Coast Guard, DHS § 147.65

(b) Fluid alcohol is prohibited for cooking, heating, or lighting on ferry vessels. Fluid alcohol burners, where wet primed, must have a catch pan not less than ¾ of an inch deep secured inside of the frame of the stove or have the metal protection under the stove flanged up ¾ of an inch to form a pan.

(c) Containers of solidified alcohol must be secured on a fixed base.

(d) Liquefied or non-liquefied gas is prohibited for cooking, heating, and lighting on ferry vessels, but may be used on other inspected vessels if the system in which it is used meets the applicable requirements of subpart 58.16 or subpart 184.05 of this chapter, as appropriate, or is approved by the Commandant (CG–521).

(e) Kerosene and commercial standard fuel oil No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 are prohibited for cooking, heating, or lighting on ferry or passenger vessels, unless the following conditions are met:

(1) Pressure or gravity feed must be used.

(2) Where wet priming is used in a cooking device, the device must have a catch pan not less than three fourths of an inch deep secured inside the frame of the device or a metal protector under the device with a least a three fourths inch flange to form a pan.

(3) Where wet priming is used, a non-flammable priming liquid must be used.

(4) Fuel tanks for fixed stoves must be separated from the stove and mounted in a location open to the atmosphere or mounted inside a compartment with an outside fill and vent.

(5) Fuel lines must have an easily accessible shut-off valve at the tank.

(6) If the fuel tank is outside of a stove compartment, a shut-off valve must be fitted at the stove.

§ 147.65 Carbon dioxide and halon fire extinguishing systems.

(a) Carbon dioxide or halon cylinders forming part of a fixed fire extinguishing system must be retested, at least, every 12 years. If a cylinder is discharged and more than five years have elapsed since the last test, it must be retested before recharging.

(b) Carbon dioxide or halon cylinders must be rejected for further service when they—

(1) Leak;

(2) Are dented, bulging, severely corroded, or otherwise in a weakened condition;

(3) Have lost more than five percent of their tare weight; or

(4) Have been involved in a fire.

(1) Authorized for the proper shipping name of the gas in accordance with 49 CFR 172.101 and 49 CFR part 173;

(2) Constructed in accordance with subpart C of 49 CFR part 178 or exempted under 49 CFR part 107;

(3) Filled, marked, and inspected in accordance with 49 CFR 173.301 through 173.308; and

(4) Except as provided in §147.65, maintained and retested in accordance with 49 CFR 173.34

(b) Stowage and care of cylinders. (1) Cylinders must always be secured and, when not in use, they must be stowed in a rack in an upright position, with the valve protection cap in place.

(2) Lockers or housings must be vented to the open air near the top and bottom for positive circulation of vapors.

(3) Cylinders must be protected from all sources of heat which may cause the cylinders to be heated to a temperature higher than 130°F.

(c) Pressure vessels other than cylinders. Pressure vessels, other than cylinders subject to paragraph (a) of this section, used for containing ships’ stores that are compressed gases must—

(1) Be constructed and inspected in accordance with part 54 of this chapter; and

(2) Carry only nitrogen or air, unless permission is granted by Commandant (CG–522) to do otherwise.

§ 147.70 Acetylene.
(a) Seventeen cubic meters (600 standard cubic feet) or less of acetylene may be stowed on or below decks on any vessel.
(b) More than 17 m³ (600 standard cubic feet) of acetylene may be on board a vessel engaged in industrial operations, if it is stowed on deck.
§ 147.75 Refrigerants.
(a) Only refrigerants listed in ANSI/ASHRAE 34–78 may be carried as ships’ stores.
(b) Refrigerants contained in a vessel’s operating system are not considered as being carried as ship’s stores.

§ 147.85 Oxygen.
(a) Eighty five cubic meters (3000 standard cubic feet) or less of oxygen may be on board any vessel.
(b) More than 85 m³ (3000 standard cubic feet) of oxygen may be on board a vessel engaged in industrial operations, if it is stowed on deck or in a well ventilated space.

§ 147.90 Explosives.
(a) Explosives—general. Except as provided for elsewhere in this subchapter, explosives, as defined in 49 CFR 173.50, which are hazardous ships’ stores must be stowed in a magazine which is constructed and located in accordance with 49 CFR 176.122 through 176.138.
(b) Ships’ signals and emergency equipment. (1) Explosive ships’ signals and emergency equipment, including pyrotechnic distress signals and line throwing equipment, must be stowed in watertight containers or wood lined magazine chests.
(2) All pyrotechnic distress signals, rockets, and line throwing guns must be stowed in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 176.140 through 176.146.

§ 147.100 Radioactive materials.
(a) Radioactive materials must not be brought on board, used in any manner, or stored on the vessel, unless the use of the materials is authorized by a current license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) under 10 CFR parts 30 and 34.
(b) Stowage of radioactive materials must conform to the requirements of the NRC license.

§ 147.105 Anesthetics, drugs, and medicines.
Anesthetics, drugs, and medicines must be stowed and dispensed in accordance with the DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 84–2024.