

(vi) A cargo handling room ventilation opening; or

(2) On a tankship and on the open deck over the cargo area and 10 feet (3 m) forward and aft of the cargo area on the open deck and up to 8 feet (2.4 m) above the deck.

(3) Within 5 meters (16 ft) of cargo pressure/vacuum valves with an unlimited height; or

(4) Within 10 meters (33 ft) of vent outlets for free flow of vapor mixtures and high velocity vent outlets for the passage of large amounts of vapor, air or inert gas mixtures during cargo loading and ballasting or during discharging.

(m) *Other spaces.* Except for those spaces listed in paragraphs (e) through (k), a space that has a direct opening to any space listed in paragraphs (e) through (l) must have only the electric installations that are allowed for the space to which it opens.

(n) *Duct keel ventilation or lighting.* (1) The lighting and ventilation system for each pipe tunnel must meet ABS Steel Vessel Rules (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1), section 5-1-7/31.17.

(2) If a fixed gas detection system is installed, it must meet the requirements of IMO SOLAS 74 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1) and Part 4, Chapter 3 of ABS Steel Vessel Rules.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 82-096, 49 FR 4947, Feb. 9, 1984; CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28285, June 4, 1996; 61 FR 33045, June 26, 1996; 62 FR 23909, May 1, 1997; USCG-2003-16630, 73 FR 65200, Oct. 31, 2008]

§ 111.105-32 Bulk liquefied flammable gas and ammonia carriers.

(a) Each vessel that carries bulk liquefied flammable gases or ammonia as a cargo, cargo residue, or vapor must meet the requirements of this section.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) The terms “gas-safe” and “gas-dangerous” spaces are used as defined in § 154.7 of this chapter.

(2) The term “gas-dangerous” does not include the weather deck of an ammonia carrier.

(c) Each submerged cargo pump motor design must receive concept approval by the Commandant (CG-521)

and its installation must receive plan approval by the Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center.

(d) Electrical equipment must not be installed in a gas-dangerous space or zone, except:

(1) Intrinsically safe electrical equipment and wiring, and

(2) Other equipment as allowed in this section.

(e) A submerged cargo pump motor, if installed in a cargo tank, must meet § 111.105-31(d).

(f) Electrical equipment must not be installed in a hold space that has a tank that is not required to have a secondary barrier under § 154.459 of this chapter, except:

(1) Through runs of marine shipboard cable;

(2) Explosionproof lighting fixtures;

(3) Depth sounding devices in gastight enclosures;

(4) Log devices in gastight enclosures;

(5) Impressed current cathodic protection system electrodes in gastight enclosures; and

(6) Armored or MI type cable for a submerged cargo pump motor.

(g) Electrical equipment must not be installed in a space that is separated by a gastight steel boundary from a hold space that has a tank that must have a secondary barrier under the requirements of § 154.459 of this chapter, except:

(1) Through runs of marine shipboard cable;

(2) Explosionproof lighting fixtures;

(3) Depth sounding devices in gastight enclosures;

(4) Log devices in gastight enclosures;

(5) Impressed current cathodic protection system electrodes in gastight enclosures;

(6) Explosionproof motors that operate cargo system valves or ballast system valves;

(7) Explosionproof bells for general alarm systems; and

(8) Armored or MI type cable for a submerged cargo pump motor.

(h) A cargo-handling room must not have any installed electrical equipment, except explosionproof lighting fixtures.

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(i) A space for cargo hose storage or a space that has cargo piping must not have any installed electrical equipment, except:

(1) Explosionproof lighting fixtures; and

(2) Through runs of marine shipboard cable.

(j) A gas dangerous zone on the open deck must not have any installed electrical equipment, except:

(1) Explosionproof equipment that is necessary for the operation of the vessel; and

(2) Through runs of marine shipboard cable.

(k) A space, except those named in paragraphs (f) through (i) of this section, that has a direct opening to gas-dangerous spaces or zones must have no electrical equipment except as allowed in the gas-dangerous space or zone.

(1) Each gas-dangerous space that has lighting fixtures must have at least two branch circuits for lighting.

(m) Each switch and each overcurrent protective device for any lighting circuit that is in a gas-dangerous space must open all conductors of the circuit simultaneously.

(n) Each switch and each overcurrent protective device for lighting in a gas-dangerous space must be in a gas-safe space.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 77-069, 52 FR 31626, Aug. 21, 1987; CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28285, June 4, 1996; 62 FR 23909, May 1, 1997; USCG-2009-0702, 74 FR 49234, Sept. 25, 2009]

§ 111.105-33 Mobile offshore drilling units.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to each mobile offshore drilling unit.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

(1) “Enclosed spaces” are locations delineated by floors, bulkheads, or decks which may have doors or windows.

(2) “Semi-enclosed spaces” are locations where natural conditions of ventilation are notably different from those on open deck due to the presence of structures such as roofs, windbreaks, and bulkheads which are so arranged that dispersion of gas may not occur.

(c) The internal space of each pressure vessel, tank, and pipe for drilling mud and for gas venting must have only intrinsically safe electric equipment.

(d) The following are Class I, Division 1 locations:

(1) An enclosed space that contains any part of the mud circulating system that has an opening into the space and is between the well and final degassing discharge.

(2) An enclosed or semi-enclosed location that is below the drill floor and contains a possible source of gas release such as the top of a drilling nipple.

(3) An enclosed space that is on the drill floor and is not separated by a solid, gas-tight floor from the spaces specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(4) A space that would normally be considered a Division 2 location under paragraph (e) of this section but where combustible or flammable gases might accumulate. This could include pits, ducts, and similar structures downstream of the final degassing discharge.

(5) A location in the weather or a semi-enclosed location, except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, that is within 5 feet (1.5 m) of the boundary of any:

(i) Equipment or opening specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section;

(ii) Ventilation outlet, access, or other opening to a Class I, Division 1 space; or

(iii) Gas vent outlet.

(6) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, an enclosed space that has an opening into a Class I, Division 1 location.

(e) The following are Class I, Division 2 locations:

(1) An enclosed space that has any open portion of the mud circulating system from the final degassing discharge to the mud suction connection at the mud pit.

(2) A location in the weather that is:

(i) Within the boundaries of the drilling derrick up to a height of 10 feet (3m) above the drill floor;

(ii) Below the drill floor and within a radius of 10 feet (3m) of a possible source of release, such as the top of a drilling nipple; or