

Coast Guard, DHS

§ 149.405

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 nation-

ally 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.

§ 149.406

33 CFR Ch. I (7-1-05 Edition)

§ 149.406 What are the approval requirements for a fire extinguisher?

All portable and semi-portable fire extinguishers must be of an approved type under 46 CFR part 162, subparts 162.028 and 162.039, respectively.

§ 149.407 Must fire extinguishers be on the deepwater port at all times?

(a) On a manned deepwater port, the fire extinguishers required by 149.409 to this subpart must be on the deepwater port at all times.

(b) On an unmanned deepwater port, the fire extinguishers required by 149.409 to this part need be on the deep-

water port only when personnel are working on the deepwater port during cargo transfer operations or performing maintenance duties.

§ 149.408 What are the maintenance requirements for a fire extinguisher?

All fire extinguishers must be maintained in good working order and serviced annually in accordance with 46 CFR 107.235.

§ 149.409 How many fire extinguishers are needed?

Each particular location must have the number of fire extinguishers required by table 149.409.

TABLE 149.409—PORTABLE AND SEMI-PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS, MINIMUM QUANTITY AND LOCATION

Space	Classification	Minimum quantity and location
(a) Safety Areas:		
(1) Communicating corridors	A-II	One in each main corridor or stairway not more than 150 feet apart.
(2) Radio room	C-II	One outside of or near each radio room exit.
(b) Accommodation Spaces: (1) Sleeping quarters.	A-II	One in each sleeping space for more than four persons.
(c) Service Spaces:		
(1) Galleys	B-II or CII	One for each 2,500 square feet or fraction thereof for hazards involved.
(2) Storerooms	A-II	One for each 2,500 square feet or fraction thereof located near each exit, either inside or outside of the space.
(3) Paint room	B-II	One outside each paint room exit.
(d) Machinery Spaces:		
(1) Gas-fired boilers	B-II OR C-II	Two.
(2) Gas-fired boilers	B-V	One. ¹
(3) Oil-fired boilers	B-II	Two.
(4) Oil-fired boilers	B-V	Two. ¹
(5) Internal combustion or gas turbine engines.	B-II	One for each engine. ²
(6) Electric motors and generators, both of the open type.	C-II	One for each two motors or generators. ³
(e) Helicopter Areas:		
(1) Helicopter landing decks	B-V	One at each access route.
(2) Helicopter fueling facility	B-V	One at each fuel transfer facility. ⁴

¹ Not required if a fixed system is installed.
² If the engine is installed on a weather deck or is open to the atmosphere at all times, one B-II may be used for every three engines.
³ Small electrical appliances, such as fans, are exempt.
⁴ Not required if a fixed foam system is installed in accordance with paragraph of this part.

§ 149.410 Where must a portable or semi-portable fire extinguisher be located?

All portable and semi-portable fire extinguishers under table 149.409 must be located in the open so as to be readily seen.

§ 149.411 What are the requirements for fireman's outfits?

(a) Each manned deepwater port with nine or more persons must have at least two fireman's outfits complying with 46 CFR 108.497.

(b) The person in charge of safety must ensure that:

(1) At least two people trained in the use of fireman's outfits are on the deepwater port at all times;