

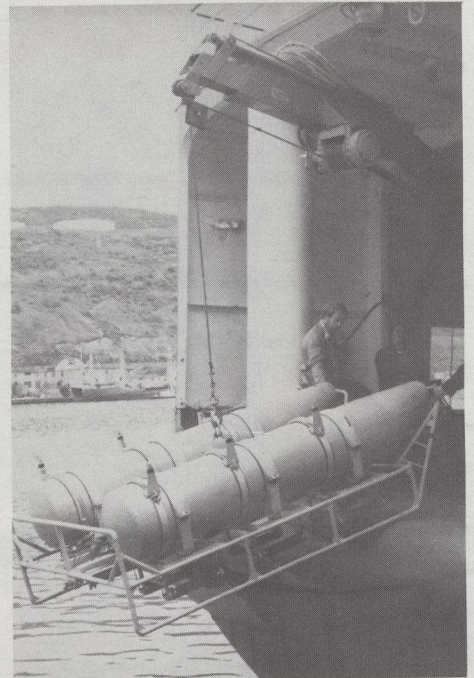
New Remotely Operated Vehicles, useful for the offshore oil industry's deep water activities, operate to depths of 2 400 metres.

6 000 people in 1981. About 25 per cent of these are professionals in fields such as engineering, geology, marine biology, oceanography and geophysics. By 1990, employment in the industry is expected to rise to 20 000 people.

Exports in ice technology

Canada's consultants to the offshore industry have met many difficult chal-

lenges including those of the Beaufort Sea and the Arctic Islands. They have also developed world class expertise in the measurement of ice strengths; the precision-monitoring of ice movement and properties; the design, engineering, construction and maintenance of structural works at islands and harbours in ice-infested waters; and the engineering of ice platforms for offshore drilling in the

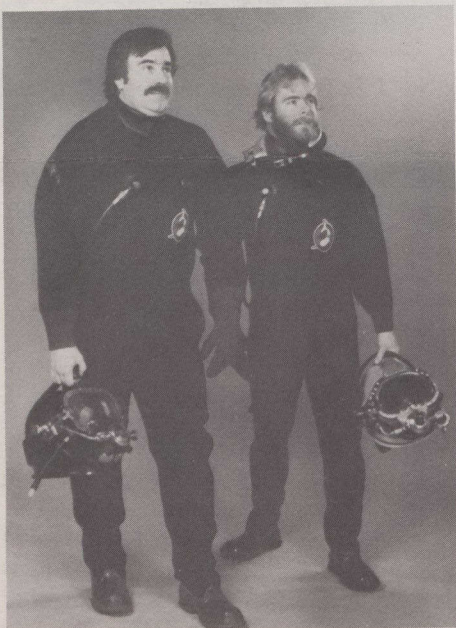


One of many pieces of Canadian geophysical survey equipment that is designed to study the ocean environment.

Arctic Ocean.

In addition, Canadian manufacturers have won international recognition for the advanced technology of equipment such as manned and unmanned submersibles, underwater survey systems, ocean acoustic instrumentation, pollution control systems, and survival gear.

Today, Canada is at the forefront of the offshore industry.



Special survival suits designed to combat hypothermia. They keep the wearer warm, dry, insulated and afloat, and have set new standards for thermal endurance.



A semi-inflatable rescue boat suitable for Arctic and offshore oil exploration. The craft can endure temperatures as low as -55 degrees Celsius.