

Novel Life-saving Appliances and Arrangements; or

(2) Has successfully undergone evaluation and tests that are substantially equivalent to those recommendations.

(d) During a unit's construction and when any modification to the life-saving arrangement is done after construction, the owner must obtain acceptance of lifesaving arrangements from the Commandant (G-MSA).

(e) The OCMI may accept substitute lifesaving appliances other than those required by this part, except for—

(1) Survival craft and rescue boats; and

(2) Survival craft and rescue boat launching and embarkation appliances.

(f) Acceptance of lifesaving appliances and arrangements will remain in effect unless—

(1) The OCMI deems their condition to be unsatisfactory or unfit for the service intended; or

(2) The OCMI deems the crew's ability to use and assist others in the use of the lifesaving appliances or arrangements to be inadequate.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56808, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 95-072, 60 FR 50465, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 84-069, 61 FR 25291, May 20, 1996]

§ 108.109 Classification society standards.

(a) Any person who desires to use the rules of a classification society, other than the American Bureau of Shipping, to meet requirements in this Subchapter must request recognition of that society from the Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center. The relevant rules must be submitted with the request.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56808, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 95-072, 60 FR 50465, Sept. 29, 1995]

Subpart B—Construction and Arrangement

HULL STRUCTURE

§ 108.113 Structural standards.

Except as provided in § 108.109, each unit must meet the structural standards of the American Bureau of Shipping's *Rules for Building and Classing Offshore Mobile Drilling Units, 1978*.

§ 108.114 Appliances for watertight and weathertight integrity.

(a) Appliances to ensure watertight integrity include watertight doors, hatches, scuttles, bolted manhole covers, or other watertight closures for openings in watertight decks and bulkheads.

(b) Appliances to ensure weathertight integrity include weathertight doors and hatches, closures for air pipes, ventilators, ventilation intakes and outlets, and closures for other openings in deckhouses and superstructures.

(c) Each internal opening fixed with appliances to ensure watertight integrity which are used intermittently during operation of the unit while afloat must meet the following:

(1) Each door, hatch, and scuttle must—

(i) Be remotely controlled from a normally manned control station, and be operable locally from both sides of the bulkhead; or

(ii) If there is no means of remote control there must be an alarm system which signals whether the appliance is open or closed both locally at each appliance and in a normally manned control station.

(2) Each closing appliance must remain watertight under the design water pressure of the watertight boundary of which it is a part.

(d) Each external opening fitted with an appliance to ensure weathertight integrity must be located so that it would not be submerged below the final equilibrium waterline if the unit is subjected simultaneously to—

(1) Damage causing flooding described in § 174.075 through § 174.085 of this chapter; and

(2) A wind heeling moment calculated in accordance with § 174.055 of this chapter using a wind velocity of 50 knots (25.8 meters per second).

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56808, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 79-023, 48 FR 51008, Nov. 4, 1983]

FIRE PROTECTION: GENERAL

§ 108.123 Isolation of combustible material.

Each internal combustion engine exhaust, boiler and galley uptake, and similar heat source must be separated

§ 108.127

or insulated from combustible materials.

§ 108.127 Storage lockers for combustibles.

Each oil and paint locker must be made of steel or an equivalent material or be completely lined with steel or an equivalent material as described in § 108.131(c) of this subpart.

STRUCTURAL FIRE PROTECTION

§ 108.131 Definitions.

(a) Standard Fire Test means the test in which specimens of the relevant bulkheads or decks, having a surface of approximately 4.65 square meters (50 square feet) and a height of 2.44 meters (8 feet) resembling as closely as possible the intended construction and including, where appropriate, at least one joint, are exposed in a test furnace to a series of temperature relationships approximately as follows:

- (1) At the end of 5 minutes—538°C. (1,000°F.)
(2) At the end of 10 minutes—704°C. (1,300°F.)
(3) At the end of 30 minutes—843°C. (1,550°F.)
(4) At the end of 60 minutes—927°C. (1,700°F.)

(b) Bulkheads and decks are defined and classed as follows:

(1) A class bulkhead or deck means a bulkhead or deck that—

- (i) Is made of steel or other equivalent material; and
(ii) Prevents the passage of flame and smoke for 60 minutes if subjected to the standard fire test.

(2) A 60 bulkhead or deck means an A class bulkhead or deck that—

(i) Is insulated with approved insulation, bulkhead panels, or deck covering;

(ii) If subjected to the standard fire test for 60 minutes, has an average temperature rise on the unexposed side of the insulated bulkhead or deck of less than 139°C. (250°F.) above the temperature before the standard fire test and has a temperature rise at any point on the unexposed surface, including any joint, of less than 180°C. (325°F.) above the temperature before the standard fire test.

(3) B class bulkhead or deck means a bulkhead or deck that—

- (i) Is made of approved noncombustible material;
(ii) Prevents flame from passing through it for 30 minutes if subjected to the standard fire test.

(4) C class bulkhead or deck means a bulkhead or deck made of approved noncombustible material.

(c) Equivalent material means a material that by itself or with insulation has smoke and fire retardant properties equal to that of the steel required for “A” or “B” class bulkheads or decks and has structural qualities equivalent to steel at the end of the applicable fire exposure.

(d) Approved material means a material approved under one of the following subparts of Subchapter Q of this chapter:

- (1) Deck coverings, Subpart 164.006.
(2) Structural insulation, Subpart 164.007.
(3) Bulkhead panel, Subpart 164.008.
(4) Noncombustible materials, Subpart 164.009;
(5) Interior finishes, Subpart 164.012.

(e) Stairtower means a stairway that penetrates more than one deck within the same enclosure, or two or more stairways that—

- (1) Are arranged vertically one above the other; or
(2) Penetrate both the deck and the overhead within the same enclosure.

(f) Accommodation space includes, sleeping, mess, hospital, recreational, toilet, washing and shower spaces, and corridors.

§ 108.133 Hull superstructure, structural bulkheads, decks, and deckhouses.

Each hull superstructure, structural bulkhead, deck, and deckhouse must be made of steel or an equivalent material.

§ 108.135 Boundary bulkheads, decks of galleys, and combustible material lockers.

Each boundary bulkhead and deck of each galley, each combination galley and messroom, and each combustible material storage locker must be an A class bulkhead and A class deck respectively.