

TABLE 107.235—Continued

Type extinguisher	Test and servicing required
Dry chemical (cartridge-operated type)	Examine pressure cartridge and replace if end is punctured or if cartridge is otherwise determined to have leaked or to be in unsuitable condition. Inspect hose and nozzle to see if they are clear. Insert charged cartridge. Be sure dry chemical is free-flowing (not caked) and chamber contains full charge.
Dry chemical (stored pressure type)	See that pressure gage is in operating range. If not, or if seal is broken, weigh or otherwise determine that full charge of dry chemical is in extinguisher. Recharge if pressure is low or if dry chemical is needed.

(b) Each fixed fire-extinguishing system must be examined for excessive corrosion and general condition and be serviced by—

(1) Recharging the cylinders of each carbon dioxide system, if the weight loss is more than 10% of the weight of the charge;

(2) Testing each foam system, except premix systems by—

(i) Discharging foam for approximately 15 seconds from a nozzle designated by the marine inspector;

(ii) Discharging water from all other lines and nozzles; and

(iii) Taking a sample of the foam liquid and submitting it to the manufacturer or his authorized representative for determination of its specific gravity, PH, percentage of water dilution, and solid content, and certification as a suitable firefighting foam;

(3) Removing the pressure cartridge of each premix aqueous film forming foam system and replacing the cartridge if the seal is punctured, sampling the premix solution in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and replacing cylinders that are discharged.

NOTE: All carbon dioxide cylinders and discharge hoses of semi-portable carbon dioxide and halon extinguishers must be tested and marked in accordance with §§147.60 and 147.65 of this chapter.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 84-044, 53 FR 7749, Mar. 10, 1988]

§ 107.251 Testing of the fire main.

Each fire main system must be opened and the pressure checked at—

- (a) The most remote outlet; and
- (b) The highest outlet.

§ 107.257 Testing of fire hose.

Each fire hose must be subjected to a test pressure equivalent to the max-

imum pressure to which it may be subjected during operation. However, each fire hose must be subjected to a pressure of at least 100 p.s.i.

§ 107.258 Crane certification.

(a) The Coast Guard may accept current certificates issued by approved organizations as evidence of condition and suitability of cranes. The following organizations are approved by the Coast Guard as crane certifying authorities:

(1) American Bureau of Shipping, ABS Plaza, 16855 Northchase Drive, Houston, TX 77060.

(2) International Cargo Gear Bureau, Inc., 90 West Street, Suite 1612, New York, NY 10006.

(b) Crane certification must be based upon—

(1) A review of plans submitted under §107.309; and

(2) The continuing program of tests and inspections in §107.259.

(c) Each load test and inspection by the certifying authority must be recorded in the unit's Crane Record Book required in §109.437.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996; USCG-2000-7790, 65 FR 58461, Sept. 29, 2000]

§ 107.259 Crane inspection and testing.

(a) Each crane must be inspected and tested in accordance with Section 3 of the American Petroleum Institute (A.P.I.) *Recommended Practice for Operation and Maintenance of Offshore Cranes*, API RP 2D, First Edition (October 1972) with supplement 1, except that the rated load test must be performed in accordance with §107.260.

(b) The tests are witnessed and the inspections are conducted by—

- (1) A Coast Guard marine inspector; or