omnidirectionally in the horizontal plane, except at the seams of its lens-mold.

(2) Have at least 50% of the effective intensity required by this subpart within ±2° of the horizontal plane.

(3) Have a minimum effective intensity of at least 1 candela for a range of 1 nautical mile, 3 candelas for one of 2 nautical miles, 10 candelas for one of 3 nautical miles, and 54 candelas for one of 5 nautical miles. The District Commander may change the requirements for minimum intensity to account for local environmental conditions. For a flashing light this intensity is determined by the following formula:

$Ie=G/(0.2+t_2-t_1)$

Where:

Ie = Effective intensity
G = The integral of the instantaneous intensity of the flashed light with respect to time
t_1 = Time in seconds at the beginning of the flash
t_2 = Time in seconds at the end of the flash
t_2-t_1 is greater than or equal to 0.2 seconds.

(4) Unless the light is a prefocused lantern, have a means of verifying that the source of the light is at the focal point of the lens.

(5) Emit a color within the angle of 50% effective intensity with color coordinates lying within the boundaries defined by the corner coordinates in Table 66.01–11(5) of this part when plotted on the Standard Observer Diagram of the International Commission on Illumination (CIE).

TABLE 66.01–11(5)—COORDINATES OF CHROMATICITY

Color	Coordinates of chromaticity	
	x axis	y axis
White	0.500	0.382
	0.440	0.382
	0.285	0.264
	0.285	0.332
	0.453	0.440
	0.500	0.440
Green	0.305	0.689
	0.321	0.494
	0.228	0.351
	0.028	0.385
Red	0.735	0.265
	0.721	0.259
	0.645	0.335
	0.665	0.335
Yellow	0.618	0.382
	0.612	0.382
	0.555	0.435
	0.560	0.440

(6) Have a recommended interval for replacement of the source of light that ensures that the lantern meets the minimal required intensity stated in paragraph (a)(3) of this section in case of degradation of either the source of light or the lens.

(7) Have autonomy of at least 10 days if the light has a self-contained power system. Power production for the prospective position should exceed the load during the worst average month of insolation. The literature concerning the light must clearly state the operating limits and service intervals. Low-voltage disconnects used to protect the battery must operate so as to prevent sporadic operation at night.

(b) The manufacturer of each light approved as a private aid to navigation must certify compliance by means of an indelible plate or label affixed to the aid that meets the requirements of § 66.01–14.

[USCG–2000–7466, 68 FR 68238, Dec. 8, 2003]

§ 66.01–12 May I continue to use the private aid to navigation I am currently using?

If, after March 8, 2004, you modify, replace, or install any light that requires a new application as described in § 66.01–5, you must comply with the rules in this part.

[USCG–2000–7466, 68 FR 68239, Dec. 8, 2003]

§ 66.01–13 When must my newly manufactured equipment comply with these rules?

After March 8, 2004, equipment manufactured for use as a private aid to navigation must comply with the rules in this part.

[USCG–2000–7466, 68 FR 68239, Dec. 8, 2003]

§ 66.01–14 Label affixed by manufacturer.

(a) Each light, intended or used as a private aid to navigation authorized by

this part, must bear a legible, indelible label (or labels) affixed by the manufacturer and containing the following information:

(1) Name of the manufacturer.

(2) Model number.

(3) Serial number.

(4) Words to this effect: ''This equipment complies with requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard in 33 CFR part 66.''

(b) This label must last the service life of the equipment.

(c) The manufacturer must provide the purchaser a data sheet containing the following information:

(1) Recommended service life based on the degradation of either the source of light or the lamp.

(2) Range in nautical miles.

(3) Effective intensity in candela.

(4) Size of lamp (incandescent only).

(5) Interval, in days or years, for replacement of dry-cell or rechargeable battery.

[USCG–2000–7466, 68 FR 68239, Dec. 8, 2003]

§ 66.01–15 Action by Coast Guard.

(a) The District Commander receiving the application will review it for completeness and will assign the aid one of the following classifications:

Class I: Aids to navigation on marine structures or other works which the owners are legally obligated to establish, maintain and operate as prescribed by the Coast Guard.

Class II: Aids to navigation exclusive of Class I located in waters used by general navigation.

Class III: Aids to navigation exclusive of Class I located in waters not ordinarily used by general navigation.

(b) Upon approval by the District Commander, a signed copy of the application will be returned to the applicant. Approval for the operation of radar beacons (racons) will be effective for an initial two year period, then subject to annual review without further submission required of the owner.

[CGFR 68–152, 33 FR 19816, Dec. 27, 1968, as amended by CGD 85–057, 51 FR 11448, Apr. 3, 1986]

§ 66.01–20 Inspection.

All classes of private aids to navigation shall be maintained in proper operating condition. They are subject to inspection by the Coast Guard at any time and without prior notice.

§ 66.01–25 Discontinuance and removal.

(a) No person, public body or instrumentality shall change, move or discontinue any authorized private aid to navigation required by statute or regulation (Class I, § 66.01–15) without first obtaining permission to do so from the District Commander.

(b) Any authorized private aid to navigation not required by statute or regulation (Classes II and III, § 66.01–15) may be discontinued and removed by the owner after 30 days' notice to the District Commander to whom the original request for authorization for establishment of the aid was submitted.

(c) Private aids to navigation which have been authorized pursuant to this part shall be discontinued and removed without expense to the United States by the person, public body or instrumentality establishing or maintaining such aids when so directed by the District Commander.

§ 66.01–30 Corps of Engineers' approval.

(a) Before any private aid to navigation consisting of a fixed structure is placed in the navigable waters of the United States, authorization to erect such structure shall first be obtained from the District Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in whose district the aid will be located.

(b) The application to establish any private aid to navigation consisting of a fixed structure shall show evidence of the required permit having been issued by the Corps of Engineers.

§ 66.01–40 Exemptions.

(a) Nothing in the preceding sections of this subpart shall be construed to interfere with or nullify the requirements of existing laws and regulations pertaining to the marking of structures, vessels and other obstructions sunken in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States (Part 64 of this subchapter), the marking of artificial islands and structures which are