must be at least 1.5 inches high on a contrasting background. Lifejackets and ring lifebuoys that accompany mobile crews to unmanned deepwater ports may be marked with the operator's name and field designation.

UNMANNED DEEPWATER PORT REQUIREMENTS

### § 149.334 Who must ensure compliance with the requirements for unmanned deepwater ports?

The owner or operator of an unmanned deepwater port must ensure that applicable requirements are complied with on their deepwater port.

### § 149.335 When are people prohibited from being on a unmanned deepwater port?

No person may be on a unmanned deepwater port unless all requirements of this part are met.

### § 149.336 What are the requirements for lifejackets?

(a) Except as under paragraph (b) of this section, each unmanned deepwater port must have at least one lifejacket complying with 149.316 to this subpart, for each person on the deepwater port. The lifejackets need to be available for use on the port only when persons are onboard.

(b) During helicopter visits, personnel who have aircraft type lifejackets may use them as an alternative to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

### § 149.337 What are the requirements for ring lifebuoys?

(a) Each unmanned deepwater port must have at least one ring lifebuoy complying with 149.320 to this subpart.

(b) If there is no space on the deepwater port for the ring lifebuoys, they must be on a manned vessel located alongside of the deepwater port while the persons are on the port.

### § 149.338 What are the requirements for immersion suits?

(a) Each unmanned deepwater port, located North of 32 degrees North latitude, must comply with the immersion suit requirements applicable to MODU under 46 CFR 108.580— approval series 46 CFR 160.171. Except as under paragraph (b) of this section, the immersion suits need be on the deepwater port only when persons are onboard.

(b) If an attending vessel is moored to the unmanned deepwater port, the suits may be stowed on the vessel, instead of on the deepwater port.

### § 149.339 What is the requirement for a previously approved lifesaving equipment on a deepwater port?

Lifesaving equipment (e.g., lifeboats, life rafts, PFDs) on a deepwater port on January 1, 2004, need not meet the requirements in this subpart until the equipment needs replacing, provided it is periodically tested and maintained in good operational condition.

### § 149.340 What are the requirements for lifesaving equipment that is not required by this subchapter?

Each item of lifesaving equipment on a deepwater port that is not required by this subchapter must be approved by the Commandant (G-M).

## Subpart D—Firefighting and Fire-Protection Equipment

### § 149.400 What does this subpart apply to?

This subpart applies to all deepwater ports with the exception of an unmanned port consisting of a submerged turret loading (STL) or comparable configuration in which cargo transfer operations are conducted solely aboard the tank vessel by the vessel crew.

### § 149.401 What are the general requirements for firefighting and fire-protection equipment?

Each deepwater port must comply with the requirements for firefighting and fire-protection equipment in this subpart.

### § 149.402 What equipment must be approved by the Coast Guard?

Except as permitted under 149.403, 149.415 (c) or (d), 149.421 (a), or 149.422, all required firefighting and fire-protection equipment on a deepwater port must be approved by the Commandant (G-MSE). Firefighting and fire-protection equipment that supplements required equipment must also be approved by the Commandant (G-MSE)

unless approval by the OCMI is requested and granted pursuant to 149.403 of this subpart.

### § 149.403 Use of alternate firefighting, fire prevention equipment, or procedures.

(a) The operator may request the use of alternate equipment or procedures for those required in this subchapter.

(b) Upon request, the OCMI may allow the use of alternate equipment or procedures if they will:

(1) Accomplish the purposes for the requirement; and

(2) Provide a degree of safety equivalent to, or greater than, that provided by the requirement.

(c) The OCMI may require that the requesting party:

(1) Explain why applying the requirement would be unreasonable or impracticable; or

(2) Submit engineering calculations, tests, or other data to demonstrate how the requested alternative would comply with paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) The OCMI may determine, on a case-by-case basis, that Commandant (G-MSE) must approve the use of the alternate equipment or procedure.

## FIREFIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

### § 149.404 Can I use firefighting equipment for which there is no Coast Guard standard?

A deepwater port may use firefighting equipment for which there is no Coast Guard standard, as excess equipment, if the equipment does not endanger the port or the persons aboard in any way. This equipment must be listed and labeled by a nationally recognized testing laboratory and it must be maintained in good working condition.

### § 149.405 How are fire extinguishers classified?

(a) Portable and semi-portable extinguishers on a manned deepwater port must be classified using the Coast Guard's marine rating system of combination letter and number symbol. The letter indicates the type of fire that the extinguisher is designed to extinguish, and the number indicates the relative size of the extinguisher.

(b) The letter designations are as follows:

(1) ''A'' for fires in ordinary combustible materials where the quenching and cooling effects of quantities of water, or solutions containing large percentages of water, are of first importance;

(2) ''B'' for fires in flammable liquids, greases, or other thick flammable substances, where a blanketing effect is essential; and

(3) ''C'' for fires in electrical equipment where the use of a non-conducting extinguishing agent is of first importance.

(c) The number designations for size range from ''I'' for the smallest extinguisher to ''V'' for the largest. Sizes I and II are portable extinguishers. Sizes III, IV, and V are semi-portable extinguishers which must be fitted with suitable hose and nozzle or other practicable means so that all portions of the space concerned may be covered. Examples of size graduations for some of the typical portable and semi-portable extinguishers are set forth in table 149.405.

TABLE 149.405—PORTABLE AND SEMI-PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS

| Classification type-size | Foam liters (gallons) | Carbon dioxide kilograms (pounds) | Dry chemical kilograms (pounds) |
|---|---|---|---|
| A-II | 9.5 (2.5) | | 2.25(5)[1] |
| B-II | 9.5 (2.5) | 6.7 (15) | 4.5 (10) |
| C-II | | 6.7 (15) | 4.5 (10) |
| B-IV | 7.6 (20) | 22.5 (50) | 13.5 (30) |
| B-V | 15.2 (40) | 45 (100)[2] | 22.5 (50)[2] |

NOTES:
[1] Must be specifically approved as a type ''A,'' ''B,'' or ''C'' extinguisher.
[2] For outside use, double the quantity of agent that must be carried.