPLAY | ⑪ ENGINE DIAGNOSTIC PORT |
| ④ STEREO USB INLET | ⑫ ENGINE EMERGENCY STOP SWITCH |
| ⑤ 12V OUTLET | ⑬ TRIM TAB CONTROL PAD |
| ⑥ LOCKABLE STORAGE BOX | ⑭ SPOTLIGHT CONTROL PAD (OPTION) |
| ⑦ VHF RADIO (OPTION) | ⑮ STEREO VOLUME/MUTE KNOB |
| ⑧ JOYSTICK PILOTING (OPTION) | |

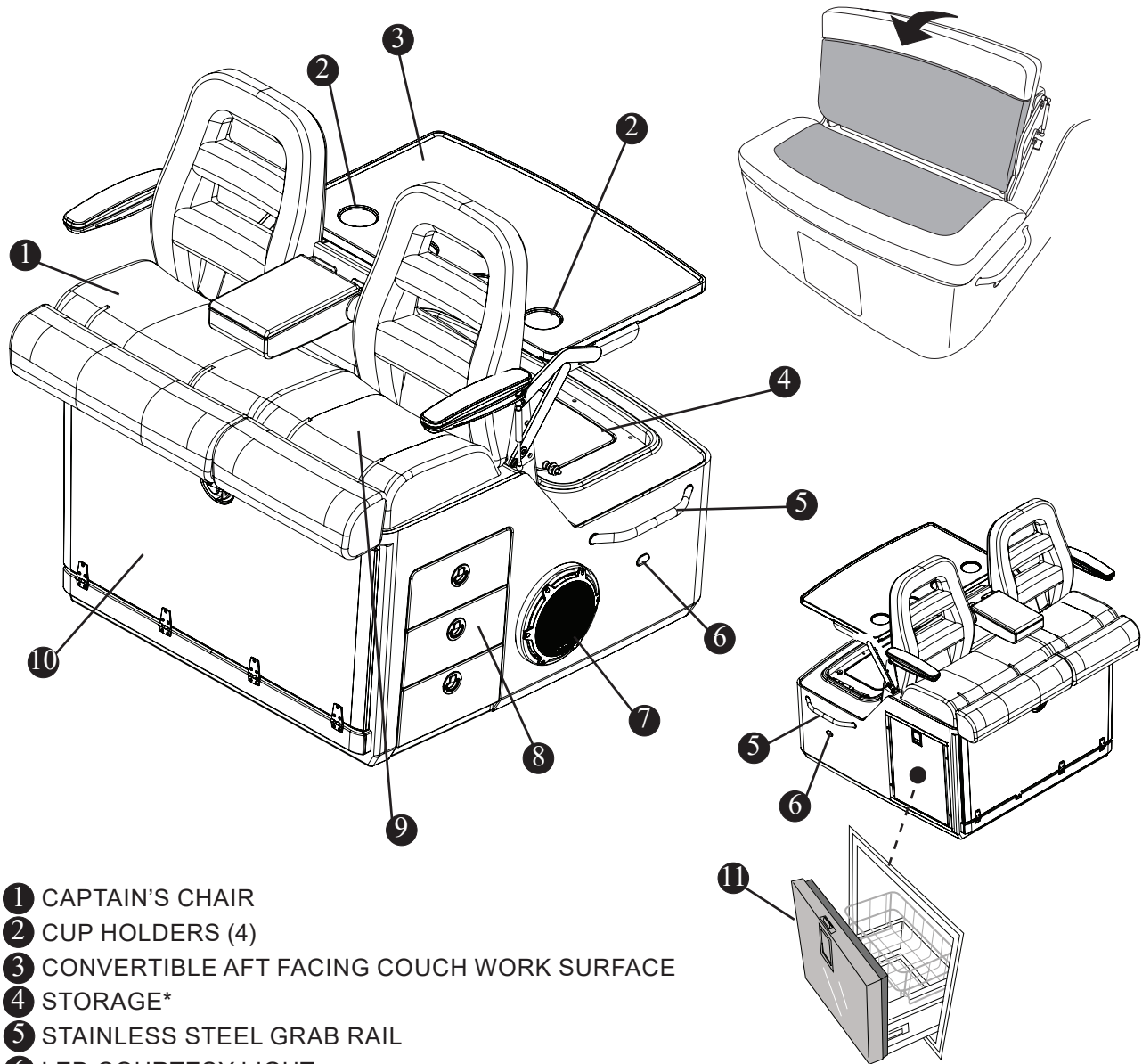
NOTE: Helm features may vary based on accessory options.

General Layout, Bilge
Fig. 2.10.1



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 6.5 GAL. (24.6 L) WASTE HOLDING TANK
W/PUMPOUT | 15 BILGE STORAGE SHELF |
| 2 BATTERY TRAYS | 16 STARBOARD FISHBOX DRAIN |
| 3 PORT FISHBOX PUMPOUT | 17 STARBOARD ENGINE FUEL/WATER
SEPARATOR |
| 4 FRESHWATER PUMP | 18 TRANSOM LIVEWELL/RAW WATER
SYSTEM INTAKE SEACOCK |
| 5 MACERATOR | 19 RAW WATER PUMP |
| 6 PORT ENGINE FUEL/WATER SEPARATOR | 20 HIGH WATER AUTOMATIC
FLOAT SWITCH |
| 7 PORT FISHBOX DRAIN | 21 STARBOARD FISHBOX PUMPOUT |
| 8 WASTE SYSTEM OVERBOARD DISCHARGE SEACOCK | 22 2000 GPH (7571 LPH) HIGH WATER
BILGE PUMP |
| 9 POWER STEERING PUMP | 23 2000 GPH (7571 LPH) BILGE PUMP |
| 10 POWER STEERING PUMP (JOYSTICK OPTION) | 24 AUTOMATIC FLOAT SWITCH |
| 11 40 GAL (151.4 L) FRESH WATER TANK | |
| 12 300 GAL (1136 L) FUEL TANK | |
| 13 JOYSTICK PILOTING ELECTRONICS PANEL (OPTION) | |
| 14 BATTERY CHARGER | |

General Layout, Leaning Post
Fig. 2.11.1

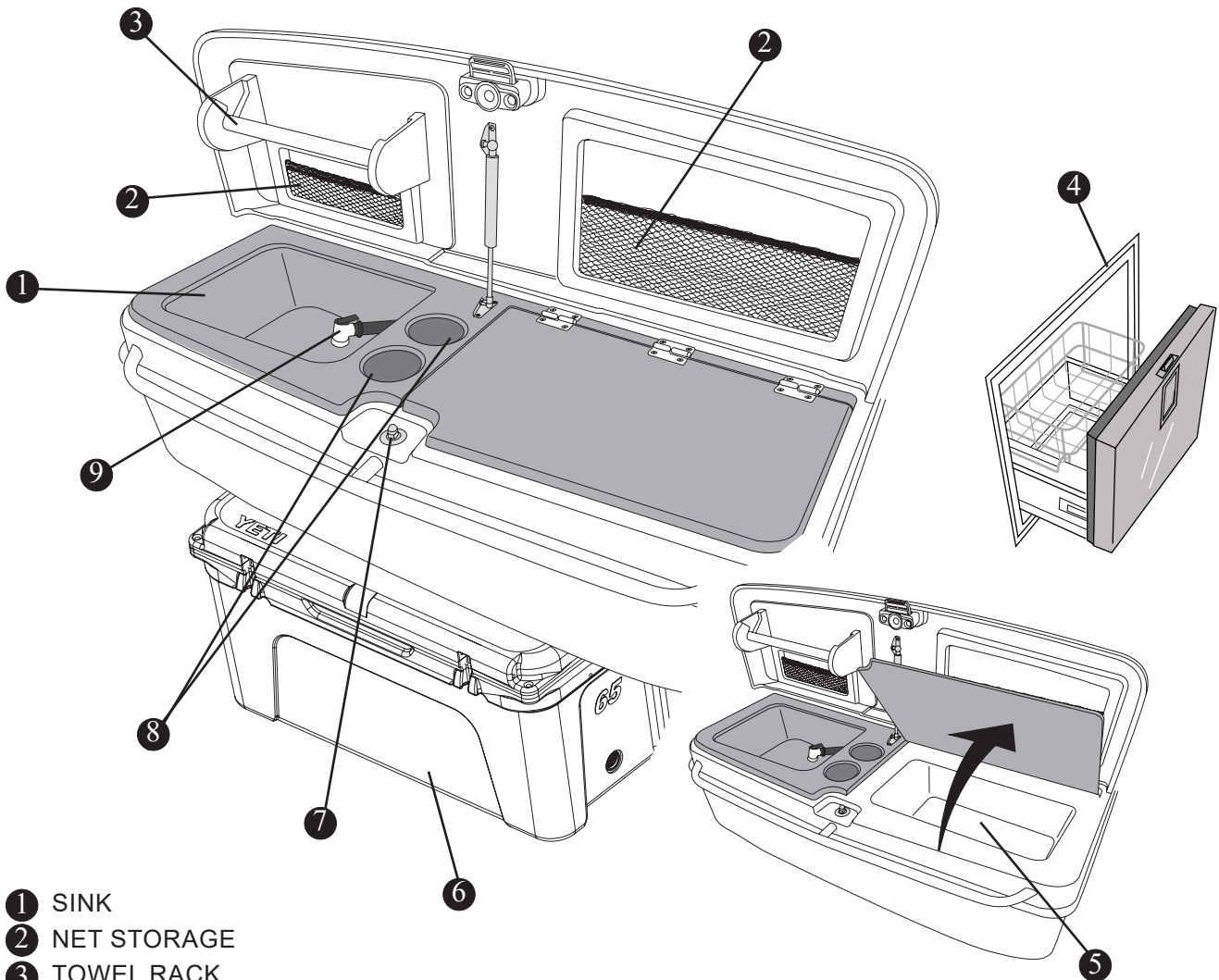


- ❶ CAPTAIN'S CHAIR
- ❷ CUP HOLDERS (4)
- ❸ CONVERTIBLE AFT FACING COUCH WORK SURFACE
- ❹ STORAGE*
- ❺ STAINLESS STEEL GRAB RAIL
- ❻ LED COURTESY LIGHT
- ❼ WATERPROOF STEREO SPEAKER
- ❽ STORAGE DRAWERS (3)
- ❾ COMPANION SEAT
- ❿ FLIP DOWN VISIBILITY PLATFORM
- ⓫ 12/120V REFRIGERATOR (OPTION)

* 40 gal. (151.4 L) livewell available (Option)

General Layout, Leaning Post w/cooler (Option)

Fig. 2.12.1

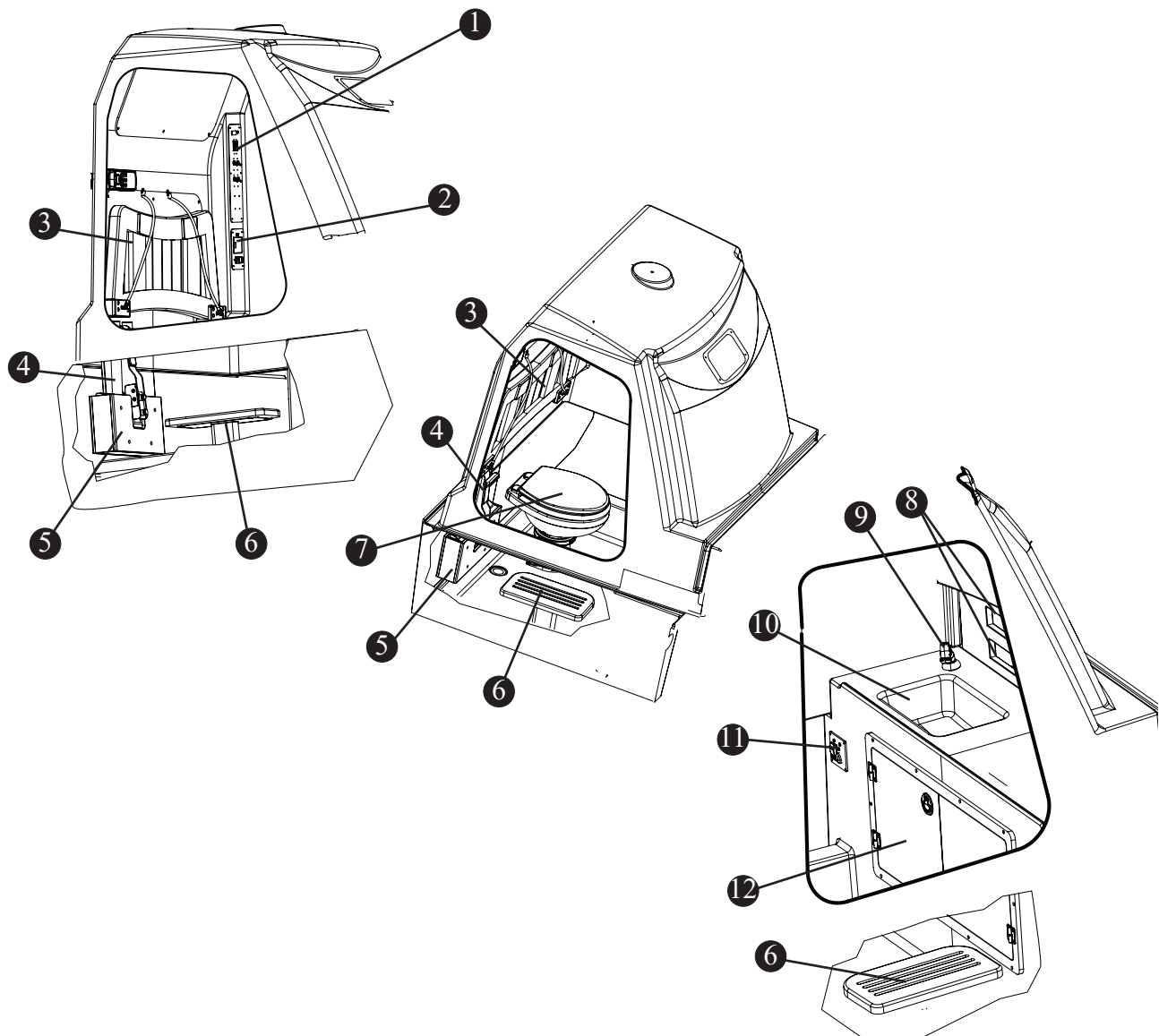


- ① SINK
- ② NET STORAGE
- ③ TOWEL RACK
- ④ 12/120V REFRIGERATOR (OPTION)*
- ⑤ STORAGE
- ⑥ YETI COOLER
- ⑦ COVER LATCH
- ⑧ CUP HOLDERS (2)
- ⑨ SPRAYER W/EXTENDABLE HOSE

* Located under captains chair if equipped.

General Layout, Console Interior (Head)

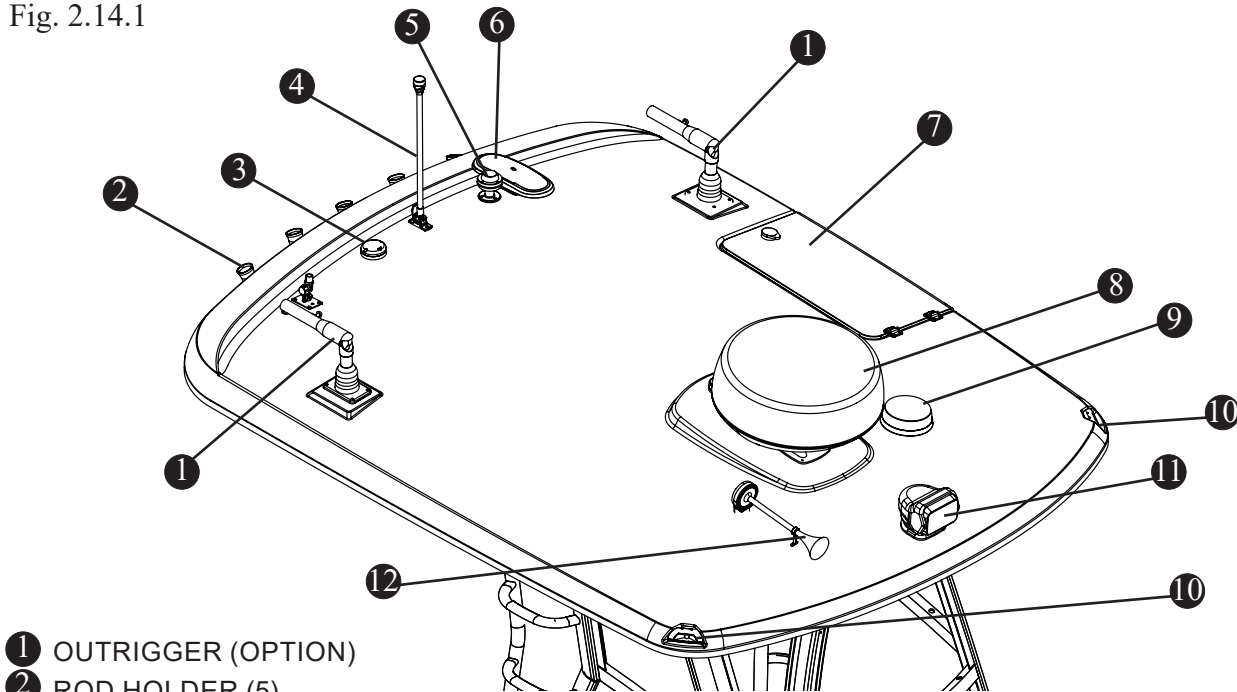
Fig. 2.13.1



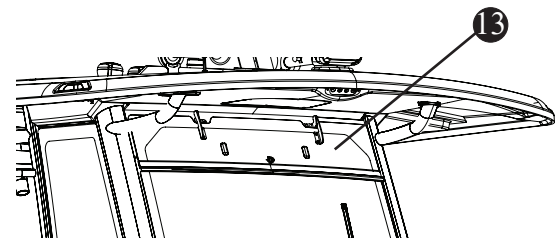
- ① AC MDP
- ② INVERTER SWITCH PANEL (OPTION)
- ③ SUN LOUNGE FILLER (STOWED)
- ④ DIVE LADDER (STOWED)
- ⑤ DEDICATED STORAGE FOR DIVE LADDER
- ⑥ ENTRY STEP

- ⑦ TOILET
- ⑧ PASS THROUGH SLOTS FOR ROD STORAGE
- ⑨ EXTENDABLE SPRAYER
- ⑩ SINK
- ⑪ WASTE DISCHARGE PANEL
- ⑫ STORAGE W/OPTIONAL TACKLE STORAGE

General Layout, Hardtop
Fig. 2.14.1



- ① OUTRIGGER (OPTION)
- ② ROD HOLDER (5)
- ③ GPS/IMU
- ④ ALL-ROUND ANCHOR LIGHT
- ⑤ SATELLITE ANTENNA (OPTION)
- ⑥ GPS ANTENNA (OPTION)
- ⑦ HARDTOP ACCESS HATCH
- ⑧ DIGITAL RADOME (OPTION)*
- ⑨ YACHT TENDER TOW LIGHT (OPTION)
- ⑩ NAVIGATION LIGHTS
- ⑪ SPOTLIGHT (OPTION)
- ⑪ HORN
- ⑫ POWERED WINDSHIELD VENT

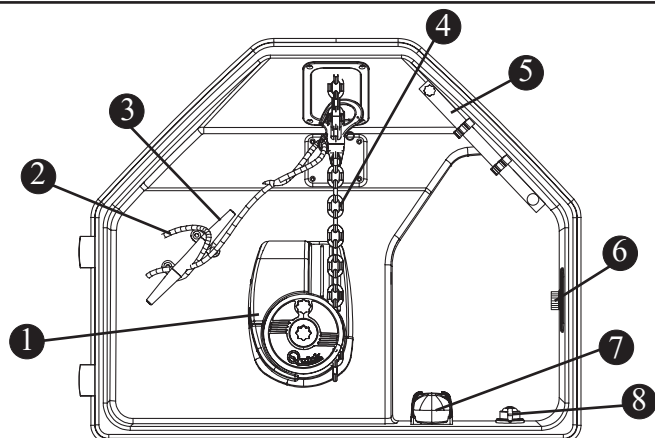


⚠ CAUTION

Accent lights are not to be used when navigational lights are in use as this may interfere with the effectiveness of the navigational lights.

Anchor Locker
Fig. 2.14.2

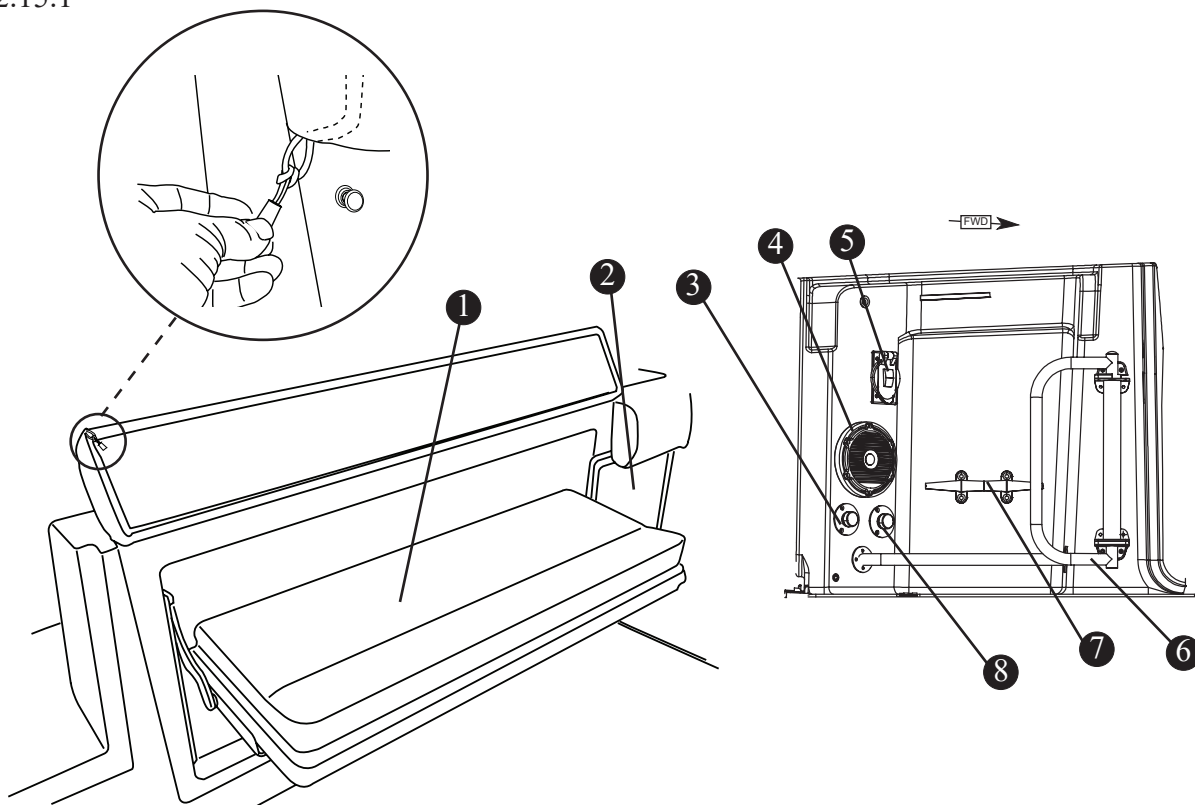
- ① WINDLASS
- ② ANCHOR CHAIN SAFETY LANYARD
- ③ ANCHOR CLEAT
- ④ CHAIN (25')*
- ⑤ EMERGENCY HANDLE
- ⑥ FRESH WATER INLET
- ⑦ WINDLASS REMOTE
- ⑧ WINDLASS REMOTE POWER



* 200' Rode

General Layout, port aft gunwale/transom

Fig. 2.15.1



① STERN FOLDAWAY SEAT

② STORAGE

③ FRESH WATER CONNECTION

④ WATERPROOF STEREO SPEAKER

⑤ 125V/30AMP SHORE POWER REC'PT. FOR ELECTRIC REELS AND/OR DOWNRIGGERS (P&S) (OPTION)

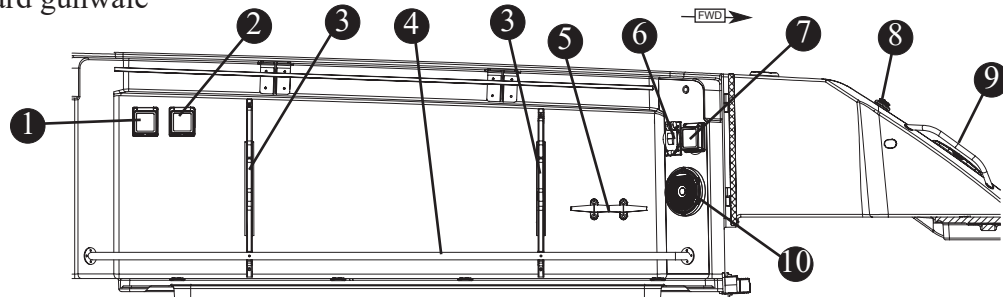
⑥ DIVE DOOR FOLD AWAY GRAB RAIL

⑦ STERN CLEAT (P&S)

⑧ RAW WATER CONNECTION

General Layout, starboard gunwale

Fig. 2.15.2



① SHORE POWER MAIN BREAKER

② ELCI (EQUIPMENT LEAKAGE CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER)

③ UNDER GUNNEL ROD RACKS

④ FOOT KICK ROD

⑤ STERN CLEAT (P&S)

⑥ 125V/30AMP SHORE POWER REC'PT. FOR ELECTRIC REELS AND/OR DOWNRIGGERS (P&S) (OPTION)

⑦ SHORE POWER RECEPTACLE

⑧ AFT FRESH WATER SPRAYER

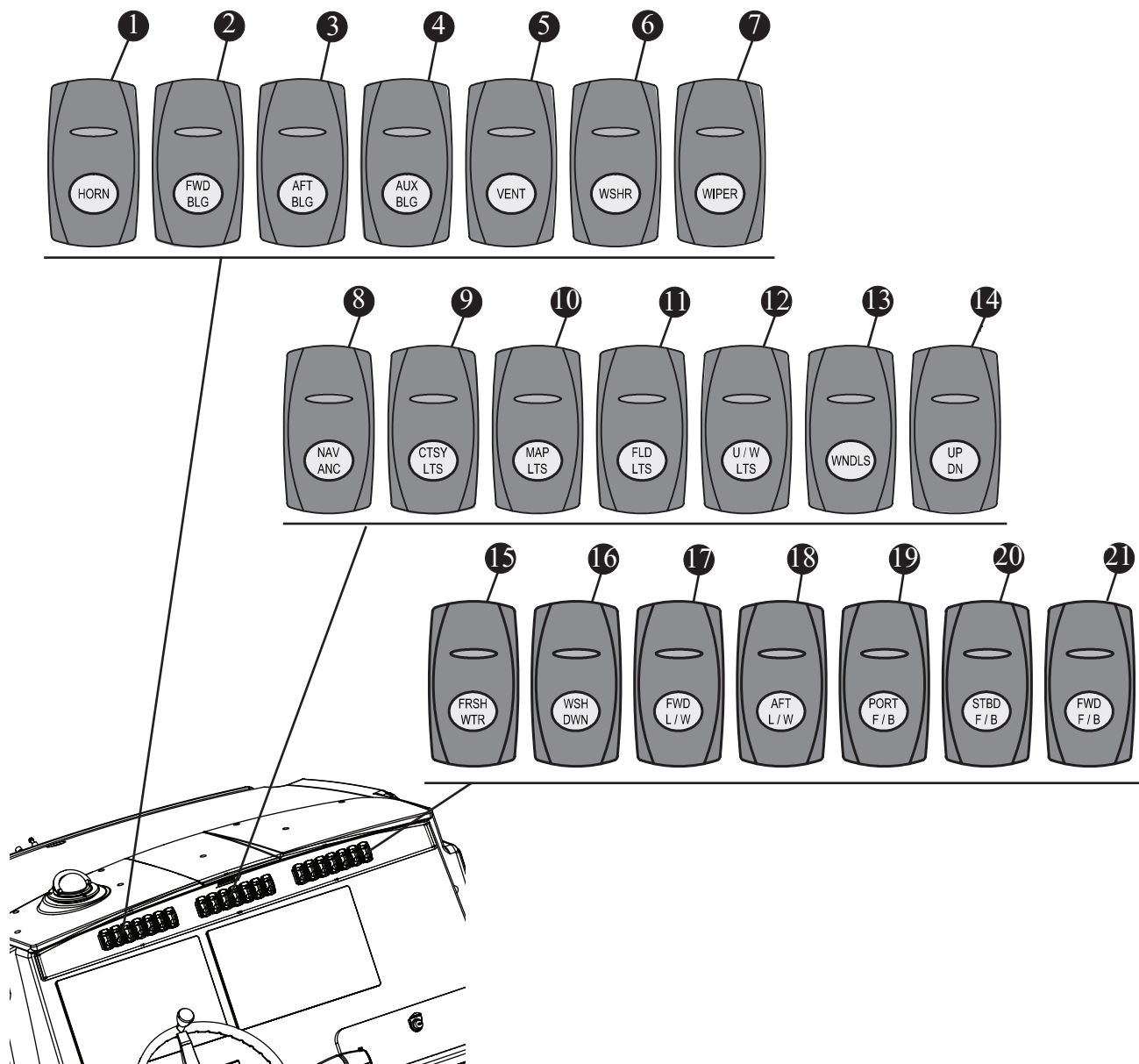
⑨ STAINLESS STEEL GRAB RAIL

⑩ WATERPROOF STEREO SPEAKER

Control Station Switch Panel

Switch Panel

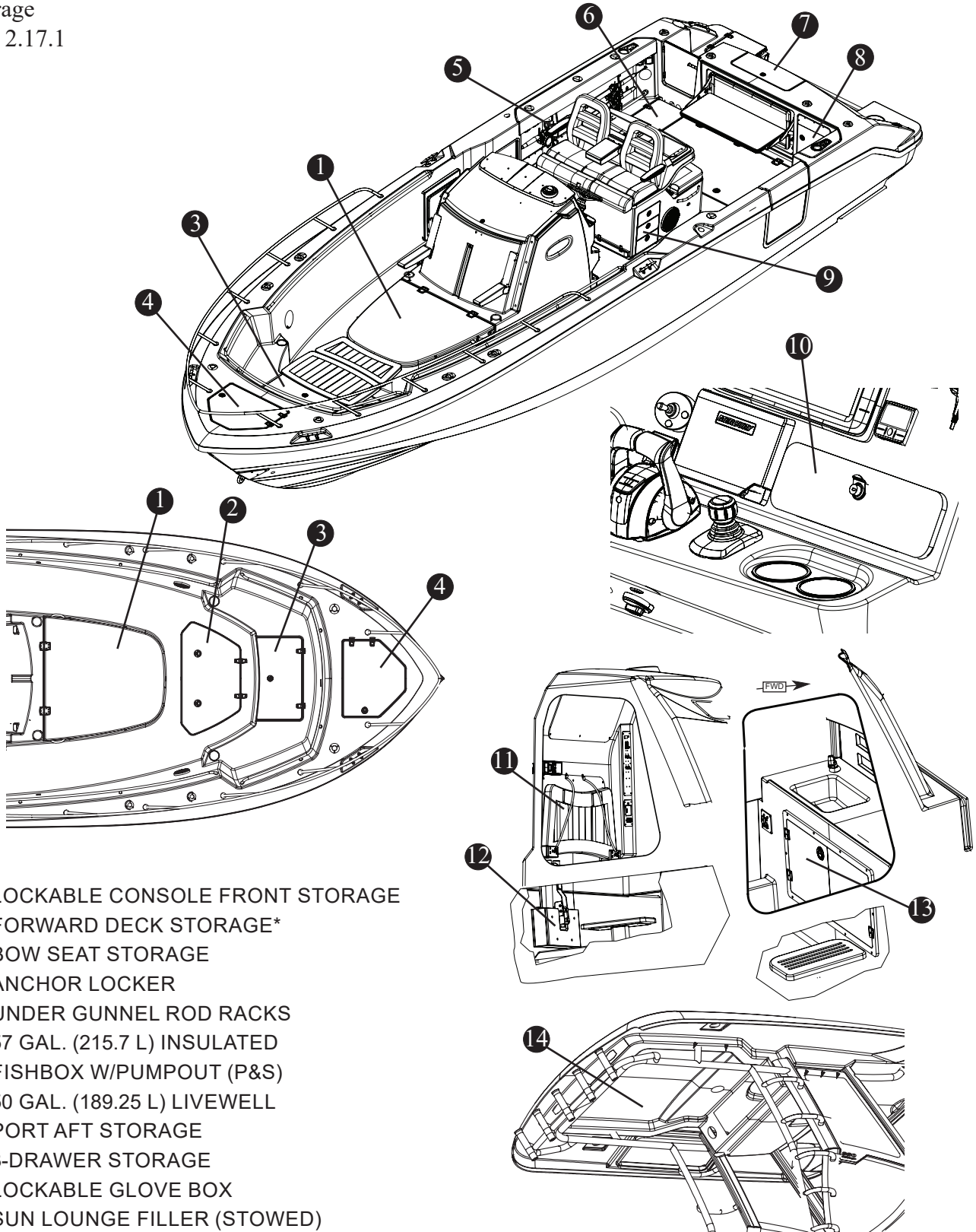
Fig. 2.16.1



- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ① HORN | ⑫ UNDERWATER LIGHTS (OPTION) |
| ② FORWARD BILGE PUMP | ⑬ WINDLASS POWER |
| ③ AFT BILGE PUMP | ⑭ WINDLASS CONTROL |
| ④ AUXILIARY BILGE PUMP | ⑮ FRESH WATER PUMP |
| ⑤ WINDSHIELD VENT | ⑯ RAW WATER PUMP |
| ⑥ WINDSHIELD WASHER | ⑰ LEANING POST LIVWELL (OPTION) |
| ⑦ WINDSHIELD WIPER | ⑱ TRANSOM LIVWELL |
| ⑧ NAV/ANCHOR LIGHTS | ⑲ PORT AFT FISHBOX PUMPOUT |
| ⑨ COURTESY LIGHTS | ⑳ STARBOARD AFT FISHBOX PUMPOUT |
| ⑩ MAP LIGHTS | ㉑ FORWARD FISHBOX PUMPOUT (OPTION) |
| ⑪ FLOOD LIGHTS | |

Storage

Storage
Fig. 2.17.1

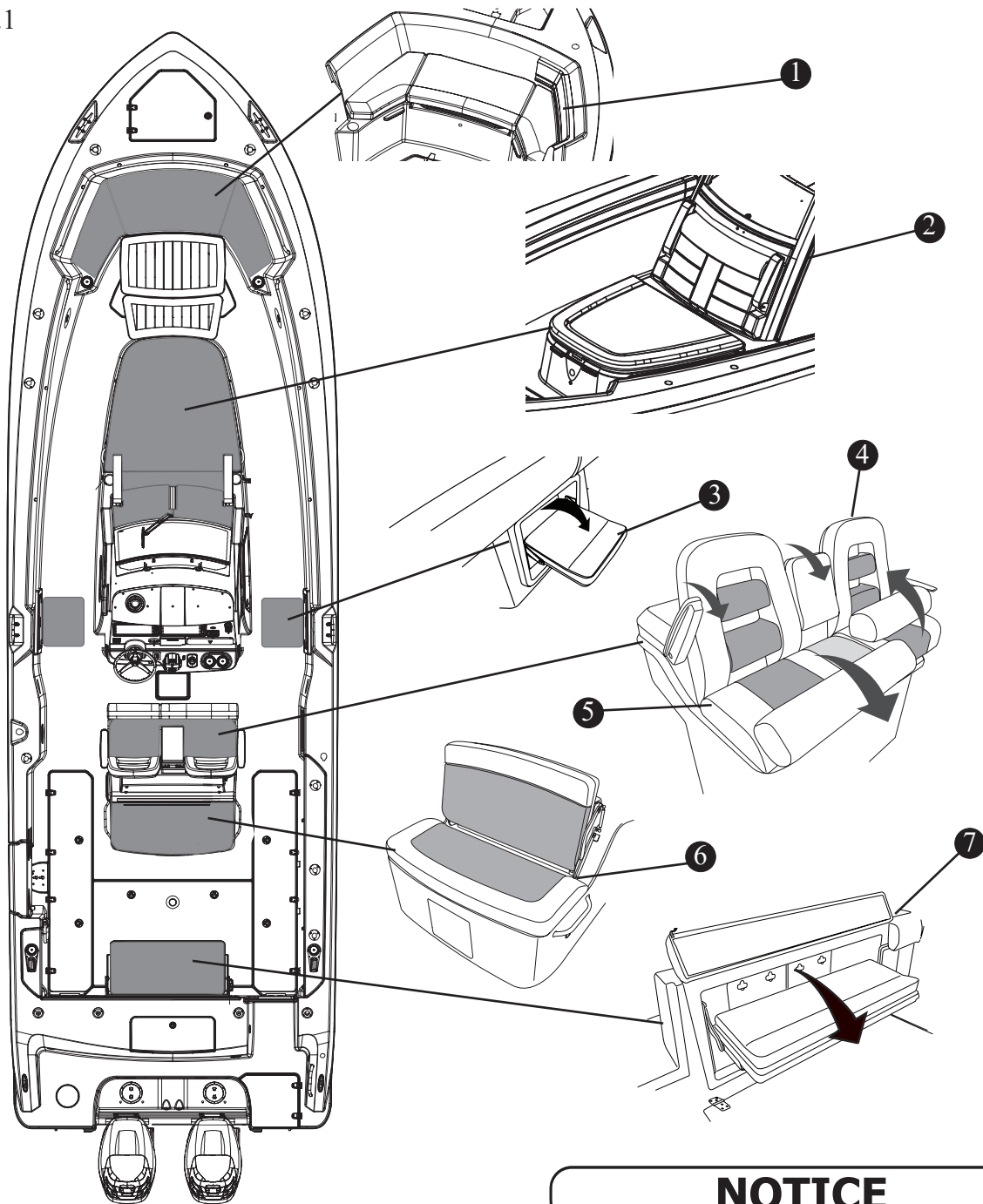


- ① LOCKABLE CONSOLE FRONT STORAGE
- ② FORWARD DECK STORAGE*
- ③ BOW SEAT STORAGE
- ④ ANCHOR LOCKER
- ⑤ UNDER GUNNEL ROD RACKS
- ⑥ 67 GAL. (215.7 L) INSULATED FISHBOX W/PUMPOUT (P&S)
- ⑦ 50 GAL. (189.25 L) LIVEWELL
- ⑧ PORT AFT STORAGE
- ⑨ 3-DRAWER STORAGE
- ⑩ LOCKABLE GLOVE BOX
- ⑪ SUN LOUNGE FILLER (STOWED)
- ⑫ DIVE LADDER STORAGE RACK
- ⑬ STORAGE W/OPTIONAL TACKLE STORAGE
- ⑭ LIFE JACKET STORAGE

* Forward Fishbox w/Pumpout (Option)

Seating

Seating
Fig. 2.18.1



- ① FORWARD SEATING AREA
- ② FORWARD CONSOLE LOUNGE
- ③ FOLDAWAY TROLLING SEATS (OPTION) (P&S)
- ④ COMPANION'S CHAIR W/ FLIP-UP THIGH RISER
- ⑤ CAPTAIN'S CHAIR W/FLIP-UP THIGH RISER
- ⑥ LEANING POST CONVERTIBLE BENCH
- ⑦ AFT FOLDAWAY BENCH SEAT

NOTICE

SEAT MAINTENANCE

- Always wash metallic parts with soap and water and rinse thoroughly with freshwater. Once dry, apply a light coating of lubricant to protect moving parts.
- Check for loose or damaged hardware and tighten or replace as necessary.

Navigation Lighting

NOTICE

Regulations state that all boats, no matter the size, must display navigation lights.

NOTICE

The improper sequence of navigation lighting may be as dangerous as no lighting at all.

CAUTION

Accent lights are not to be used when navigational lights are in use as this may interfere with the effectiveness of the navigational lights.

This vessel comes equipped with navigation lighting for your safety. Regulations state that all boats must display navigation lights between sunset and sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility, such as rain, fog, haze, etc. If operating in reduced visibility or between sunset and sunrise it is necessary to maintain a safe speed and post a lookout.

It is the operator's responsibility to ensure that the navigation lights are in good working order and that the proper lighting is shown and not obstructed in its intended arc of visibility. Do not modify navigation lights. This vessel's navigation lights may include an expiration date on the housing. If one is located, replace light before expiration date, even if light is functional, as lighting quality may be compromised.

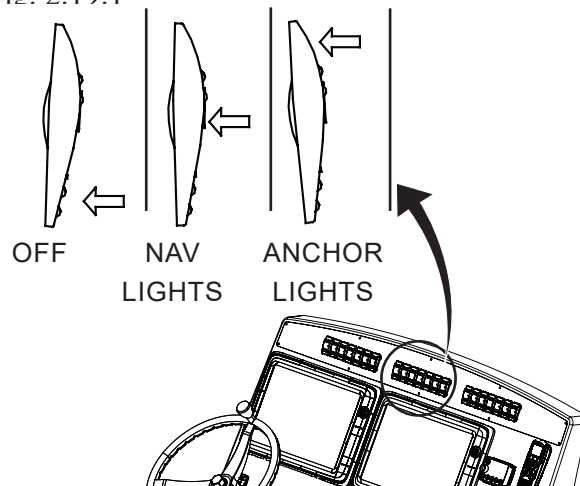
Do not add lights that interfere with required navigation lights. Some lights, such as blue colored lights, may be illegal to display on a boat. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that displayed lights are also compliant with local regulations.

Operating the Navigation Lighting

A three-position switch, located on the console switch panel marked "NAV/ANC" (See page 2.19.1), controls the navigation and anchor lighting. In the "Navigation Lights" position, the port (red), starboard (green) and all around (white) light will illuminate. These lights let other vessels know the approximate size and direction of travel of your boat, depending on which lights they can see. In the "Anchor Lights" position, the white, 360-degree light will illuminate, showing other boaters your location while at anchor.

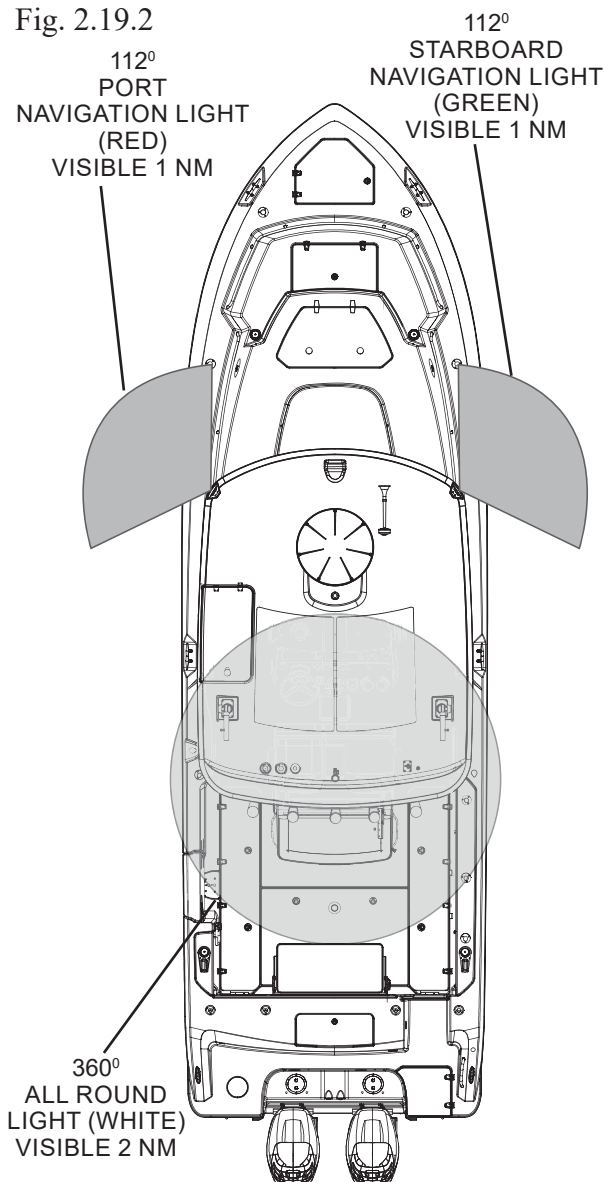
Navigation/Anchor Lighting

Fig. 2.19.1



Navigation/Anchor Lighting

Fig. 2.19.2



Downrigger Receptacles (Option)

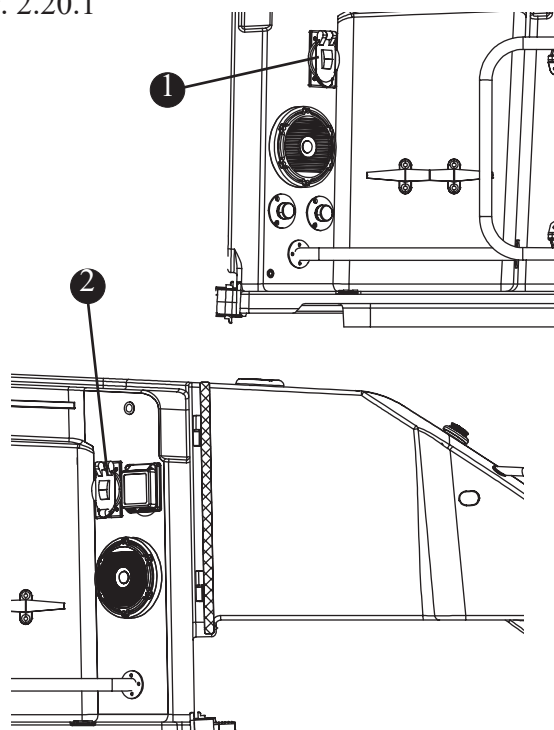
If equipped, the 12V/30A receptacles necessary to power electric downriggers or reels are located inside port and starboard of the aft cockpit. The receptacles are protected by the “SWITCHED” breaker on the Main Distribution Panel located under the starboard gunwale near the helm seat.

Consult with your Boston Whaler® dealer for details on selecting and mounting the downriggers that will best suit your application.

CAUTION

DO NOT mount downriggers on areas of the gunwale that are not designed to withstand the stress which the downriggers will generate.

12V/30 AMP Receptacle P&S (Option)
Fig. 2.20.1



- 1 PORT 12V/30A RECEPTACLE
- 2 STARBOARD 12V/30A RECEPTACLE

REFER TO THE DOWNRIGGER MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Canvas (Option)

DANGER

CARBON MONOXIDE DANGER

Prolonged exposure can cause serious injury or death. To reduce CARBON MONOXIDE accumulation, increase air movement by opening windows or adjusting the canvas to allow for more air circulation

Removing or installing canvas on the open water can be difficult since rough water or wakes can cause you or your passengers to lose balance while attempting to install or remove canvas panels.

For your safety and ease of installation or removal of the canvas, use two (2) people to perform the operation. Remove or install canvas before leaving the boat slip or off-loading your boat from the trailer.

DANGER

Exhaust fumes from engines contain deadly carbon monoxide gas (CO). Boats enclosed with canvas or with poor ventilation are most likely to collect fumes.

CO sickness symptoms include headache, nausea and dizziness. DO NOT mistake these symptoms for sea sickness.

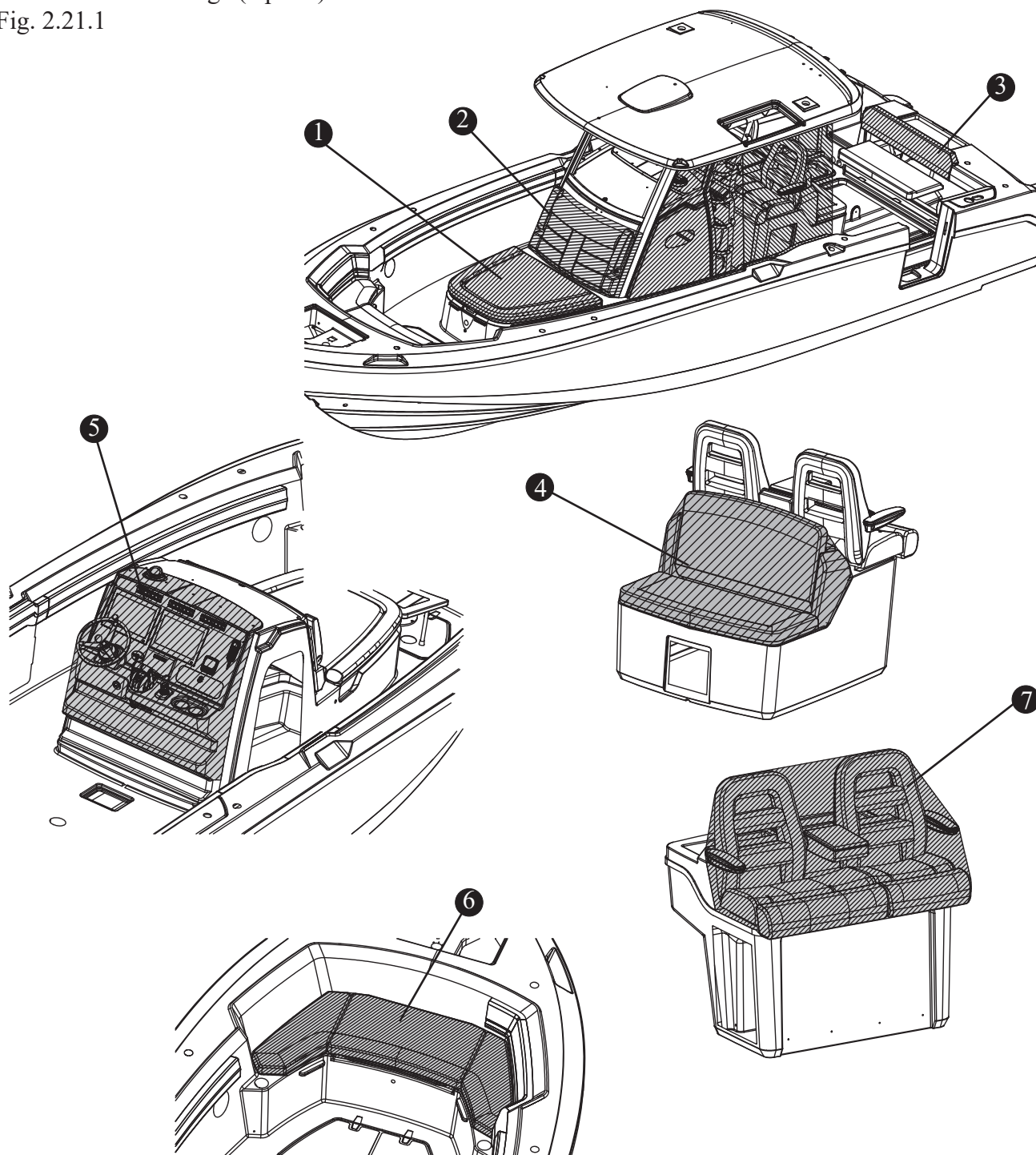
In rainy and/or cold weather, fresh air must circulate through the boat to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning.

See page 1-3 of this manual for additional important information regarding carbon monoxide.

REFER TO THE CANVAS MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF YOUR CANVAS SET.

Canvas Cover Package (Option)

Fig. 2.21.1

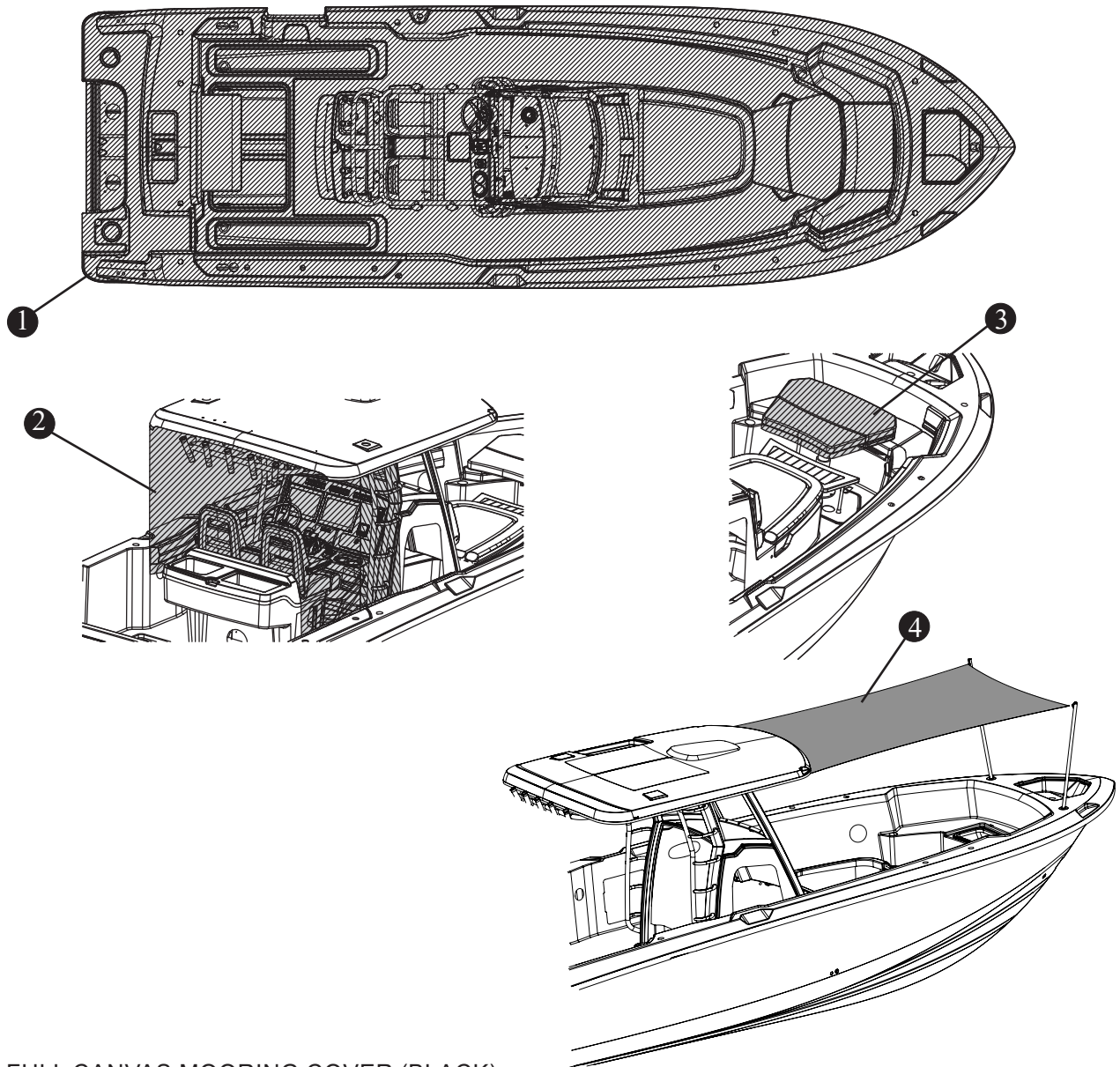


- ① FORWARD LOUNGE BASE COVER (BLACK)
- ② FORWARD LOUNGE BACKREST COVER (BLACK)
- ③ STERN SEAT BACKREST (BLACK)
- ④ LEANING POST COVER (BLACK)

- ⑤ CONSOLE COVER (BLACK)
- ⑥ FORWARD CUSHION COVER (BLACK)
- ⑦ HELM SEATING COVER (BLACK)

Canvas (Option)

Fig. 2.22.1

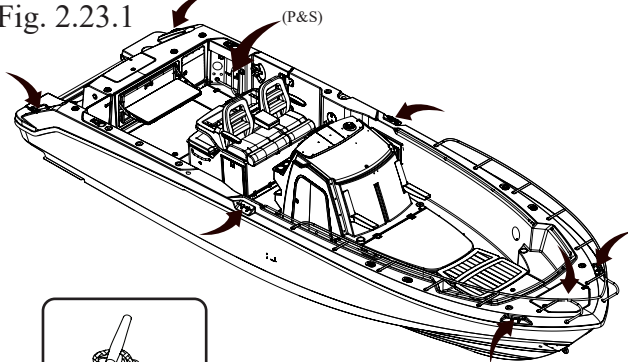


- ❶ FULL CANVAS MOORING COVER (BLACK)
- ❷ HARDBTOP ENCLOSURE CURTAINS (WHITE OR BLACK)
- ❸ BOW TABLE COVER (BLACK) (OPTION)
- ❹ BOW SHADE (OPTION)

Docking, lifting and Trailing

Cleat Locations

Fig. 2.23.1



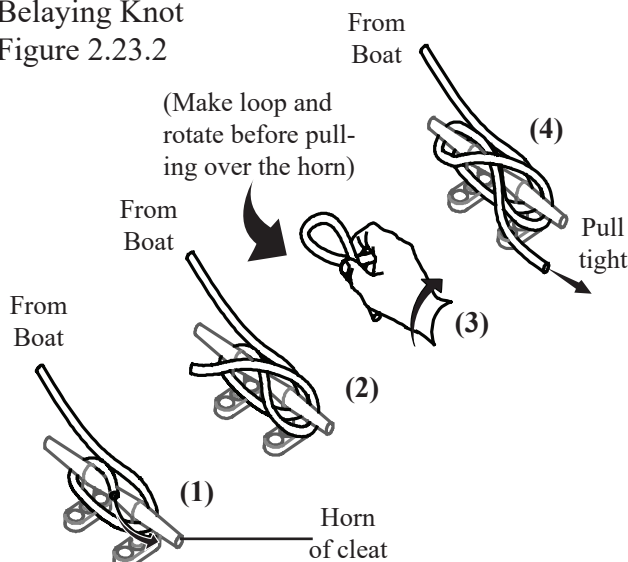
Docking

Your boat has six (6) 10 inch pop-up cleats, two at the bow, two located midship and two located at the stern with hawse pipes. There is also one (1) 8 inch cleat in the anchor locker and two (2) 8 inch pop-up cleats, one each port and starboard at the transom. The cleats are used to secure the boat to the dock. While loading/unloading or mooring, please learn the proper way to secure the boat and how best to use the mooring points of your boat.

Figure 2.23.2 shows the correct method for tying a belaying knot, commonly used to secure a boat to a dock. This knot will hold fast and is simple to release when needed.

Belaying Knot

Figure 2.23.2



Lifting

⚠ DANGER

Use only the lifting points specified. Using the cleats for lifting is dangerous and could cause serious injury or death.

NOTICE

Avoid lifting with chains or cables as damage to the rub rail may occur.

The bow eye is used to haul and hold your boat onto a trailer. The stern eyes are used as tie down points while trailering the boat. The bow and stern eyes may be used only for short term lifting of the boat. Long term lifting with bow and stern eyes will cause stress on the fiberglass and gel coat.

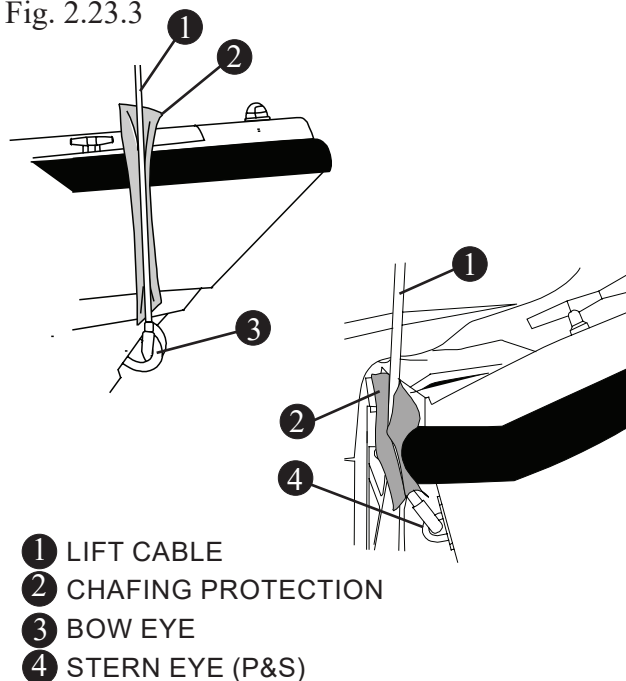
For long term lifting or storage, use flat, wide belt-type slings and spreaders long enough to keep pressure from gunwales. Place slings where indicated by "Sling" tag on the hull. **DO NOT** place slings where they may lift on underwater fittings.

⚠ CAUTION

Long term lifting with the bow and stern eyes can cause stress on the fiberglass and gel coat and is not recommended.

Proper Short Duration lifting

Fig. 2.23.3



Whether you are lifting your boat out of the water for routine maintenance or long term storage, consider the following:

- If you are using a professional lifting service, it is prudent to check all credentials and ask for proof of insurance to protect your investment.
- Use a wide, flat, belt sling for lifting ,to minimize stress on the gunwales. Careful placement of the slings should be observed.
DO NOT PLACE SLINGS WHERE UNDER WATER FITTINGS WILL BE IN CONTACT.
- If using a lifting hook, attach to bow eye and the stern lifting eyes mounted on the transom. Always use a spreader bar on the stern eyes and use chafing protection on the top of the transom.
- All drain plugs (i.e. transom, fishwell, deck, etc.) should be pulled out and the boat positioned with the bow slightly higher than the stern so that any water which is allowed to accumulate in the cock pit and/or bilge can easily drain from the boat.

NOTICE

Place slings **ONLY WHERE INDICATED** by the "Sling" tags on the hull of the boat (P&S).

Trailering

NOTICE

The warranty may be void if a trailer with rollers is used. Use a trailer with bunks only.

This vessel has the option of being fitted with a galvanized or aluminum trailer matched to the boat's length and width. If a trailer is not provided by Boston Whaler, then the following design considerations must be followed to not void your structural hull warranty:

- Trailers equipped with rollers can damage the

hull of this vessel and should never be used to support the hull bottom.

- A single roller at *WINCH STAND/ASSEMBLY* (see Figure 2.25.1) is permitted.
- Hull bottom must be solely supported by a fixed *BUNK STYLE ASSEMBLY* (see Figure 2.25.1).

Securing Boat to Trailer

DANGER

Never use only tie down straps to secure boat to trailer. A safety chain must also be used to secure bow eye to winch stand.

Bow Eye Safety Chain/Cable

Attach the trailer's safety chain/cable to the bow eye to prevent the boat from sliding off the trailer should the winch strap or cable break. Attach the safety chain before attaching the winch strap. Do not secure the safety chains to the bumper of the towing vehicle.

Aft Tie-Down Straps

Tie-down straps are needed to secure the boat from the stern. The tie-down straps must be secured to the trailer frame and to the stern eyes or aft cleats. Padding or similar chafe protection should be used wherever the tie-down straps come in contact with the hull.

Securing Trailer to Tow Vehicle

CAUTION

Never use improperly matched hitch ball and coupler. Do not secure chains to bumper of tow vehicle.

Vehicle Safety Chains/Cables

Safety chains/cables (see Figure 2.29.1) are connected to the trailer and should be of sufficient length to reach the frame of the tow vehicle and should be long enough to allow the tow vehicle to turn without binding or tensioning. Do not secure the safety chains to the bumper of the towing vehicle.

Trailer Hitch

A properly matched trailer hitch ball and coupler is important. Ensure the coupler and the hitch ball are the same size and properly seated and locked.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

Engine Trailering

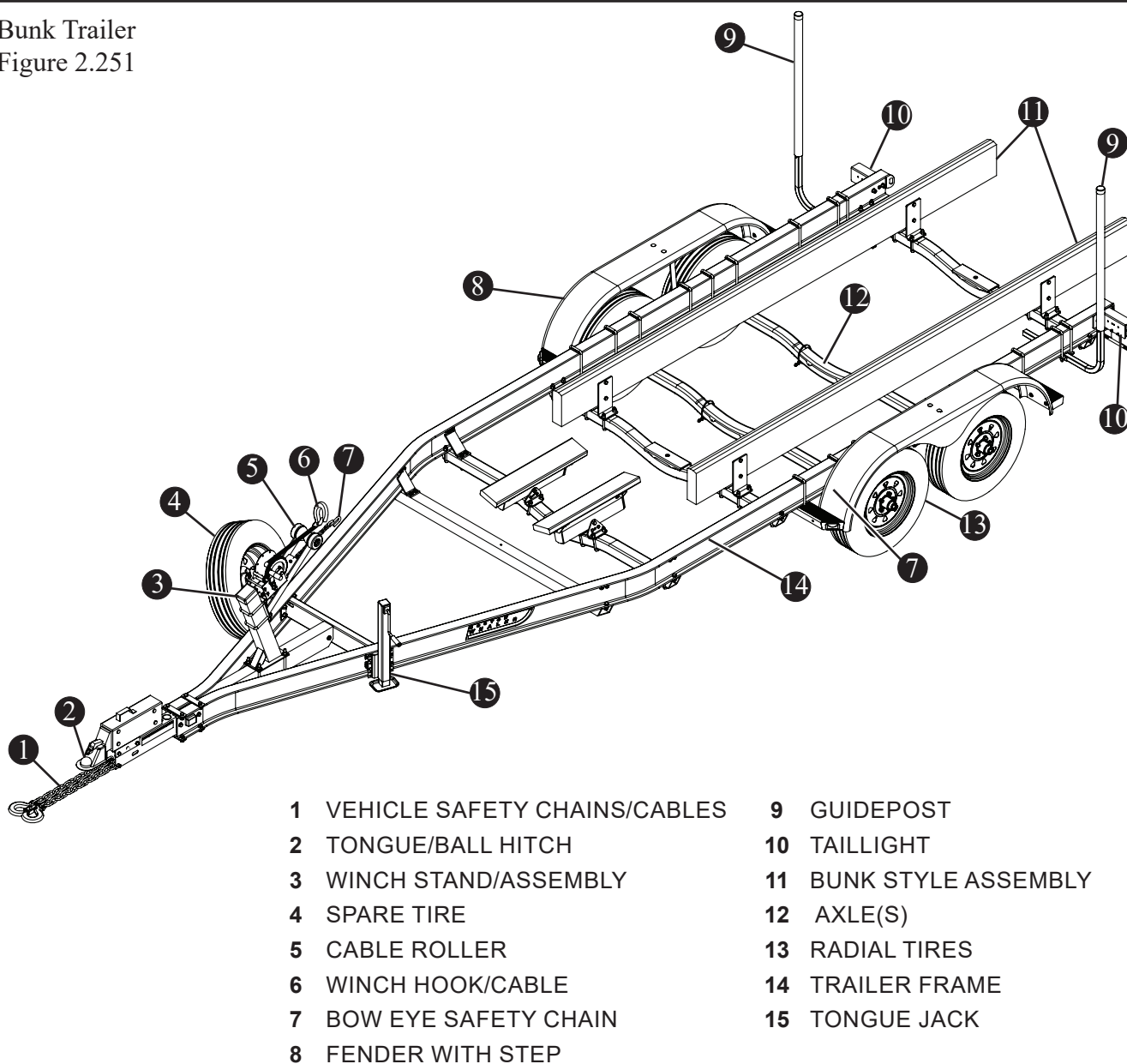
Trail the boat with the outboard tilted down in a vertical operating position. However, if additional road clearance is required due to railroad crossings, driveway clearance, trailer bounce, etc., the outboard should be tilted up and supported using an accessory outboard support device. Consult a Boston Whaler dealer for engine support recommendations.

CAUTION

Do not rely on power trim/tilt system or tilt support lever on the outboard to maintain proper ground clearance for trailering. The outboard tilt support lever is not intended to support the outboard for trailering.

REFER TO ENGINE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

Bunk Trailer
Figure 2.251



NOTE: Trailer shown represents typical trailer construction and is not specific to this model.

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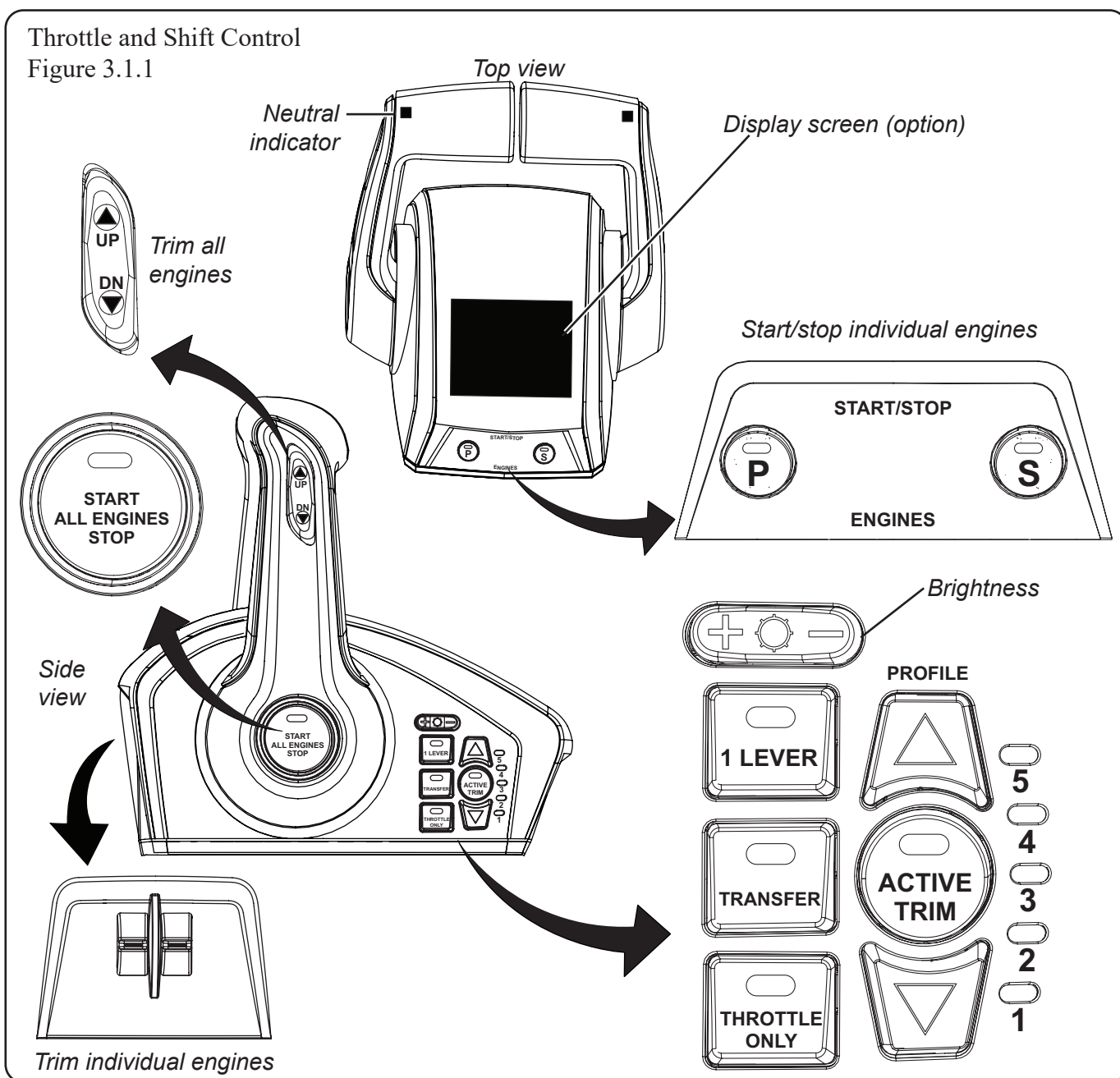
Learn Safe Boating

Boating requires considerably greater skills than operating a land vehicle. The boat operator should know boating safety, safe navigation, and safe boat operating procedures. Taking a boating course is the best way to prepare for a safe and enjoyable experience on the water. For further information see *Boating Courses* in the *Introduction* section.

Throttle and Shift Control

The throttle and shift control is used to manage both the shifting mechanism and the throttle (see Figure 3.1.1). This control regulates engine RPMs,

which controls the speed of the boat. Moving the levers forward shifts the engines into forward gear. Continuing to move the lever forward progressively increases the forward speed of the boat. Moving the lever backwards shifts the engines into reverse gear, and continuing to move the lever back progressively increases the reverse speed of the boat. The levers must be in the neutral position to start the engine(s). When in neutral, otherwise known as the idle position, the propeller is not engaged. A green neutral LED light is illuminated atop the throttle and shift lever when in neutral.



Buttons and Switches

Basic button/switch use on the throttle and shift control are detailed below (see Figure 3.1.1).

Neutral Indicator

Illuminates when engines are in neutral gear position.

Trim All Engines

Raises and lowers all engines.

Start All Engines Stop

Starts or stops all engines sequentially from port to starboard.

Start/Stop Individual Engines

Starts or stops an individual engine.

Display Screen (Optional)

Shows pop-ups for advanced features as well as system information and faults.

Trim Individual Engines

Raises and lowers individual engines.

Brightness

Increases and decreases brightness on control unit.

1 Lever

Enables throttle and shift functions of all engines to be controlled by the port lever.

Transfer

Transfer boat control to a different helm.

Throttle Only

Increase engine RPMs without shifting into gear.

Active Trim

Turns the Active Trim feature on or off.

Profile

Changes the selected Active Trim profile.

REFER TO ENGINE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

NOTICE

Never turn battery switch to off position while engine is running as equipment damage will occur.

Boat Start-up and Shut Down Procedure



CAUTION

Never start or operate your outboard (even momentarily) without water circulating through all the cooling water intake holes in the gear case to prevent damage to the water pump (running dry) or overheating of the engine.

ATTENTION

Shift controls into neutral before starting engine. Shift only when engine is at idle. Reversing at high speeds can cause flooding/swamping due to water being pushed over transom.

Pre-start Checklist

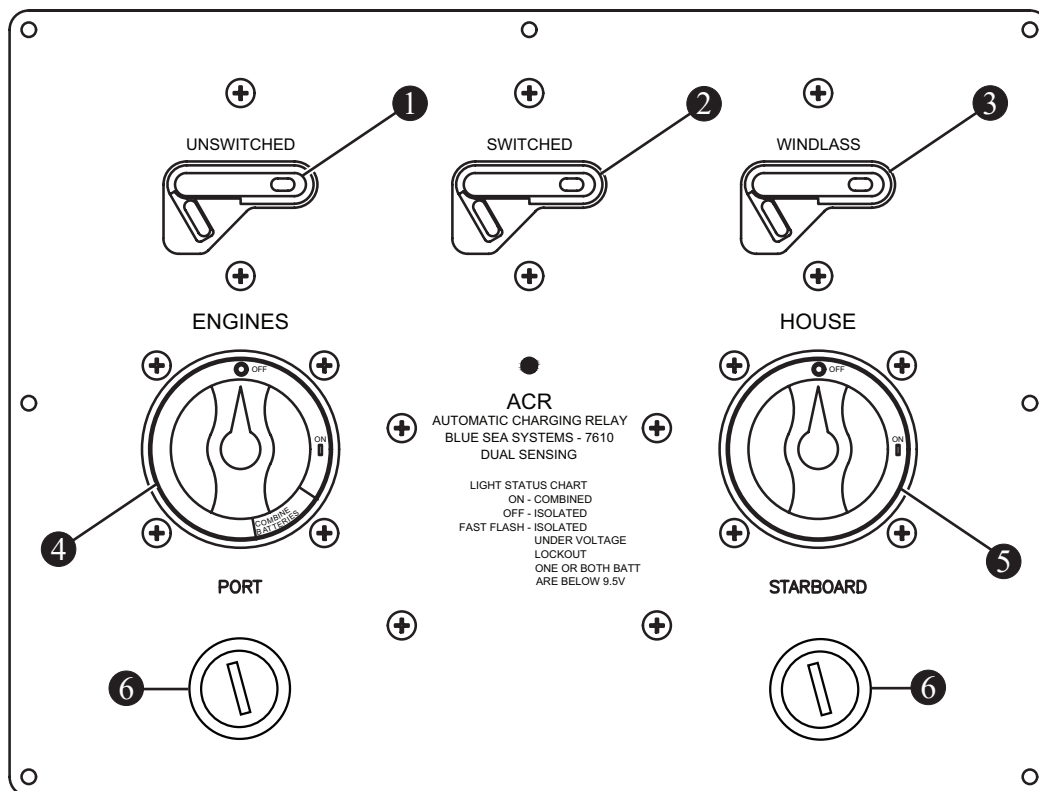
1. Ensure lower units of engines are in water and engine emergency stop switch is in run position. Refer to Chapter 1 *Safety, Engine Emergency Stop Switch*.
2. If equipped, remove steering locks from engines.
3. If equipped with 1st Mate theft deterrent system, press the power button on the captain's fob. A single beep indicates the captain's fob is connected and the boat is ready for operation. For more information on 1st Mate refer to Chapter 1 *Safety, 1st Mate Safety and Security System*.

Start-up Procedure

1. Turn *ENGINES* battery switch to *ON* position (see Figure 3.3.1).
1. On helm controls, ensure throttle and shift levers are in the neutral position. Check to ensure throttle and shift lever's neutral indicator light is illuminated (see Figure 3.1.1).
2. Insert ignition key(s) and rotate to the on position. The key switch has the following settings:
OFF: Left position, no power to engine or instrumentation.
ACC (accessory): Turn key one click clockwise. Power to instrumentation.
ON: Turn key two clicks clockwise. Engine power on.
3. Insert one end of lanyard into engine emergency stop switch (see Figure 3.3.2) and the opposite end attach to self (operator).
4. Press *START/STOP ALL ENGINES* button on throttle and shift control (see Figure 3.1.1). The electronic starting system automatically cranks

Ignition and Battery Switch Panel

Figure 3.3.1

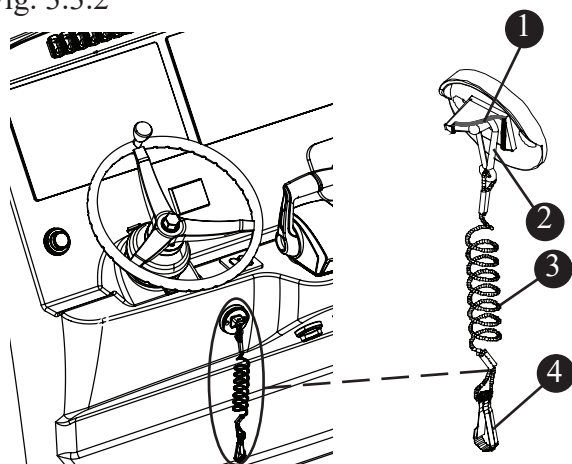


- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 UNSWITCHED MAIN BREAKER | 4 ENGINES BATTERY SWITCH |
| 2 SWITCHED MAIN BREAKER | 5 HOUSE BATTERY SWITCH |
| 3 WINDLASS BREAKER | 6 ENGINE IGNITION KEY SWITCH |

NOTE: Switch panel will vary depending on included options.

Engine Emergency Stop Switch

Fig. 3.3.2



- | |
|--|
| 1 ENGINE SHUT-DOWN SWITCH |
| 2 SWITCH CLIP, (ATTACHED TO SWITCH) |
| 3 LANYARD |
| 4 LANYARD CLIP, (ATTACH TO THE OPERATOR) |

engine for starting. If engine fails to start, the system stops cranking. Press start/stop button again until engine starts.

Parallel Switching

If an engine battery is not sufficiently charged, parallel switching combines house and engine batteries to provide emergency battery power to the engine. To start a specific engine, turn the *ENGINES* switch to the *COMBINE BATTERIES* position and press the corresponding engine start button on the throttle and shift control (see Figure 3.1.1). Return the switch back to the *ON* position even if the engine cannot be started. Operating the boat in the *COMBINE BATTERIES* position can damage the engine and batteries.



CAUTION

Start remaining engine(s) before initiating parallel switching.

ATTENTION

Wind and sea currents can change how this vessel responds while in motion. Understanding this vessel and its reactions at speed will make boating safer and more enjoyable.

Ensure continuous visibility of other boats, swimmers and obstacles during bow-up transition to planing. Adjust engine to an intermediate trim as soon as boat is on plane to avoid possible ejection due to boat spinout. Do not attempt to turn boat when the engine is trimmed extremely down, under or in.

Engine Warm Up

The *THROTTLE ONLY* button on the throttle and shift control allows the operator to increase engine RPMs for warm-up without being in gear. To operate:

1. Ensure throttle and shift levers are in neutral.
2. Press and hold *THROTTLE ONLY* button while moving port throttle and shift lever forward.
3. Hold in *THROTTLE ONLY* button until an audible signal sounds twice and neutral lights start flashing. Flashing lights indicate *THROTTLE ONLY* program is engaged.
4. Advance port throttle and shift lever to increase engine RPMs; RPMs are limited to prevent engine damage.
5. To disengage *THROTTLE ONLY*, return port throttle and shift lever back to neutral position.

Stopping the Engines

1. Ensure throttle and shift levers are in neutral.
2. Press *START ALL ENGINES STOP* button.
3. Turn *ENGINE IGNITION KEY SWITCH* to *OFF* position (see Figure 3.3.1).
4. Turn off the *ENGINES BATTERY SWITCH*.

Engine Trim

Engine trim, also referred to as power trim, allows the operator to raise and lower the engines for trailering, launching, beaching, and the bow up transition to planing. Use the engine trim switch to obtain ideal boat angle (in relation to the water surface) for a given load and water condition. In most cases the best all-around performance is obtained when the boat runs at an angle between a 3 to 5 degrees. Engine trim can be done manually by pressing rocker switches located on the throttle and shift control. See *THROTTLE AND SHIFT CONTROL* earlier in this chapter.



CAUTION

AVOID DAMAGE

If equipped with triple engines the port engine cowl can hit the livewell if the engine is both turned to the port and trimmed fully up.

ATTENTION

Ensure continuous visibility of other boats, swimmers and obstacles during bow-up transition to planing. Adjust engine to an intermediate trim as soon as boat is on plane.

Active Trim

Engine trim can also be controlled automatically using Active Trim, a GPS, speed-based engine trim system that adjusts engine trim based on changes in boat speed and maneuvers to improve performance, fuel economy, and ease of operation. Active Trim switches, located on the side of the throttle and shift control, have several selectable trim profiles that allow the operator to compensate for changes in boat load, operator preference, and weather conditions.

REFER TO OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

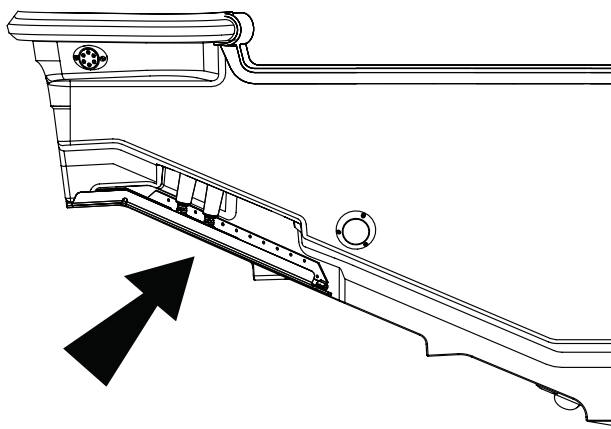
Dynamic Running Surface (Trim Tabs)

ATTENTION

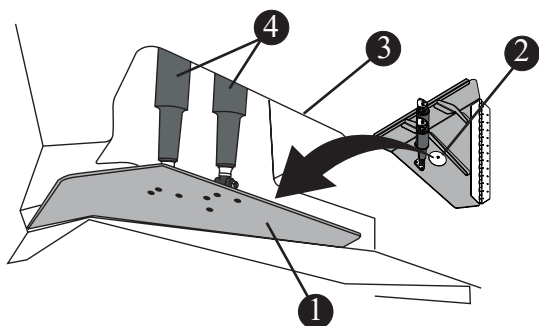
Visibility from the helm station is limited, use of trim tabs is necessary to maintain adequate visibility in some running conditions. Avoid serious injury or death from collisions. Maintain a lookout as required by USCG navigation rules.

The electric trim tabs on this vessel are of a unique design which further enhances the ride and handling (see Figure 3.5.1 and Figure 3.5.2). Trim tabs are located on the port and starboard bottom of the hull at the transom and are used to assist in leveling the vessel caused by uneven weight distribution or strong cross winds.

Trim Tabs
Figure 3.5.1



Dynamic Running Surface
Figure 3.5.2

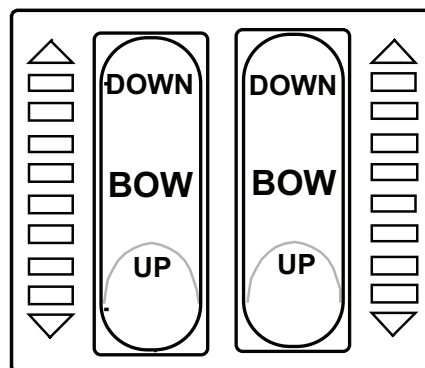


- 1 Dynamic running surface
- 2 Sacrificial anode
- 3 Transom
- 4 Actuators

the hull. The trim tab switch is marked bow up and bow down. Using the trim tabs can:

- Level the boat; fore and aft, port and starboard
- Reduce resistance in the steering system
- Increase speed
- Reduce strain on the engines
- Provide a smoother, more stable ride

Trim Tab Switch Pad
Figure 3.5.3



The trim tabs units are sealed, waterproof and maintenance free. General cleaning is recommended, and marine growth should be removed when the boat is out of the water. Also inspect the sacrificial anodes regularly and replace as necessary, refer to Chapter 5, *Care & Maintenance* for additional information.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

Operation

NOTICE

Ensure continuous visibility of other boats, swimmers and obstacles during bow-up transition to planing. Adjust engine to an intermediate trim as soon as boat is on plane to avoid possible ejection due to boat spinout. Do not attempt to turn boat when the engine is trimmed extremely down, under or in.

The trim tabs are controlled by rocker switches (see Figure 3.5.3) located at the helm. Short momentary bursts of the rockers will achieve proper attitude of

Joystick Piloting

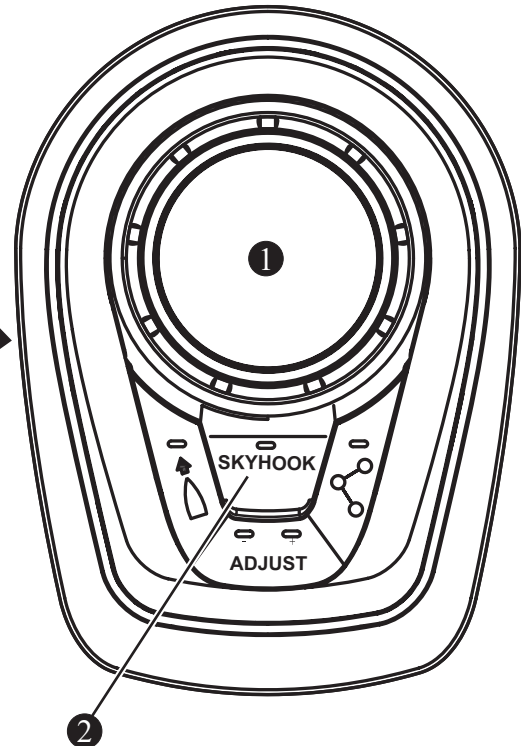
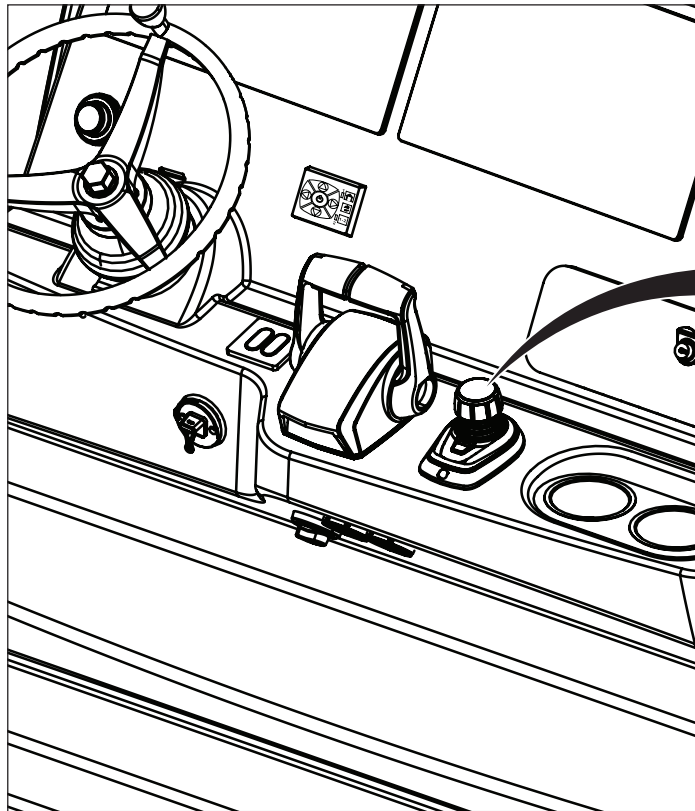
Joystick piloting technology provides maneuverability and replaces the bow thruster. Joystick piloting provides 360 degrees of movement in any direction, including sideways, diagonally or spinning on its own axis with a push or twist of the joystick. The throttle, shifting and steering are controlled with one hand. The joystick working in conjunction with the independently steered engines move the boat in the desired direction. If equipped, the joystick, (see Figure 3.6.1) is located at the helm. A second joystick is included with the optional upper helm station.

To use the joystick the active throttle and shift control levers must be in the neutral position.

REFER TO OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

Joystick Piloting

Figure 3.6.1



- 1 Joystick
- 2 Skyhook button

Skyhook (Digital Anchor)

Skyhook pinpoints the boat's position using a GPS satellite antenna. The engines move independently to maintain the position and heading. It's ideal for holding a boat over a fishing spot, waiting for a drawbridge to open or maintaining position waiting to refuel at a marina, (see Figure 3.6.1).

Integrated Autopilot

Auto heading and way point sequencing make navigating to a destination simple and efficient. A built-in digital compass set on auto heading maintains course and makes precise corrections

with the touch of a finger. One-degree heading adjustments are made with a tap on the joystick. Plot trips with multiple stops between a starting point and a final destination with way point sequencing.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

VesselView Mobile (Option)

If equipped, VesselView Mobile connects the data network to your iPhone or android mobile device. With VesselView Mobile you can connect on your mobile device with all the digital data your engine supports plus new features such as maintenance

reminders, mapping, performance summary, and fault code diagnostics.

Bow Thruster (Option)

DANGER

Do not operate thruster out of water, even for a few seconds. The motor will over speed by 300%, causing damage to unit; propeller will also damage whatever it contacts. In addition, this action will void the warranty.

ATTENTION

Bow thruster is not included when joystick piloting option is selected.

WARNING

Thoroughly understand the operation and safety requirements of the thruster before using. The thruster should not be operated in close proximity to swimmers, as a powerful suction is created when in use.

If equipped, the bow thruster gives the operator more maneuverability of the bow when docking or maneuvering the vessel in narrow channels or where space is limited (see Figure 3.7.1).

The bow thruster motor is accessed by removing the floor inside the forward deck storage (see Figure 3.7.2). The battery switch is located inside the mechanical access hatch (see Figure 3.8.1).

The bow thruster is controlled with a joystick located on the console starboard of the helm (see Figure 3.8.2).

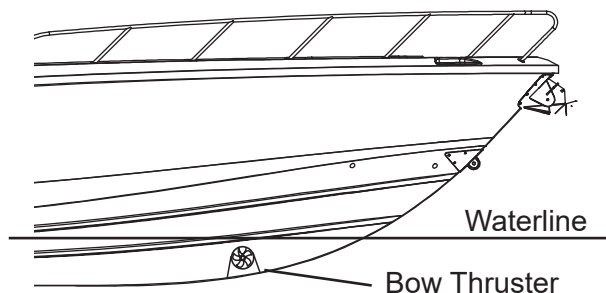
REFER TO OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

CAUTION

DO NOT move the joystick port to starboard in quick succession as this could damage the motor.

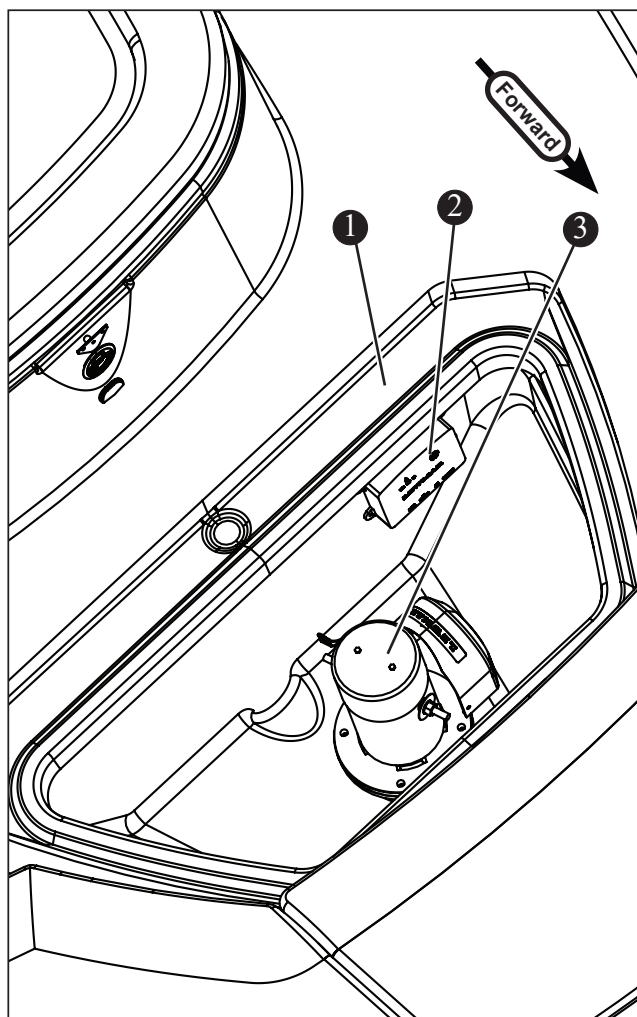
Bow Thruster (Option)

Fig. 3.7.1



Bow Thruster Motor

Figure 3.7.2



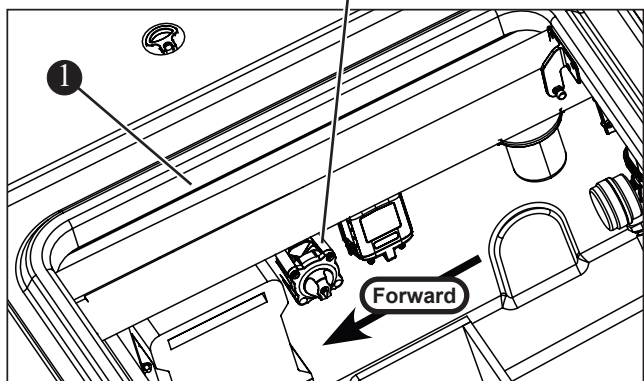
- ① FORWARD DECK ACCESS HATCH
- ② BOW THRUSTER MOTOR
- ③ BOW THRUSTER MODULE

Chapter 3 • Systems Overview & Operation

The bow thruster motor is equipped with an internal thermal breaker. If the thermal breaker trips allow the unit to cool down before continuing operation to avoid damage. To operate:

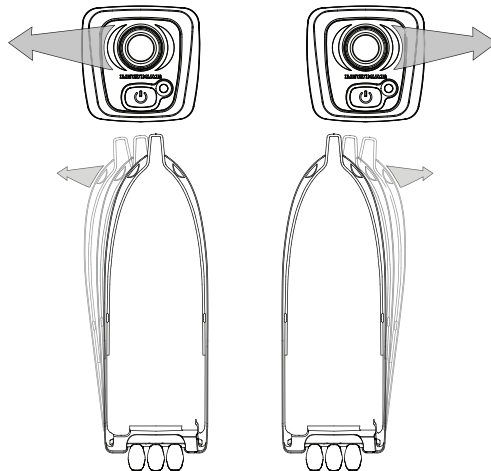
1. Turn on *BOW THRUSTER* battery switch (see Figure 3.8.1).
2. Press and hold the joystick on/off button for 1 second (see Figure 3.8.2). A green *POWER INDICATOR LIGHT* illuminates.
3. Push the joystick in the desired travel direction and release (see Figure 3.8.3).

Battery switch
Figure 3.8.1

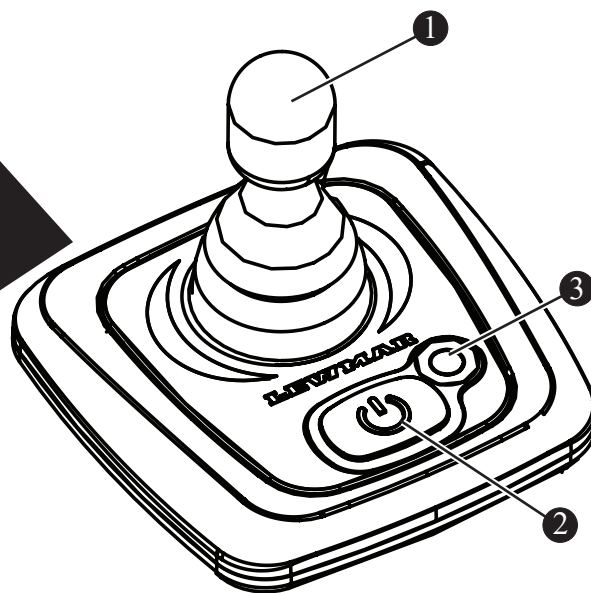
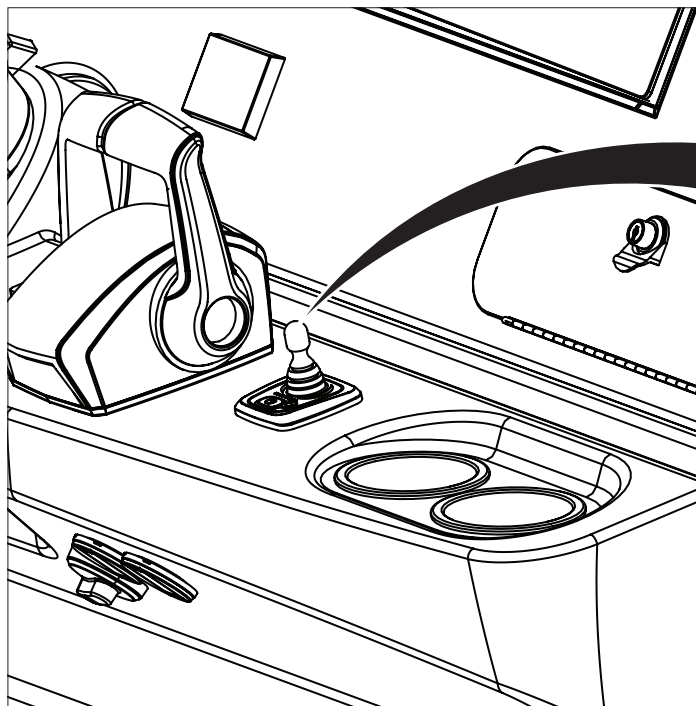


- 1 FORWARD DECK ACCESS HATCH
- 2 BOW THRUSTER BATTERY SWITCH

Bow Thruster Movement
Figure 3.8.3



Bow Thruster Joystick (Option)
Figure 3.8.2



- 1 JOYSTICK
- 2 ON/OFF BUTTON
- 3 POWER INDICATOR LIGHT

Bilge Pumps

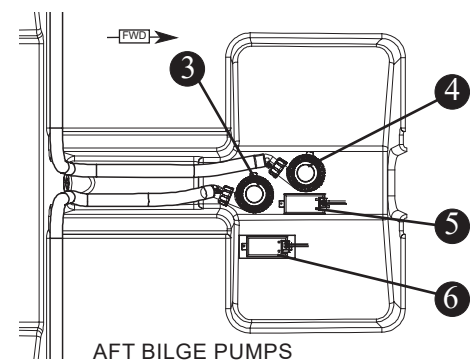
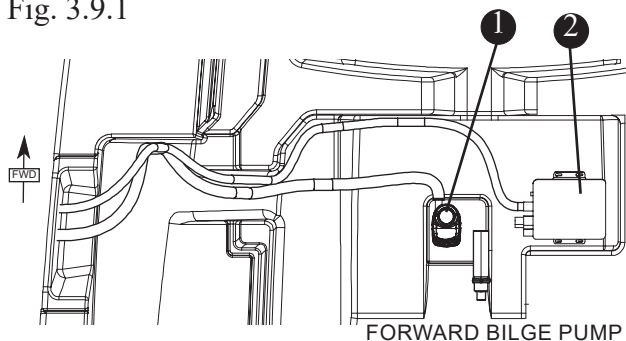
Your 330 Outrage is equipped with three automatic bilge pumps, one forward (1,100 GPH - 4,160LPH) and two aft (2000 GPH - 7,571LPH). Each pump is activated automatically by a mercury-free float switch when the water in the bilge reaches a predetermined level.

By depressing the “AFT BILGE” or “FWD BILGE” switch(es) on the control station switch panel the operator can energize the pumps regardless of the position of the float switches.

The aft pump discharges water overboard by way of a thru-hull fitting on the aft port hull. The emergency high water pump discharges water overboard by way of a thru-hull fitting on the aft starboard hull. The forward pump discharges water by way of a thru-hull fitting on the mid port hull.

Bilge Pump Locations

Fig. 3.9.1



- ① BILGE PUMP
- ② SUMP
- ③ EMERGENCY HIGH WATER BILGE PUMP
- ④ BILGE PUMP
- ⑤ FLOAT SWITCH
- ⑥ EMERGENCY HIGH WATER FLOAT SWITCH

Maintenance

The aft pump is accessed through the hatch in the bottom of the motorwell. Access to the forward pump can be made through a hatch on the aft wall of the forward console. Frequently inspect the area under the float switches to ensure they are free from debris and gummy bilge oil. To clean, soak in heavy duty bilge cleaner for 10 minutes, agitating several times. Check for unrestricted operation of the float. Repeat the cleaning procedure if necessary.

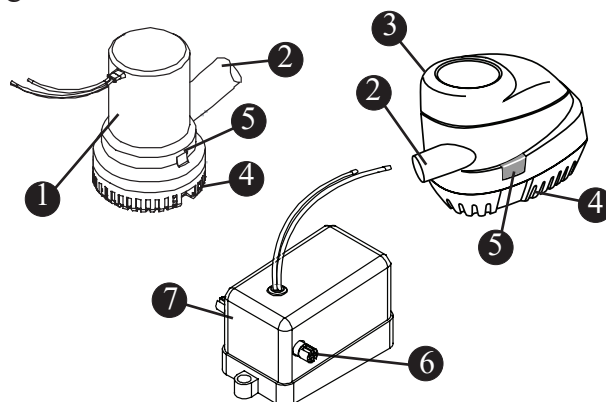
Inspect the bilge pump intakes and keep them free of dirt or material which may impede the flow of water through the pump. To clean the pump strainer, depress the lock tabs on both sides of the pump and lift the pump motor (Figure 3.9.2).

If water does not come out of the discharge hose:

1. Remove the motor module to see if the impeller rotates with the power on.
2. Remove any debris that may have accumulated in the impeller section or strainer base.
3. Check hose and connection on hull side for debris and proper connections.

Bilge Pump & Float Switch

Fig. 3.9.2



- ① 2000 GPH (7,571LPH) AFT PUMP
- ② DISCHARGE
- ③ 1100 GPH (4,160LPH) FORWARD PUMP
- ④ WATER INLET
- ⑤ LOCK TAB
- ⑥ MANUAL TEST KNOB
- ⑦ FLOAT SWITCH

Fuel & Oil Spillage

Regulations prohibit discharging fuel or oily waste in navigable waters. Discharge is defined as any action which causes a film, sheen or discoloration on the water surface, or causes a sludge or emulsion beneath the water surface. A common violation is bilge discharge.

Use rags or sponges to soak up fuel or oily waste, then dispose of them properly ashore. If there is a large quantity of fuel or oil in the bilge, contact a knowledgeable marine service to remove it. Never pump contaminated bilge discharge overboard.

Fill fuel tank less than rated capacity. Allow for fuel expansion.

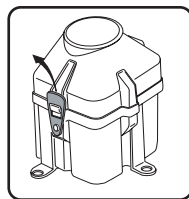
Power Steering

The Verado four-stroke engine uses an enclosed hydraulic pump unit. **The pump is electrically operated to provide hydraulic pressure to the steering system pump.** The pump is located in the starboard aft bilge which can be accessed through the cockpit deck hatch..

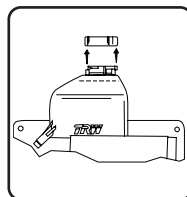
Filling & Maintenance

The system is virtually maintenance free, aside from regular fluid checks and visually inspecting the outside of the unit for signs of leaks or damage.

- Release cover by pressing on the locking tabs on the sides of the unit.



- Unscrew cap and check the fluid level in the reservoir, fill **ONLY** with SAE 0W-30 Full Synthetic Power Steering Fluid if necessary.
- Replace cap and cover



Check the fluid level before each trip.

REFER TO THE ENGINE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Fuel System

CAUTION

- **Oil and fuel spills can be dangerous and can subject offenders to severe penalties**
- **Leaking fuel is a fire and explosion hazard, inspect the system regularly. Examine fuel tanks and exposed lines for leaks and corrosion.**

This system has been designed to meet the EPA regulations using certified components to limit the fuel vapor emissions.

Your fuel system provides the following benefits:

- Automotive style refueling, automatic nozzle shut-off, fuel nozzle retention. This system sends a signal to the pump nozzle to shut off before there is any spit-back or well-back through the fill opening.
- Overfill protection is included with each system, reducing the possibility of accidental fuel spills.
- Reduce hydrocarbon emissions through the use of a specially designed fuel fill. This fuel fill has a permanently attached cap with a positive closure mechanism with an audible click, to let you know when it is sealed.

CAUTION

Use of improper fuel can seriously damage your engine. Engine damage resulting from use of improper fuel is considered misuse of engine and will void the warranty. Follow engine manufacturer's recommendations regarding the types of fuel and oil to use.

NOTICE

It is your responsibility to read and understand the engine manufacturer's manual in your owner's manual packet for complete fuel and fueling information and warnings.

Fuel tank

Your boat is equipped with a low permeation aluminum fuel tank with a combined usable fuel capacity of 300 gallon (1,135 L). The usable capacity of the fuel tank is different from the tank capacity marked on the tank from the manufacturer. The difference is the non-usable portion of the tank which results from the fuel in the tank that is below the pickup tube and the ullage area that has been incorporated into your tank. It is recommended that you follow all instructions regarding the filling of fuel tanks. **Please take time to read and understand all the fuel related information and warnings regarding gasoline and your boat, in the engine owner's packet.**

Fuel tanks with levels less than 1/4 full can cause engine stalling problems due to fuel starvation or by allowing sediment and dirt to enter the fuel supply lines. Keep the tank full and monitor the fuel level often to prevent this from happening.

NOTICE

Keep records of the fuel capacity and consumption of your boat. Drastic changes in consumption and mileage may indicate a problem.

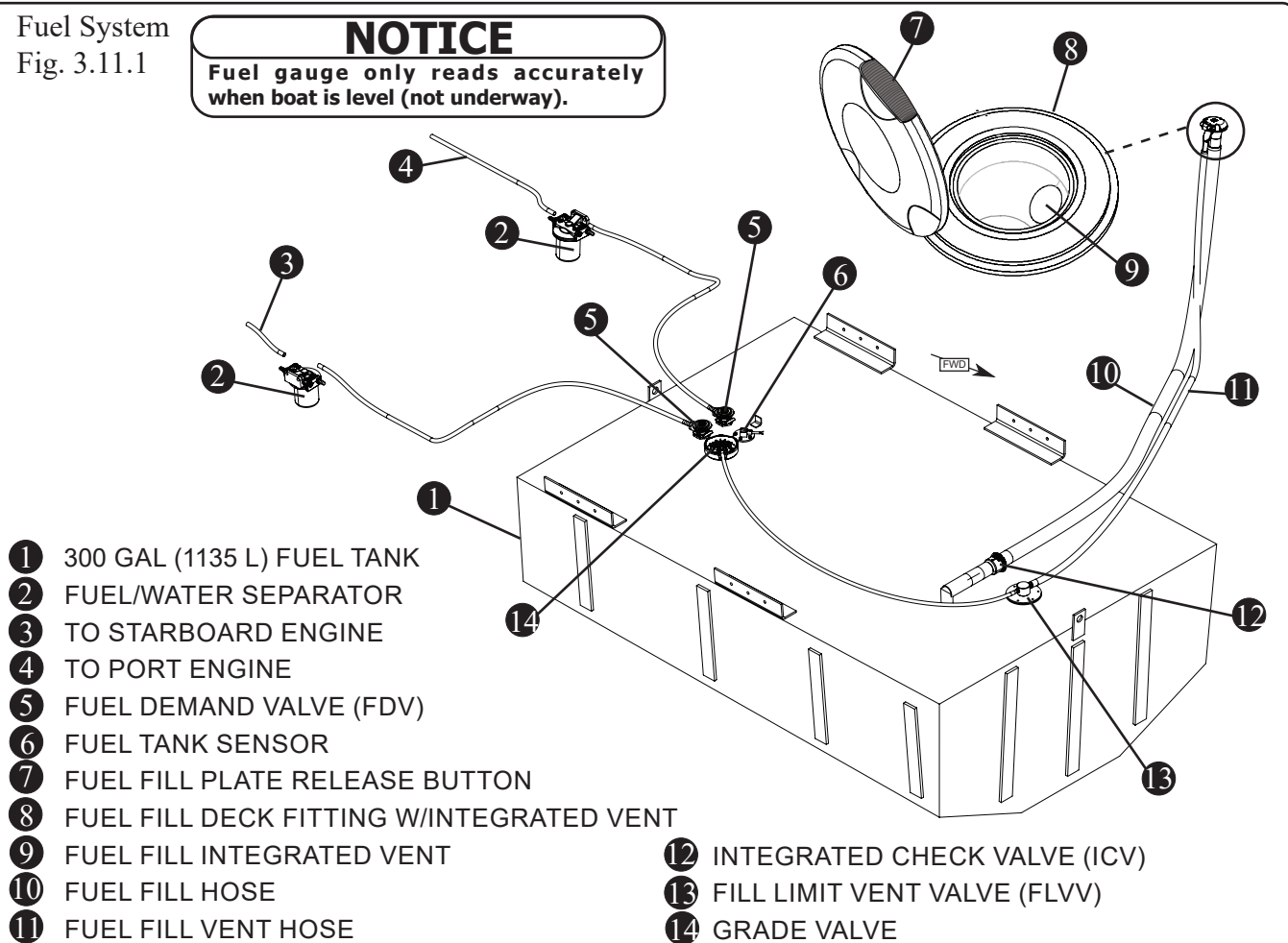
Fuel Vent

The fuel tank vent is integrated into the fuel fill deck fitting (See fig. 3.11.1). The VaporTec fuel pressure management system, (fuel fill deck fitting, integrated check valve, fill limit vent valve, grade valve), ensures that the fuel system constantly maintains proper vapor pressure in all situations. This eliminates any unintended pressure which can seriously damage a boat or engine. The vent serves as an over pressure/vacuum release with anti-surge and flame/spark arresting protection. The fuel vent system also plays an important role in controlling the "FULL" level of fuel with the use of the FLVV (Fill Limit Vent Valve). Grade Valves have been added to the tank which allows proper ventilation of the tank when the boat is stored, or trailered, on a moderate incline, without fuel seepage.

Fuel System
Fig. 3.11.1

NOTICE

Fuel gauge only reads accurately when boat is level (not underway).



Filling The Tank

WARNING

The fuel system on this vessel complies with all applicable ABYC standards. Fueling station pump flow rates that exceed 18 gallons (68 liters) per minute may damage system components and cause fuel leakage into the vessel.

This fuel system is designed to automatically shut off the fuel nozzle when the tank is full, similar to an automotive fuel system. The tank is filled when the fuel fill nozzle has shut itself off the second time. The SecureStop automatic fuel shutoff system (Fuel Fill Deck Fitting, Integrated Check Valve, Fill Limit Vent Valve), guarantees the boater a clean trouble-free fill up. Details such as valve design and deck fill nozzle retention features ensure consistent fill up/shutoff. Attempting to fill the tank past this point may cause some of the components to not function properly, or malfunction.

Fuel Distribution System

The fuel is delivered from the tank to the engine through the Fuel Demand Valve (FDV), anti-siphon valve, and the fuel line. The FDV prevents the built up pressure inside the tank from being transferred to the engine while still allowing fuel to flow as the engine requires it for operation. The anti-siphon valve is a safety feature designed to prevent the fuel from siphoning out of the tank if the fuel line were to be

WARNING

The use of a portable fuel tank to fill your boat's tank can result in overfilling and circumvent the safety features designed into your tank.

WARNING

The modification of any of the fuel system components or the replacement of these components with unauthorized parts may result in over-pressurization of the fuel system and circumvent the safety features designed into your tank.

REFER TO THE ENGINE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

cut or broken below the level of the fuel in the tank. In this case, some fuel would leak from the line, but would not allow the entire contents of the tank to siphon into the boat.

Maintenance

Follow your engine manufacturers recommendations for scheduled maintenance. Check the hoses for cracks, abrasions and deterioration on a regular basis and **NEVER start your engines if there is a strong gasoline odor present**. Replace worn or damaged hoses and fittings with marine grade replacement parts only. Your Boston Whaler® dealer will have all the parts and information you will need to maintain your boat.

Excessive water and sediment in the fuel tank(s) due to improper usage may require you to have the tank(s) professionally cleaned. Consult a professional tank cleaning contractor regarding this procedure and the proper disposal of residue and water.

NOTICE

Improper disposal of fuel or oily waste can subject the offender to severe state and federal penalties.

REFER TO THE ENGINE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Static Electricity and the Fuel System

There is a danger that static electricity can ignite gasoline vapors that have not been ventilated outside an enclosed area. Use extreme caution when fueling your boat from a source outside the regular venues, (e.g. marinas, fuel service stations).

Your boats bonding system protects it from creating and discharging static electricity. Your boat must be in contact with the water or a land based grounding system while fueling.

Your boat has safety features that can be circumvented by not adhering to standard fueling practices. The following suggestions will help keep you safe from static electricity while refueling your boat.

- **NEVER** fuel your boat in unsafe conditions such as suspended on a sling or in a situation that increases the likelihood of static discharge.

DANGER

Static electricity can ignite gasoline vapors causing serious injury/death and/or destruction of property.

Check for leaks in tubing, connections and hoses. Correct the cause of any leaks and ventilate the area to insure that no fumes remain, prior to energizing any electrical equipment and/or starting the engines.

- **NEVER** use homemade containers to fill your fuel tanks.
- Fuel carried on-board outside of a fixed fuel system should be stored in an approved container or in a portable tank such as provided for outboard engines and be stowed safely outside of the engine or living compartment(s).
- Shut down the engine, motors and fans prior to taking on fuel. Any ignition sources should be extinguished before filling the fuel tanks.
- Close all ports, windows, doors and hatches.
- Fueling should never be done at night except in well-lighted areas.
- Always keep the fuel nozzle in contact with the fuel fill plate or the edge of the fuel tank opening throughout the filling process.
- Allow areas where gasoline vapors could collect to be ventilated before starting the engine.
- Wipe any spillage completely and dispose of rags or waste on shore.
- Secure the fill cap tightly.
- Portable tanks should only be filled while on the ground, never on-board the boat.

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN THE OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Ethanol-Blended Fuel

Ethanol is an oxygenated hydrocarbon compound that has a high octane rating and therefore is useful in increasing the octane level of unleaded gasoline.

NOTICE

The use of improper gasoline or additives can damage your fuel system and is considered misuse of the system. Damaged caused by improper gasoline or additives WILL NOT be covered under warranty.

The fuel-system components of your Mercury engine(s) have been tested to perform with the maximum level of ethanol-blended gasoline (10% ethanol) currently allowed by the EPA in the United States.

Special precautions should be considered with the use of fuel containing ethanol in your system. Fuels with ethanol can attack some fuel-system components, such as tanks and lines, if they are not made from acceptable ethanol-compatible materials. This can lead to operational problems or safety issues such as clogged filters, leaks or engine damage.

Your boat was manufactured, and shipped from the factory, with ethanol-compatible materials. Before introducing gasoline with ethanol into your fuel tank, ask your dealer if any components have been added or replaced that are not recommended by Boston Whaler, Mercury or may not be ethanol-compatible.

Filling the Tank

It is best to maintain a full tank of fuel when the engine is not in use. This will reduce air flow in and out of the tank due to changes in temperature as well as limiting exposure of the ethanol in the fuel to humidity and condensation.

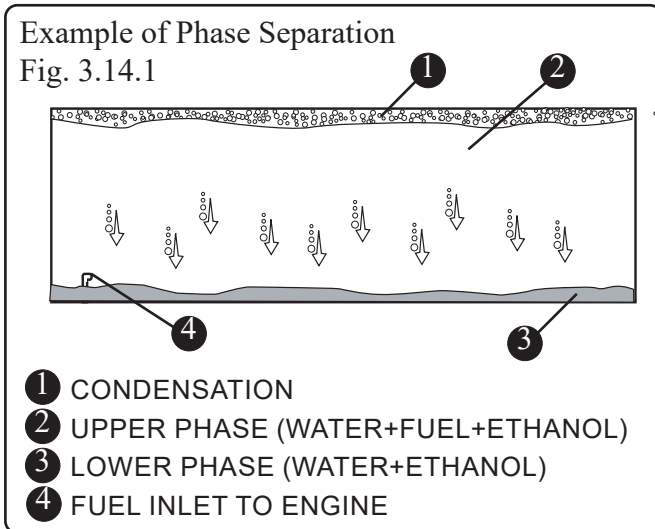
CAUTION

The use of fuels containing ethanol higher than 10 percent (E-10) can damage your engine and/or fuel system and will void the warranty.

E85 FUELS COULD SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR ENGINES AND MUST NEVER BE USED.

Example of Phase Separation

Fig. 3.14.1



Phase Separation

Humidity and condensation create water in your fuel tank which can adversely effect the ethanol blended fuel. A condition called phase separation can occur if water is drawn into the fuel beyond the saturation point. The presence of water in the fuel beyond the saturation level will cause most of the ethanol in the fuel to separate from the bulk fuel and drop to the bottom of the tank, significantly reducing the level of ethanol in the fuel mixture in the upper level (phase). If the lower level (phase), consisting of water and ethanol, is deep enough to reach the fuel inlet, it could be pumped directly to the engine(s) and cause significant problems. Engine problems can also result from the reduced ethanol/fuel mixture left in the upper phase of the tank.

Additives

There is no practical additive known that can prevent or correct phase separation. The only solution is to keep water from accumulating in the tank.

If phase separation does occur, your only remedy is to drain the fuel, clean and dry the tank completely and refill with a fresh, dry load of fuel.

Fuel Filters

Mercury already provides the appropriate level of filtration to protect the engine from debris. The addition of another *in-line* filter to the system may create a possible flow restriction that can starve the engine(s) of fuel. It is advisable to carry extra *on-engine* filters in case filter plugging from debris in the fuel tank becomes a problem during boating.

Your Boston Whaler dealer will have recommendations regarding filters that meet Mercury's specifications.

Fuel/water Separator

The fuel/water separator has been determined to be within Mercury specifications and will not restrict the flow of adequate fuel to the engine(s).

Maintenance

Periodically inspect for the presence of water in the fuel tank. If any is found, all water must be removed and the tank completely dried before refilling the tank with any fuel containing ethanol.

Storage

Long periods of storage and/or non-use, common to boats, create unique problems. When preparing to store a boat for extended periods, of two months or more, it is best to completely remove all fuel from the tank. If it is not possible to remove the fuel, maintaining a full tank of fuel with a fuel stabilizer added to provide fuel stability and corrosion protection is recommended.

- Add fuel stabilizer/treatment at manufacturers recommended dosage.
- Run engine(s) for 10 minutes.
- Shut OFF fuel valve. Allow engine to run until it stops.
- Top off fuel tank, leaving space for expansion. DO NOT fill to point of overflow.
- DO NOT cap the tank vent.

A partially full tank is not recommended because the void space above the fuel allows air movement that can bring in water through condensation as the air temperature moves up and down. This condensation could potentially become a problem.

REFER TO THE ENGINE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Fresh Water System

NOTICE

- **Be sure to fill the water tank from a source known to provide safe, pure drinking water.**
- **If you do not use the freshwater system for long periods of time or only use it seasonally it is recommended that you follow the disinfecting practice before using it.**

Your boat has a 40 Gal. (151 L) fresh water tank located aft of the fuel tank.

The freshwater system includes: pump, plumbing, holding tank and connections for water service to the head (forward console), the prep station, the anchor locker and the transom shower.

Filling the Tank

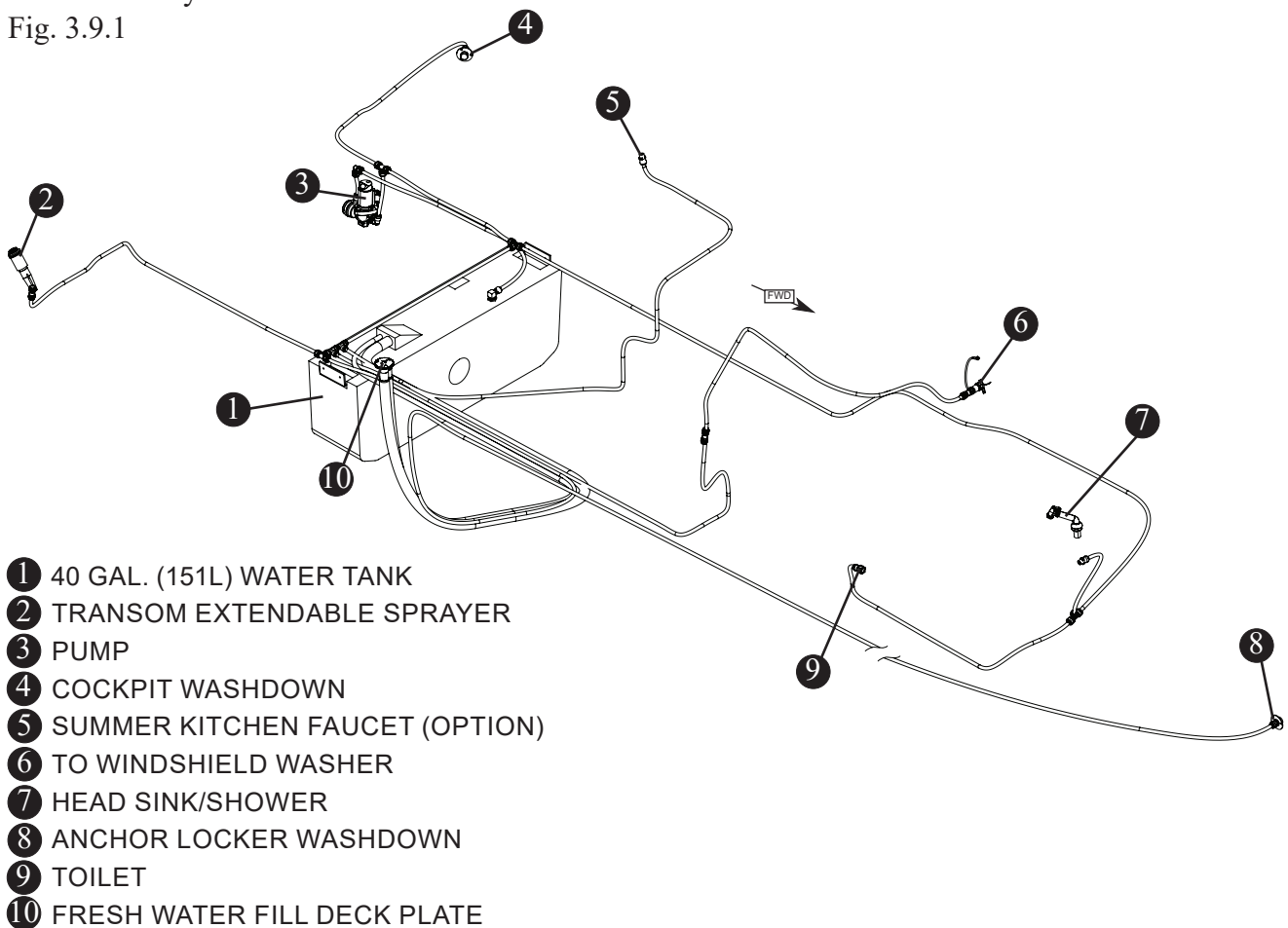
The water tank can be filled through the water fill inlet located on the starboard gunnel. Fill the tank only from a source known to provide safe, pure drinking water. Use only a plastic hose to fill the water tank. Using a rubber hose can give the water a disagreeable taste.

The hose should be dedicated to filling use only and should be stored in a clean, dry place. It is a good practice to cover the ends of the hose to ensure the inside stays clean.

Before you fill the freshwater system it is vital that it be properly disinfected. Ask your dealer if this has been done.

Fresh Water System

Fig. 3.9.1



The following procedure is recommended to disinfect the freshwater system:

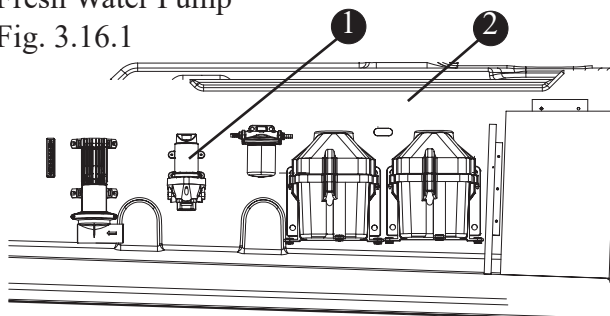
1. Flush the entire system thoroughly by allowing potable water to flow through it.
2. Drain the system completely.
3. Fill the entire system with an approved disinfecting solution (check with your dealer for recommendations) and follow the method prescribed by the manufacturer.
4. After disinfecting, drain the entire system.
5. Flush the entire system thoroughly several more times with potable water.
6. Now the system is ready for use, fill with potable water.

This should be done annually or before using the system if it has been laid up for an extended amount of time.

Freshwater Pump

The fresh water pump is located port wall of the bilge. To operate, depress the “FRESH WATER” switch located on the helm switch panel. When activated, the freshwater pump draws water from the water tank and provides pressure to the transom shower, forward console (head) as well as the anchor locker washdown connection..

Fresh Water Pump
Fig. 3.16.1



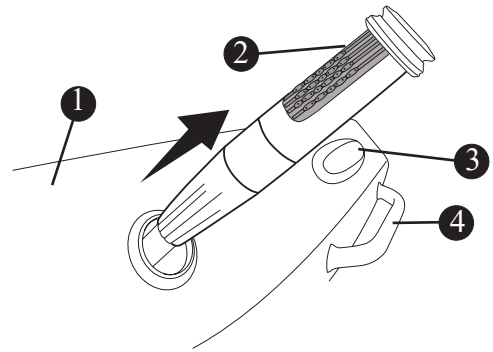
- ① FRESH WATER PUMP
- ② PORT SIDE OF BILGE

Transom Shower

The shower is supplied by the fresh water system and has a hose which extends approximately 6' (1.82M).

The shower unit is pressurized by the fresh water pumps and the spray head is activated by twisting the center of the unit.

Transom Shower Unit
Fig. 3.16.2

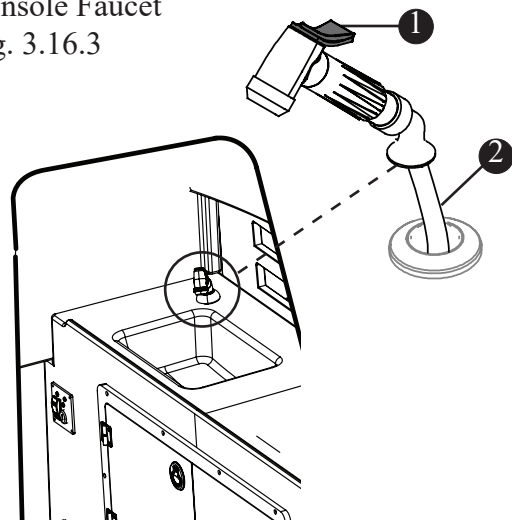


- ① TRANSOM
- ② SHOWER W/6' (1.82M) EXTENDABLE HOSE
- ③ TRANSOM CLEAT
- ④ TRANSOM GRAB RAIL

Forward Console (Head) Faucet

The console faucet in the forward console is fitted with a 6' (1.82M) hose and is activated by depressing the lever on the rear of the unit. The fresh water pump must be on to operate the unit.

Console Faucet
Fig. 3.16.3



- ① PUSH BUTTON
- ② 6' (1.82M) EXTENDABLE HOSE

Maintenance

Very little maintenance is required for the freshwater system, other than annual disinfecting and winterizing. Periodically check the entire system to assure that the hose connections, tube fittings, electrical connections and mounting bolts are properly secured, and free of chafing.

Winterizing The System

If the water system will not be used for an extended amount of time it is recommended that it be drained. Draining the freshwater system will require you to energize the freshwater pump switch on the instrument panel, press the button on the freshwater shower head and empty the freshwater tank. Next disconnect the hoses to and from the water pump to allow as much water as possible to drain out. De-energize the fresh water pump switch. Some service facilities may recommend filling the freshwater system with a non-toxic, non-freezing solution. This

procedure should be completed by an authorized service center.

Raw Water System

The Raw water system includes a 3.5 GPM (13.25L) pump, a seacock with auxiliary pump, a 50 gallon (189 L) full fill livewell in the transom, and a raw water hose connection on the port aft cockpit.

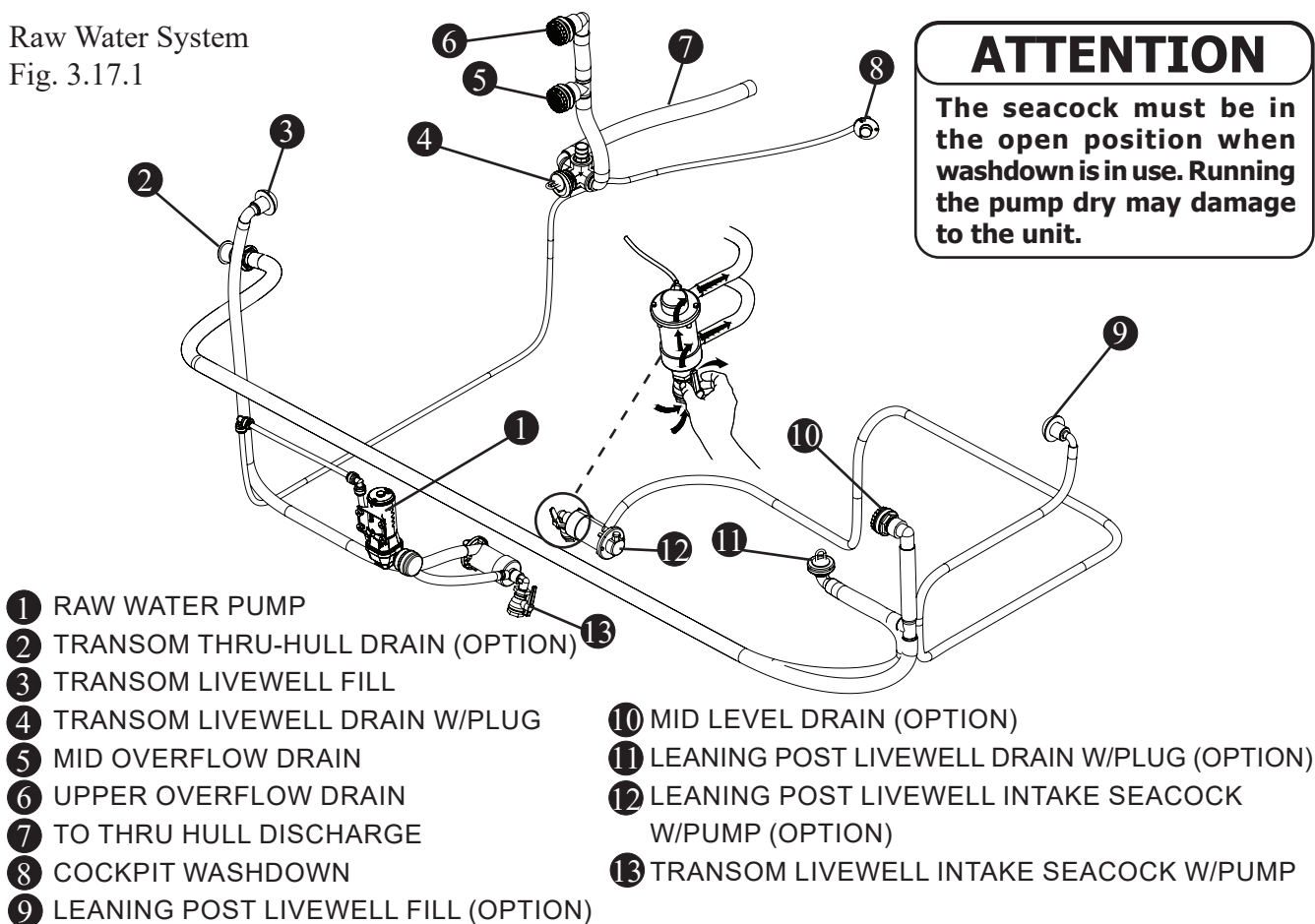
The seacock must be set in the OPEN position for the raw water system to function (Figure 3.17.1).

The seacock and raw water pump can be accessed through the mechanical hatch in the cockpit.

Operation

Make sure that the hull seacock is set in the open position and turn ON The “RAW WATER” switch on the starboard helm switch panel by pushing on the top of the switch. The raw water pump will be activated and the system will become functional.

Raw Water System
Fig. 3.17.1



Transom Livewell

A 50 gal. (189 L) Full-Fill livewell is located center line on the transom.

The livewell keeps baitfish alive by circulating fresh seawater through the tank.

The livewell has two drains to regulate the amount of water in the unit. You can regulate the water volume by inserting the second drain plug (supplied) into the mid overflow drain, thus raising the level of water to the upper limit. This “Full-Fill” design provides a stable environment to reduce fatigue on your baitfish resulting in a more active and longer lasting product.

The bottom drain is used to empty the livewell of water completely. By utilizing the drain plug (supplied) between the two overflow drains in the side of the livewell you can adjust the level of water in the unit. A drain tube with strainer connects to the livewell overflow drains and will direct overflow/excess water to the thru-hull drains.

Livewell Operation

ATTENTION

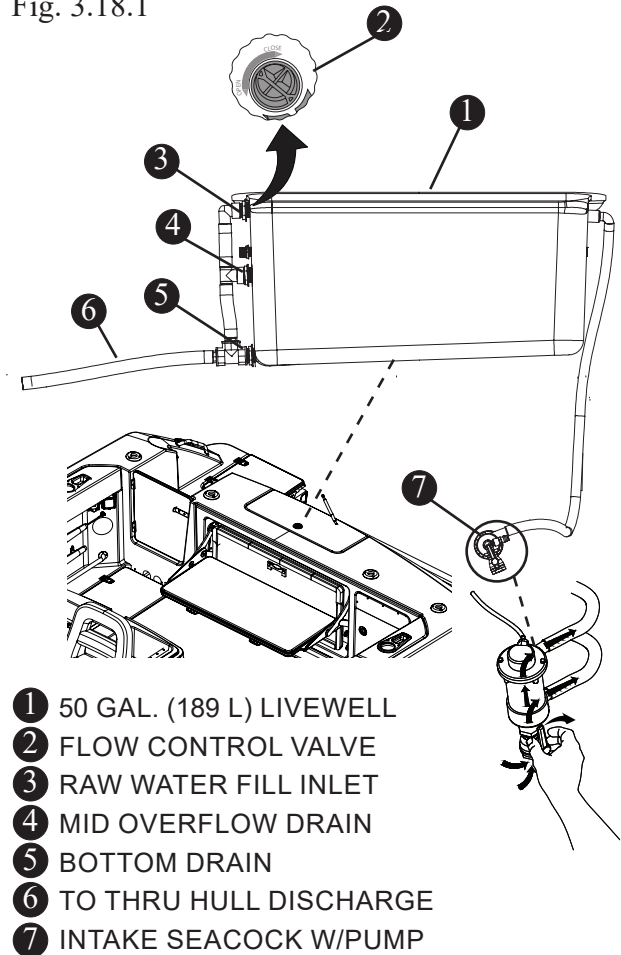
The seacock must be in the open position when livewell is in use. Running the pump dry may damage to the unit.

Before operating the system make certain the hull seacock and flow control valve are in the open position. The hull seacock can be accessed through the aft cockpit deck hatch. The flow control valve is located at the raw water fill inlet. The valve lets you adjust the flow of water into the livewell tank by rotating the valve to “OPEN” or “CLOSE” (Figure 3.18.1).

- Make sure that the hull seacocks are in the open position (See fig. 3.18.1).
- Insert a drain plug (supplied) into the mid overflow drain (See fig. 3.18.1) and fill the livewell completely.

The upper overflow drain will allow the water to rise to just below the lid before starting to drain.

Transom Livewell
Fig. 3.18.1



Maintaining this water level enhances the stability of the water in the tank. .

- Fill the livewell(s) by pressing the switches marked “FWD L/W” or “AFT L/W” on the helm switch panel.

Maintenance

Maintenance of the livewell system requires periodic inspection of the raw water intake strainer on the hull and all fittings and hoses for system integrity to prevent leaks.

Clean away debris and/or tighten hose connections as required. The system should be run at least every other month to keep the pumps impellers in good condition.

Leaning Post Livewell (Option)

If equipped the 40 gal. (151.4 L) livewell is located in the leaning post under the seat.

This “Full-Fill” design provides a stable environment to reduce fatigue on your baitfish resulting in a more active and longer lasting product.

The bottom drain is used to empty the livewell of water completely.

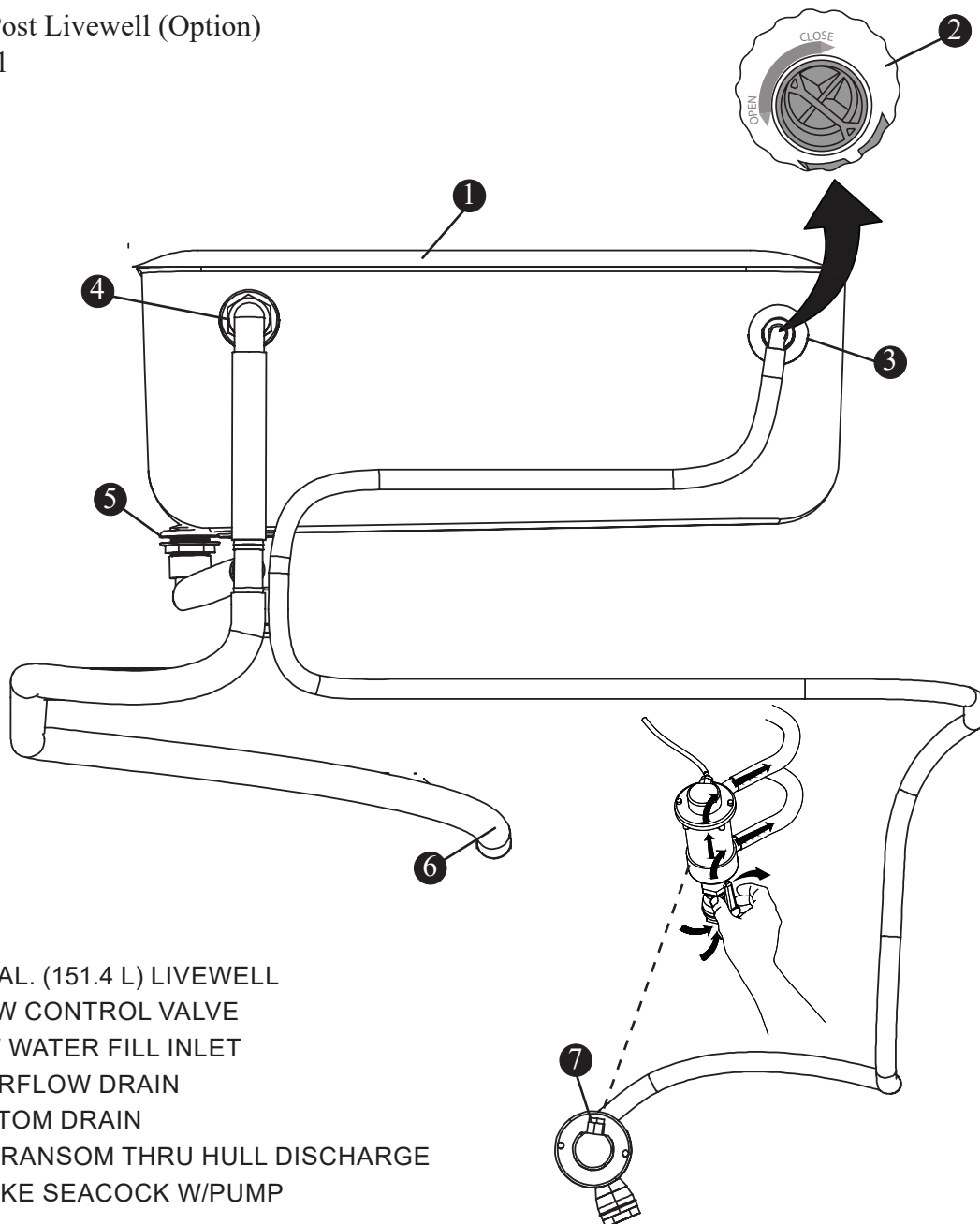
A drain tube with strainer connects to the livewell overflow drains and will direct overflow/excess water to the thru-hull drain.

ATTENTION

The seacock must be in the open position when livewell is in use. Running the pump dry may damage to the unit.

Leaning Post Livewell (Option)

Fig. 3.19.1



Head System

Environmental Considerations

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards state that in freshwater lakes, reservoirs, impoundments whose inlets or outlets are such as to prevent the ingress or egress by vessel traffic subject to this regulation, or in rivers not capable of navigation by interstate traffic subject to this regulation, marine sanitation certified by the United States Coast Guard (U.S.C.G.) installed on vessels shall be designed and operated to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage, treated or untreated or any other waste derived from sewage.

The EPA standards further state that this shall not be construed to prohibit the carriage of Coast Guard certified flow through treatment devices which have been secured so as to prevent such discharges. They also state that the waters where a Coast Guard certified marine sanitation device permitting discharge is allowed include: Coastal waters, Estuaries, The Great Lakes and Intercoastal waterways, Freshwater lakes and Impoundments accessible through locks and other flowing waters that are navigable interstate by vessels subject to this regulation. (40CFR 140.3)



CAUTION

The discharge seacock should always be in the closed position when the toilet is not in use. Failure to do so could result in flooding or property damage.

The 330 Outrage is equipped with a waste disposal system (head) located in the forward console. The waste containment system includes a ceramic toilet, a 6.5 Gal. (24.6L) holding tank with vacuum pump, macerator & lockable discharge seacock and a thru-hull vent.

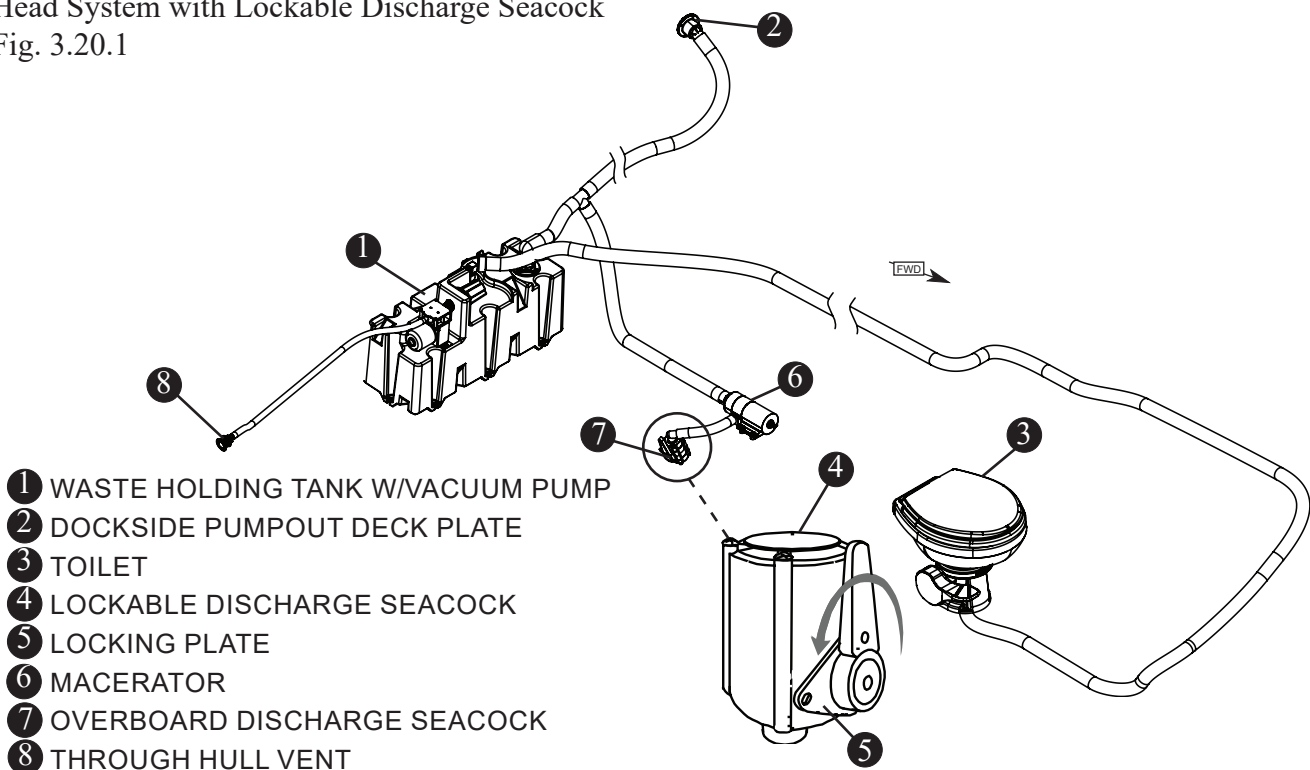
To lock the discharge seacock; rotate the handle until the hole in the handle is aligned with the hole in the locking plate and insert a padlock (not supplied).

NOTICE

This boat is equipped with a direct overboard discharge valve. Discharging of sewage directly overboard is for use where approved only. Damage to the system could occur if the discharge seacock is not open during operation.

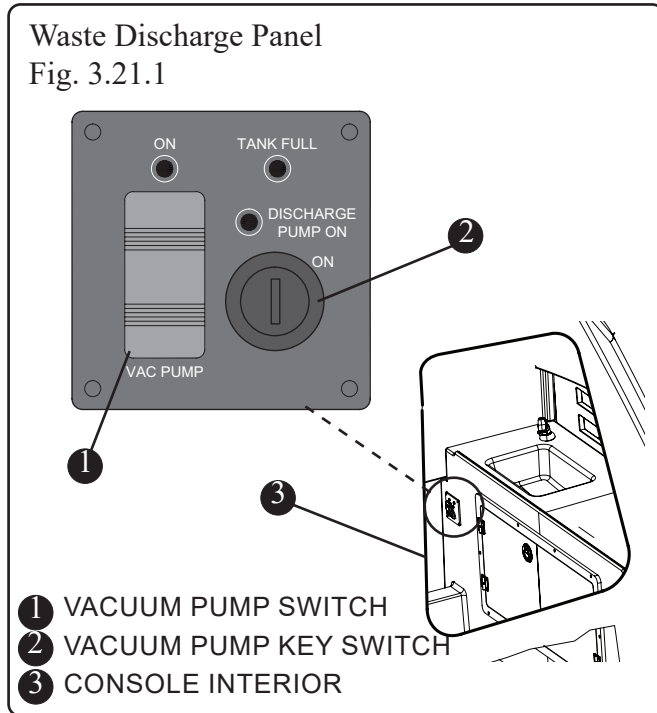
Head System with Lockable Discharge Seacock

Fig. 3.20.1



Macerator/Overboard Discharge

The macerator discharge pump draws solid and liquid waste from the holding tank and processes it prior to discharging it overboard through the discharge seacock located in the bilge (See fig. 3.21.1).



Macerator Operation

The macerator control panel is located on the forward wall of the console interior. If the “FULL” light is on you must empty the holding tank before the system will function properly.

- Make sure the discharge seacock is in the open position.
- Insert the macerator key, which is included in your owners manual packet, into the panel.

NOTICE

Severe state and federal penalties are levied for discharging raw sewage and solid waste in waters where it is not permitted.

Demonstrating that you have disabled the macerator by locking the system and/or removing the seacock handle may avoid a fine.

It is illegal for any vessel to dump plastic trash anywhere in the ocean or navigable waters of the United States.

- De-energize the vacuum pump by depressing the push button/switch. The button should be extended.
- Depress the lever on the toilet to deplete the vacuum.
- Turn the key clockwise and hold it there.
- When you are satisfied that the tank has been emptied, return the key to the upright position.
- Energize the system by depressing the push button/switch. The button will remain depressed.
- The system is now ready for normal operation.

Maintenance

After long periods of non-use, the macerator pump may not turn freely. Regular use of the system will reduce the chances of this occurring. If the system does require maintenance contact your nearest dealer.

Because your waste system is a low water use device, there is special paper which must be used to prevent clogs.

NOTICE

NEVER use residential tissue paper in your marine waste system.

Dockside Discharge

NOTICE

Dockside discharge is a preferred method of waste disposal.

The Dock-side discharge deck plate is located on the starboard gunwale, midship. Access is gained by use of a special key that is included in the owners manual packet.

The dockside facility will have a connection to fit your boat.

NOTE: Prior to using either method of discharging sewage:

- De-energize the vacuum pump by depressing the push button/switch.
- Depress the lever on the toilet to deplete the vacuum.
- After completion of the discharge, energize the vacuum pump by returning the switch or button to its normal position.

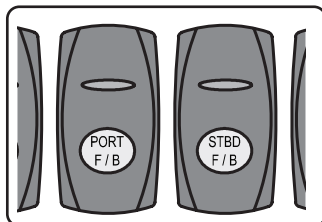
REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Aft Fish Boxes w/Pump Out

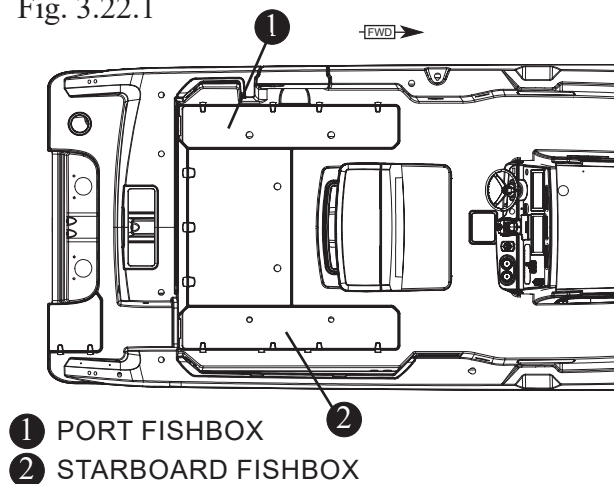
The 330 Outrage has two deep well, insulated fish boxes port and starboard of the mechanical access hatch. The boxes have gasketed lids and draw latches for a water resistant seal.

The fish boxes utilize individual discharge pumps located in the bilge under the mechanical access hatch (*see Section 2 General Information*). The pumps are independently activated by switches on the starboard helm switch panel and are protected by breakers located on the main breaker panel located on the starboard gunnel opposite the helm. When switched on the pumps discharge water overboard by way of thru-hull fittings port and starboard.

If a problem arises with the pumps failing to activate when the switches are depressed, check the breakers. If resetting the breakers fails contact a Boston Whaler dealer for service.

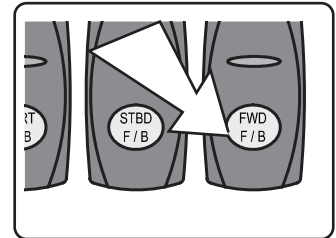


Aft Fish Boxes w/Pumpout
Fig. 3.22.1



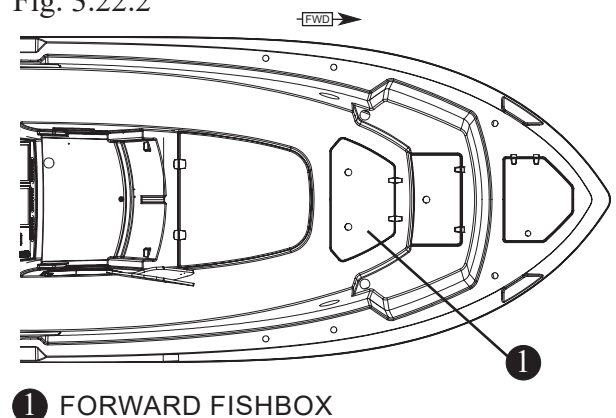
Forward Fish Box w/Pump Out

The forward deep well, insulated fish box is located in the forward deck. The forward discharge pump can be accessed through the storage door on the head vanity. The pump is activated by a switch on the starboard helm switch panel and is protected by a breaker located on the main breaker panel located on the starboard gunnel opposite the helm (*see Section 2 General Information*).



If a problem arises with the pumps failing to activate when the switches are depressed, check the breakers. If resetting the breakers fails contact a Boston Whaler dealer for service.

Forward Fish Box w/Pumpout
Fig. 3.22.2



Seakeeper Gyroscopic Stabilizer (Option)

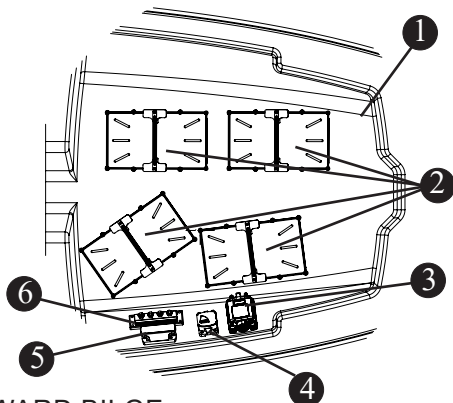
If equipped, your boat will have four (4) additional 12V batteries which can be accessed through a hatch in the bottom of the forward lounge. Fully charged batteries will provide power to the gyroscopic stabilizer for six (6) to seven (7) hours.

A dedicated battery charger is also included and is located in the leaning post. A remote display is located on the control console.

A dedicated Automatic Charging Relay (ACR) is located in the starboard side of the bilge compartment. When the engines are run at high RPM, the ACR will redirect excess charge from the house battery bank to the gyroscopic stabilizer battery bank to extend run time over seven (7) hours.

Gyro Stabilizer (Option)

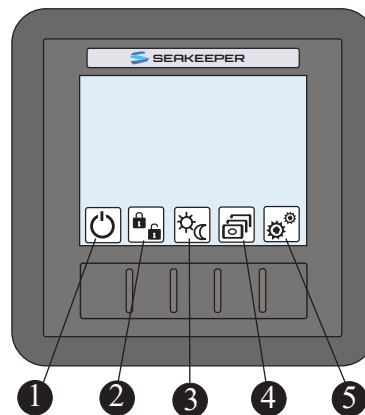
Fig. 3.23.1



- ① FORWARD BILGE
- ② SEAKEEPER GYRO BATTERIES
- ③ AUTOMATIC CHARGING RELAY (ACR)
- ④ GYRO BREAKER
- ⑤ GYRO CHARGER FUSE
- ⑥ GYRO GROUND BUSS BAR

Gyro Stabilizer Remote Display (Option)

Fig. 3.23.3



- ① ON/OFF AND FAULT RESET
- ② GYRO LOCK/UNLOCK
- ③ DISPLAY BRIGHTNESS (DAY/NIGHT)
- ④ SCREEN VIEWS (TOGGLE)
- ⑤ SETTING

! WARNING

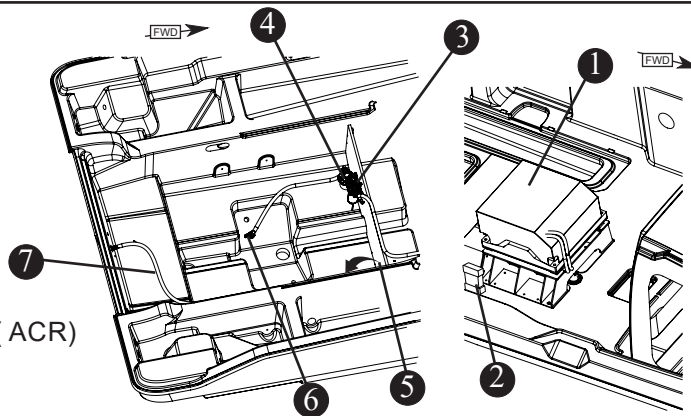
Gyro cover panels are provided to prevent personnel or equipment from contacting the gyro while it is in operation. These covers should not be stood on, or have anything placed on top. The covers should always be in place during operation. If it is ever necessary to touch the gyro while the flywheel is spinning, the gyro must be locked at the display to stop the gyro from precessing (tilting). Gyro maintenance should not be attempted unless the gyro is locked and the flywheel has stopped spinning.

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Gyro Stabilizer (Option)

Fig. 3.23.2

- ① SEAKEEPER GYRO STABILIZER
- ② BATTERY CHARGER
- ③ WATER PUMP
- ④ WATER STRAINER
- ⑤ GYRO AUTOMATIC CHARGING RELAY (ACR)
- ⑥ INTAKE SEACOCK
- ⑦ TO THRU HULL OUTLET



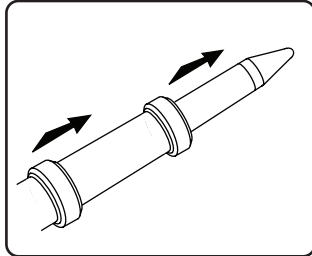
Radial Outriggers (Option)

If equipped, there are two (2) radial outriggers. One each located on the port and starboard side of the hardtop. The outriggers are adjustable to provide ease of operation and convenient ready-to-use storage.

Operation

Extending Outriggers:

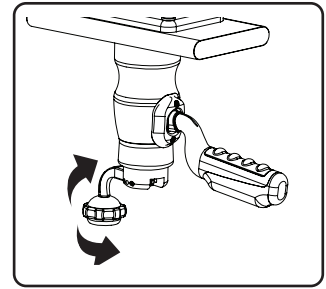
Starting with the outboard section, extend each section out until the locking button snaps into place.



To position the outriggers:

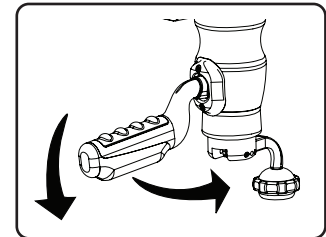
Raising or lowering:

Extend the power crank handle out and lock into place. To raise, turn handle clockwise. To lower, turn handle counterclockwise.



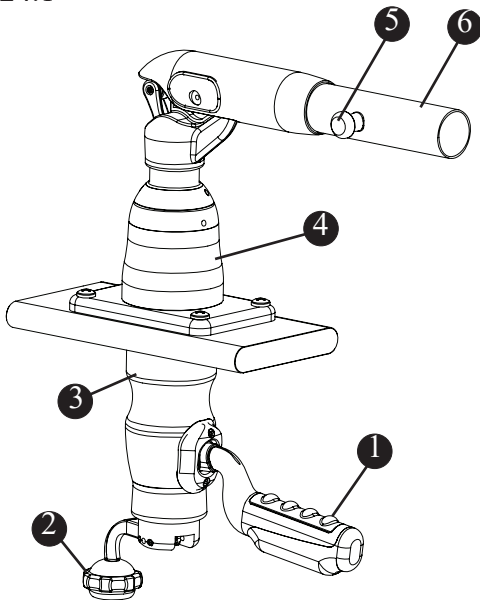
Rotating Outriggers:

Pull down on the lower unit handle and rotate to the desired position. When released the handle will hold the outrigger shaft into position.



Radial Outriggers (Option)

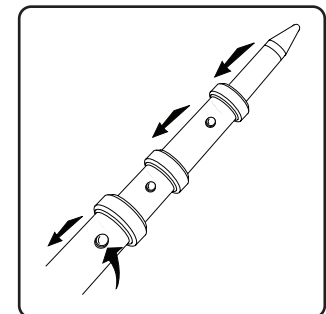
Fig. 3.24.1



- 1 ROTATION ADJUSTMENT HANDLES
- 2 POWER CRANK HANDLE
- 3 LOWER UNIT
- 4 UPPER UNIT
- 5 SHAFT LOCK
- 6 EXTENDABLE SHAFT

Retrieving Outriggers:

Starting with the inboard most section, Push in the locking button on each succeeding section and insert sections into the shaft until all sections are completely seated in the stowed position.



Maintenance

When at port, extend the outriggers and clean with a mild, non-abrasive soap and fresh water, wipe with a dry cloth and allow to air dry. When dry, collapse the outriggers to the stowed position. Periodically lightly lubricate the cam and the shaft of the cam knob.

Entertainment System

Stereo

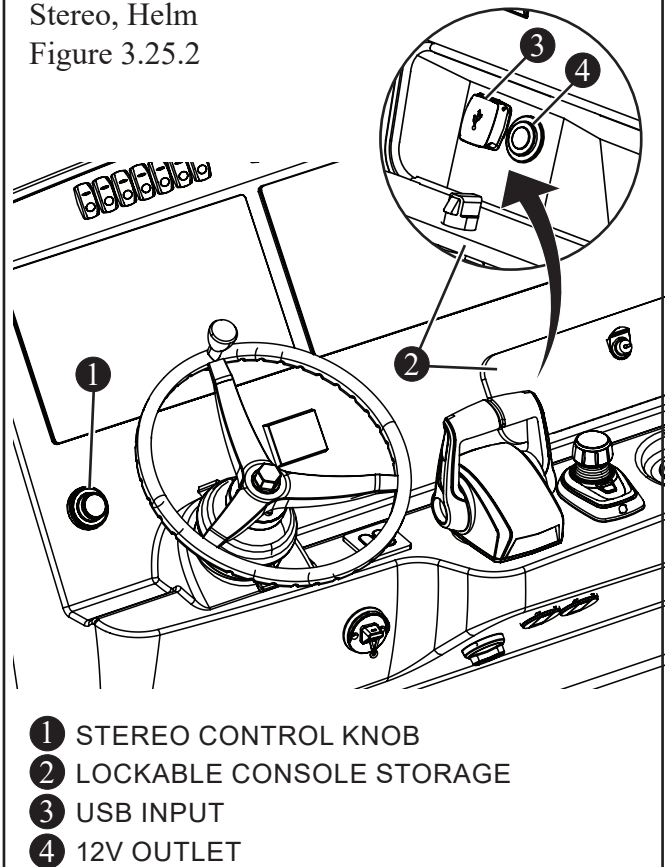
The AM/FM stereo is satellite radio ready, iPhone and Android phone compatible. The system is bluetooth compatible and consists of an AM/FM stereo, four waterproof speakers, and a USB input located inside the lockable console storage. The stereo system is automatically provided power when the house battery switch is turned on.

Stereo Control

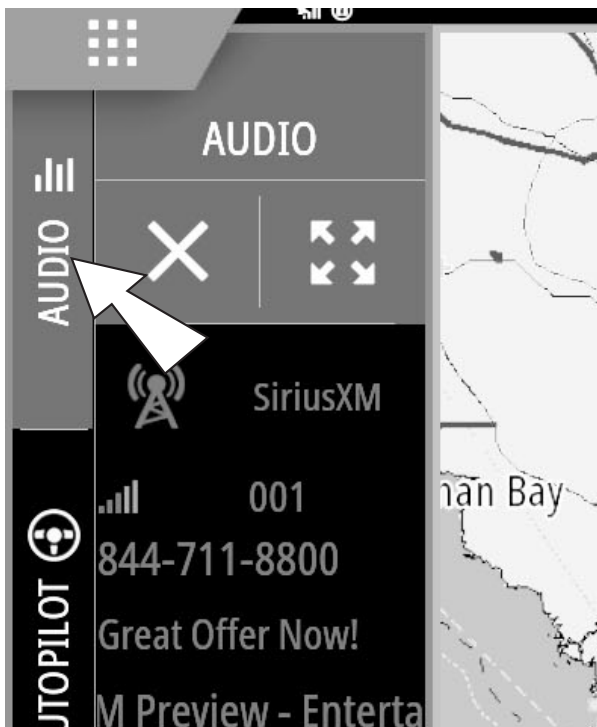
- Press on any app on the helm display to see a menu bar on the left side of the screen. Tap on *AUDIO* (see Figure 3.25.1).
- Volume/mute *Stereo Control Knob* located at the helm (see Figure 3.25.2).
- Remote control is located on the starboard side of the bow seating (see Figure 3.25.3).
- An additional stereo remote control is located inside the owner's packet.

REFER TO OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY INFORMATION.

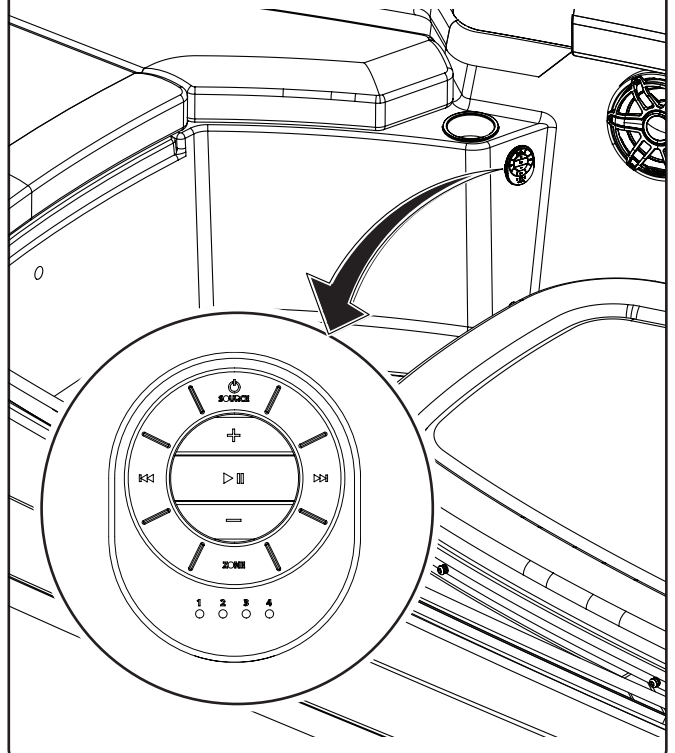
Stereo, Helm
Figure 3.25.2



Helm Display
Figure 3.25.1



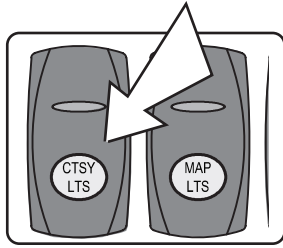
Bow Seating Stereo Remote Control
Figure 3.25.3



Lighting

Cockpit Lighting

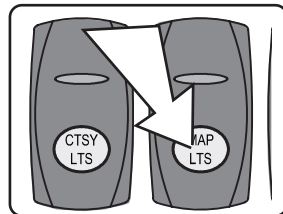
The courtesy lights placed around the cockpit, forward and aft, are powered by the “CTSY LTS” switch on the helm switch panel. The lights are protected by the “CTSY/INT LIGHTS” breaker on the main breaker panel located on the starboard gunnel opposite of the helm (See fig. 4.6.1).



Hardtop Lighting

Map Light

The dual lamp map light (red & white) is located directly above the console. The map light is powered by the “MAP LTS” switch on the helm switch panel and is protected by the “CTSY/INT LIGHTS” breaker on the main breaker panel located on the starboard gunnel opposite of the helm.



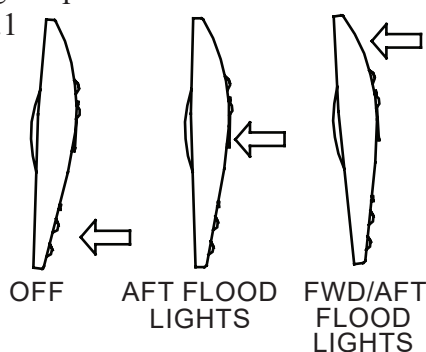
The switch on the helm switch panel is a three position switch which allows for red or white lighting selection.

Flood Lights

The hardtop flood lights are operated by the “FLD LTS” switch on the helm switch panel (See fig. 3.19.1) The lights are protected by the “FLOOD LIGHTS” breaker on the main breaker panel located on the starboard gunnel opposite of the helm.

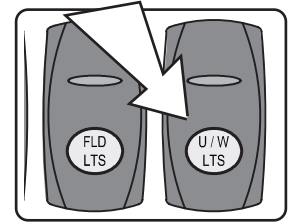
Flood Light Operation

Fig. 3.26.1



Underwater Lights (Option)

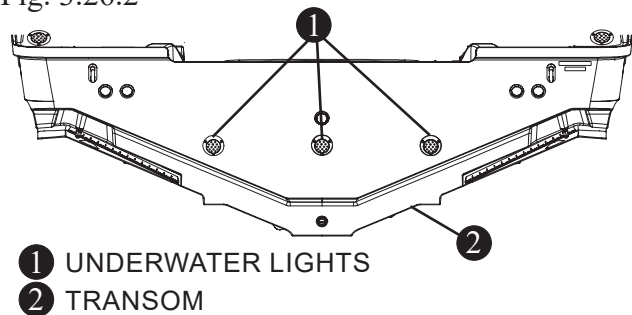
If equipped, the three (3) blue underwater lights are located on the transom just below the surface of the water. When lit the lights illuminate the water in a translucent blue glow which enhances the after dark experience of being on the water and in addition may on occasion attract a myriad of marine life.



The underwater lights are powered by the “U/W LTS” switch on the helm switch panel. The lights are protected by the “U/W LIGHTS” breaker on the main breaker panel located on the starboard gunnel opposite of the helm.

Underwater Lights (Option)

Fig. 3.26.2



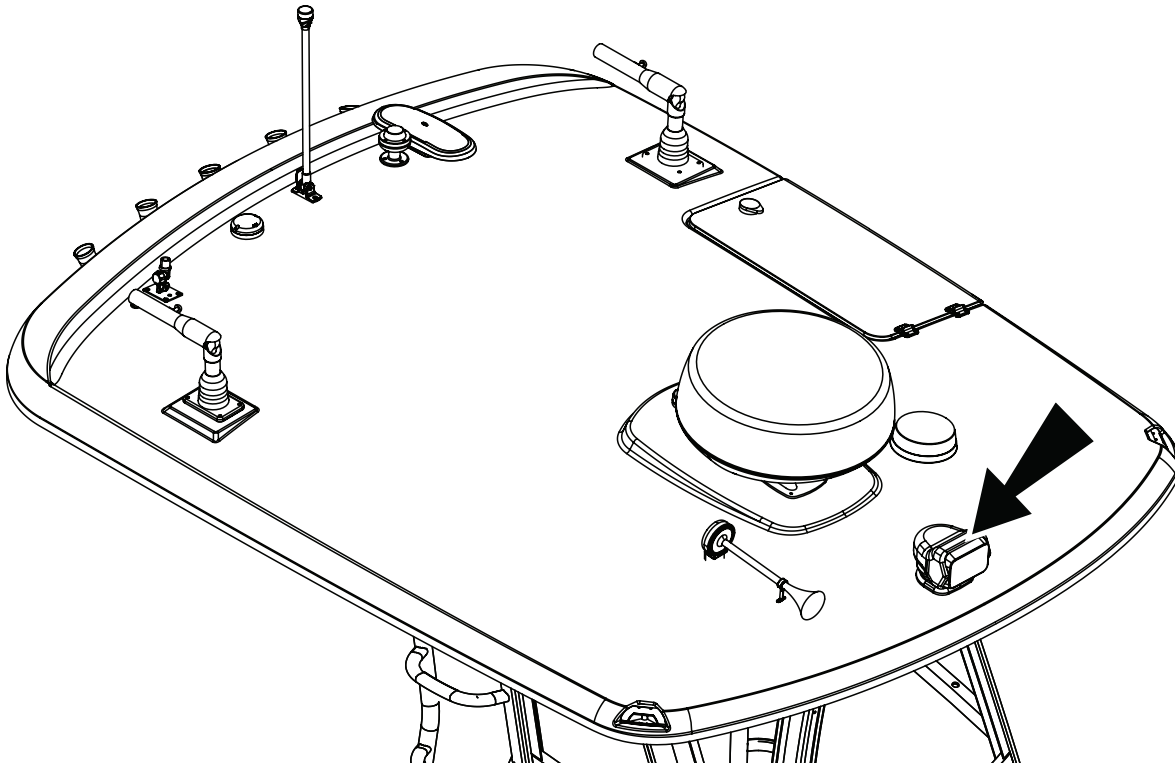
CAUTION

Underwater lights are not to be used when navigational lights are in use as this may interfere with the effectiveness of the navigational lights.

Spotlight (option)

If equipped, the optional spotlight is mounted forward on the hardtop (see Figure 3.27.1).

Spotlight (option)
Figure 3.27.1



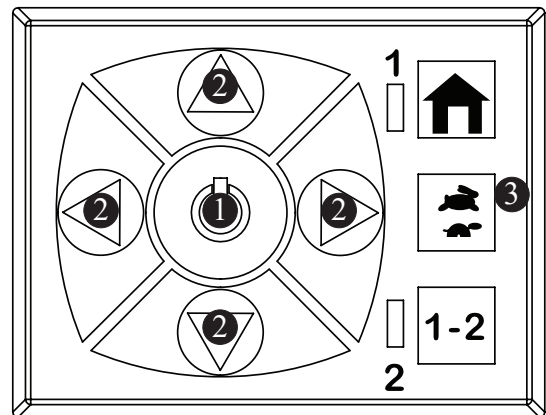
Operation

The spotlight is controlled by a remote control pad located at the helm (see Figure 3.27.2).

- Turn unit on by depressing power button
- Directional arrows aim spotlight
- Adjust the speed of the spotlight's rotation by depressing the turtle/rabbit (slow/fast) button.

REFER TO THE OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Spotlight Control Pad (option)
Figure 3.27.2



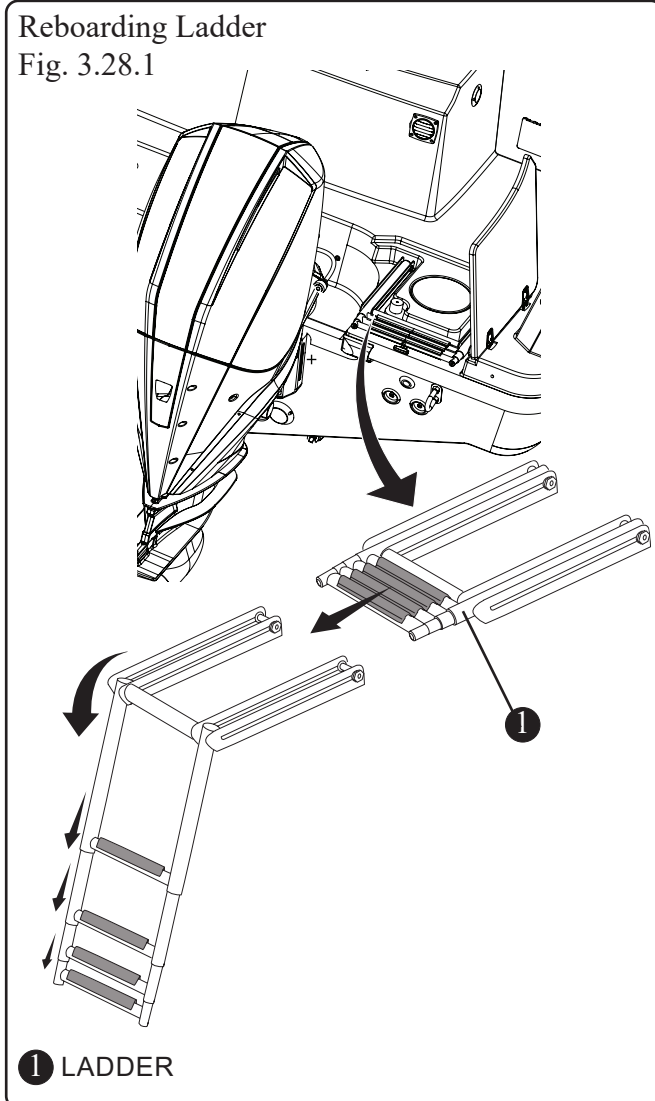
- ① POWER
- ② DIRECTIONAL ARROW
- ③ ROTATION SPEED

Reboarding Ladder

The reboarding ladder is located under a cover on the aft starboard deck of your boat (Figure 3.28.1). The ladder can be accessed by lifting the cover or pulling the ladder out without lifting the cover.

To deploy the reboarding ladder:

- Pull Ladder from under cover.
- Rotate the ladder unit downward
- Extend the ladder rungs.



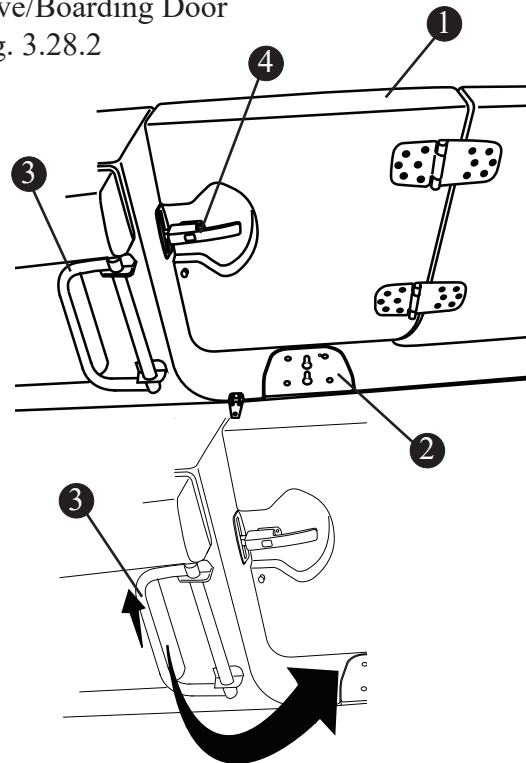
Dive Door

The innovative design of your boat includes a port side door for ease of transition to and from the water or dock. The door opens wide and features a swivel grab handle to assist persons entering or exiting the

water. To use the grab handle, lift up and swivel into place.

The stainless steel deck bracket accommodates a removable ladder which is stowed in base of the aft bench seat when not in use.

Dive/Boarding Door
Fig. 3.28.2



- 1 PORT SIDE FIBERGLASS DIVE DOOR
- 2 STAINLESS STEEL LADDER BRACKET
- 3 SWIVEL GRAB HANDLE
- 4 STAINLESS STEEL LATCH

⚠ DANGER

Ensure that door is closed and securely latched when boat is underway.

Dive Ladder

⚠ DANGER

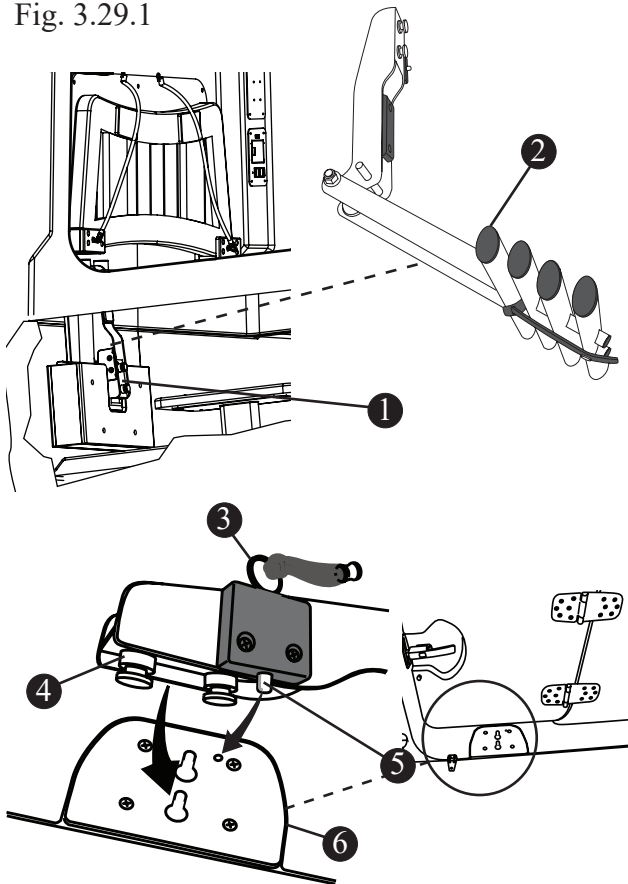
The dive ladder should NEVER be deployed when boat is in motion or the engines are running.

To avoid risk of injury or death, shut off engines when using the dive door to enter or exit the water.

To use the dive ladder:

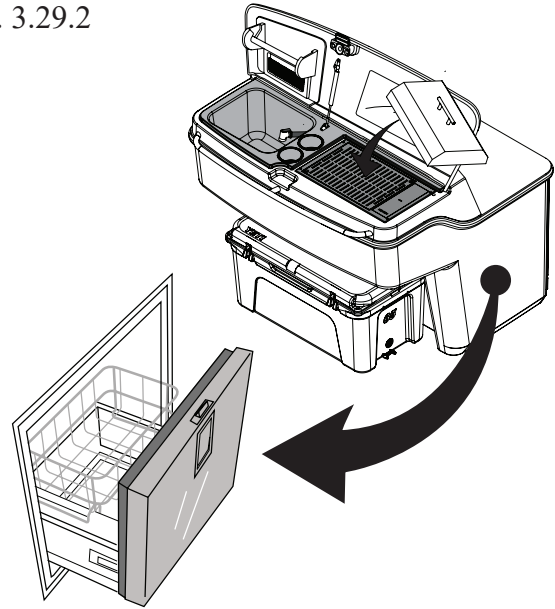
1. Remove the ladder from its stowed position on the aft wall of the console interior (See fig. 3.29.1)
2. Rotate the brace at the top of the ladder perpendicular to the shaft.
3. Insert the two pegs on the brace into the deck bracket.
4. Secure the ladder into place by pushing the brace outboard until it seats firmly into the bracket and the locking pin has snapped into place.

Dive Ladder Installation
Fig. 3.29.1



- ① DIVE LADDER (STOWED)
- ② DIVE LADDER
- ③ LOCKING PIN RELEASE RING
- ④ DIVE LADDER BRACE
- ⑤ LOCKING PIN
- ⑥ DECK LADDER BRACKET

Slide Out Refrigerator/Freezer (Option)
Fig. 3.29.2



Refrigerator/Freezer (Option)

If equipped, the AC/DC refrigerator/freezer is located on the front of the prep station.

The refrigerator can be powered by shore power, if connected. If not connected to shore power, refrigerator is powered by the house batteries.

The “REFRIG” breaker on the 120V AC breaker panel located in the console interior (see fig. 4.9.1) must be ON for the refrigerator/freezer to function.

NOTICE

To avoid draining the batteries, the refrigerator and/or battery switch must be turned OFF.

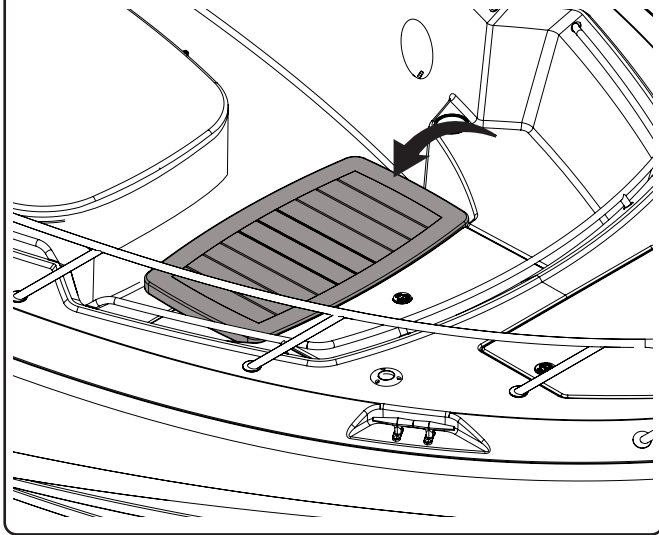
REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Bow Table (Option)

The optional bow table is gas actuated. It can be raised and lowered by loosening the clamp on the support post. Fully raised, the table can be used for entertaining in the bow.

When completely lowered the table becomes a stable surface for the optional cushion which expands the lounge surface of the bow.

Bow Table (option)
Figure 3.30.1



Shore Power

The 120V/30A shore power system provides dockside power to operate all of your boat's electrical system and charge your batteries.

Use the supplied 50 ft. power cord to connect your boat to a dockside power source. The boatside receptacle is located under the aft starboard gunwale. The main breaker panel for the shore power system is located on the aft wall port side in the forward console.

Shore Power Hookup

Before making shore power connections make sure your boat is properly moored.

- Connect the female connector to the boat receptacle first.
- Next connect the male connector to the dockside panel.

⚠ CAUTION

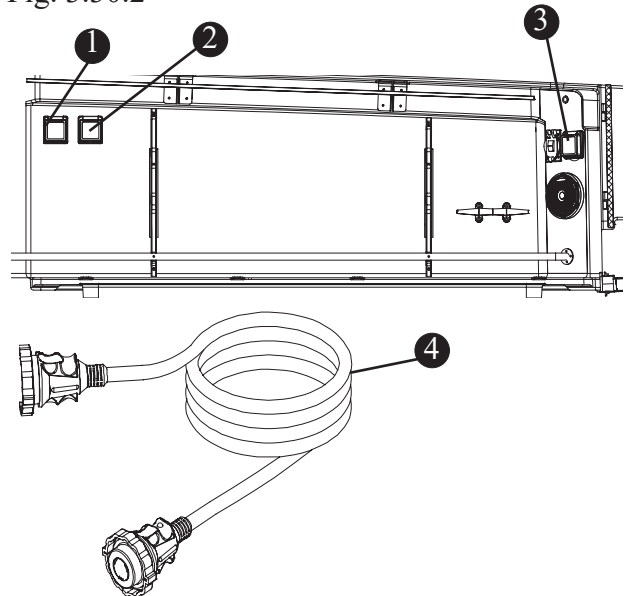
To minimize shock hazard:

- **Be certain that the shore power main switch is turned OFF before connecting the power cord cordset.**
- **Connect the cordset to the boat inlet first, then to the shore inlet.**
- **NEVER alter the cordset connectors.**

- Check the breaker panel. DO NOT continue if the "REVERSE POLARITY light is on. Remove cordset and report the situation to the dockmaster.
- If the reverse polarity light is not on, switch the "SHORE POWER MAIN" on.

In addition to supplying alternative power to your boat, shore power hookup gives you the ability to charge your batteries without running the engines.

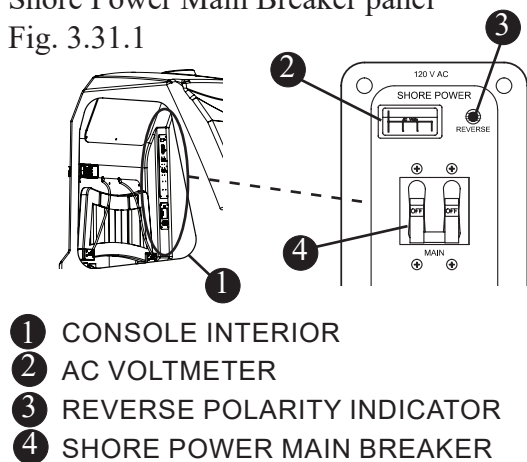
Shore Power Receptacle
Fig. 3.30.2



- 1 SHORE POWER INTERMEDIATE BREAKER
- 2 ELCI (EQUIPMENT LEAKAGE CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER)
- 3 SHORE POWER RECEPTACLE
- 4 120V/30A SHORE POWER CORDSET

Shore Power Main Breaker panel

Fig. 3.31.1



- 1 CONSOLE INTERIOR
- 2 AC VOLTMETER
- 3 REVERSE POLARITY INDICATOR
- 4 SHORE POWER MAIN BREAKER

The system is automatic and little or no maintenance is required. The battery charger can be accessed through the hatch in the lower aft of the forward console.

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

ELCI (Equipment Leakage Circuit Interrupter)

The shore power system on your boat includes an ELCI (Equipment Leakage Circuit Interrupter) located under the starboard gunwale (See figure 3.30.2).

The ELCI is designed to protect people from line-to-ground shock hazards which may occur from defective, misused or neglected electrical equipment. The ELCI will not prevent line-to-ground electric shock, but does limit the time of exposure to a period considered safe for normal healthy persons. If an imbalance of current is sensed, the ELCI will trip when the ground fault exceeds 0.030 amps. This tripping action will occur within a fraction of a second to prevent serious injury.

⚠ DANGER

The receptacle will not protect against line-to-line or line-to-neutral faults, short circuits or overloads.

Galvanic Isolator

Your boat is equipped with a galvanic isolator, which blocks low voltage DC on the shore power ground wire.

TESTING & TROUBLESHOOTING TEST BEFORE EACH USE

NORMAL OPERATING STATE - Sensing device GREEN LED is ON and circuit breaker is at ON position.

Step 1 - Press TEST button. GREEN LED should go OUT and RED LED should come ON and circuit breaker should trigger to OFF position.

Step 2 - If sensing device LED or breaker does not trip or change state DO NOT USE. Consult an electrician for assistance.

Step 3 - Press RESET button. The RED LED should turn OFF and the GREEN LED should turn ON.

Step 4 - Manually reset (switch) circuit breaker to ON position to restore circuit power.

WARNING

IF ABOVE TESTS FAIL, **DO NOT USE**.

CONSULT A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN FOR REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT.

The galvanic isolator prevents dockside electrolytic voltages from damaging the metal parts of your boat which come in contact with the water. Additionally, the galvanic isolator will safely conduct high currents (above 1.5 volts) to ground in the event of a short circuit or power leakage on your boat.

Maintenance

The galvanic isolator on your boat is highly reliable. It should, however, be tested once per season, and re-tested after a condition that may have influenced it, such as a lightning strike in the vicinity, or on-board electrical short that either caused a circuit breaker or fuse to blow.

⚠ CAUTION

Under normal conditions the zincs on your boat should last at least one year, much longer if no problems occur. If abnormal deterioration of the zincs occur a problem exists and should be corrected immediately.

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY.

Anchor Windlass

⚠ DANGER

Use the windlass switch on the helm whenever possible. Use care when operating the anchor windlass with the hand-held remote.

The anchor windlass is located in the bow locker. The windlass gives you a mechanical means of raising and lowering the anchor.

The anchor windlass is controlled by a power switch and a control switch located on the helm switch panel. The “WNDLS” switch (See figure 3.32.2) controls power to the windlass. The control switch is a momentary type switch which means that there must be constant pressure applied to the switch to operate the anchor windlass.

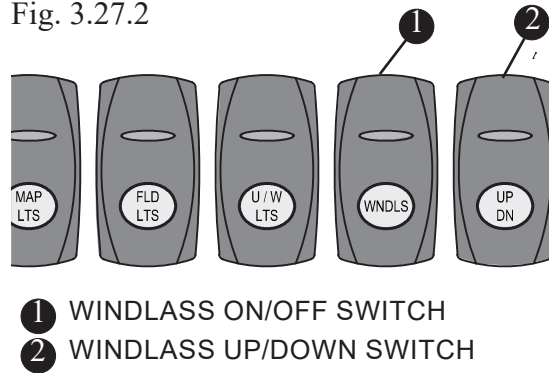
A hand-held remote located in the anchor locker can be used for raising and lowering the anchor at the bow. When not in use, the remote can be stored in a box located on the starboard side of the anchor locker. The power source for the remote is located on the aft bulkhead of the anchor locker.

There is also a handle that can be used to raise and lower the anchor manually in case the power to the anchor windlass is lost.

A safety lanyard secures the anchor when stowed and the boat is underway.

Windlass Switch Panel

Fig. 3.27.2



Operation

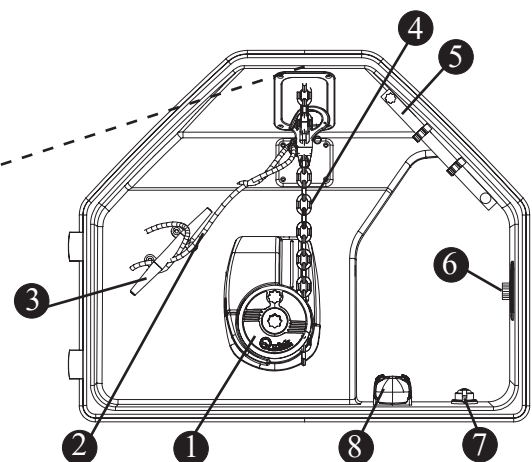
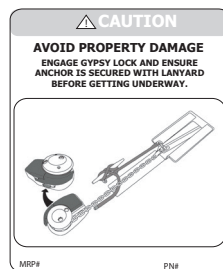
LOWERING- Pushing the top part of the switch down will power the anchor windlass DOWN. Make certain that the safety lanyard is detached from the chain and is clear of any moving parts of the anchor windlass.

RAISING- Pushing the lower part of the switch will power the anchor windlass UP. Once the anchor and rode is secure in the UP position, the safety lanyard can be re-attached to the rode.

EMERGENCY OPERATION- The emergency handle can be used in case the power to the anchor windlass is lost. The top of the anchor windlass has a socket receiver that mates up with the handle socket.

Windlass
Fig. 3.32.1

- 1 WINDLASS
- 2 ANCHOR LANYARD
- 3 CLEAT
- 4 RODE
- 5 EMERGENCY HANDLE
- 6 FRESH WATER CONNECTION
- 7 POWER CONNECTOR FOR REMOTE CONTROL
- 8 WINDLASS REMOTE CONTROL



Operating The Windlass With Remote

DANGER

Use the anchor windlass switch on the helm when possible. Use care when operating the anchor windlass with the hand-held remote.

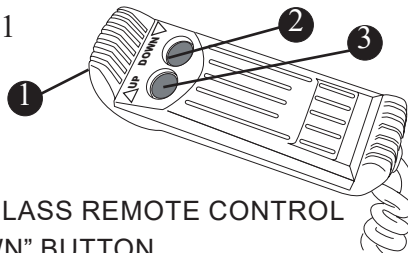
The anchor windlass can be operated from the bow with the use of the windlass remote which is stowed in the bow locker.

NOTICE

Before operating the windlass be sure that the safety lanyard is removed from the anchor chain and is clear of the rode as it plays out or is retrieved.

Anchor Windlass Remote

Fig. 3.33.1

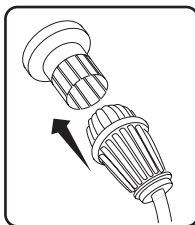


- ① WINDLASS REMOTE CONTROL
- ② “DOWN” BUTTON
- ③ “UP” BUTTON

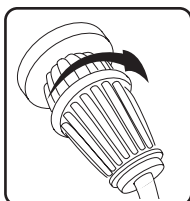
WARNING

Keep hands, feet, hair and loose clothing clear of moving parts. Entanglement may cause severe bodily injury (i.e. lose of fingers or toes).

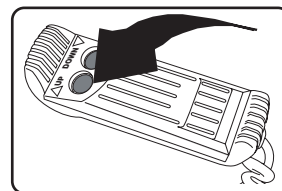
- Plug the power cable into the power receptacle on the aft wall of the anchor locker (Figure 3.27.1)



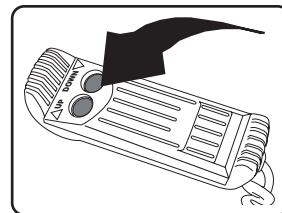
- Turn the forward portion of the plug clockwise to lock.



- **To raise the anchor,** press and hold the “UP” button of the remote.



- **To lower the anchor,** press and hold the “DOWN” button on the remote.



REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS.

Operating The Windlass Manually

In the event that there is a loss of power to the windlass the anchor can be raised and/or lowered manually by using the emergency handle located in the bow locker.

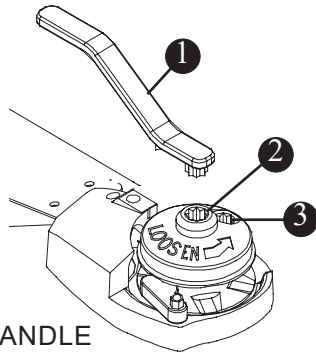
If there is a loss of power to the windlass, check the “WINDLASS” circuit breaker located on the Breaker Panel located on the starboard gunwale opposite the helm. If the breaker is tripped, reset the breaker by pushing the lever up. If the breaker continues to trip, have the anchor windlass system checked by a qualified marine electrician.

Manual Operation

There are two star sockets on the top of the windlass used for manual deployment of the anchor. Inserting the emergency handle into the center socket and turning it counter-clockwise will loosen the anchor windlass chainwheel. The star socket located off-center is used for retrieving and lowering the anchor. Turning the handle counterclockwise will allow you to lower the anchor, while turning it clockwise will raise it.

When operation is complete, insert the handle into the center star socket and tighten the windlass chainwheel by rotating the handle clockwise. Be sure to attach the anchor lanyard when the anchor is stowed in the bow pulpit.

Windlass Manual/Emergency Operation
Fig. 3.34.1



- 1 EMERGENCY HANDLE
- 2 LOOSEN WINDLASS
- 3 RAISE/LOWER ANCHOR

Anchoring

The 330 Outrage is equipped with a thru-hull anchor located in the anchor storage compartment at the bow of the.

Proper anchoring requires knowledge of RODE and SCOPE and understanding the relationship between rode, scope and anchor performance.

The rode is the line connecting the anchor to the boat. Nylon line is ideal because it is light, strong and stretches, it also can be stored wet and is easy to handle. Add a length of chain between the anchor and the nylon line to prevent abrasion of the line.

The scope is technically defined as the ratio of rode length to the vertical distance from the bow to the sea floor. Scope also depends on the type of anchor, tides, winds, sea conditions and type of sea floor the anchor is in. Since you want to know how much rode to use when anchoring, use this common formula:

Rode length = (bow height + water depth) X Scope

The minimum is 5:1 for calm conditions; normal is 7:1, and severe conditions may require a 10:1.

Example:

$$\text{Rode length} = (3 \text{ feet} + 10 \text{ feet}) \times 7^*$$

$$\text{Rode length} = 13 \text{ feet} \times 7^*$$

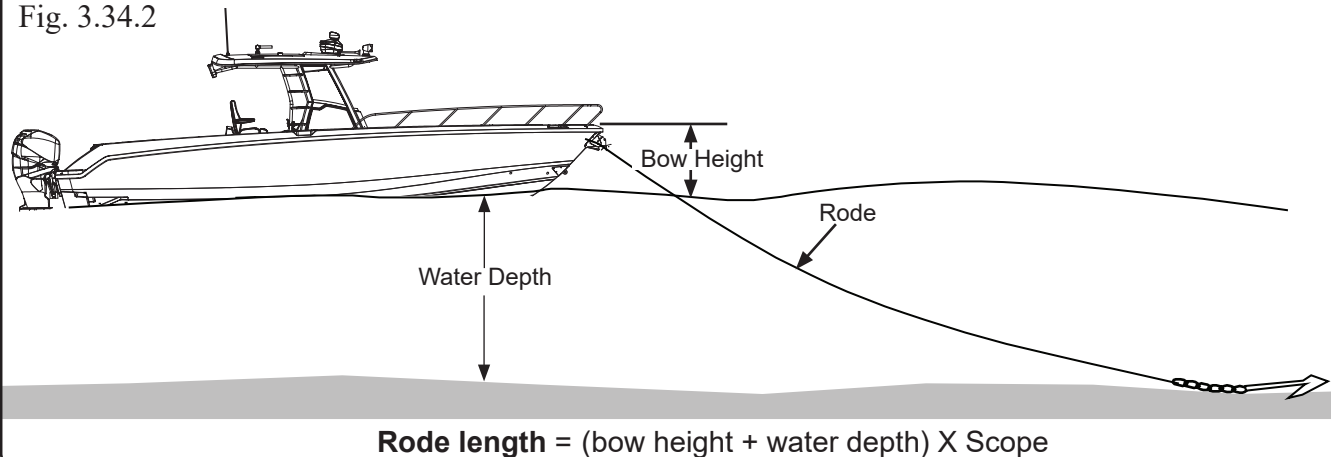
$$\text{Rode length} = 91 \text{ feet}$$

* Scope may range from 5 to 10 or more. However, less than 5, the anchor will break out too easily.

Considerations When Anchoring

- Wind and sea conditions can affect the boat.
- Because the boat is not moving through the water, there is no control.
- Be sure that the anchor will hold under all circumstances if you are leaving the boat.
- Understand the principles of rode and scope and their effect on anchor performance.

Proper Anchoring
Fig. 3.34.2



WARNING

SWAMPING HAZARD - Anchor from the bow if using one anchor. A small current can make a stern anchored boat unsteady. A heavy current can drag a stern anchored boat underwater.

NOTICE

Before using the anchor be sure the anchor line is secured to the eye in the bottom of the anchor locker.

Lowering The Anchor

- Be sure there is adequate rode.
- Secure rode to both the anchor and the boat.
- Stop the boat completely before lowering the anchor.
- Keep feet clear of lines.
- Turn on the anchor light when at anchor or drifting (not under power) at night or in low visibility.

NOTE: If using the windlass, refer to the windlass operator's manual for anchoring instructions

Setting the Anchor

There is no best way to set an anchor. Experiment to see how it performs. One method is to turn the rode around a bit or a cleat and slowly pay out as the boat backs from the anchor site. When the proper scope has been reached snub the rode quickly, causing the anchor to dig in to the sea bottom.

- Reverse the engine slowly to drive the anchor in and to prevent it from dragging.
- Secure the rode to the bit or cleat.

Weighing the Anchor

To weigh (or retrieve) the anchor, start the boat and run slowly up to the anchor, taking up the rode as you go. The anchor will usually break out when the rode becomes vertical. Coil lines to let them dry before stowing.

CAUTION

Be careful that the trailing lines do not foul in the propeller

Propeller

NOTICE

- **It is advised that you always carry a spare propeller, propeller hardware and propeller wrench on board. Should your propeller become damaged it can then be easily replaced.**
- **Under no circumstance should you use a propeller which allows the engine to operate at a higher than recommended RPM.**

The engine on your 330 Outrage has been equipped with a propeller which our tests have shown to be best suited for general use under normal conditions and load. In some situations you may wish to change the propeller to give your boat slightly different performance characteristics.

In general, changing to a lower pitch propeller will increase acceleration and load pulling capability, with a slight decrease in top end speed. If you choose to change propellers, the type should be discussed with your Boston Whaler® dealer. All propellers are designed to provide maximum forward thrust, consequently, the reverse thrust of the propeller will not be as efficient.

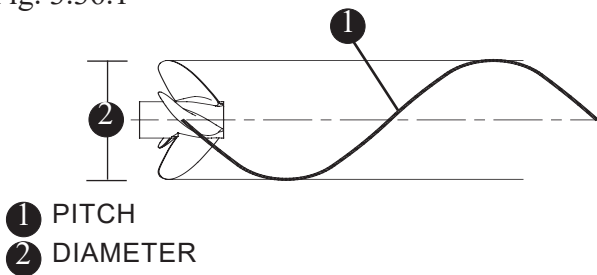
Propellers have two basic characteristics, diameter and pitch.

Diameter is that distance measured across the propeller hub from the outer edge of the 360° that is made by the propeller's blade during a single rotation. Pitch is that distance in inches that a propeller will travel if rotated one revolution without any slippage.

DANGER

Disconnect power by moving the battery switch to the "OFF" position prior to removing the propeller.

Propeller Pitch & Diameter
Fig. 3.36.1



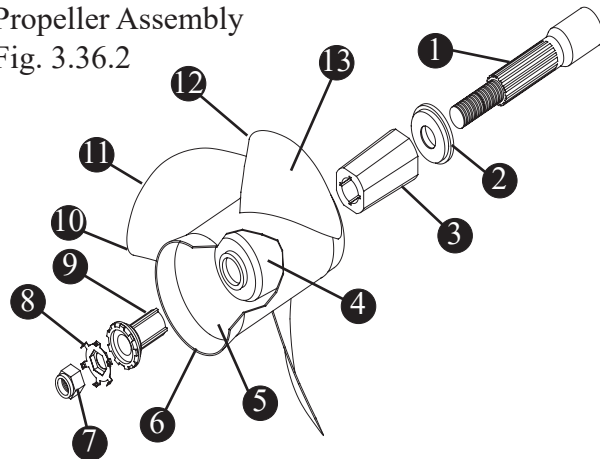
⚠ WARNING

PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD

Towing or being towed stresses the boat(s), hardware and lines. Failure of any part can seriously injure people or damage the boat(s).

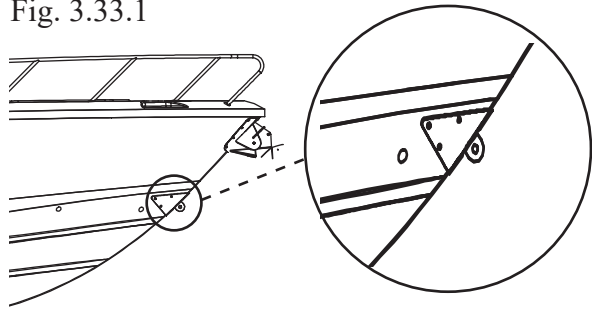
DO NOT stand directly in line with the tow line. If it were to break, it would “snap Back” causing injury or damage to everything in its path.

Propeller Assembly
Fig. 3.36.2



- 1 ENGINE SHAFT
- 2 FORWARD THRUST WASHER
- 3 DRIVE SLEEVE
- 4 INNER HUB
- 5 EXHAUST PASSAGE
- 6 DIFFUSER RING
- 7 PROP NUT
- 8 LOCK RING
- 9 DRIVE SLEEVE ADAPTER
- 10 BLADE TIP
- 11 LEADING EDGE
- 12 TRAILING EDGE
- 13 BLADE FACE

Bow Tow Eye (Optional)
Fig. 3.33.1



Doing so may cause damage to one or both boats due to operator inexperience or other conditions such as weather and/or current.

In addition, the pitch of most propellers on average recreational vessels is geared toward maximizing the speed of the vessel, not torque, thus making towing inefficient and stressful on the engine

Another recreational boat may assist by standing by, and possibly keeping the disabled boat's bow at a proper angle until help arrives.

If it becomes necessary to tow your boat:

If possible, create a bridle with a line around the hull or superstructure or use spring lines to secure the towed vessel to the towing vessel (See below).

Either of these methods will distribute the load over a wide area. Be sure to use fenders or other chafe protection at the pressure points.

If using the bow eye to tow is the only option:

- Use double-braided or braid-on-braid line. NEVER use three-stranded twisted nylon; it has too much elasticity, can break and “snap back” causing severe injury or damage.

Bow Tow Eye (Optional)

The optional bow tow eye which is located on the hull, extreme front of the boat, is reinforced with a stainless steel backing plate located in the anchor locker.

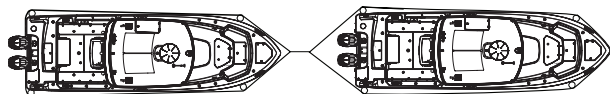
In the event that it becomes necessary for you to have your boat towed, the U.S. Coast Guard or a private salvage company experienced in this type of operation are better equipped to perform the service.

- Attach the tow line to the bow tow eye only.
DO NOT attach the tow line to a cleat or deck rail.
- Have towing vessel move slowly to prevent strain on a slack line.
- Keep someone at the helm of the towed vessel to steer.
- Keep lines clear of propellers on both boats.
- Keep hands and feet clear of the other boat.
- NEVER hold a towline after it is pulled taut.

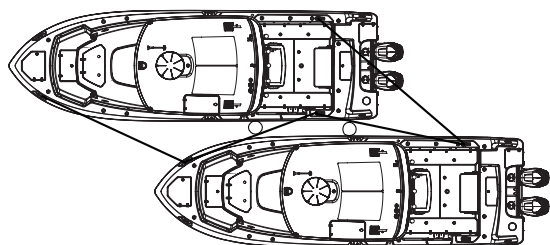
Methods of Towing

Fig. 3.37.1

BRIDLE



SPRINGS



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Electrical System

The 330 Outrage is equipped with an electrical system powered by three marine batteries. The batteries are charged by the engines when the engines are running or can be charged by shore power when the engines are turn off. A battery charger located on the forward starboard wall of the bilge (See fig. 2.10.1) facilitates the charging of the batteries when using shore power. See Section 3, page 3-22 for shore power operation.

The electrical system has dual battery selector switches which control the delivery of power to the following:

- Engine Ignition.
- Engine tilt trim system
- Helm switch panel & helm instrument panel
- Lighting/Navigation systems
- Livewell system
- Add-on accessories and electronics

Batteries

⚠ DANGER

Batteries contain sulfuric acid which is dangerous and can cause serious injury. AVOID contact with skin, eyes and clothing. If contact occurs, immediately flush the affected area with large quantities of water and call for medical assistance.

The following chart is provided for reference purposes only. Use **only AGM batteries with Verado engines**.

Application	Group	Volts	MCA*	RC 25	Qty.
USA (SAE)	31	12	800	135 min	3

* Marine Cranking Amps

Application	Group	Volts	CCA*	Reserve	Qty.
Intn'l (EN)	31	12	975	65Ah	3

* Cold Cranking Amps

NOTICE

Ensure that your batteries meet Mercury's AGM & CCA requirements

NOTICE

REFER TO YOUR ENGINE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR EXACT BATTERY REQUIREMENTS.

Battery Trays

The battery trays, located in the lower aft area of the bilge house and secure the batteries. The batteries should always be enclosed in the battery trays provided with your boat and secured in place by the retaining lids. The trays will ensure that while underway the batteries will not move around, thus causing damage to components fitted in the same area.

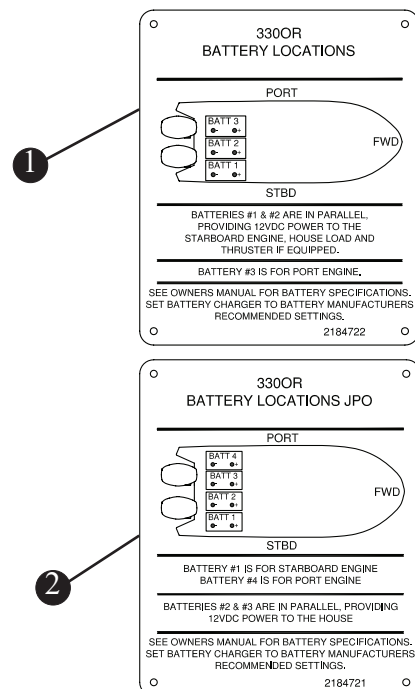
The batteries can be removed by loosening the wing nuts and removing the retaining lid on the battery tray.

NOTICE

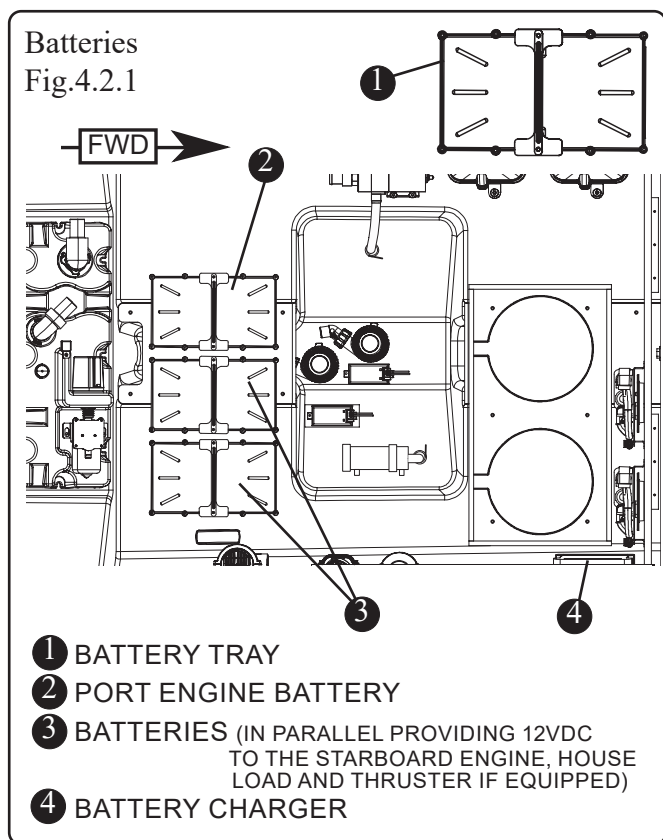
Always store the batteries in the battery trays. Tighten the knobs on the top of the trays to keep the batteries secure.

Battery Location Charts

Fig.4.1.1



- 1 STANDARD BATTERY LOCATION CHART
- 2 JOYSTICK PILOTING BATTERY LOCATION CHART (OPTION)

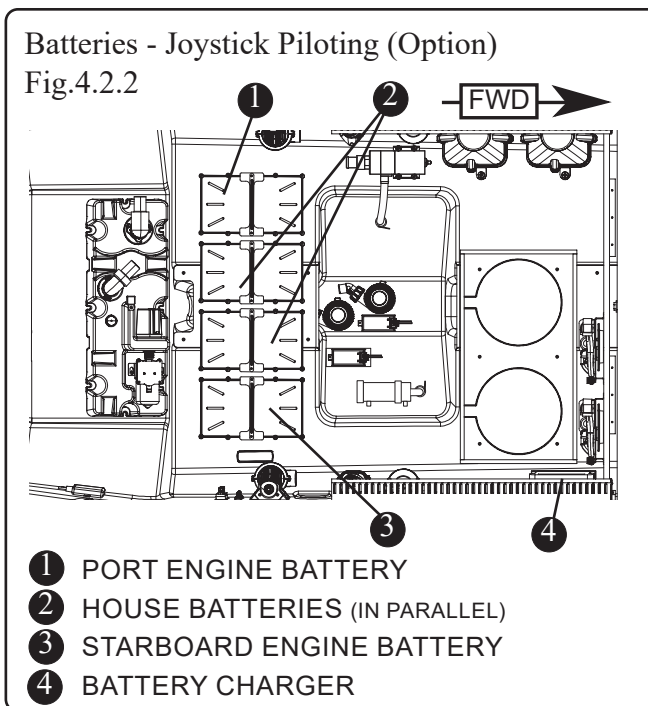


Before use, check each battery and the charging system for loose connections or wiring. Normal maintenance should include:

- Coat the terminals with dielectric grease
- Keep the batteries dry
- If not using a sealed battery, check & maintain the water level. USE DISTILLED WATER ONLY.
- Remove the batteries from the boat during cold weather or long term storage.

When a battery discharges, the active material on both positive and negative plates converts to lead sulfate, causing the plates to become more alike in an electrical charge. The electricity conducting battery acid becomes weaker and the voltage drops. As the battery remains discharged, the process continues until recharging the battery becomes impossible.

If the battery does become run down be sure to recharge it as soon as possible. Overcharging the battery can be just as detrimental to its life as running it down too far.



Battery charger

The battery charger, (See figure 4.2.1) automatically increases current output when there is a drop in battery voltage. When the batteries are charged, the units maintain a small current flow to keep the batteries fully charged and ready for service without overcharging.

Overload Protection

If an electrical short or overload occurs in the electrical system the charger will reduce its output voltage to avoid internal damage. When an electrical short occurs, the red LED on the front panel of the unit will be illuminated. The overload or short must be removed in order for the charger to resume charging characteristics.

Charge Rate

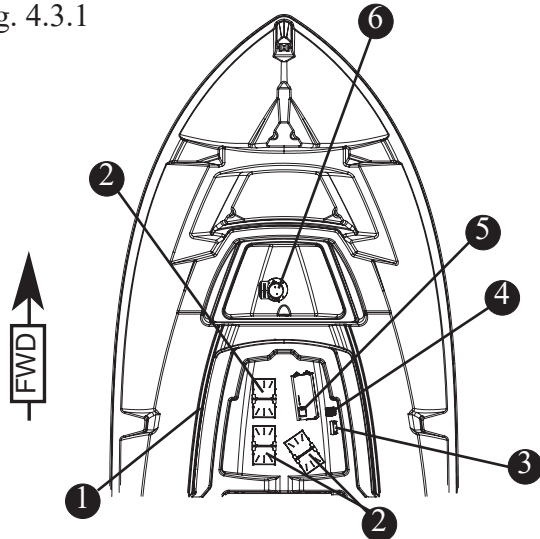
The battery charger has selectable profiles that affect the charge rate. The charge rate profile is pre-set at the factory to AGM to match the battery type installed in your vessel. Matching the charge rate to the battery type extends battery life and maximizes battery performance.

Maintenance

The charger is fully automatic and requires no maintenance. However, the battery terminals should be cleaned periodically with baking soda and all connections tightened to provide trouble free operation.

Batteries (Option)

Fig. 4.3.1



- 1 FORWARD LOUNGE
- 2 ELECTRIC GRILL BATTERIES (OPTION)
- 3 FUSE (OPTION)
- 4 BATTERY SWITCH (OPTION)
- 5 INVERTER (OPTION)
- 6 BOW THRUSTER (OPTION)

Summer Kitchen Batteries (Option)

If equipped with the summer kitchen option your boat will have three additional batteries which can be accessed through a hatch in the bottom of the forward lounge.

A 1500 watt inverter is also included and is located in the same space as the battery.

Bow Thruster Battery (Option)

If equipped, the bow thruster derives its power from the house battery in the bilge (See fig.4.2.2)

Battery Selector Switches

Your boat uses two battery selector switches, to control delivery of DC power from the batteries. The battery switches are located on the battery switch panel located on the starboard gunnel opposite the helm seat.

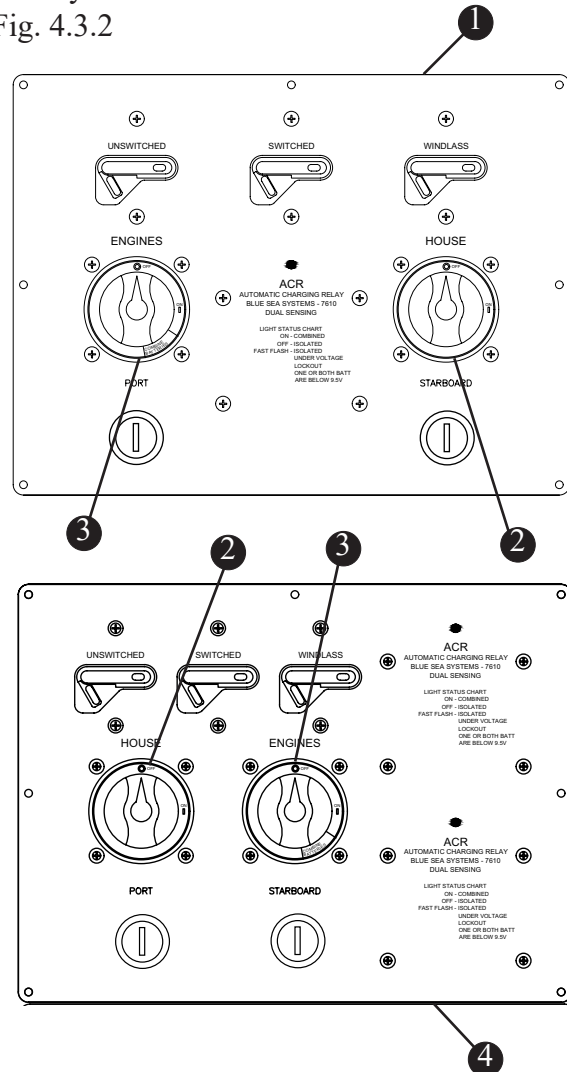


CAUTION

You must stop the engines before moving the battery switches to the "OFF" position.

Battery Selector Switches

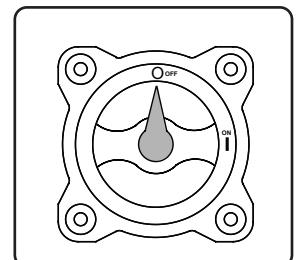
Fig. 4.3.2



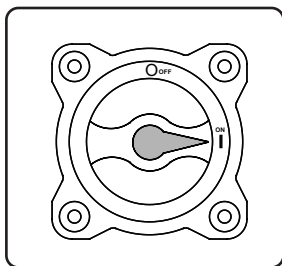
- 1 BATTERY SWITCH PANEL
- 2 HOUSE BATTERY SELECTOR SWITCH
- 3 ENGINES BATTERIES SELECTOR SWITCH
- 4 BATTERY SWITCH PANEL W/JOYSTICK PILOTING (OPTION)

The "ENGINES" battery switch has three settings, OFF, ON and COMBINED.

- "OFF" - you will have no power to the engines.

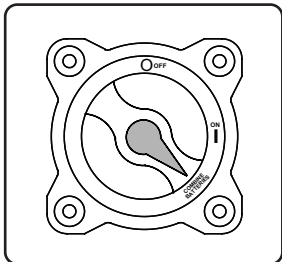


- **“ON”** - you will have power to the engines.



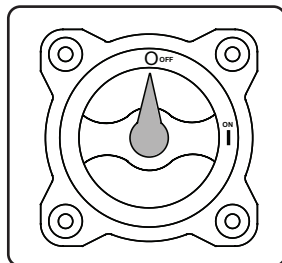
• “COMBINE BATTERIES”

You will have power from all batteries at the same time. This parallels the batteries to assist you in starting the engines.

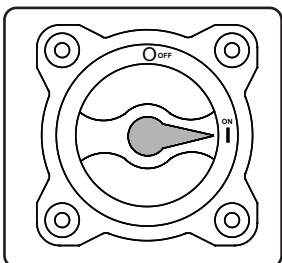


The “HOUSE” battery switch has two settings, OFF and ON.

- **“OFF”** - you will have no power.



- **“ON”** - you will have power to all essential boat systems.



In the event a battery discharges completely, you will still be able to start the engines by turning the engines switch to the “COMBINE BATTERIES” position. This accesses the charged battery for engine start. After the engine starts, return the battery switch to the “ON” position until all batteries are charged.

CAUTION

Do not leave the battery switches in “COMBINE BATTERIES” position as this can discharge all batteries leaving no emergency start capability.

NOTICE

The Bilge pumps, stereo memory, and clean power for the DTS system still draw power from the starboard/house batteries even if the switch is set to “OFF”.

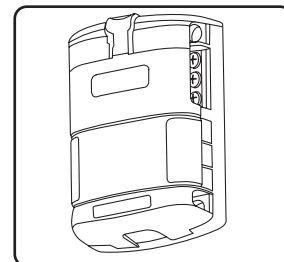
CAUTION

- **NEVER** use an open flame in the battery storage area.
- **Avoid striking sparks near the battery.**
- **A battery will explode if a flame or spark ignites the free hydrogen given off during charging.**
- **ALWAYS** disconnect the battery before doing any work or maintenance on the electrical system.
- **NEVER** turn off the battery switches or disconnect the battery cables while the engines are running.

Fuse Blocks

Your boat is equipped with two fuse blocks.

One is located behind the console and can be accessed through a panel on the aft wall of the head.



The other is located on the forward bulkhead of the head and can be accessed through a panel on the back wall of the head storage.

In the event you need to replace a fuse, use only the same amperage as the original. It is recommended that you carry spare fuses.

WARNING

Use of higher amperage fuses or breakers is a fire hazard.

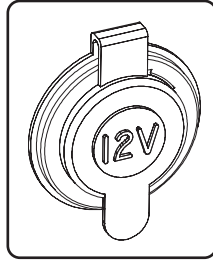
Use fuses and breakers having the same amperage rating as the original or as specified.

If a fuse is replaced with one of lower amperage, it will not be sufficient to carry the electrical load of the equipment it is connected to and will cause nuisance fuse failure or breaker tripping.

If a fuse is replaced with one of higher amperage, it will not provide adequate protection against an electrical malfunction and will create a fire hazard.

12 Volt Accessory Receptacles

The 330 Outrage is equipped a 12 volt receptacle located in the glove box on the console. The receptacle is made of corrosion resistant marine grade materials and has a moisture proof cap. There is a 15 amp breaker button (See figure 4.5.1), located below the battery switch panel located on the starboard gunnel opposite the helm seat, which protects the receptacles.



NOTICE

DO NOT insert a cigarette lighter into the 12V receptacles. Damage to the unit and system may occur.

Be sure to use accessories that do not exceed the rated capacity of the circuit, (15 amps). Doing so will cause the breaker to trip.

Automatic Charging Relays (ACR)

The battery banks on your boat are automatically connected in parallel through the use of an ACR (Automatic Charging Relay) located on the battery switch panel (Fig. 4.5.1) when a sufficient charging source is present.

If equipped with the joystick option, a second ACR is located on the battery switch panel.

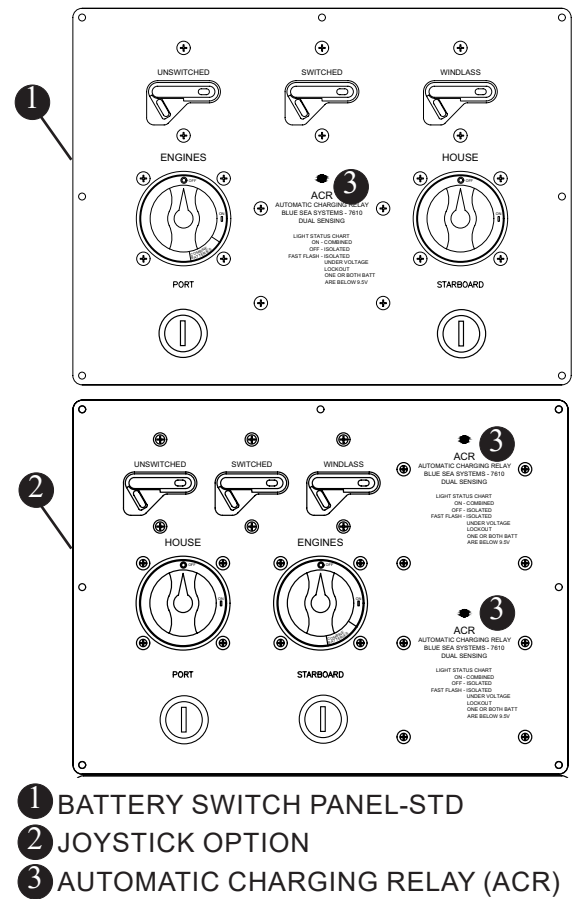
The battery banks are automatically separated when the charging source falls below a certain voltage level for a predetermined amount of time.

The use of ACRs eliminates the need for the operator to monitor battery voltage and decide whether or not it is ok to parallel the battery banks. It also eliminates the chance of a dead battery bank if a paralleling

switch were left in the “Combined” position without a sufficient charging source present.

Automatic Charging Relay (ACR)

Fig. 4.5.1



REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL IN YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL PACKET FOR COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS, WARRANTY AND SAFETY INFORMATION.

DC Breaker Panel

The Main DC breaker panel and component breaker panel (See fig. 4.6.1) is located behind an access door on the starboard gunnel opposite the helm seat.

In the event of a loss of power, determine and correct the problem before resetting the breaker at this panel. Should a circuit breaker trip repeatedly, have a qualified electrician correct the cause of the trip.



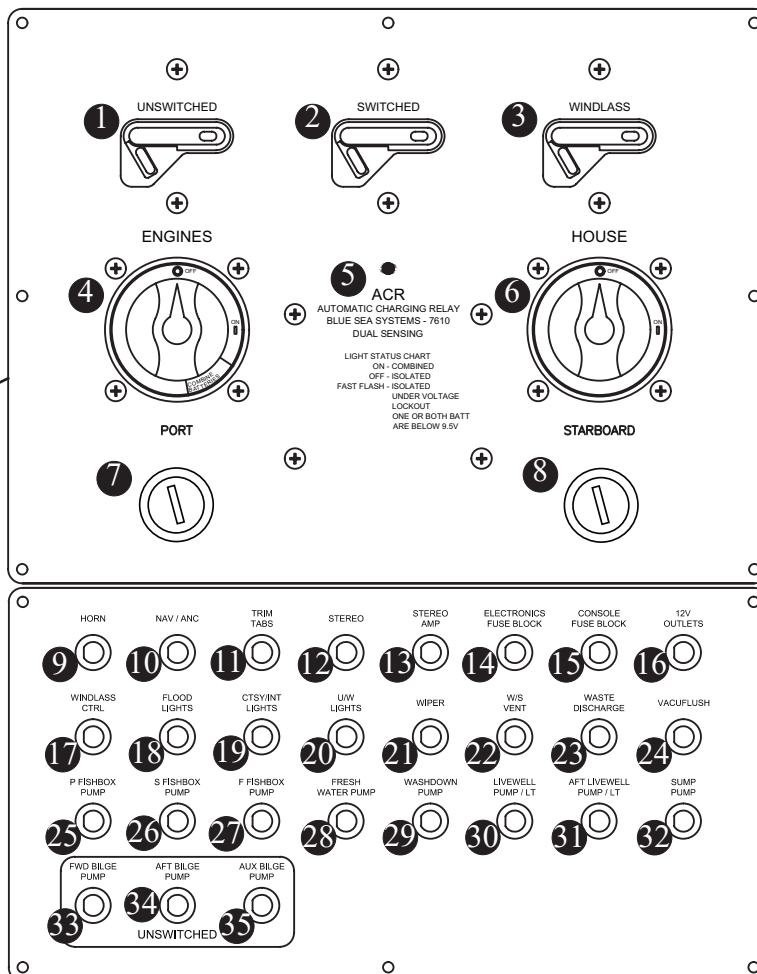
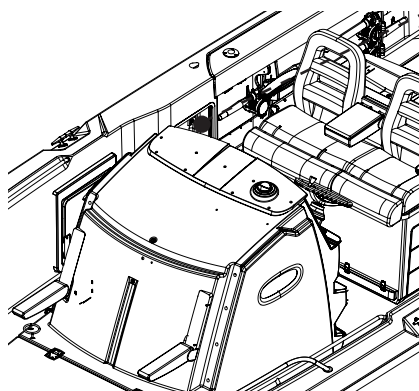
CAUTION

Never reset a breaker without first determining and correcting the cause of the trip. Should a circuit repeatedly trip, have a qualified electrician determine and correct the cause.

Main DC Breaker Panel

120V DC Breaker Panel

Fig. 4.6.1

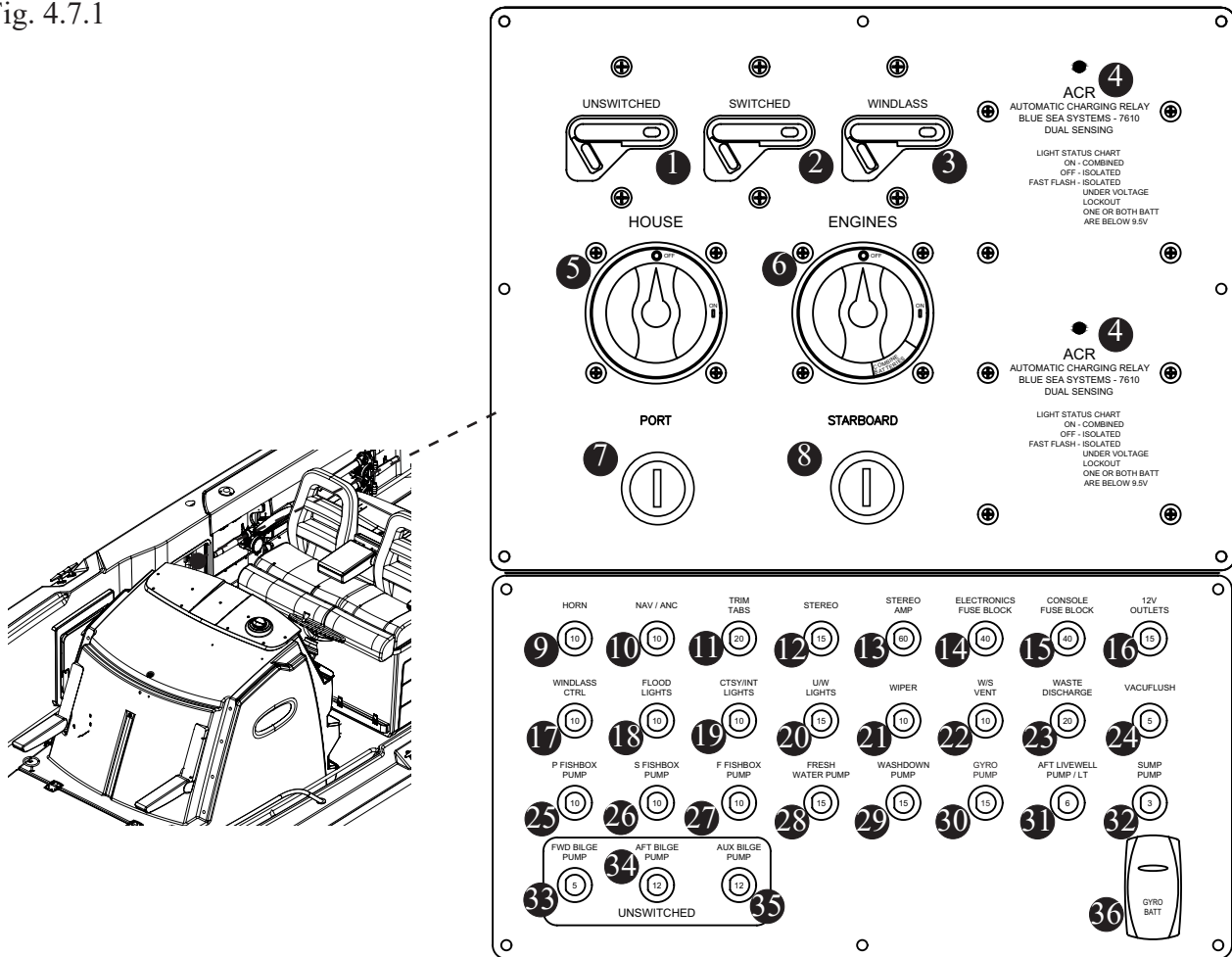


- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 UNSWITCHED MAIN 50 AMPS | 19 CTSY/INT LIGHTS..... 10 AMPS |
| 2 SWITCHED MAIN..... 100 AMPS | 20 U/W LIGHTS..... 10 AMPS |
| 3 WINDLASS..... 80 AMPS | 21 WIPER..... 10 AMPS |
| 4 ENGINES BATTERY SWITCH | 22 W/S VENT 10 AMPS |
| 5 AUTOMATIC CHARGING RELAY (ACR) | 23 WASTE DISCHARGE..... 20 AMPS |
| 6 HOUSE BATTERY SWITCH | 24 VACUFLUSH 5 AMPS |
| 7 PORT MASTER IGNITION | 25 PORT FISHBOX PUMP..... 10 AMPS |
| 8 STBD MASTER IGNITION | 26 STBD FISHBOX PUMP 10 AMPS |
| 9 HORN 10 AMPS | 27 FWD FISHBOX PUMP 10 AMPS |
| 10 NAV/ANCH 10 AMPS | 28 FRESH WATER PUMP..... 10 AMPS |
| 11 TRIM TABS..... 20 AMPS | 29 WASHDOWN PUMP..... 15 AMPS |
| 12 STEREO 15 AMPS | 30 LIVEWELL PUMP/LT 6 AMPS |
| 13 STEREO AMP 60 AMPS | 31 AFT LIVEWELL PUMP/LT 6 AMPS |
| 14 ELECTRONICS FUSE BLOCK.... 40 AMPS | 32 SUMP PUMP 3 AMPS |
| 15 CONSOLE FUSE BLOCK 40 AMPS | 33 FWD BILGE PUMP..... 5 AMPS |
| 16 12V OUTLETS..... 15 AMPS | 34 AFT BILGE PUMP 12 AMPS |
| 17 WINDLASS CONTROL 10 AMPS | 35 AUX BILGE PUMP..... 12 AMPS |
| 18 FLOOD LIGHTS..... 10 AMPS | |

Main DC Breaker Panel (Option)

120V DC Breaker Panel - Joystick Piloting (Option)

Fig. 4.7.1

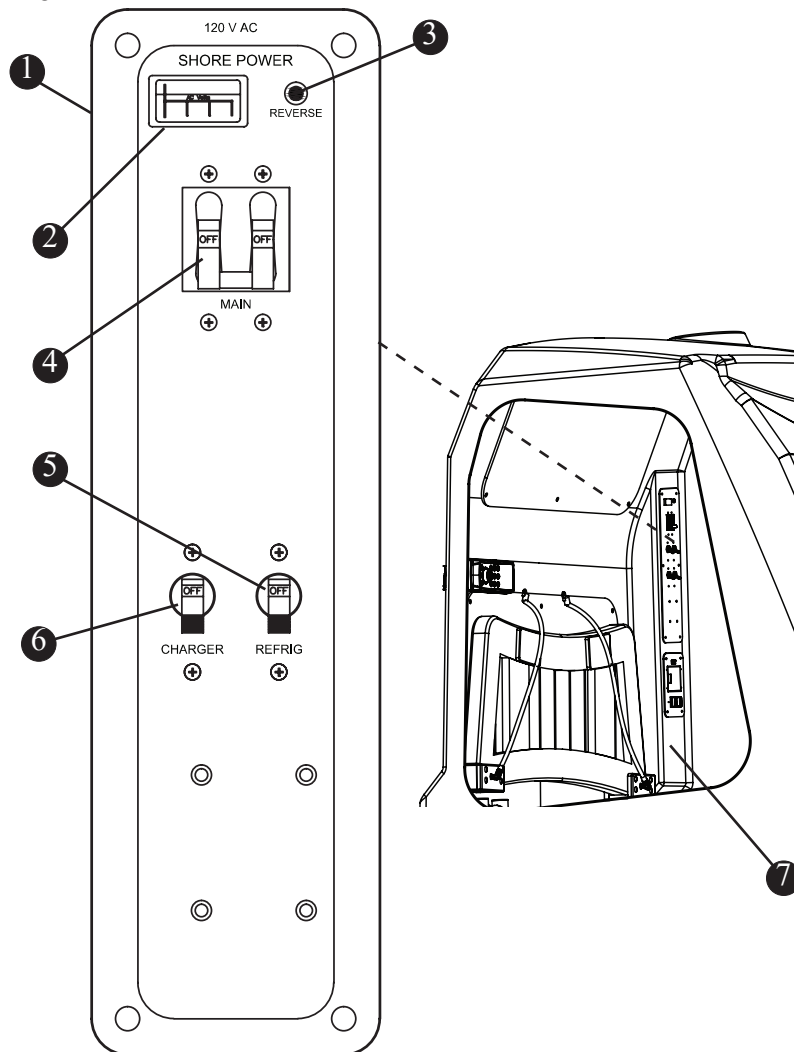


- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 UNSWITCHED MAIN 30 AMPS | 19 CTSY/INT LIGHTS..... 10 AMPS |
| 2 SWITCHED MAIN 100 AMPS | 20 U/W LIGHTS..... 10 AMPS |
| 3 WINDLASS..... 100 AMPS | 21 WIPER 10 AMPS |
| 4 AUTOMATIC CHARGING RELAY (ACR) | 22 W/S VENT 10 AMPS |
| 5 HOUSE BATTERY SWITCH | 23 WASTE DISCHARGE..... 20 AMPS |
| 6 ENGINE BATTERY SWITCH | 24 VACUFLUSH 5 AMPS |
| 7 PORT MASTER IGNITION | 25 PORT FISHBOX PUMP 10 AMPS |
| 8 STBD MASTER IGNITION | 26 STBD FISHBOX PUMP 10 AMPS |
| 9 HORN 10 AMPS | 27 FWD FISHBOX PUMP 10 AMPS |
| 10 NAV/ANCH 10 AMPS | 28 FRESH WATER PUMP..... 10 AMPS |
| 11 TRIM TABS..... 20 AMPS | 29 WASHDOWN PUMP 15 AMPS |
| 12 STEREO 15 AMPS | 30 LIVEWELL PUMP/LT 6 AMPS |
| 13 STEREO AMP 60 AMPS | 31 AFT LIVEWELL PUMP/LT 6 AMPS |
| 14 ELECTRONICS FUSE BLOCK.... 40 AMPS | 32 SUMP PUMP 3 AMPS |
| 15 CONSOLE FUSE BLOCK 40 AMPS | 33 FWD BILGE PUMP 5 AMPS |
| 16 12V OUTLETS..... 15 AMPS | 34 AFT BILGE PUMP 12 AMPS |
| 17 WINDLASS CONTROL 10 AMPS | 35 AUX BILGE PUMP..... 12 AMPS |
| 18 FLOOD LIGHTS..... 10 AMPS | 36 REMOTE BATTERY SWITCH (GYRO OPTION) |

AC Breaker Panel

AC 120V Panel

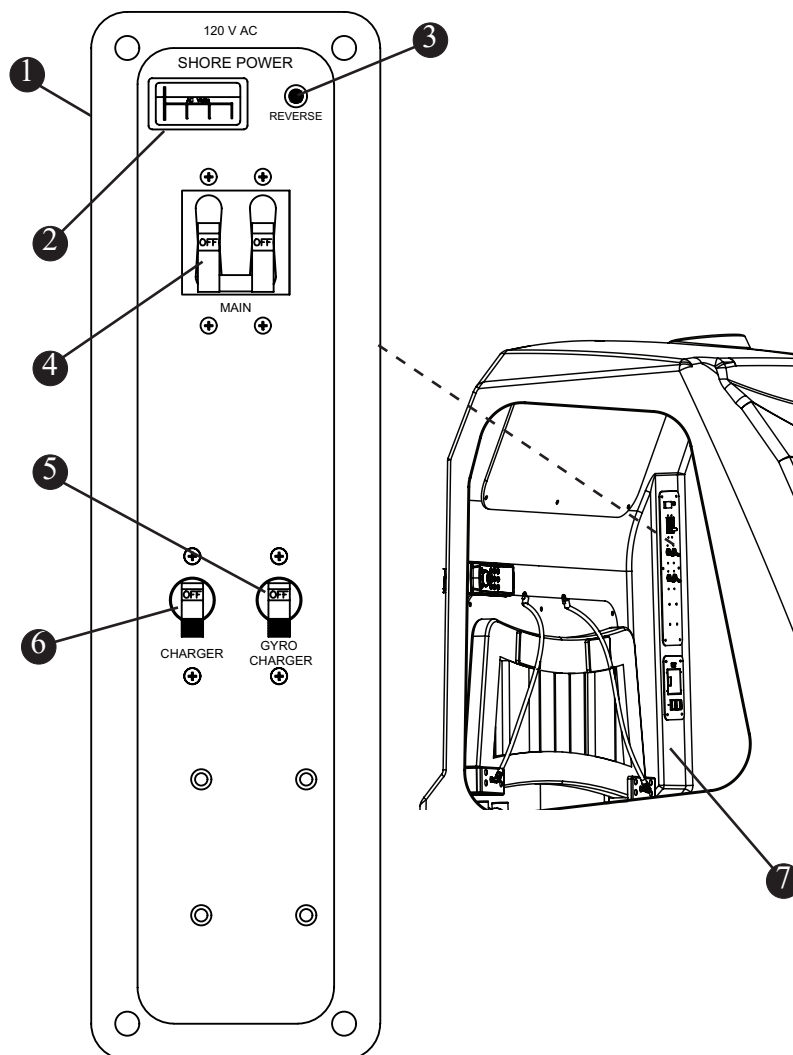
Fig. 4.8.1



- ① 120V AC BREAKER PANEL
- ② AC VOLTMETER
- ③ REVERSE POLARITY INDICATOR
- ④ SHORE POWER MAIN BREAKER60 AMPS
- ⑤ COCKPIT REFRIGERATOR BREAKER.....15 AMPS
- ⑥ BATTERY CHARGER BREAKER15 AMPS
- ⑦ AFT PORT WALL OF CONSOLE INTERIOR

AC Breaker Panel (Gyro Option)

AC Panel (Gyro Option)Fig.
4.9.1

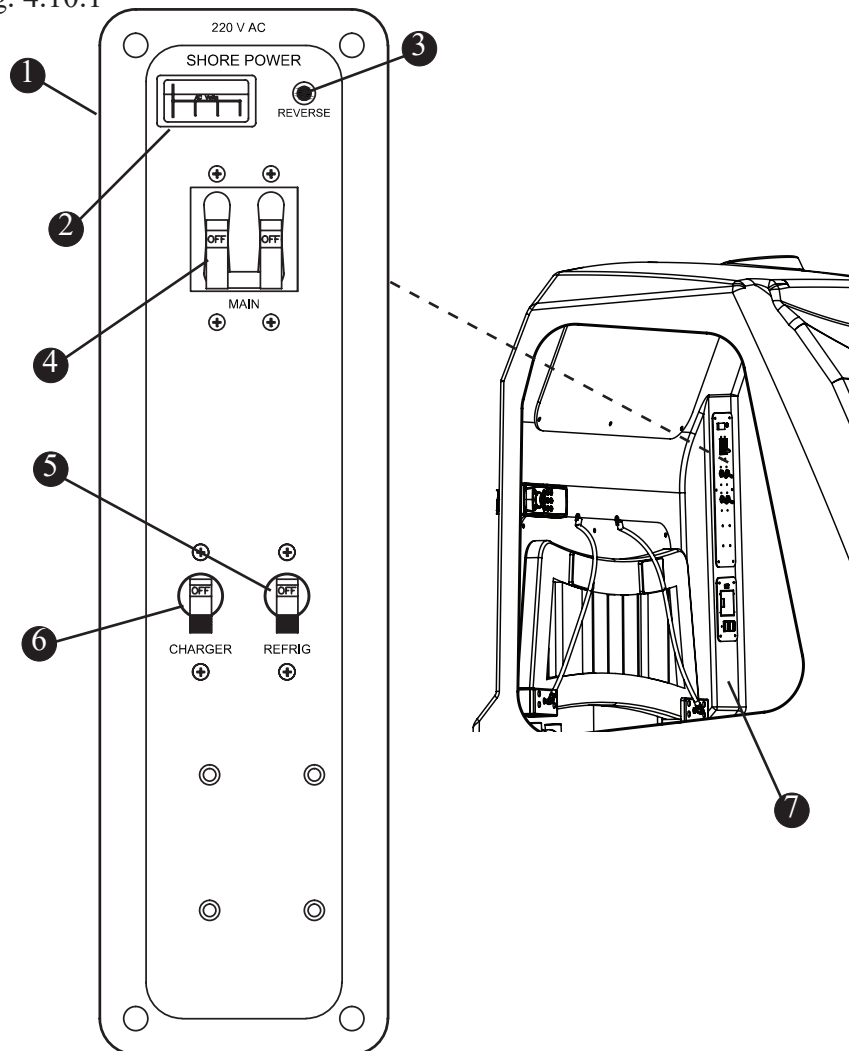


- ① 120V AC BREAKER PANEL (GYRO OPTION)
- ② AC VOLTMETER
- ③ REVERSE POLARITY INDICATOR
- ④ SHORE POWER MAIN BREAKER 60 AMPS
- ⑤ GYRO CHARGER..... 15 AMPS
- ⑥ BATTERY CHARGER BREAKER 15 AMPS
- ⑦ AFT PORT WALL OF CONSOLE INTERIOR

AC Breaker Panel (Option)

AC 220V Panel (Option)

Fig. 4.10.1

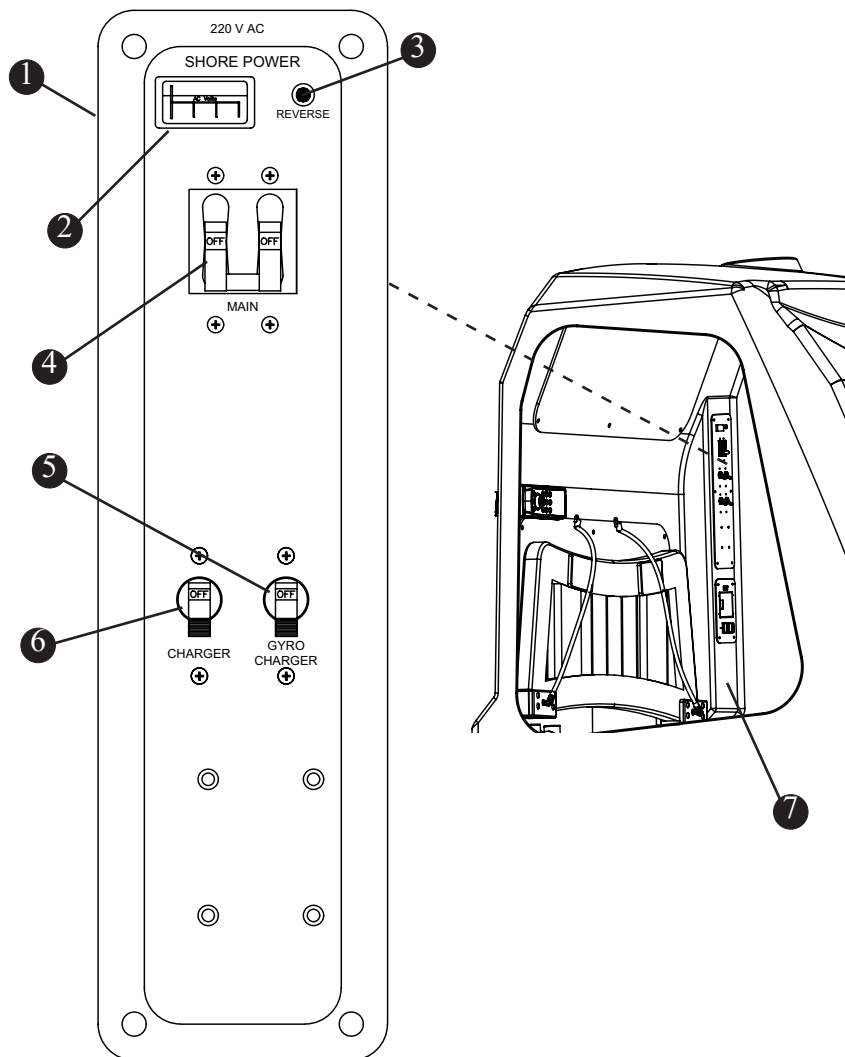


- ① 220V AC BREAKER PANEL
- ② AC VOLTMETER
- ③ REVERSE POLARITY INDICATOR
- ④ SHORE POWER MAIN BREAKER32 AMPS
- ⑤ COCKPIT REFRIGERATOR BREAKER10 AMPS
- ⑥ BATTERY CHARGER BREAKER10 AMPS
- ⑦ AFT PORT WALL OF CONSOLE INTERIOR

AC Breaker Panel (Gyro Option)

AC 220V Panel (Gyro Option)

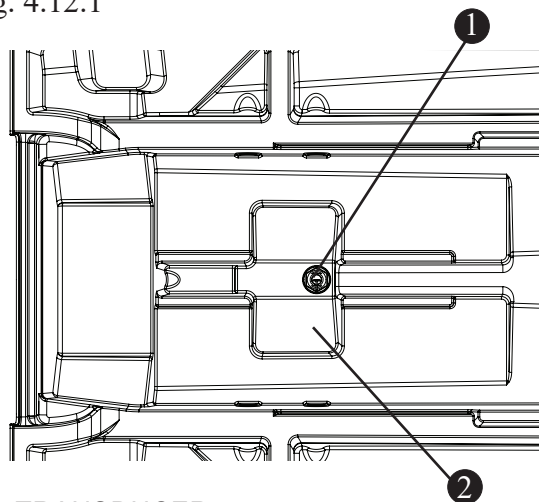
Fig. 4.11.1



- ① 220V AC BREAKER PANEL (GYRO OPTION)
- ② AC VOLTMETER
- ③ REVERSE POLARITY INDICATOR
- ④ SHORE POWER MAIN BREAKER32 AMPS
- ⑤ GYRO CHARGER.....10 AMPS
- ⑥ BATTERY CHARGER BREAKER10 AMPS
- ⑦ AFT PORT WALL OF CONSOLE INTERIOR

Transducer Location

Transducer Location
Fig. 4.12.1



- 1 TRANSDUCER
- 2 BILGE

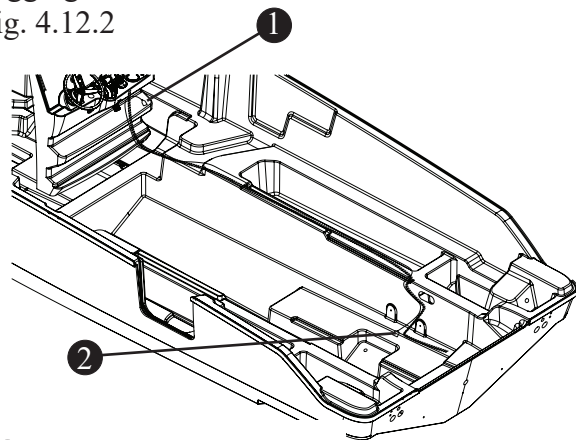
Rigging

Your boat has a large open space between the fuel tank and the floor to run additional electronic wiring. There is a rigging tube along the starboard stringer with a pull cord bundled at each end.

Tie another piece of nylon cord to the current accessory wiring being run and use that for later runs.

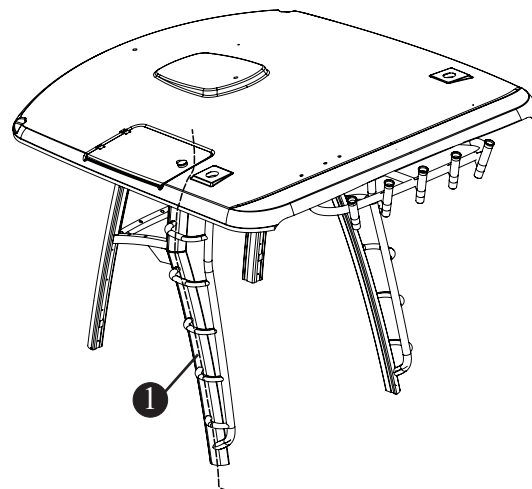
There is also a cord located in the port frame of the hardtop which terminates in the console at one end and the hardtop electronics box at the other.

Rigging Tube/Pull
Fig. 4.12.2



- 1 FORWARD PULL CORD
- 2 AFT PULL CORD

Hardtop Rigging
Fig. 4.12.3



- 1 HARDTOP PULL CORD

Electrical Schematics

Boston Whaler adheres to electrical wiring requirements that meet ABYC E-11 standards. The schematics on the following pages are for reference and use by Boston Whaler service technicians. Boston Whaler reserves the right to change or update the electrical system on any model at any time without notice. In addition, Boston Whaler is not obligated to make any updates to units built prior to a change. Contact Boston Whaler customer service for current electrical schematics.

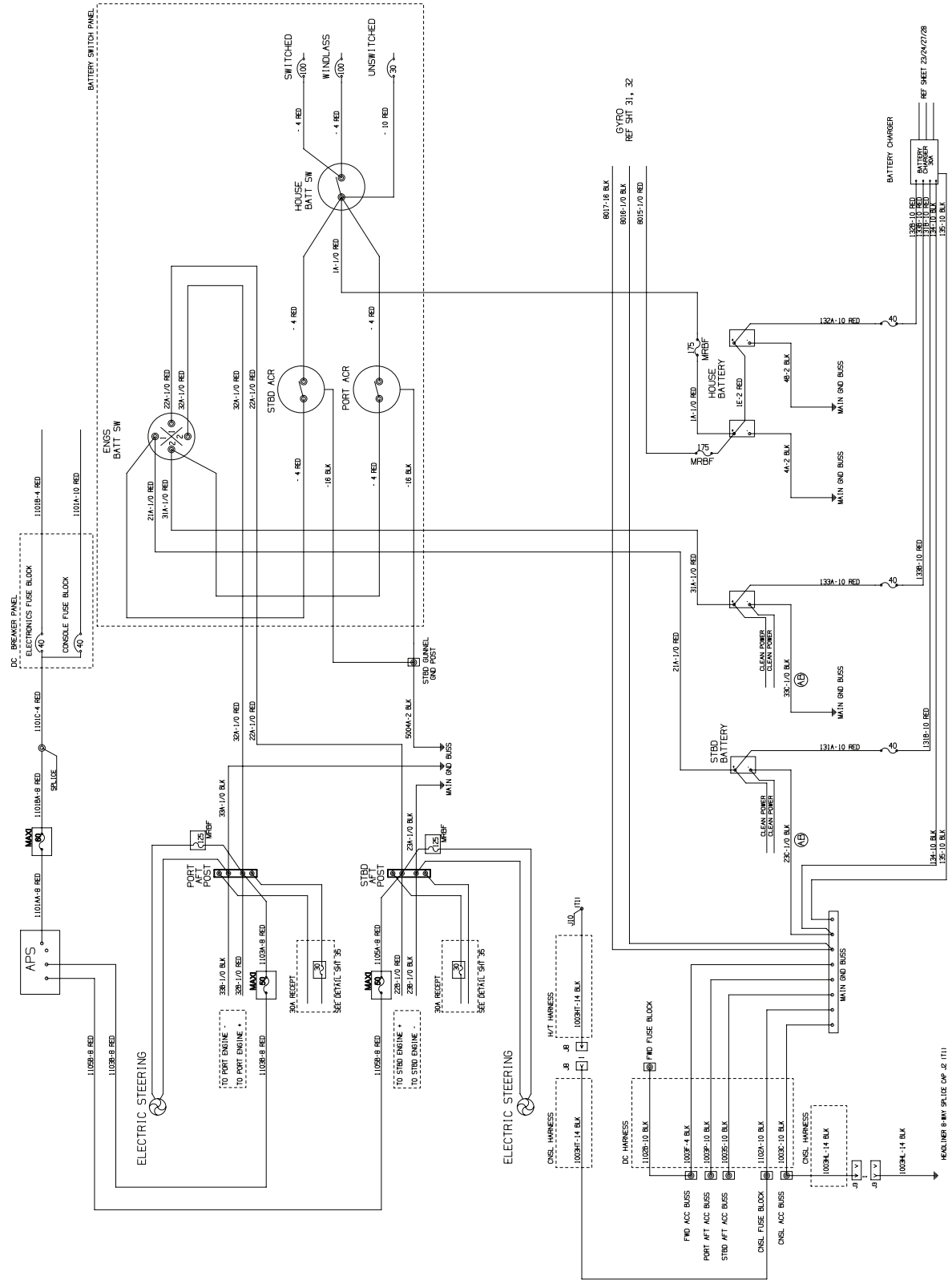
The schematics on the following pages were generated by technicians in the Boston Whaler® Engineering Department and are for reference, to be used by service technicians.

Boston Whaler does not recommend that you attempt to work on the electrical system yourself. Instead, we suggest that you take your boat to an authorized Boston Whaler dealer for electrical service.

Boston Whaler reserves the right to change or update the electrical system on any model at any time without notice to the customer and is not obligated to make any updates to units built prior to the change.

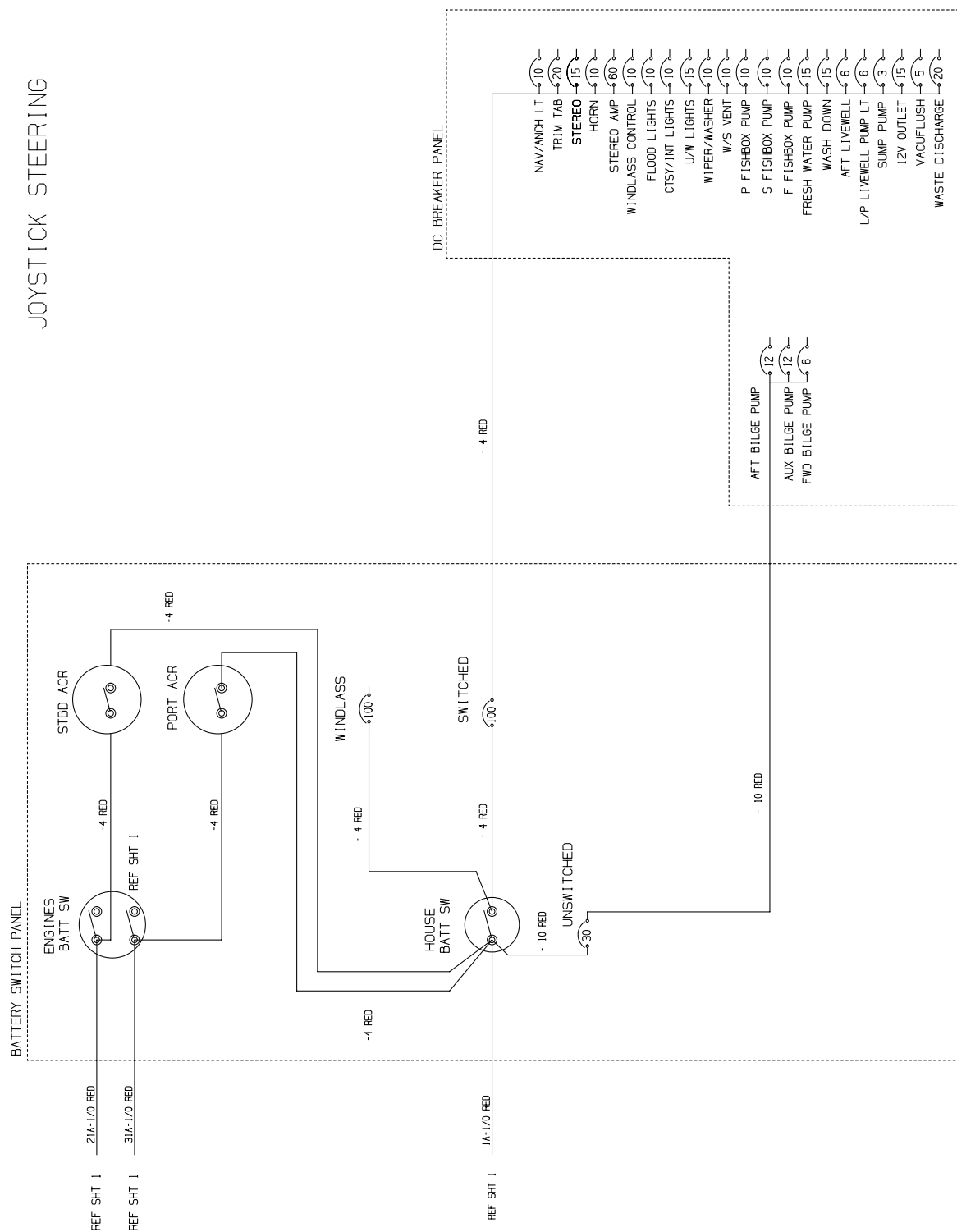
Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.13.1

BATTERIES - JOYSTICK STEERING



6016-07-401_AD

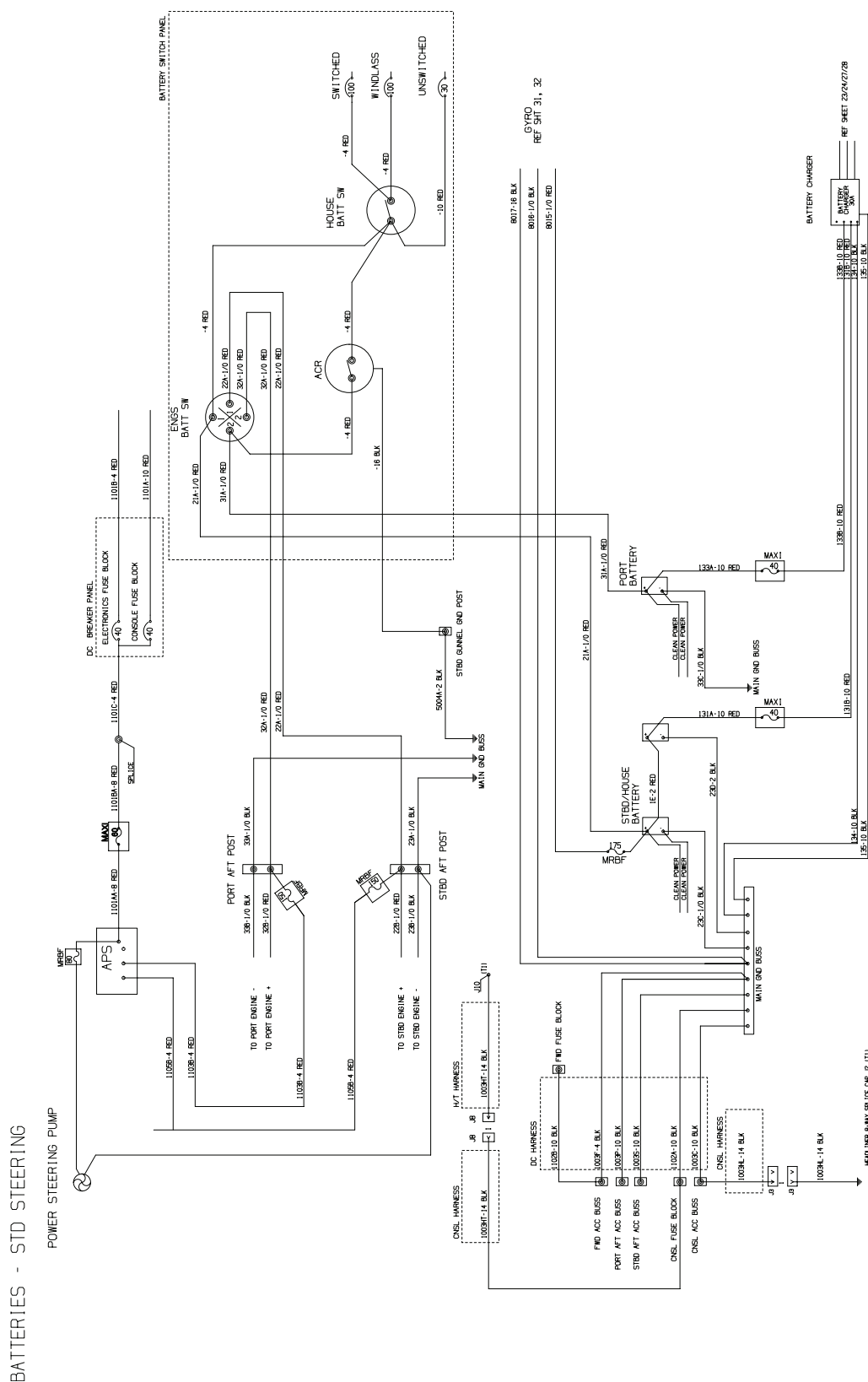
Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.14.1



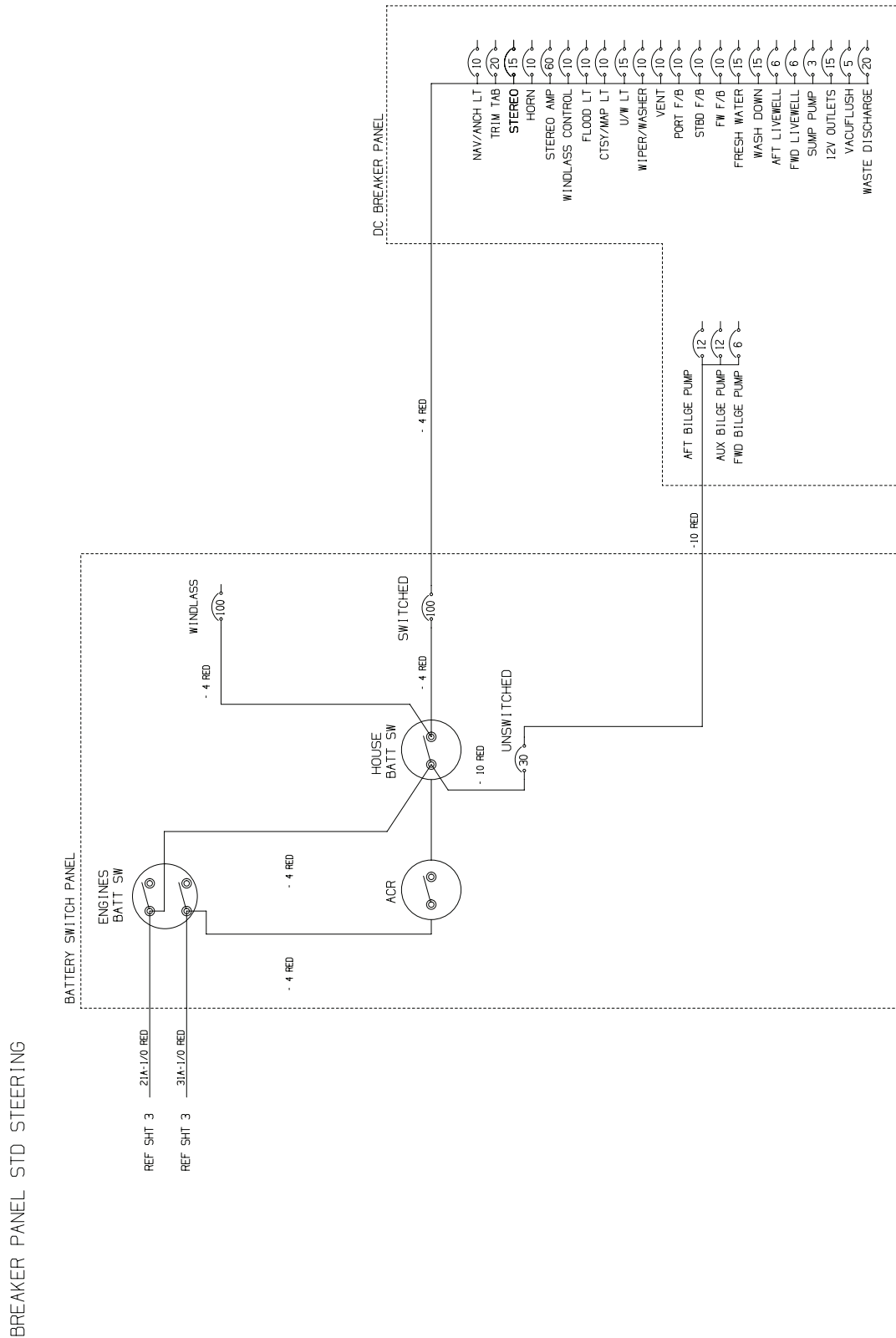
6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic

Figure 4.15.1

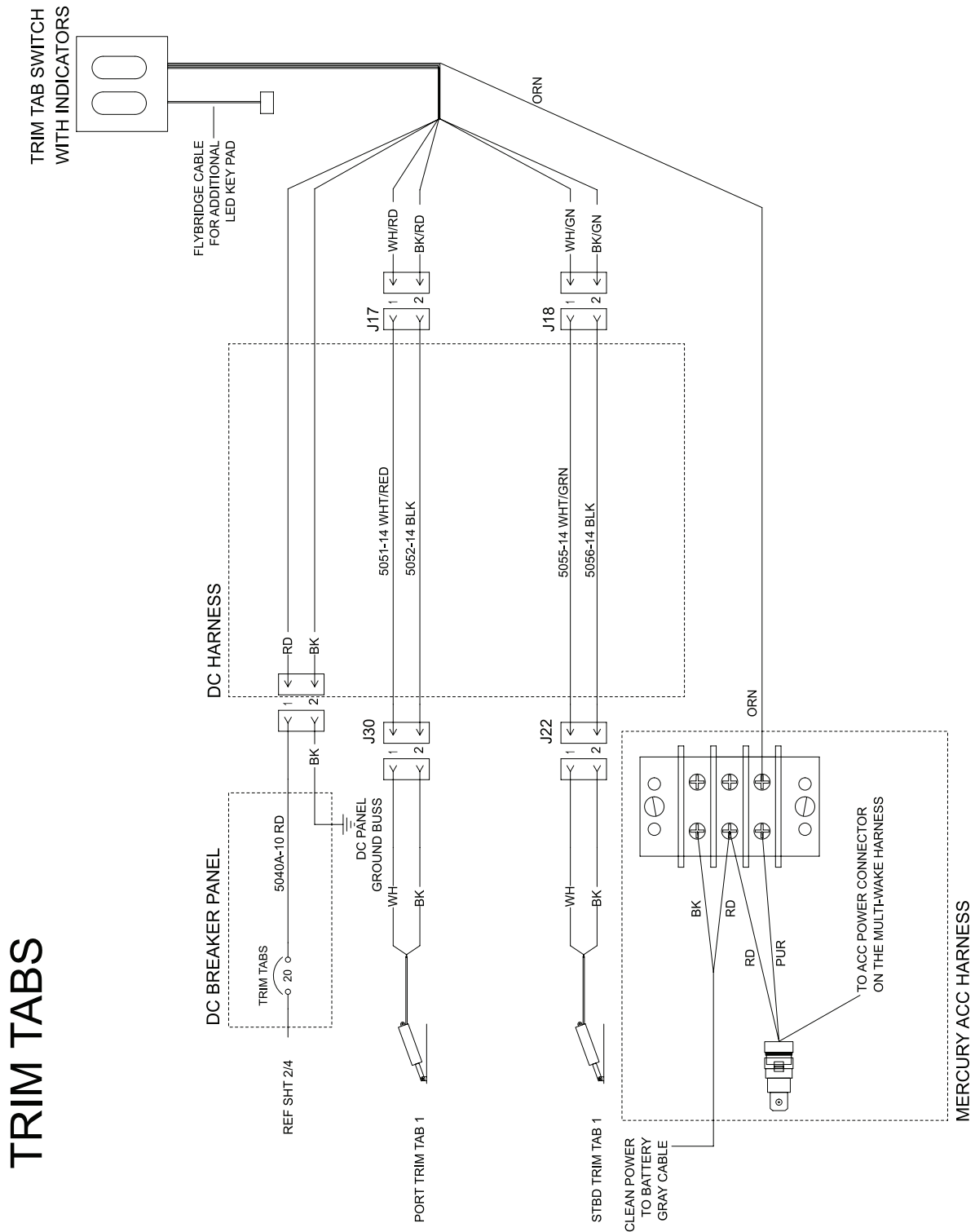


Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.16.1



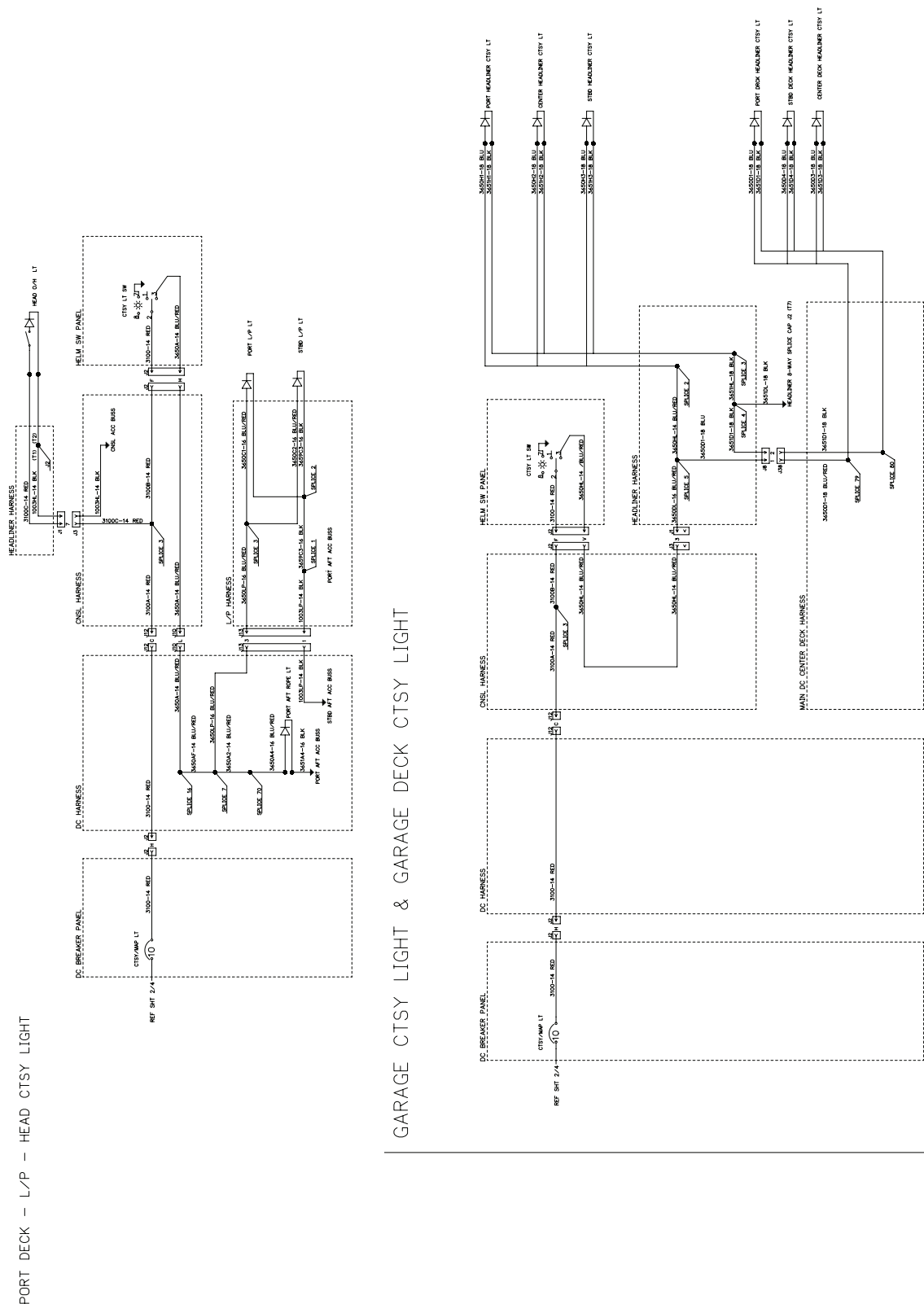
6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.17.1



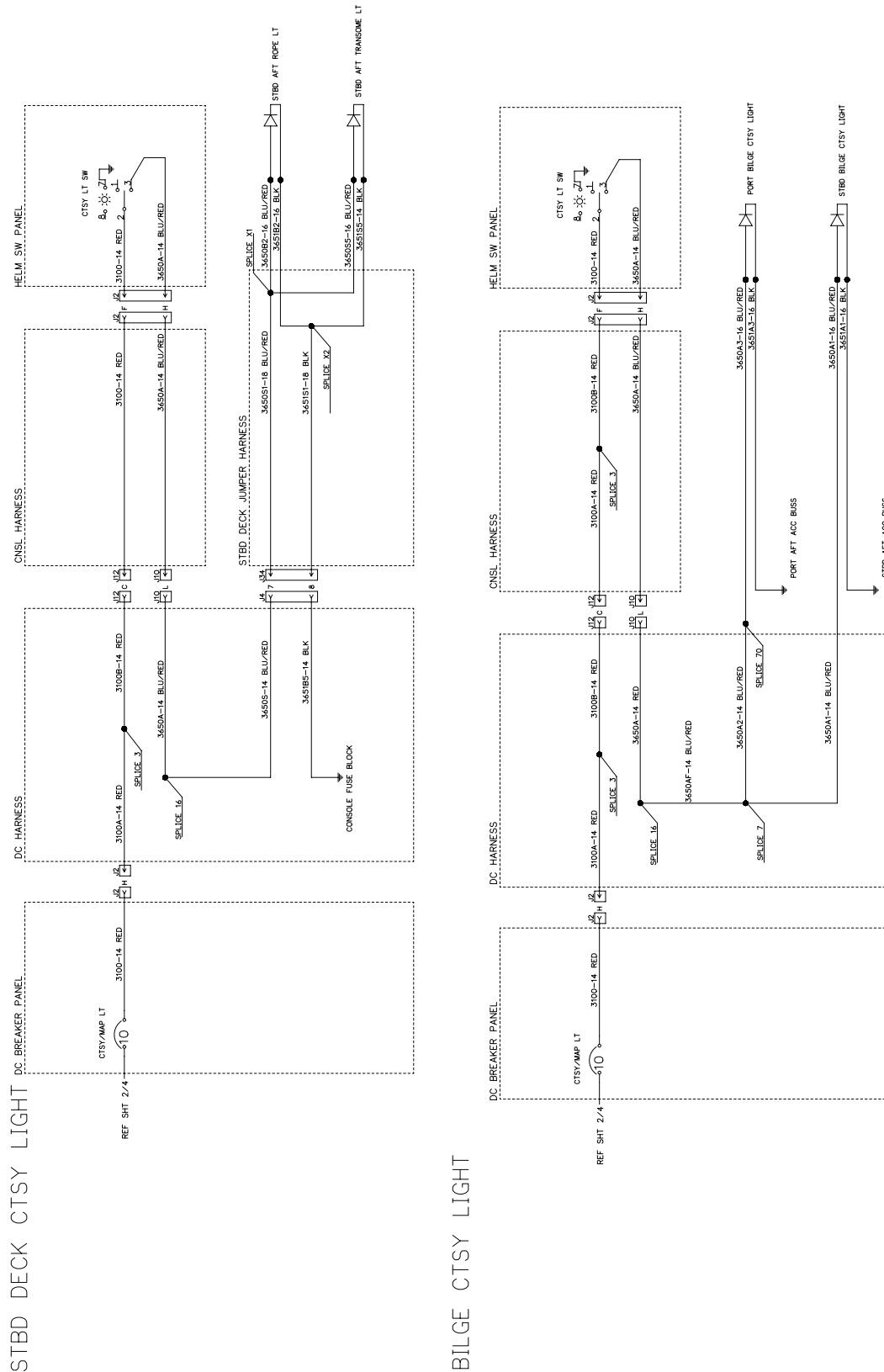
6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.18.1



6016-07-401_AD

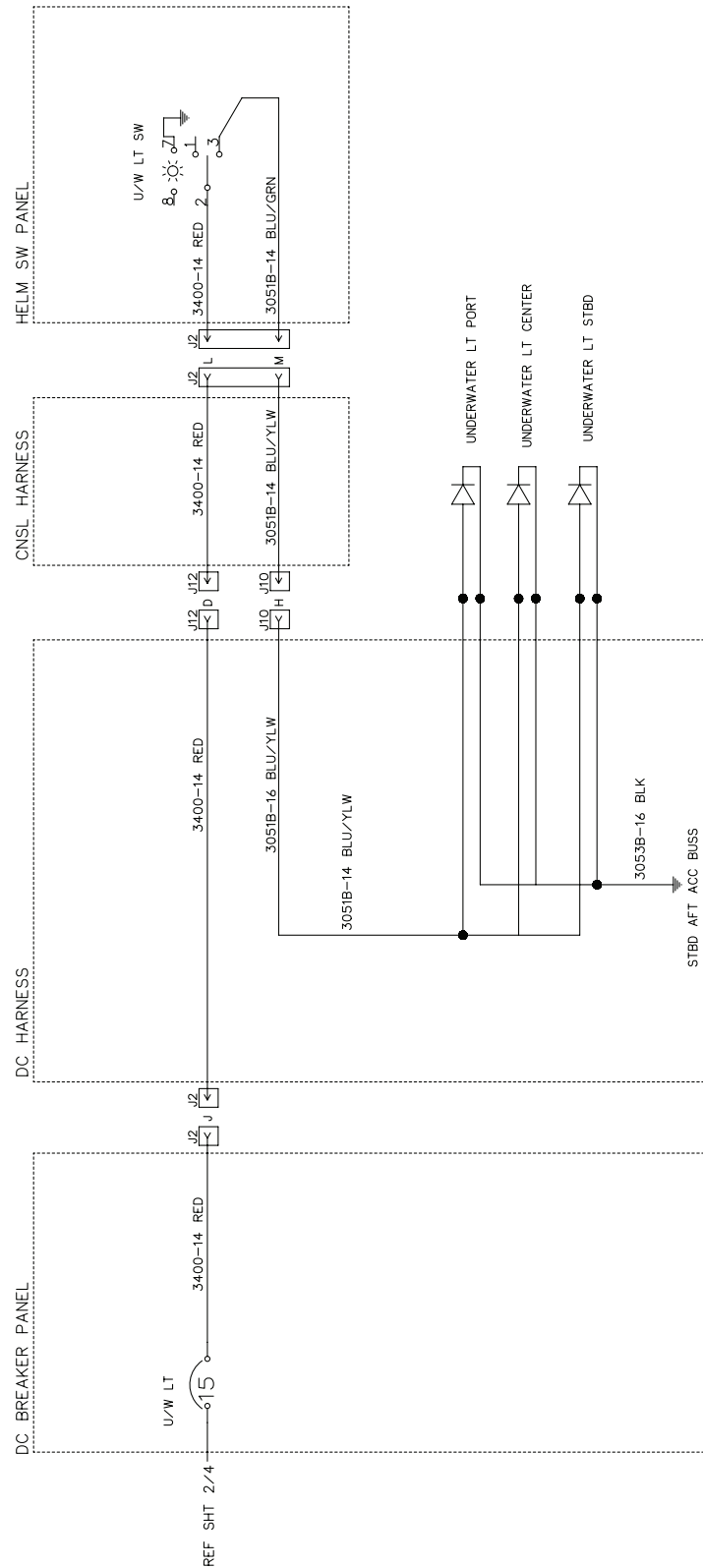
Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.19.1



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.20.1

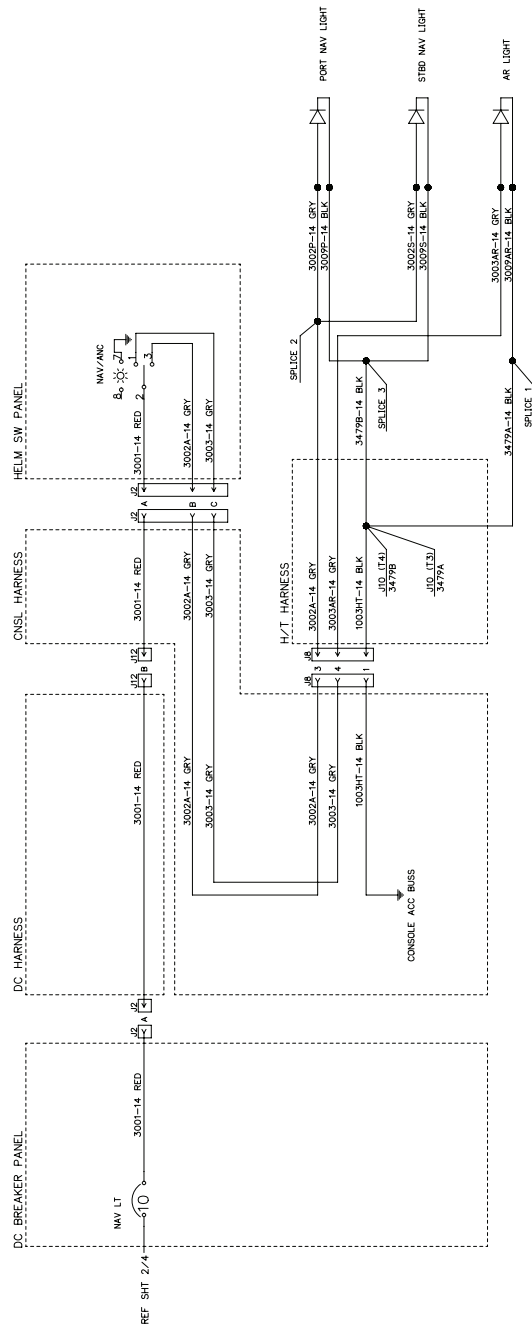
UNDERWATER LIGHT



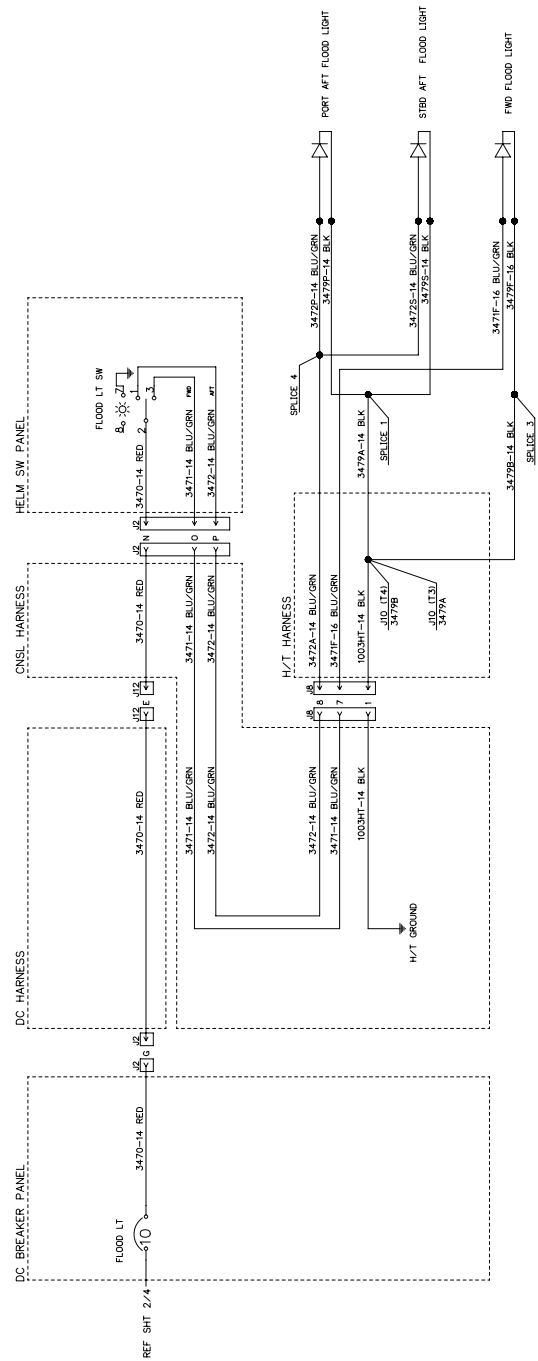
6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.21.1

NAV LIGHTING

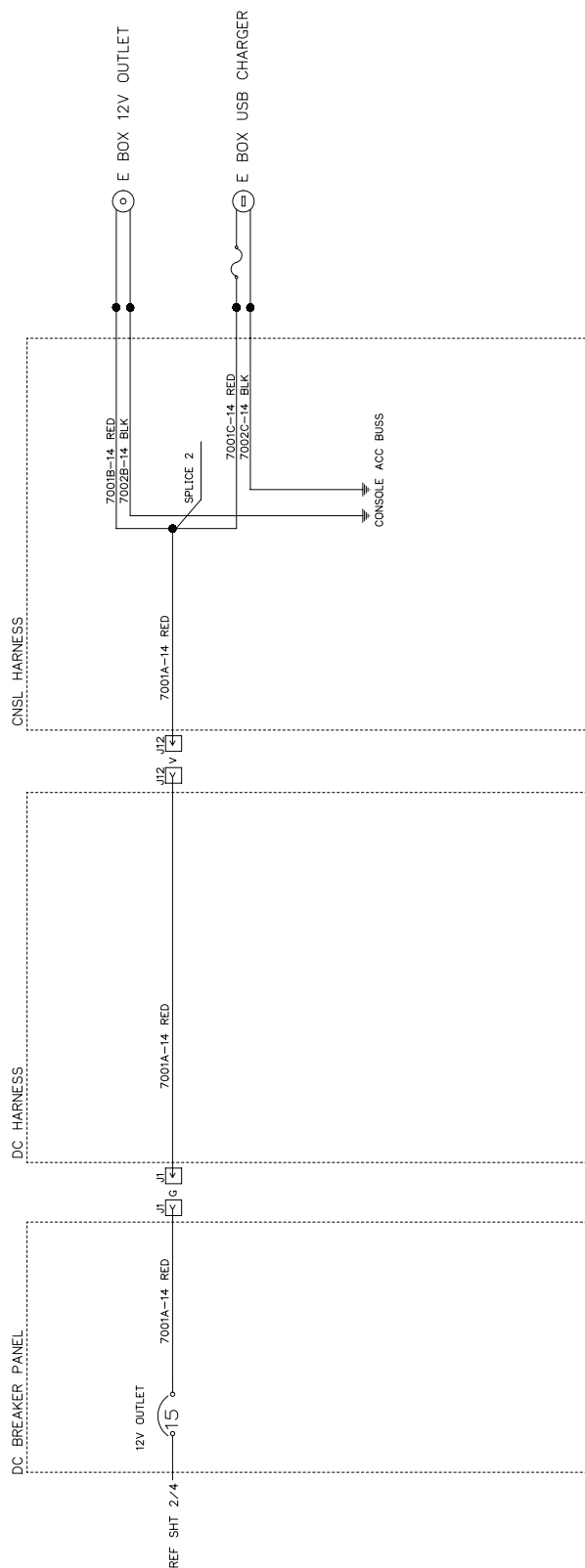


FLOOD LIGHTING



Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.22.1

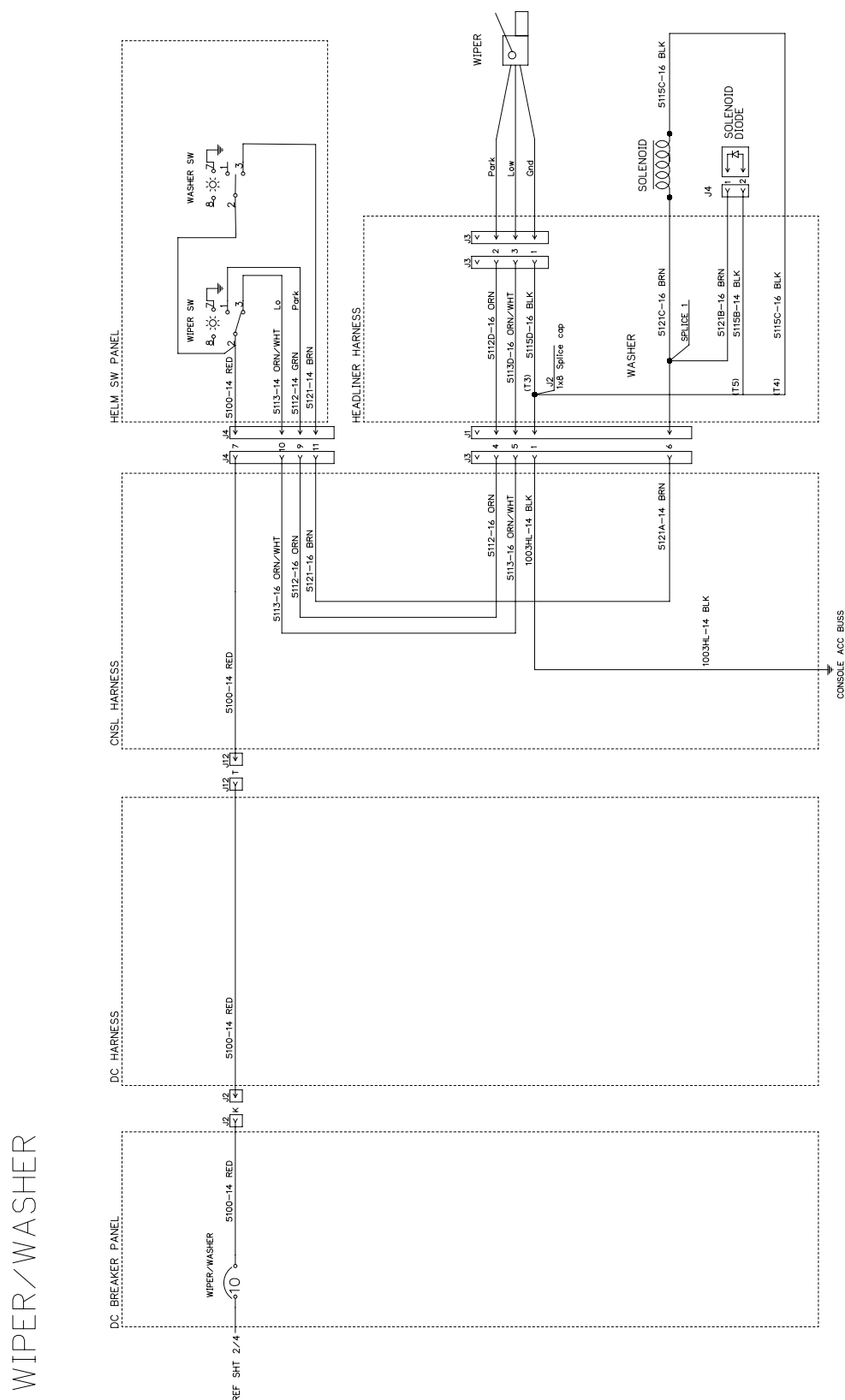
CTSY OUTLET



6016-07-401_AD

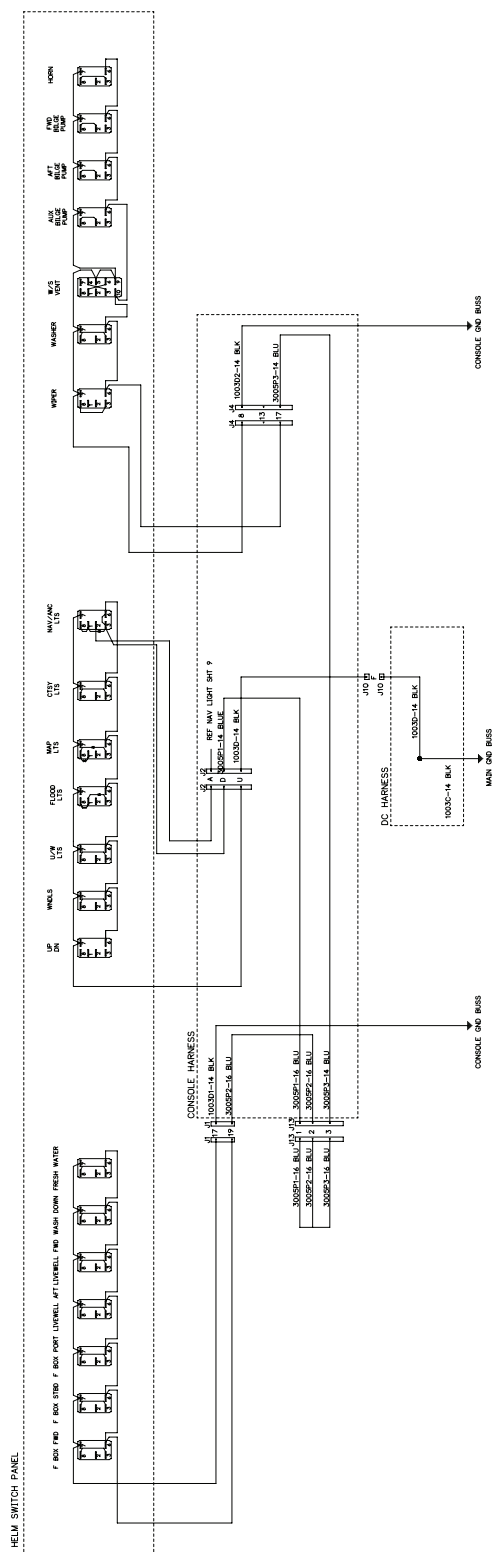
Wiring Schematic

Figure 4.23.1



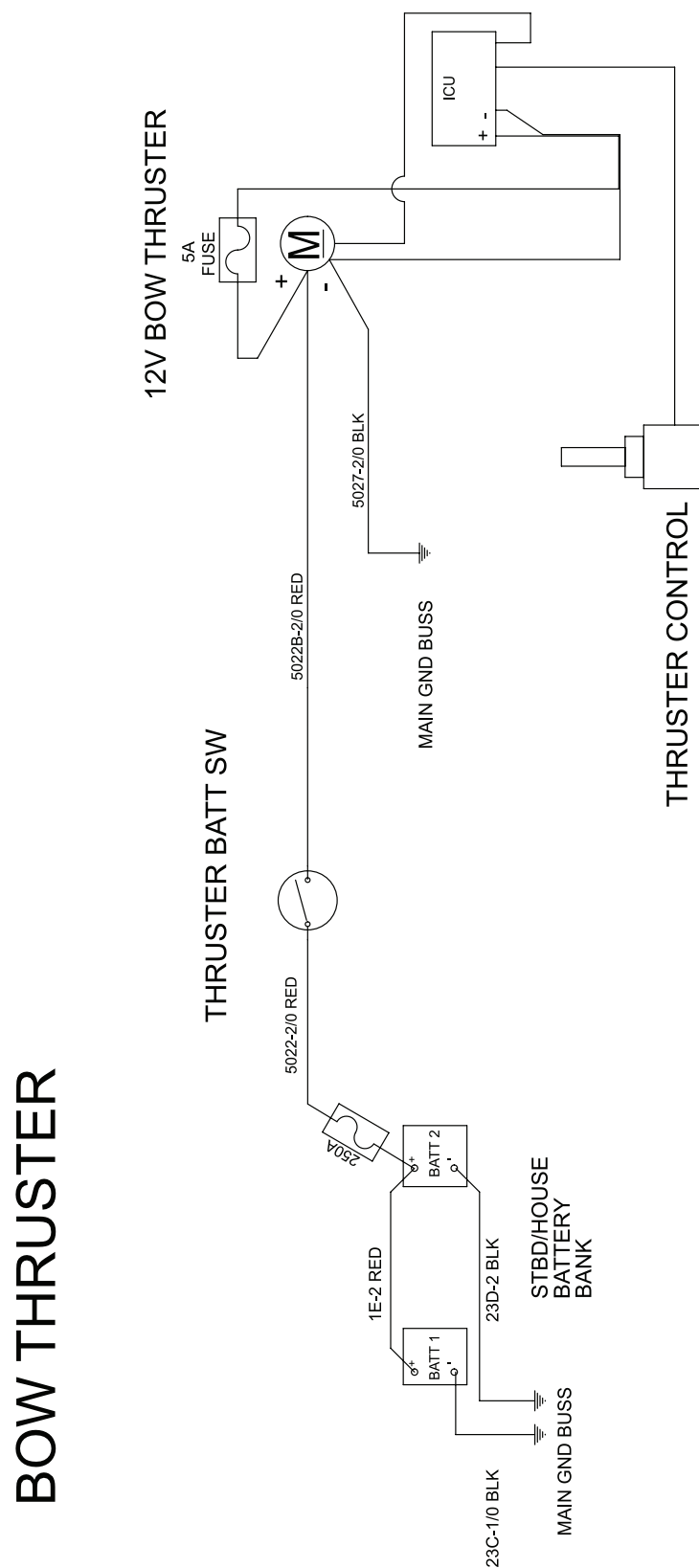
Wiring Schematic

Figure 4.24.1



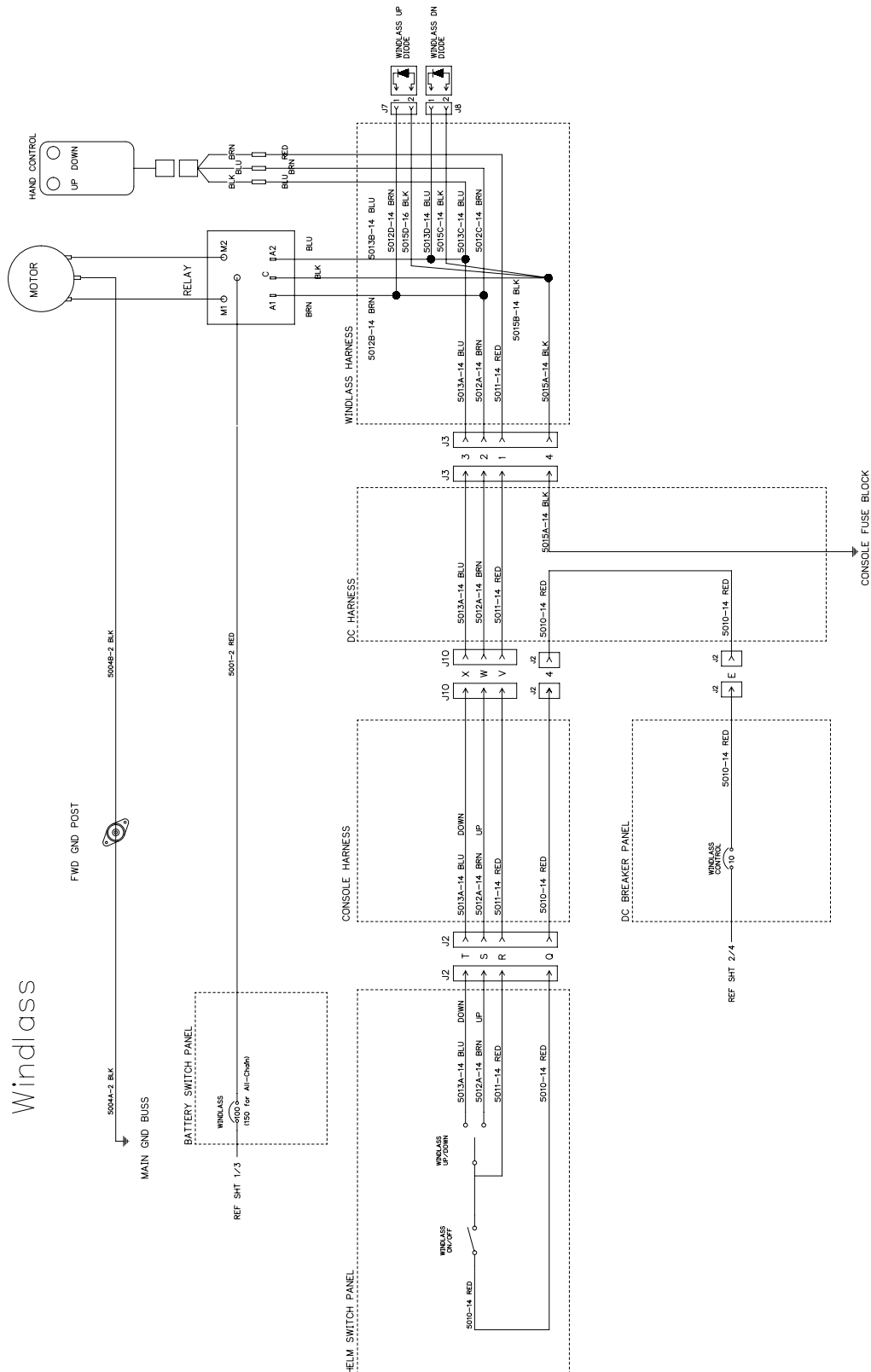
Wiring Schematic

Figure 4.25.1



6016-07-401 AD

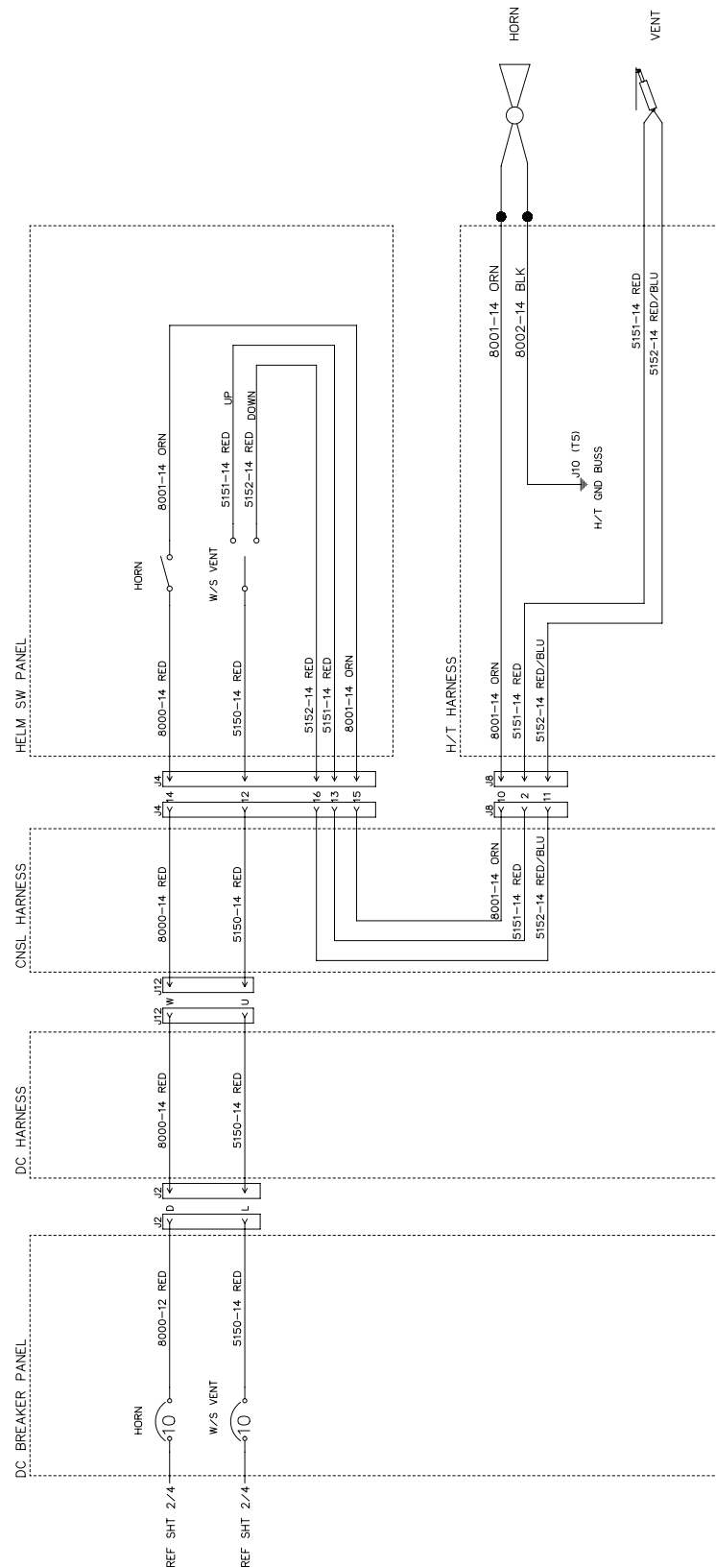
Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.26.1



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.27.1

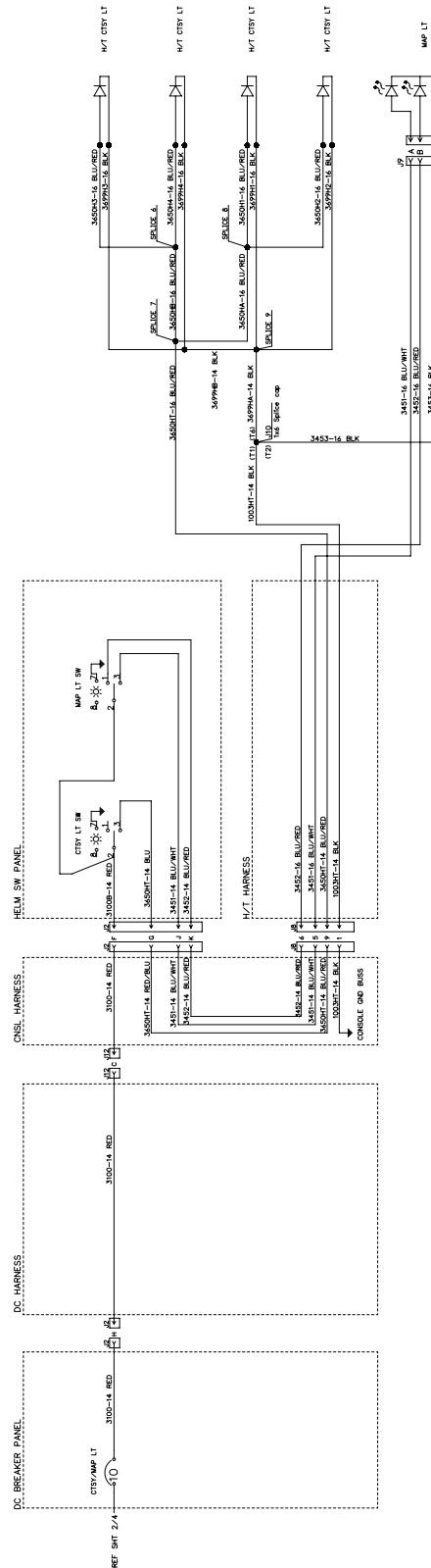
VENT / HORN



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.28.1

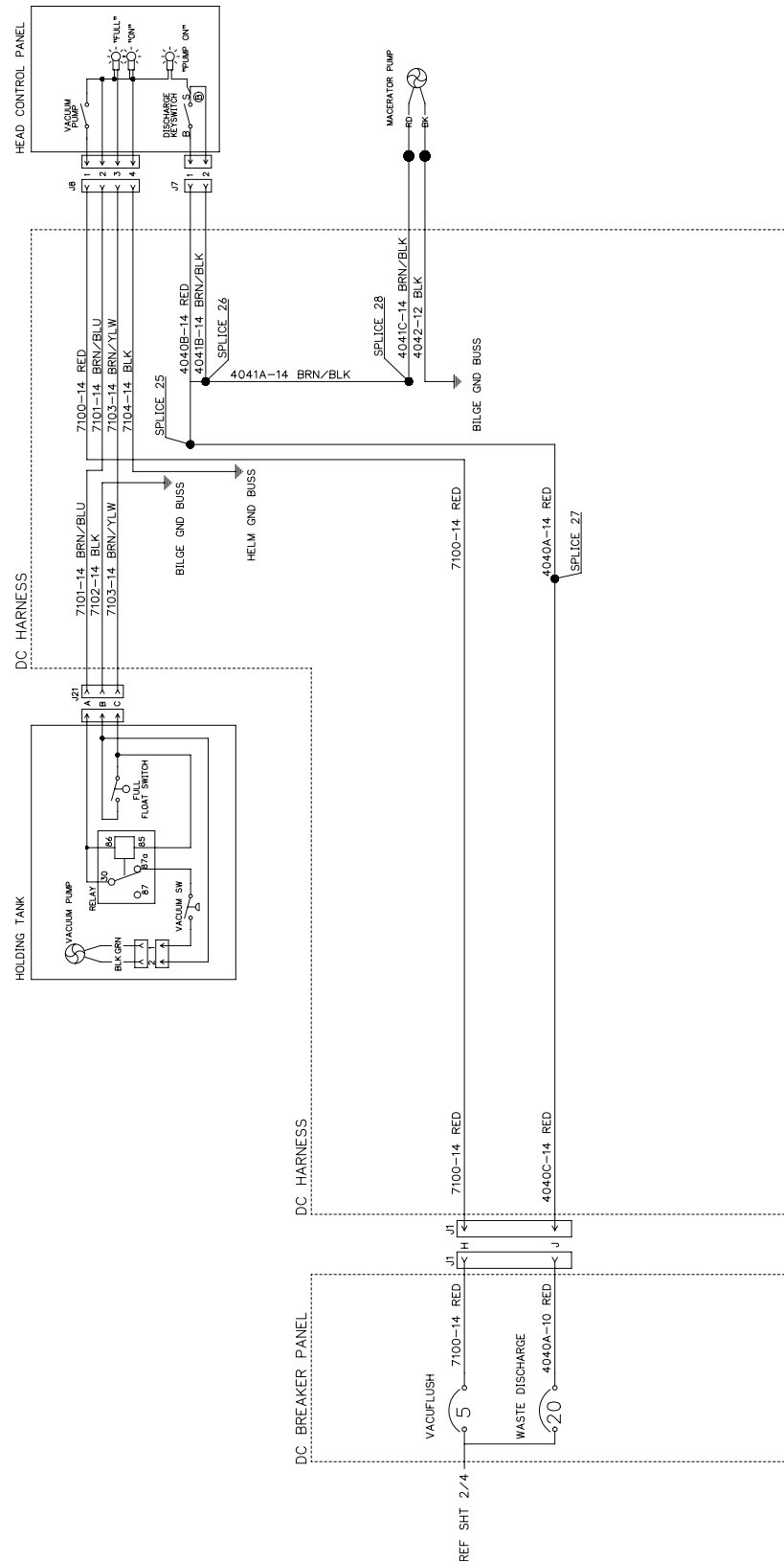
H/T LIGHTING



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.29.1

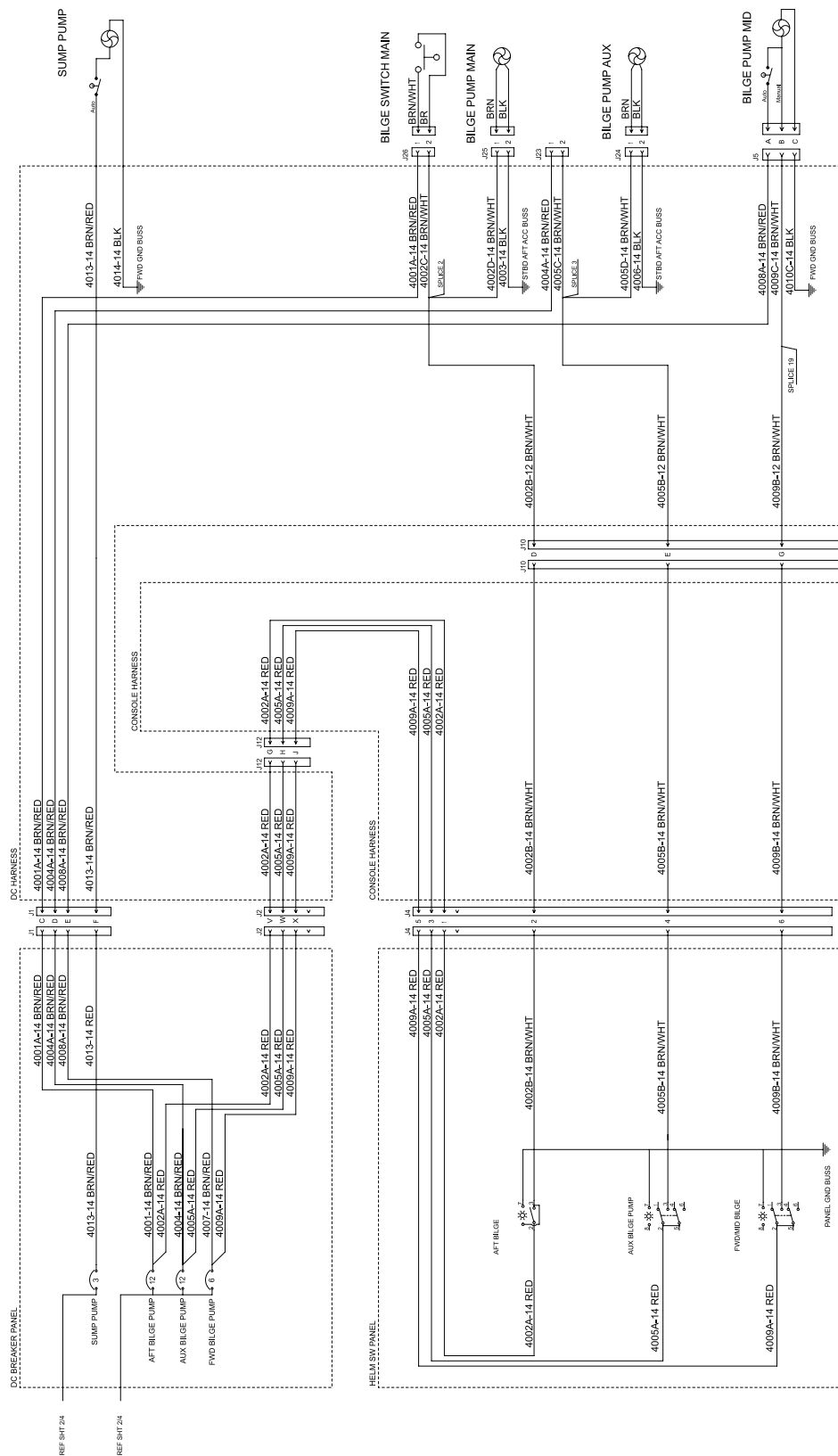
WASTE DISCHARGE



6016-07-401_AD

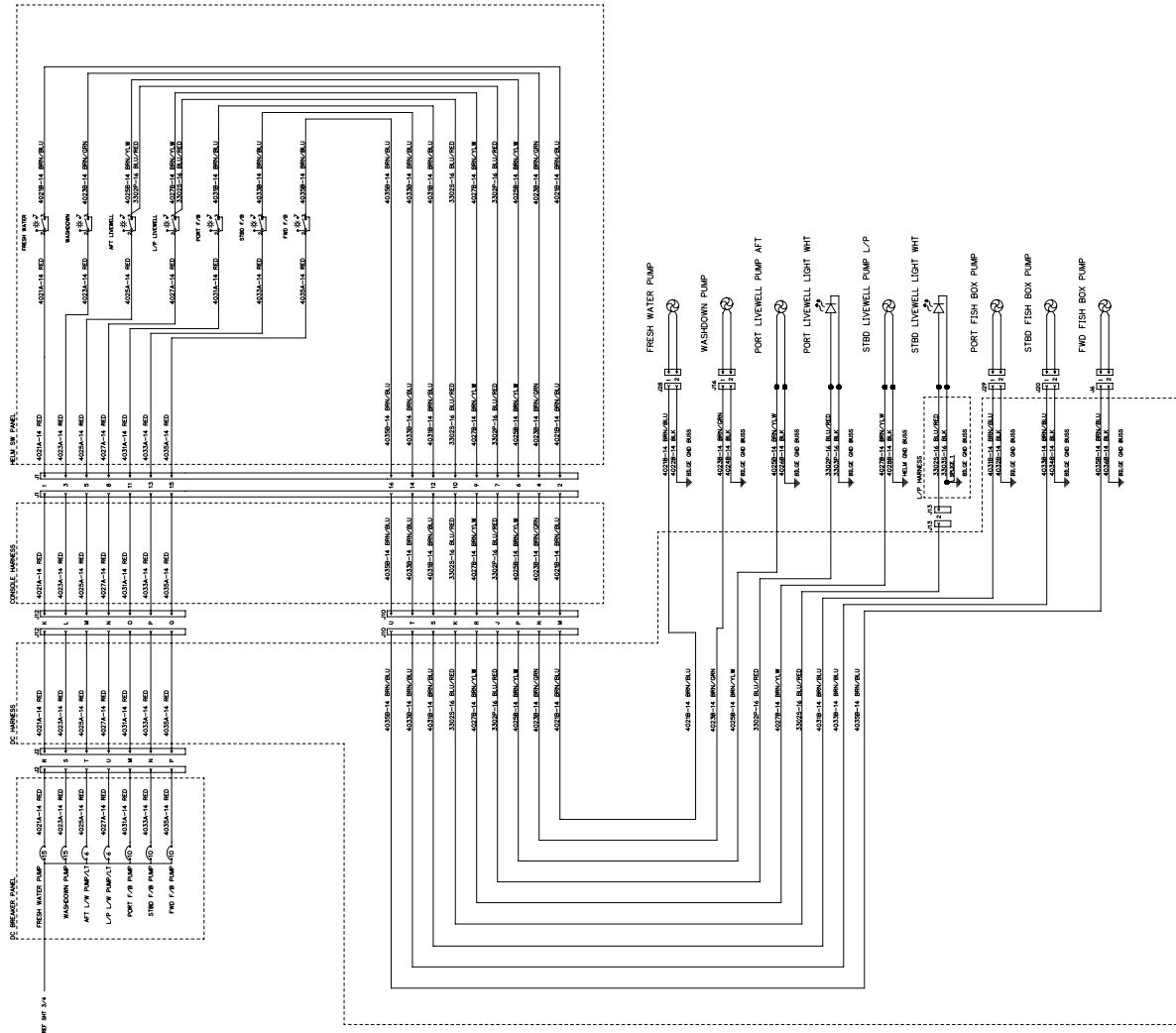
Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.30.1

PUMPS 1



6016-07-401_AD

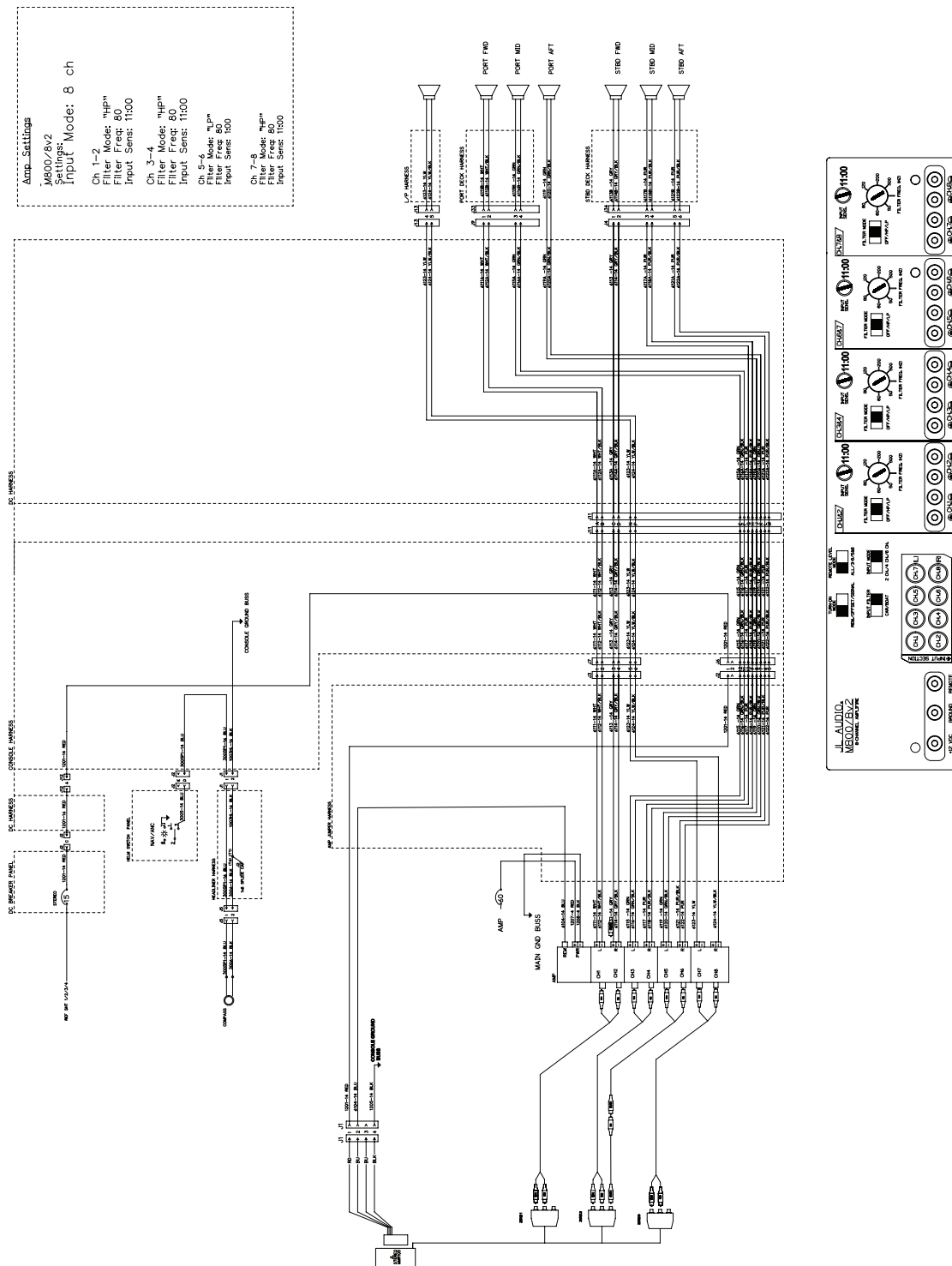
Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.31.1



PUMPS 2

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.32.1

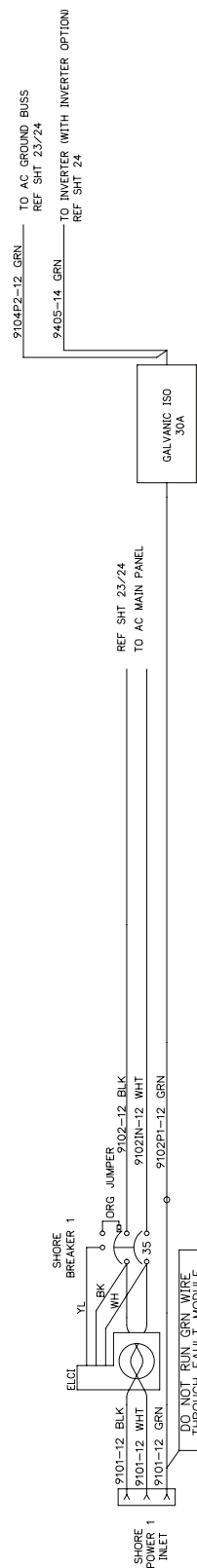
PREMIUM AUDIO



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.33.1

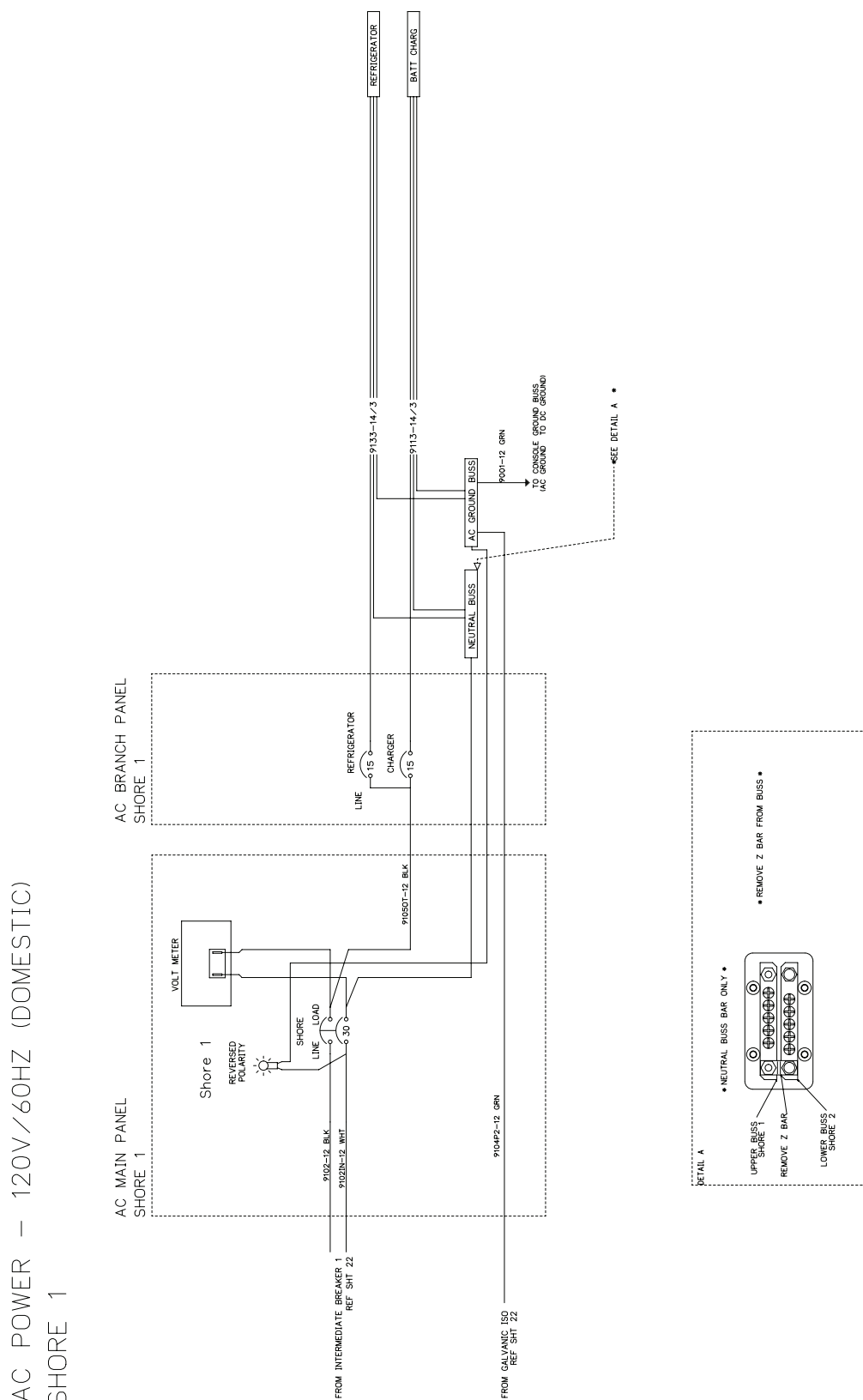
SHORE POWER AC POWER – 120V/60HZ (DOMESTIC)
SHORE 1



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic

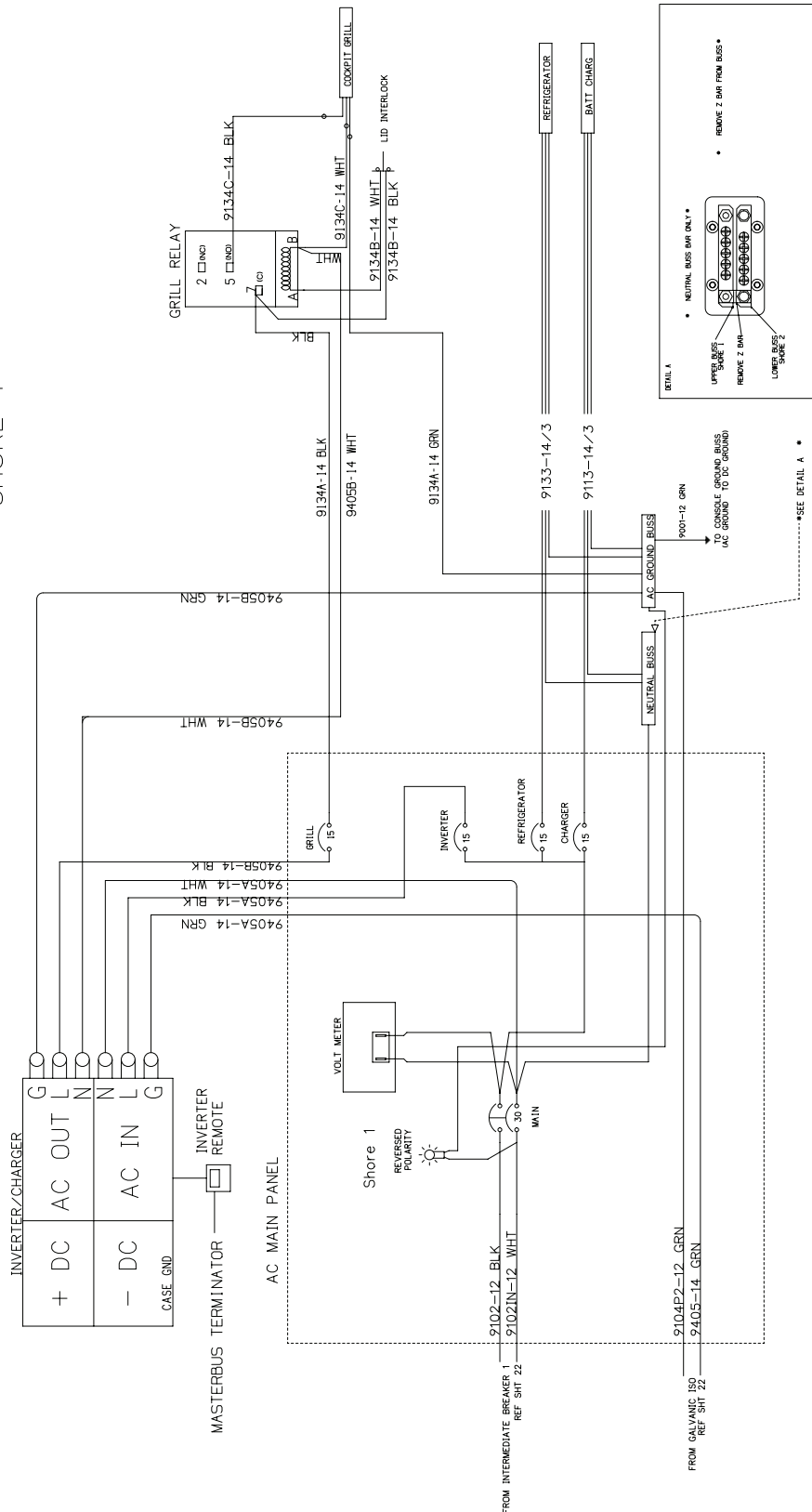
Figure 4.34.1



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.35.1

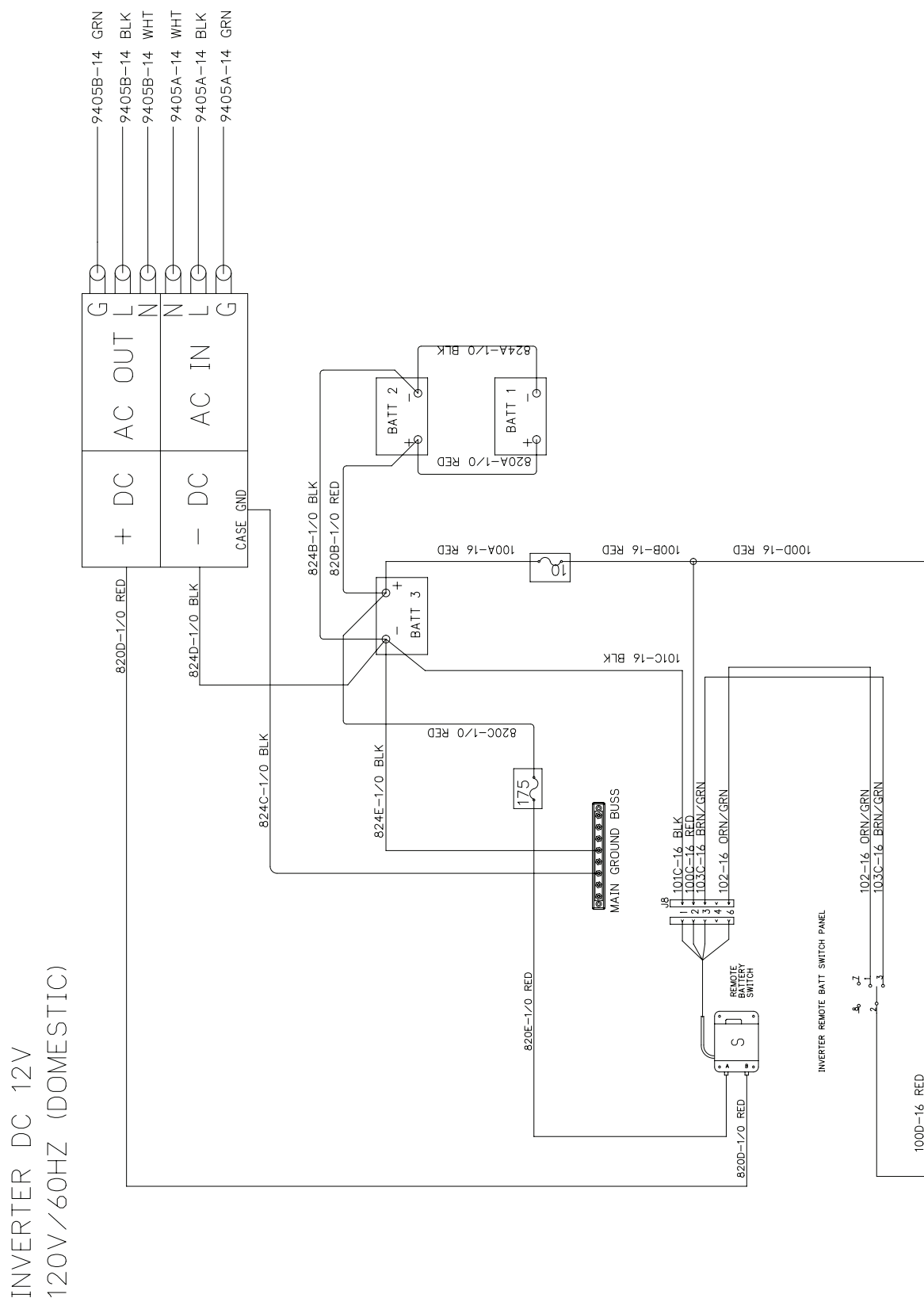
AC Power – 120V/60HZ W/ INV
SHORE 1



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic

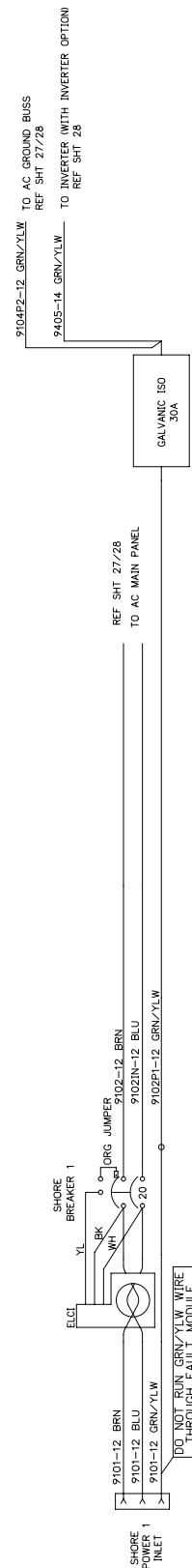
Figure 4.36.1



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.37.1

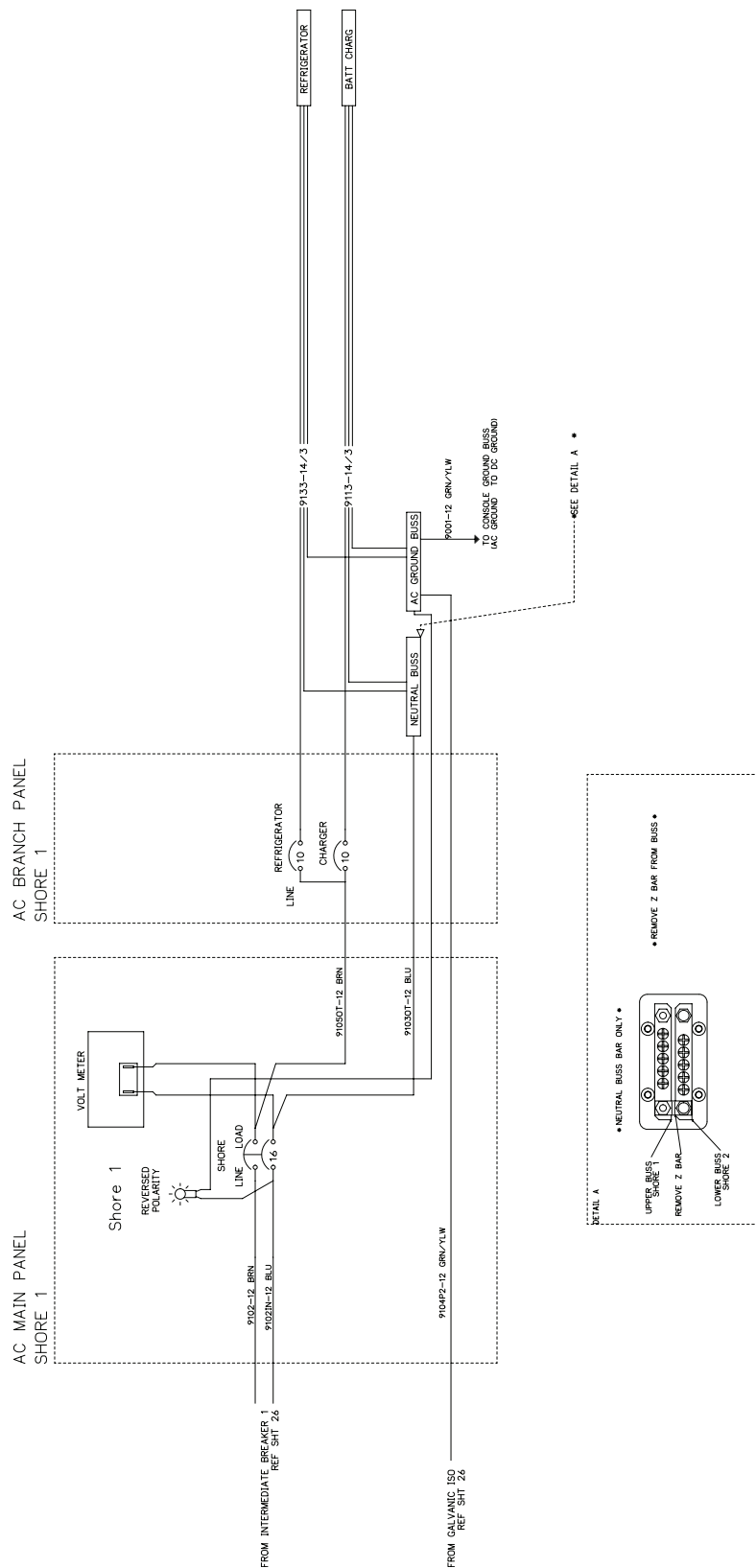
SHORE POWER AC POWER – 230V/50HZ (EURO)
SHORE 1



6016-07-401_AD

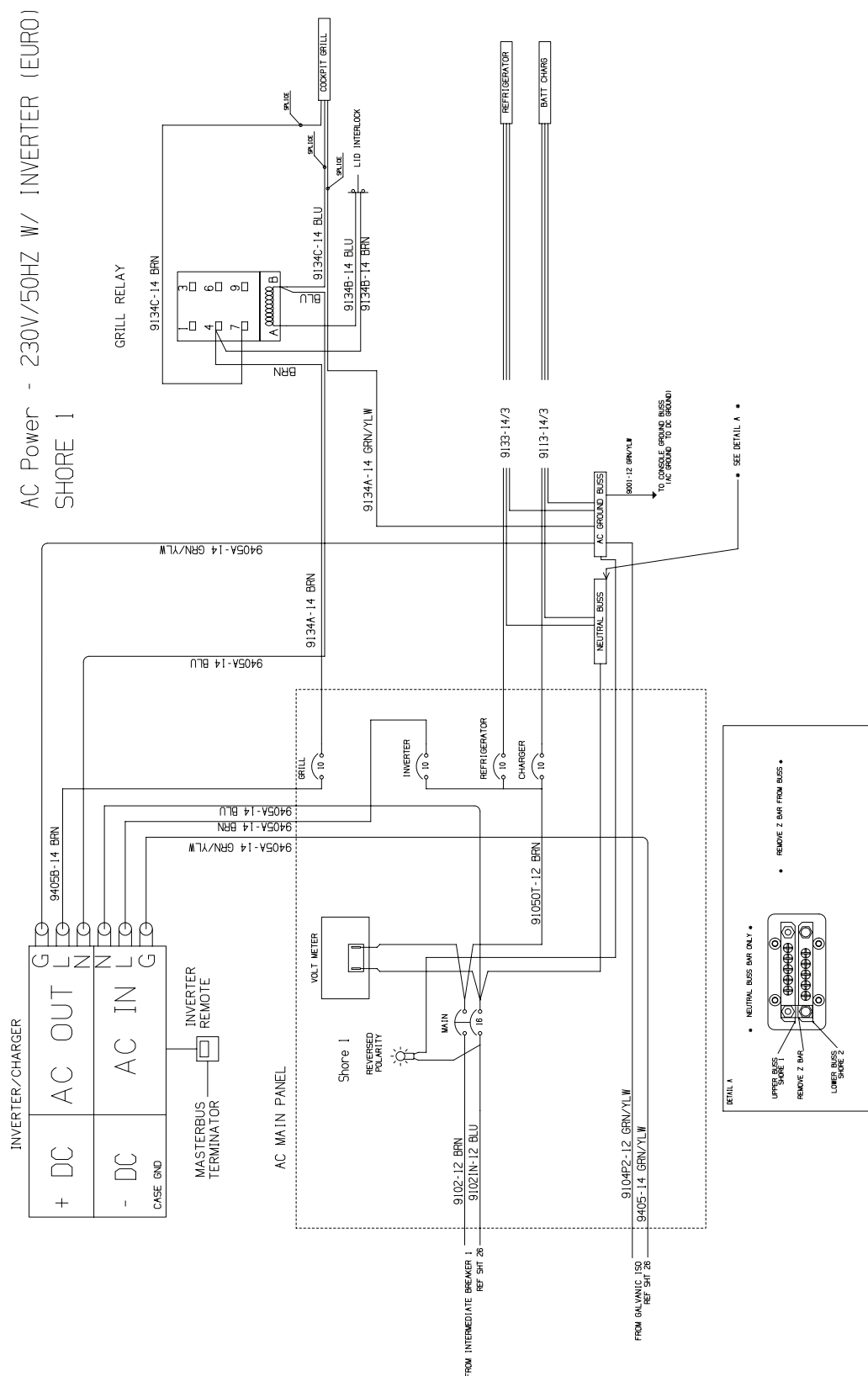
Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.38.1

AC POWER – 230V/50HZ (EURO)
SHORE 1



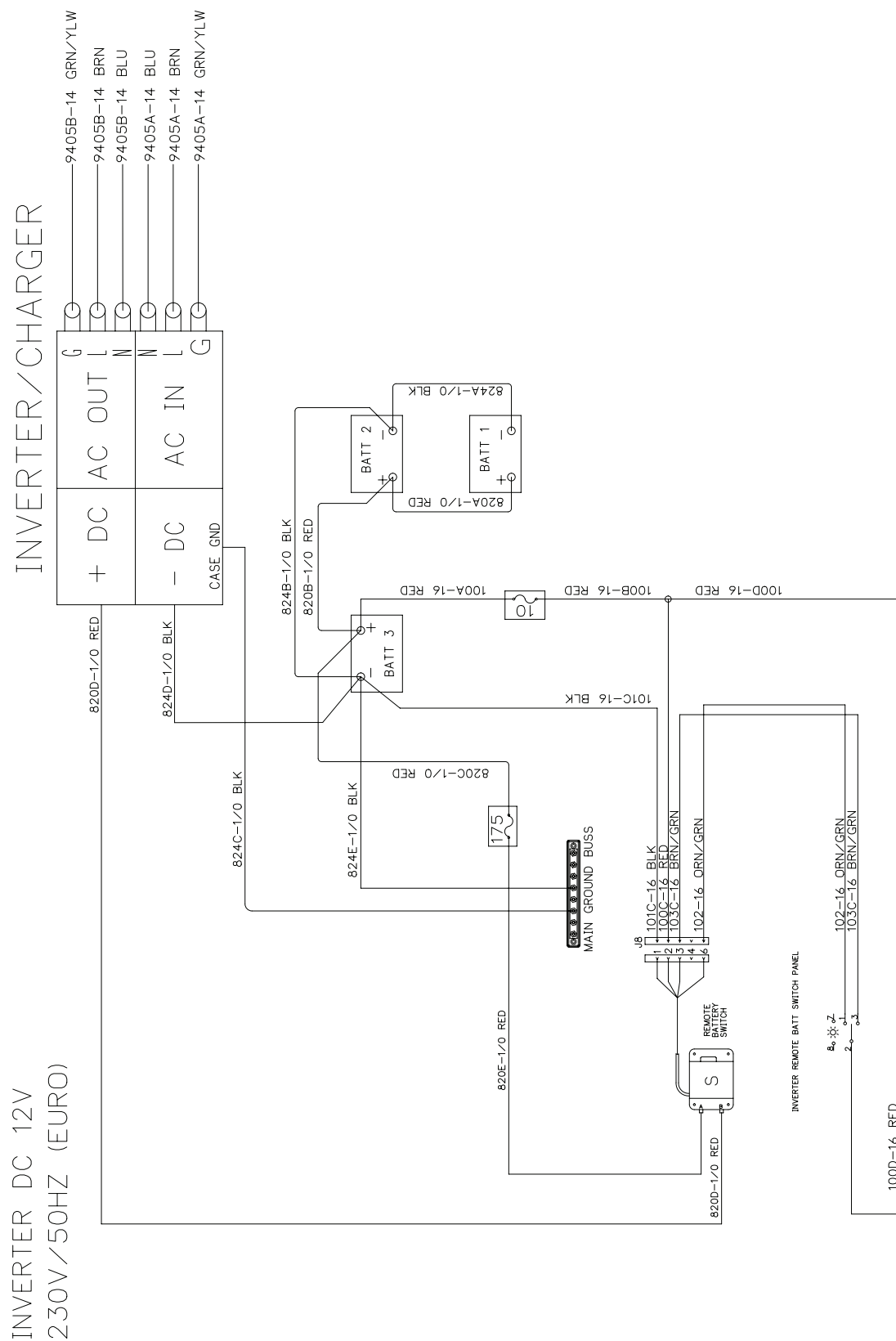
6016-07-401_AD

4-39



Wiring Schematic

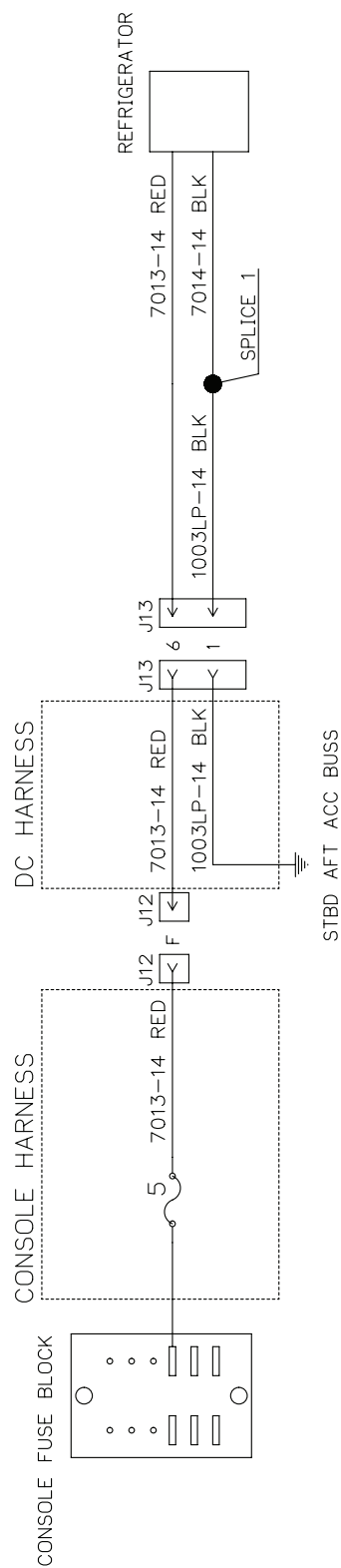
Figure 4.40.1



6016-07-401_AD

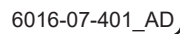
Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.41.1

REFRIGERATOR DC



6016-07-401_AD

-42

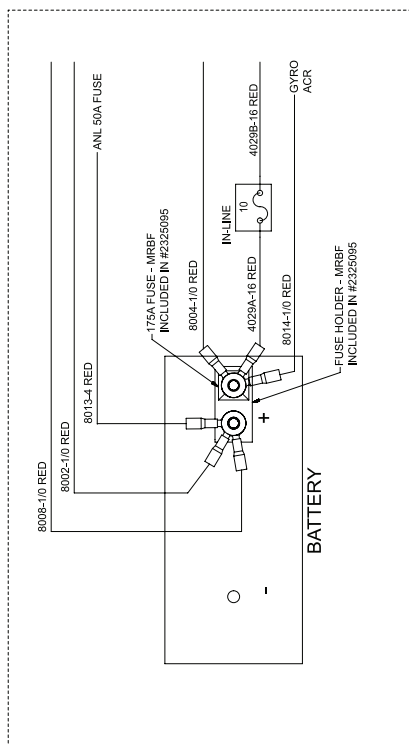


6016-07-401 AD)

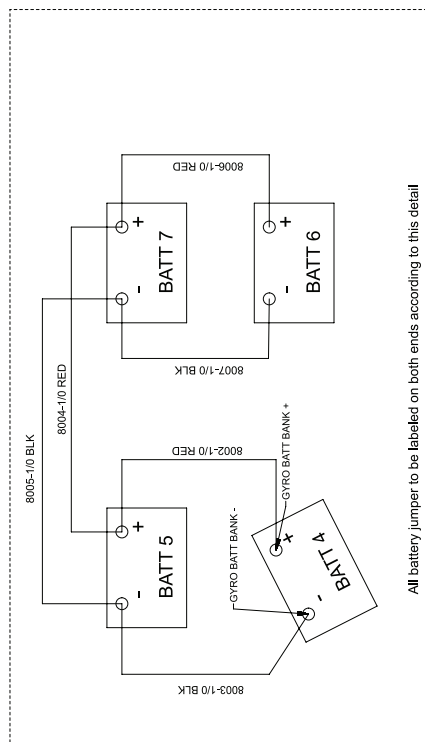


Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.44.1

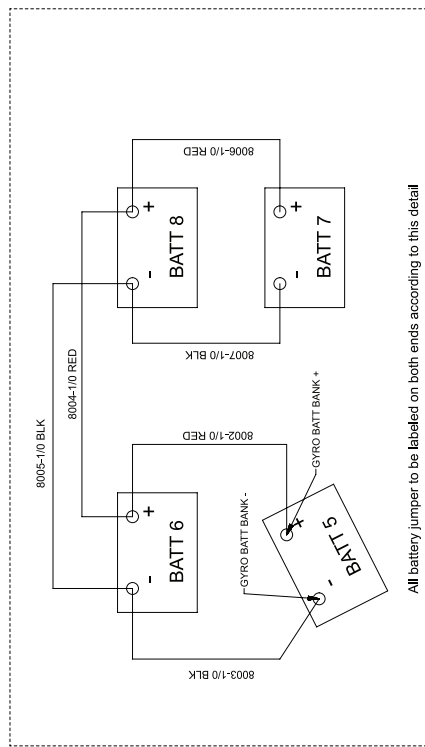
GYRO BATTERY BANK POSITIVE TERMINAL CONNECTION



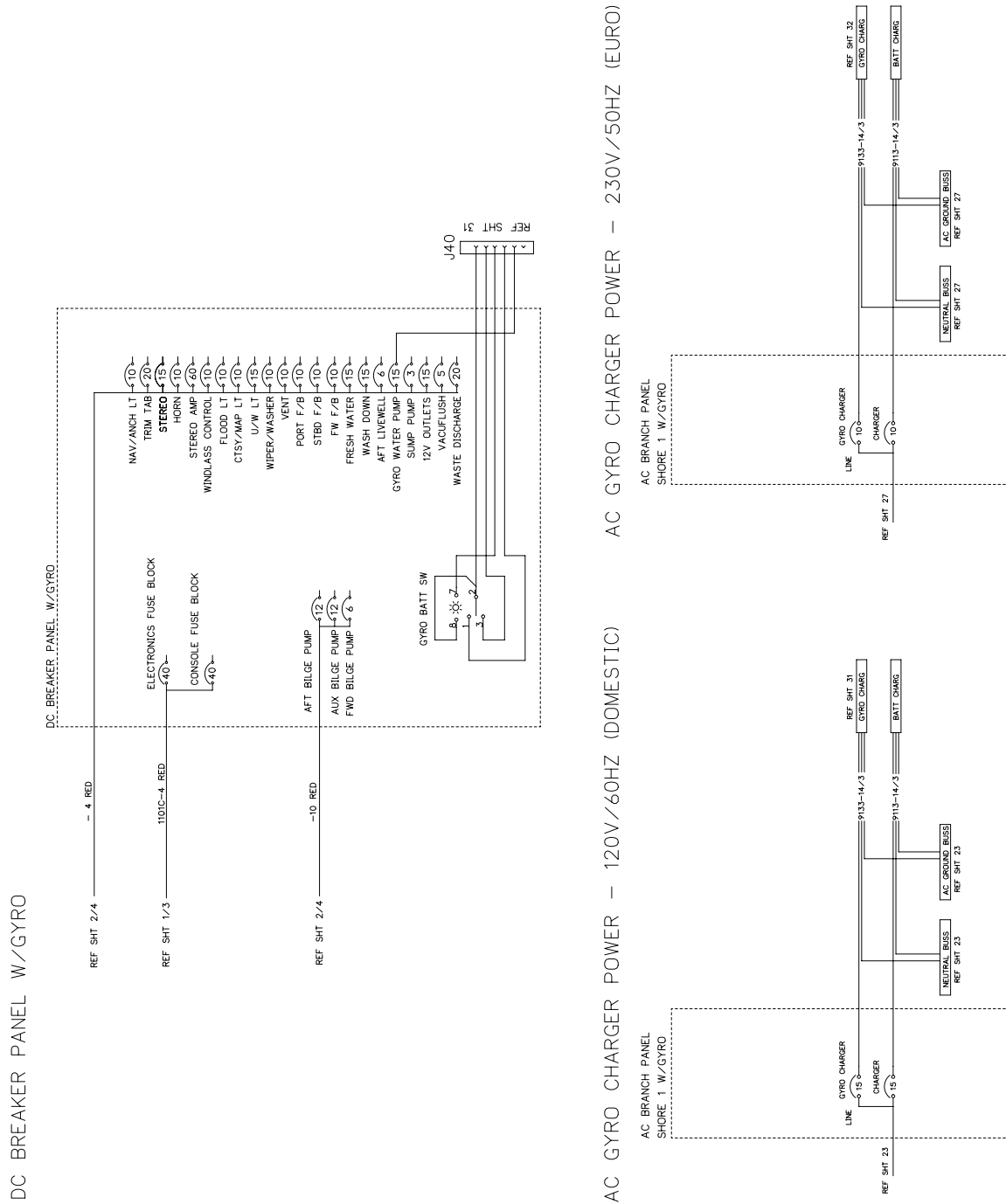
GYRO BATTERY BANK - STANDARD OPTION



GYRO BATTERY BANK - JOYSTICK STEERING OPTION



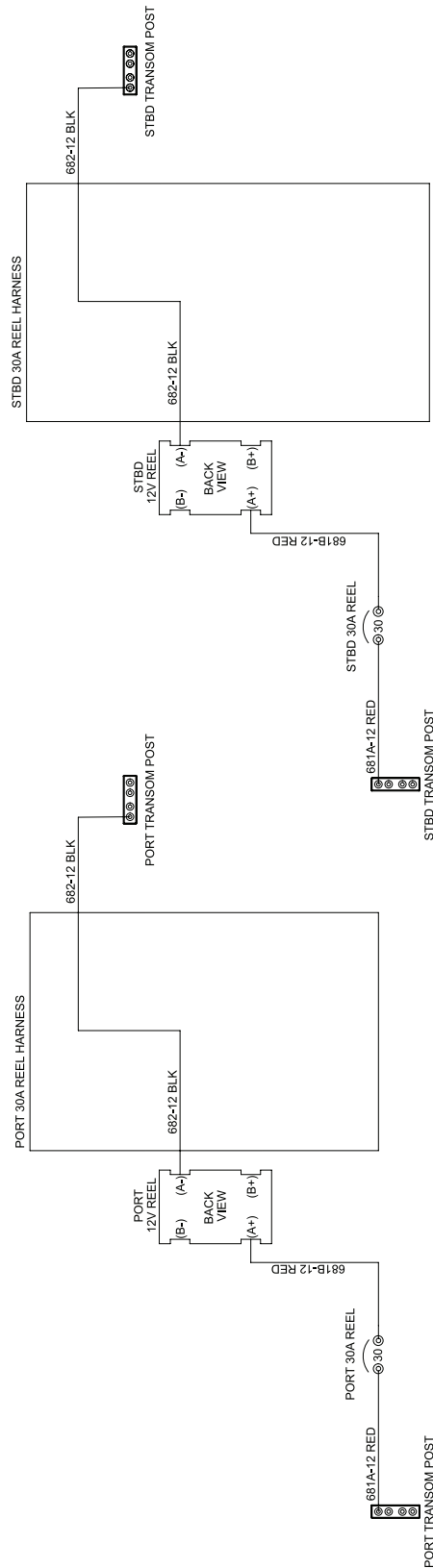
Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.45.1



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.46.1

12V/30AMP RECEPTACLE, OPTION 100-70528

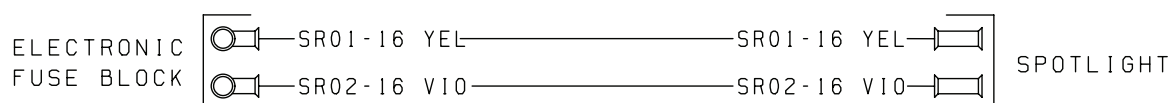


6016-07-401_AD

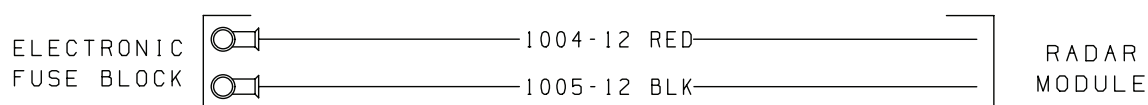
Wiring Schematic

Figure 4.47.1

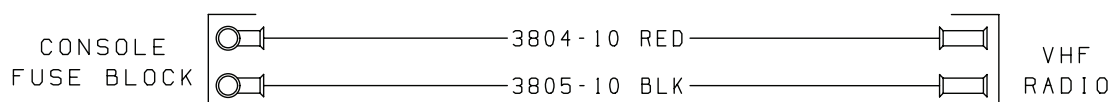
SPOTLIGHT



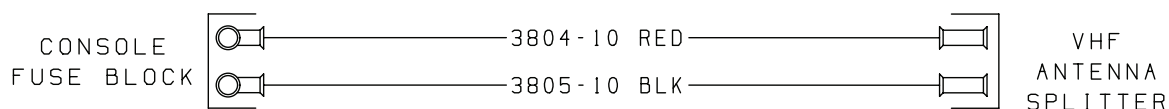
RADAR MODULE



VHF RADIO

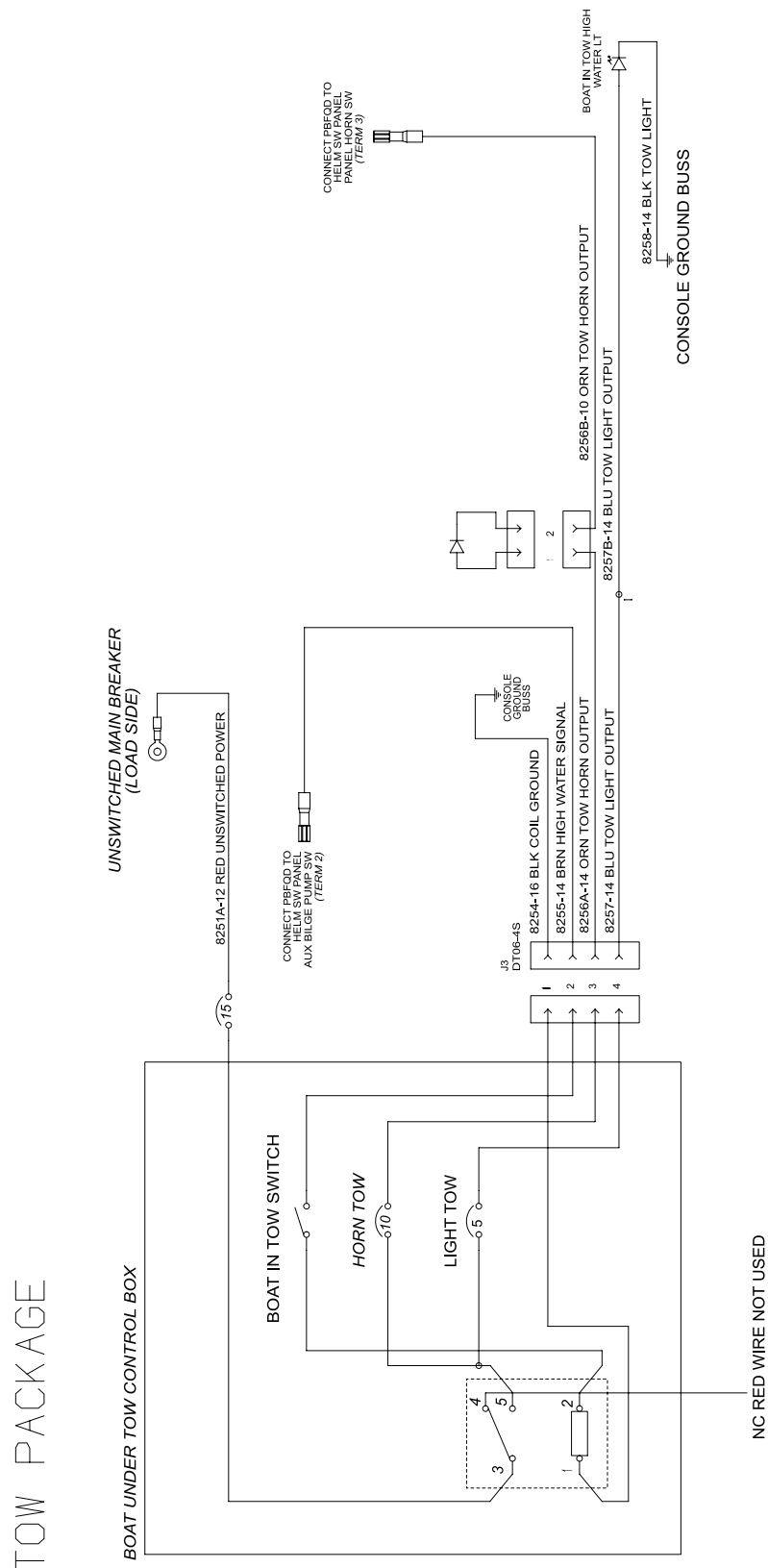


VHF ANTENNA SPLITTER



6016-07-401_AD

Wiring Schematic
Figure 4.48.1



6016-07-401_AD

Routine Care & Maintenance

NOTICE

Refer to the individual manufacturers' manuals for important information regarding service, care and maintenance of your boat, equipment and components. Failure to do so may in some cases void the warranty.

Owner's Manuals for your boat and each of the various components and equipment can be found in your Owner's Manual Packet.

⚠ DANGER

When using solvents read all information from the solvent manufacturer regarding safety and handling of the material.

Wear proper protective equipment to ensure your personal safety.

Only use solvents in a well ventilated area and keep all solvents away from open flame and any other forms of ignition.

Routine inspection, service and maintenance of your boat, boat systems and components are vital to assure your safety, as well as prolonging the life of your boat. You should develop regular routines for inspecting and servicing your boat.

⚠ WARNING IMPORTANT

Regularly inspect & test hardware, fittings, windshields, hatches, seams, etc. for proper seal. Reseal and/or readjust/tighten fittings, latches, etc. as needed.

The interval between necessary service or maintenance is highly variable, depending on the environment in which your boat will be used. For example, corrosion of boat parts and components will occur far more rapidly in a salt water environment than on a boat which is used in fresh water.

This section provides **only general guidelines** for the care and cleaning of your boat. It is **your responsibility** to determine whether maintenance and care intervals need to be accelerated due to your boat usage and/or operating environment.

Hull

Fresh water, saltwater and water temperature can all affect the types of growth that you will find on your boat's hull.

Any growth will affect the boat's performance and overall look. If it has been a while between inspections you might notice algae or slime growth on the hull. This can be cleaned with a coarse towel or soft bristle brush. The growth should be cleaned immediately after the boat has been removed from the water. If the growth is allowed to dry it will be much harder to remove.

Compounding may be necessary to remove more stubborn stains and chalking from the surface of your boat. If compounding is necessary it must be done after a thorough washing and prior to waxing.

If the growth is more severe, you may need to enlist the services of a professional hull cleaning company.

Check with your Boston Whaler® dealer for recommendations on a compatible rubbing compound for your boat or a professional hull cleaning company in your area.

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)

Aquatic invasive species (AIS) are plants and animals that occur in waters in which they are not native and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental damage or harm to human health. AIS have a negative impact on the waterway, its native species, and recreational and commercial uses of the waterway.

As responsible boaters and citizens, each boat owner should do their part to prevent the spread of these aquatic hitchhikers. In many cases, it is also required by law. Check local regulations for any waterway where you will boat.

After each boating trip, follow these three simple steps before you leave the water access to stop the spread of AIS: Clean, Drain, and Dry. This is the boater's way to help protect the environment from the damage that AIS can cause.

Clean

Inspect and remove all aquatic plants, animals, mud, and debris from the boat, engine, trailer, anchor, and any watersports equipment.

Rinse, scrub or wash, as appropriate, away from storm drains, ditches, or waterways.

Rinse watercraft, trailer, and equipment with hot water, when possible.

Flush motor according to owner's manual.

Drain

Completely drain all water from the boat and its compartments, including but not limited to the bilge, wells, lockers, ballast tanks or bags, bait containers, engines, and outdrives.

Dry

Allow the boat to completely dry before visiting any other bodies of water.

NOTE: Some localities may require inspection or decontamination before and/or after launching.

Check state and local laws and regulations for requirements prior to traveling to go boating.

Waxing the Gel Coat Surfaces

Waxing is necessary to provide added protection to the gel coat. A periodic good cleaning and waxing

NOTICE

Waxing of the exterior surfaces is recommended to be done at least twice a year to protect the gel coat of your boat.

will also ensure that your boat will be protected and look good longer.

Do not wax over dirt. Make sure the surface of your boat has received a thorough washing and rinsing and is clean before waxing. If a rubbing compound has been necessary, make sure that any minor scratches or

surface pitting is cleaned of compound residue. Use a good quality carnauba wax or a high quality wax designed for marine gel coat. Apply several coats.

Hull Maintenance

If using a pressure washer to clean the hull and deck surfaces of your boat it is important that you

use the wide fan nozzle only and move the spray head in a continuous motion. Do not concentrate the high pressure on a small area of the boat surface and **NEVER** use the fine pinpoint nozzle as the concentrated stream can cause damage to the surface of your boat.

It is also recommended that you refrain from pressure washing the console as high pressure may compromise the integrity of the electronics and gauges as well as other equipment installed on your boat. Also avoid pressure washing all caulk seams.

When staining from build-up does occur, use only cleaning agents that are recommended for marine gel coat for use on those stubborn stains.

NEVER use an abrasive cleaner to wash your boat's hull.

NEVER use an abrasive pad to attempt to remove stubborn stains.

NEVER use strong solvents to clean.

NEVER apply tape or any other type of adhesives directly to the painted surfaces on your boat.

Use care when covering your boat's painted surfaces as tarps and other such covers can trap dirt and cause chafing. It is best to use a frame of either aluminum or wood to keep the cover up and allow air to circulate.

Hull Blistering

Due to the quality of the materials used in the hulls of Boston Whalers, blistering is rarely ever seen. Blistering is caused by water soluble materials in the hull laminate. The fiberglass and resin structure of your boat is porous. However, intrusion of water into the gel coat will take some time. The effect of osmotic pressure allows water to impregnate below the gel coat and substrate thus forming a blister.

There have been extensive university studies funded by the United States Coast Guard regarding the cause and effect of blistering in the gel coat of fiberglass boats. Fiberglass blisters can form anywhere from near-surface layers of the gel coat to very deep into the fiberglass structure. The damage can range from

cosmetic to catastrophic, (although the latter is a very rare occurrence). The studies seemed to point toward long term immersion of the hull in warm water as a primary cause of hull blisters. Stress cracks on the hull below the waterline also contribute to the formation of hull blisters.

Prevention

There are a variety of ways to prevent the formation of hull blistering. Epoxy coatings can be applied to the hull, followed by hull painting. An alkyd-urethane-silicone marine paint can also be used to aid in the prevention of hull blisters.

Reducing the amount of time that your boat stays in the water also helps prevent hull blisters from forming. Use of a trailer or boat lift will reduce the likelihood of hull blisters forming. Be sure to use a bunk type lift or trailer for storage of the boat out of water.

Contact your Boston Whaler dealer for more information on the prevention and treatment of hull blisters.

Bottom Painting

DANGER

There are risks and dangers inherent with the use of paints and solvents. Dispose properly of all rags, rollers and trays used for painting. Follow all the precautions and regulations listed by the manufacturer before and after painting your boats hull.

NOTICE

If blisters are present in the hull, they need to be properly cleaned and dried out before any barrier protection can be applied.

CAUTION

Some bottom paints contain metals that can cause corrosion of the outboard engine. Leave a minimum of 3/4" unpainted around all engine parts. Use only a paint specifically designed for aluminum engines as anti fouling protection.

If your boat will spend most of its time in the water, painting the bottom of your boat's hull is a good way

to slow the formation of hull blisters and to keep bottom growth (fouling) under control.

If you will be trailering the boat to and from the water, you might want to forgo the painting.

Following is an abbreviated section on painting your hull bottom. Your Boston Whaler® dealer should have information on properly painting your boat's hull or recommendations on businesses that will paint your hull for you.

Bottom Painting a Bare Hull

Zinc Anodes

Sacrificial anodes (zinc) are installed on the trim tabs, and engines of your boat to protect underwater hardware. Zinc, being less noble than copper based alloys and aluminum used in underwater fittings, will deteriorate first and protect the underwater fittings from deterioration.

Zinc anodes cannot perform their function unless they are exposed. Putting paint on an anode smothers it, rendering it useless.

CAUTION

DO NOT paint over zinc plates. This action will render them useless and lead to deterioration of the underwater metal parts of your boat.

Since the boat has never been painted preparation is the key to successful hull painting. Take extra care and time in preparation before proceeding to paint.

Begin by scrubbing the surface thoroughly with a stiff brush using an all-purpose marine soap and water to remove loose dirt and contamination. Flush with fresh water to remove all soap residue.

WARNING

Proper ventilation and capture of the dust created by sanding is essential. The dust created by sanding is toxic and should not be breathed. A proper fitting respirator must be used.

DO NOT use a paper filter mask.

The gelcoat will have to be de-waxed of mold release wax before sanding can begin, otherwise the wax will be dragged into the scratches and will reduce the adhesion properties of the paint.

Remove any mold release wax that may be present using fiberglass surface prep solvent and a scrub pad. Scrub only a few square feet at a time. Flush with fresh water. If the water beads up or separates, continue scrubbing the surface. When the water sheets off, the wax contaminate has been removed.

After the de-waxing is complete, application of a primer coat is recommended. Pay close attention to scratches, nicks and dings in the surface. If necessary, fill any repair areas with a watertight epoxy filler. After filler is cured, sand with 80 grit paper until smooth. Remove the sanding residue using a fiberglass solvent wash.

The paint can be applied after sanding and cleaning is complete. Follow the paint manufacturer's recommendations for application.

Bottom Painting a Pre-Painted Hull

WARNING

Bottom paint is designed to resist algae growth which means it has chemicals embedded in the paint that are harmful if ingested. Take all necessary precautions required before painting or repainting your boat's hull.

NOTICE

Painting your boat's hull will adversely affect the boat's speed and performance and may require re-propping if the maximum engine RPMs drop below the engine model/mfg recommended operating range.

If the hull bottom is already painted, you must be sure to test the paint's adhesion to the already painted surface. If the paints are incompatible, the new paint will not adhere to the hull bottom or the paint will "lift" the old paint. **NEVER** apply paint without first preparing the old painted surface following the paint manufacturer's recommendations.

Follow the paint manufacturer's recommendation for applying the paint. Humidity and weather will play a role in how and when the paint is applied. Several thin layers are better than one thick layer.

To determine the waterline, you will need to place the boat in water with a full load of fuel and gear. Mark the waterline and measure above the marked line 1 to 3 inches for placement of the tape line.

Make sure that there is enough paint left to cover areas that were not accessible, (slings, jack stands etc.) and paint accordingly. Follow the paint manufacturer's recommendation for do's and don'ts after the painting is complete.

NOTICE

Masking tape is NOT recommended for the types of paint you will be using.

Rubrail Care

The rubrail on your boat is constructed of an injected high density PVC vinyl material which laboratory tests have proven to be highly resistant to staining, fading and cracking.

As resilient as this material is, you still need to follow some basic maintenance precautions.

General maintenance requires a thorough cleaning with mild soap & water. **DO NOT** use any cleaning agents which contain chemicals.

Although the outer shell is tough and durable, there is a chance that it can be breached. Use care when docking or exposing the rubrail to conditions which may cause damage such as docking against heavily barnacle-encrusted pilings.

Some tears (cleanly sliced) can be repaired with a "Super Glue" type product.

Thoroughly clean and dry the affected area. Apply glue and hold the surfaces together.

Areas which have been torn or are affected by heavy abrasion will have to have the damaged section replaced. Please see your Boston Whaler® dealer for this type of repair.

Cleaning Fiberglass & Non-Skid

To protect your deck and non-skid areas from the deteriorating affects of the sun, oxidation, water spots and pollution, use a good quality “fiberglass and non-skid deck” wax every two to three months.

When applied to your deck and non-skid areas, as recommended by the manufacturer, the wax forms a protective non-slick surface which will keep debris from sticking. Dirt, soot, bird droppings, and even fish blood will rinse right off.

NOTICE

NEVER use abrasive cleaners, detergents or soft scrub type cleaners to wash your boats surfaces.

NEVER use abrasive pads, brushes or sponges to attempt to remove stubborn stains.

NEVER use strong solvents or detergents which contain chlorine.

Stainless Steel Care

The cleaner your stainless trim and fittings can be kept, the greater the assurance of optimum corrosion resistance. Without proper care even the best stainless steel will corrode.

Stainless steel is strong and corrosion resistant, but still requires maintenance to keep its appearance. Frequent routine cleaning of your stainless steel with a mild soap and water solution and coating with a good grade cleaning wax will help maintain the finish.

- Wash with mild soap and cold or lukewarm water.
- Dry THOROUGHLY.
- Apply cleaning wax with a soft, dry cloth.
- Allow wax to dry, then polish and buff.

Even the finest cleaning powders can scratch or burnish a mill-rolled surface. On polished finishes, rubbing or wiping should be done in the direction of the polish lines, NOT across them.

Crevice corrosion, a brownish coloring which occurs where two pieces of stainless hardware meet is

caused by impurities in water and air. It can be easily cleaned with a good grade marine polish using a sponge, cloth or small bristled brush (for nooks and crannies).

NOTICE

NEVER use abrasive cleaners, detergents or soft scrub type cleaners to wash your boats surfaces.

NEVER use abrasive pads, brushes or sponges to attempt to remove stubborn stains.

NEVER use strong solvents or detergents which contain chlorine.

NEVER use silver cleaners.

Teak Maintenance

The teak on this vessel requires some maintenance. Boston Whaler uses both natural teak and coated teak (pre-lacquered). Do not use a steel brush, steel wool, or a pressure washer on the wood. Do not use strong solvents or harsh cleaners on the caulking as these can damage or dissolve the caulk. Depending on the options selected for this vessel, different maintenance options apply:

Let-it-be (Natural Teak)

Left alone with the elements, teak changes to a silver-grey patina. To maintain, occasionally wash with soap and water. A light sanding every few years keeps the surface smooth; always sand with the wood grain.

Oiling

To retain or increase the darkness of the wood, apply a teak oil. There are numerous products on the market that provide a variety of different characteristics. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for proper application.

Lacquering

Applying lacquer to teak may decrease the amount of maintenance required and reduces the risk of mold. Lacquers can be tinted to change the color of the finish and can be mixed with paint thinner to reduce shine. Wood will likely darken when clear lacquer is applied. Carefully research product information to ensure it's suitable for both teak and caulk. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for proper application.

Coated Teak (Pre-Lacquered)

If this vessel has a coated (pre-lacquered) table(s), keep covered when not in use. Be sure to allow for air flow between the table and the cover by inserting a non-marring object between the two. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for proper care.

Seats (Mechanical Parts)

Always wash metallic parts with soap and water and rinse thoroughly with fresh water. Once dry, apply a light coating of lubricant to protect moving parts.

Check for loose or damaged hardware and tighten or replace as necessary.

Aluminum Care

Preventative maintenance is essential to life of the metals on your boat. The presence of salt particles and moisture is the major cause of white spots, pitting and corrosion.

The use of harsh chemicals can also cause deterioration. Manufacturers and applicators of protective coatings will not warrant protective coatings on metals in the marine environment. Proper owner maintenance is required to reduce deterioration which will result in most cases by failure to wash down and wipe dry after each use and/or the use of abrasive, acidic or other improper cleaners.

Wash completely using a soft cloth and mild detergent to remove salt particles. Hosing alone will not dislodge all particles. **DO NOT** allow soap to dry as it may cause stains on coated surfaces. Make sure to wash and dry the full circumference of aluminum parts.

Apply an aluminum protectorate at least twice each year, more frequently as conditions warrant. Neglect will cause pitting of the surface which cannot be reversed.

Inspect and repair or replace all damaged nylon bushings, washers or other hardware designed to prevent contact with dissimilar metals.

Whenever electrical or electronic changes are made to the boat, a qualified marine technician should check aluminum parts for stray currents. Make sure all electronic equipment is properly grounded with adequate sized wire.

Cushions

Saltwater, salt residue, dirt, ultra-violet rays etc. will take their toll on vinyl products causing them to lose their luster and texture.

The cushions on your boat are made of a durable vinyl material called OMNOVA which is protected by a finish called PreFixx®. PreFixx® will keep your cushions looking new far longer than most other vinyl upholstery.

Cool Technology Vinyl Cushions (Option)

If this vessel is equipped with cool technology vinyl seat cushions, clean this material per the manufacturer's instructions at <https://spradling.group/en-sm>.

To Clean Your Cushions



Solvents are flammable. Exercise proper care. Wear rubber gloves during all cleaning activity.

Use caution when cleaning around buttons, stitching and wooden or decorative trim as these solvents could seriously damage such areas.

- **Remove ordinary dirt and smudges** with a mild soap and water solution. Dry with a soft, lint-free cloth or towel.
- **More difficult stains** can be cleaned using rubbing alcohol (isopropyl alcohol). Rinse cleaned area with fresh water and dry with a clean, soft, lint-free cloth or towel.
- **Seemingly permanent stains** like ballpoint ink can be cleaned with active solvents such as nail polish remover when applied with a soft cloth or damp sponge and rubbed. Rinse cleaned area with fresh water and dry with a clean, soft, lint-free cloth or towel.

The vinyl material and superior finish has been tested to resist heavy abrasion. Complete cleaning instructions are included in the owner's packet. Read all information provided by the cushion manufacturer regarding the proper cleaning and maintenance.

Your cushions are not waterproof. They are constructed of open-cell foam and will absorb and hold water. The foam is wrapped with a plastic barrier which helps to keep water from being absorbed into the foam but also will not allow water to dissipate once the foam is soaked. **Do not leave the cushions in standing water or exposed to heavy, prolonged rain.**

If, in the event your cushions become waterlogged, remove the foam from the cushion, press as much water as you can from the foam and allow to air dry. Make sure the plastic wrap is dry before wrapping the foam and inserting it back into the cushion.

To prevent mildew, keep the vinyl dry and make sure that moisture does not accumulate between the cushions.

Cleaning Your Instrument Gauges

When gauges are exposed to a saltwater environment, salt crystals may form on the bezel and plastic covers. Remove the salt crystals with a soft damp cloth. Clean with a mild household detergent or plastic cleaner.

Never use abrasives or rough, dirty cloths to clean plastic parts. A mild household detergent or plastic cleaner should be used. Wipe clean with a damp chamois.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT MERCURY MARINE CUSTOMER SERVICE AT 1-920-929-5040

Canvas Care and Maintenance

NOTICE

DO NOT use detergents, bleach or solvents to clean your canvas.

To keep your canvas and metal parts in good working condition and in good appearance, you will need to keep them clean.

The fabric should be cleaned regularly before substances such as dirt, pollen, etc. are allowed to accumulate on and become embedded in the fabric. The canvas can be cleaned without being removed from the installation.

Chafing, fiber wear from dirt and grit and deterioration from ultraviolet light can cause your canvas to degrade over time.

Maintaining a good appearance

- After each use, especially if used in salt water areas, rinse the canvas completely with fresh cold water.

On a regular basis

- Brush off any loose dirt, pollen, etc.
- Hose down with fresh cold water and clean with a mild solution of a natural soap in lukewarm water (maximum 100°F / 38°C).
- Allow the canvas to soak. **DO NOT ALLOW THE SOAP TO DRY.**
- Rinse thoroughly with fresh water.
- Let the canvas dry completely. **DO NOT** store any of the canvas pieces while wet.

The effects of ultraviolet light can sometimes be reduced by chemical treatment of canvas items.

Consult your Boston Whaler® dealer or check your canvas manufacturer's manual **BEFORE** using any chemical treatments on your canvas.

Cleaning Stubborn Stains

Soak fabric for approximately twenty minutes in a mild solution consisting of no more than 1/2 cup (4 oz.) of bleach and 1/4 cup (2 oz.) of natural soap per gallon of lukewarm water (not to exceed 100° F / 38° C).

Rinse thoroughly in cold water several times. Allow the fabric to air dry completely.

NOTICE

Failure to remove all of the soap solution can cause deterioration of seams and prevent fabric from proper retreating.

Retreat the fabric using an air curing product such as 303 High Tech Fabric Guard to ensure water and stain repellency.

All canvas should be stored flat or rolled in a clean, dry space.

Maintaining Zippers and Hardware

Lubricate zippers and fasteners periodically with a clear silicone spray. In the absence of silicone spray, a wax candle can be used to lubricate the zipper track.

Replace any missing fasteners or any fasteners showing signs of corrosion.

NOTICE

DO NOT use petroleum based products, such as petroleum jelly, on the zippers or fasteners.

Corian® Solid Surface Countertops

Corian® was developed for a lifetime of easy care. Following the simple guidelines below will keep your Corian® surface looking as new as the day it was installed.

Routine Care

Soapy water, ammonia-based cleaners or commercial solid surface cleaners, if used routinely, will remove most dirt and residue from the countertop.

Minor Cuts and Scratches

Rub the scratch in a straight line with a fine grit sand paper periodically switch rubbing direction 90° until all of the scratch is removed. Rinse top with water. Select the next lighter grit paper and rub over a large area to blend in the sanding. Continue the process using successively finer grits until desired gloss level is achieved. Wipe surface with damp cloth and let dry.

Heat Damage

Corian® has excellent heat resistant properties. However, as with all countertop materials, it is important to minimize direct exposure to intense heat. We recommend the use of trivets or hot pads when placing hot objects on the countertop.

Other Damage

In most cases Corian® can be repaired if accidentally damaged. However, to prevent any permanent damage to your countertop avoid exposing the surface to strong chemicals, such as paint removers, oven cleaners, nail polish remover, etc. If contact occurs quickly flush the surface with water. Avoid cutting directly on the countertop.

Refurbishing

Over time and use your countertop may acquire a patina, changing the appearance of the finish. Using a general countertop polish rub the entire surface in a circular motion, rinse with clear water and wipe dry.

Cleaning Tempered Glass Windshield

NOTICE

DO NOT USE abrasives, harsh chemicals or metal scrapers on glass.

NOTICE

For windshields with aluminum frames refer to "Aluminum Care" in this section.

Use commercially available glass cleaners or a mixture of fresh water and vinegar to clean your glass windows, windshield or portlights. Dry with a soft terry cloth towel or chamois.

Misting System

Mister Jets™ are designed to spray in a cone shape. If mist from the jet is shooting a straight line or nothing is coming out then the jet is clogged. To clean the jets, simply unscrew the clogged jet and soak in CLR or vinegar for 15-20 minutes, rinse thoroughly with clean water and screw back into fitting.

If jet is still not working, calcium deposits may have developed inside the jet which restrict the tiny anti-drip ball. To correct this situation, wrap the jet in a towel and "tap" it on a hard surface (i.e. counter top or floor). This should free the anti-drip ball and allow the jet to function properly.

Replacing the Filter

Filter replacement is dependent on water condition and usage. The mineral content in water varies from region to region. At the very least, the filter should be replaced at the beginning of your boating season.

If the misters are not functioning properly after cleaning with CLR replacing the filter should correct the situation.

NOTICE

Depending on usage, the filter should be changed every three months or once a season.

Flushing the System

It is recommended that the system be flushed each time the filter is changed. To flush the system, remove one of the jets at the end of the line and allow the system to run freely for one to three minutes.

Winterizing the System

If the system will not be in use, completely drain all water out of the system. If the in-line filter will be usable when your vessel is put back into service, remove it from the system and store it in an area that will not freeze.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT MISTERS UNLIMITED™ CUSTOMER SERVICE AT 1-888-764-6478

Long Term Storage & Winterization

Long periods of storage, winter lay-up and/or non-use, common to boats, create unique problems. When preparing to store a boat for extended periods of two months or more it is best to make sure that the boat and its systems are properly conditioned for such extended periods of non-usage.

The guidelines presented on the following pages give basic instructions on “winterizing” your boat and boat systems. If inexperienced with the process of winterization it is best to hire the services of a professional.

In addition, always consult the owner’s manuals of the various systems and equipment on your boat for the manufacturer’s recommendations on winterizing and long term storage.

- Replace the engine oil and filter, running the engine to drain out as much old oil as possible.
- Flush the engine with fresh water using flush muffs or a similar device attached to the raw water pickup.
- Let all water drain from the engine.
- Fog the engine while it is running. Spray until it stalls.
- Run fuel which has been treated with conditioner and stabilizer through the engine.
- Replace lower unit gear oil. Check for moisture in old oil, a sign of deteriorating seals.
- Remove the prop and grease the shaft and threads.
- Treat all grease fittings with the recommended lubricant.
- Lightly lubricate the exterior of the engine or polish with a good wax.
- Check engine mount bolts. Ensure that they are torqued to 55 ft/lbs.

In addition, be sure to follow all recommendations in your engine manufacturers operation manual.

Engine

CAUTION

Never start or run your outboard (even momentarily) without having water circulating through the cooling water intake holes in the gear case. This will prevent damage to the water pump (running dry) or overheating of the engine.

Protecting your engine’s vital moving parts from corrosion and rust caused by freezing of trapped water or excessive condensation due to climatic changes is very important. Freezing water in the engine can cause extensive damage to the internal moving parts. Internal engine parts can also be affected by rust due to lack of proper lubrication.

Fuel System

Tank(s), hoses, and fuel pumps should be treated to help prevent the formation of varnish and gum.

Temperature extremes will cause condensation to accumulate in an empty or partially filled fuel tank leading to fuel contamination and/or premature wear of your system.

Fill the tank completely (100%) full and add fuel stabilizer and conditioner, following the manufacturer’s recommendations, to provide fuel stability and corrosion protection.

NOTICE

Pay particular attention to the information provided in “Ethanol-Blended Fuel” in section 3 of this manual.

Electrical System

- Check all connections and tighten if necessary.
- Spray all connections with an anti-corrosion spray.

Battery

NOTICE

Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for long term storage of your battery(s).

Engine and house electrical systems on our boats have become increasingly more complex and are reliant on a good source of power. The house source of power typically comes from a battery bank comprised of two or three batteries in parallel. The batteries charge with the engine alternator while away from the dock, or with the battery charger when plugged into shore power. As the engines are providing a charge output to the house bank through the automatic charging relays (ACRs), keep in mind the following battery recommendations.

Mixing fresh/new and used/dead batteries

The fresh battery will deliver current into a dead battery which has high resistance. This results in excessive heat in the used/dead battery, which can cause further damage, leakage, or rupture. A used battery will drain energy from the new one, reducing the total amount of battery power available.

Mixing battery types

Different battery types are designed for different purposes. Mixing an AGM battery with a lead acid battery will not improve performance. This results in reduced performance, may damage your devices, or cause battery leakage or rupture.

Mixing battery brands

Different battery brands may not have the same specifications like marine cranking amps (MCA) or cold cranking amps (CCA). This results in excessive heat, which may then cause damage, leakage or rupture in one of the batteries. We recommend using the same type of batteries throughout a boat.

Deck

Clean the deck with soap, hot water and a stiff brush to clean up any oil spills.

Drainage

It is important to raise the bow of the boat enough to allow for proper drainage of water from the deck and bilge area. Make sure all the drainage fittings are clear and free of debris and plugs are removed. Store the engine in an upright position to promote adequate drainage of water.

Avoid Loss

Remove any valuables or anything that can be easily removed from the boat such as electronics, lines, PFDs, fenders, cushions, etc. and store at home.

Cover

When covering your boat it is best to use a frame of either aluminum or wood to keep the cover up. This allows air to circulate and discourages water from pooling on the cover.

NOTICE

DO NOT USE a bimini top in lieu of a cover. Damage and aging will occur while providing no protection for your boat.

Vents along the entire length of the cover will allow condensation to escape. Placing a series of foam pads between the hull and cover will also aid in air circulation and reduce condensation.

To help keep your boat dry and mildew free, consider placing commercial odor and moisture absorbing products in the boat under the cover.

Trailer Storage

Repeatedly immersing the trailer in water during boat launching can cause a variety of problems. Water seeping into the wheel hubs will cause the grease to emulsify and can prematurely corrode the bearings.

Check with the trailer manufacturer for scheduled maintenance of your trailer.

Environment

Antifreeze and other winterizing fluids can be toxic to aquatic life and cause harmful effects to plant life.

Improper disposal of, or spillage of antifreeze and/or any winterization fluids can cause environmental problems when allowed to empty into waterways or on the ground. Furthermore, it is illegal, punishable at minimum by fines.

Used antifreeze or any winterization fluids, should not be disposed of into sanitary sewers or publicly owned treatment plants.

Persons who have any questions regarding recycling antifreeze or other toxic fluids should write or call their state's EPA office.

Reinforcement Locations

Your boat has been manufactured with reinforcement in various locations throughout the deck.

In the event you wish to add equipment to your boat which requires you to penetrate the deck with fasteners, the diagram on the next page illustrates the size, location and type of the reinforcement available.

The chart on the next page provides a description of the material and recommended fasteners to secure your equipment.



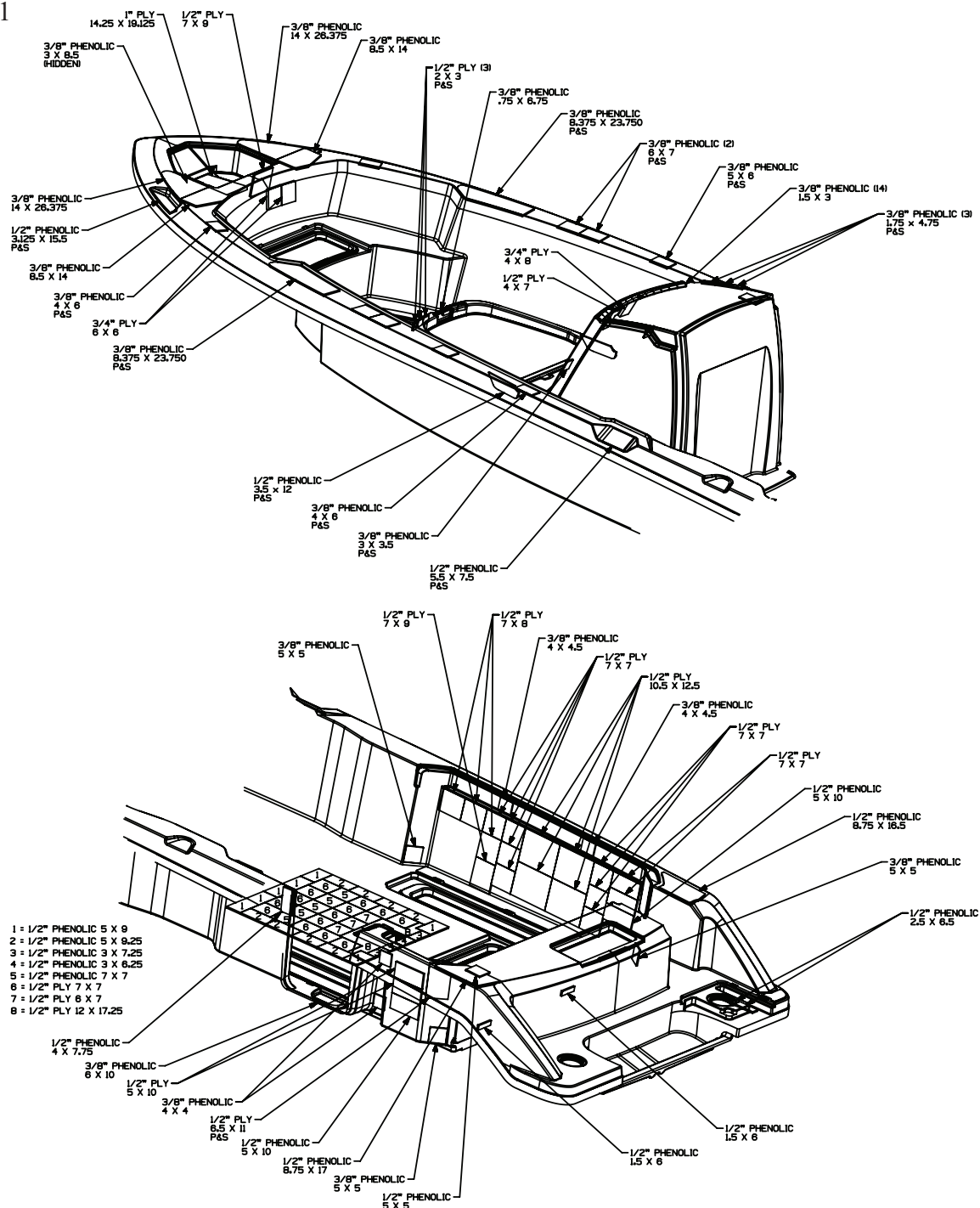
CAUTION

DO NOT attempt to secure equipment in any location other than those that are illustrated.

Reinforcement Location Diagram

Wood Location

Fig. 5.11.1



Reinforcement	Construction	Equipment weight	Fastener Type*
Plywood	Standard boat building material	Light	Self-tapping screws
Trevira	Thick spunbound polyester fabric	Light	Sheet Metal screws
Sparalloy	High density plastic	Medium	Self-tapping screws
Phenolic**	Fiberglass reinforced composite board	Heavy	Drill & Tap

* In all cases it is recommended to drill and countersink a pilot hole to prevent damage to the gelcoat surface.
 **Also known as Whaleboard