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(6) UL 489, Molded-Case Circuit Breakers, Molded-Case Switches, and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures, Ninth Edition, Oct. 31, 1996 (Revisions through and including Mar. 22, 2000) (''UL 489''), 111.01–15; 111.54–1;

(7) UL 514A, Metallic Outlet Boxes, Ninth Edition (Dec. 27, 1996) (''UL 514A''), 111.81–1;

(8) UL 514B, Conduit, Tubing, and Cable Fittings, Fourth Edition (Nov. 3, 1997) (''UL 514B''), 111.81–1;

(9) UL 514C, Standard for Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers, Second Edition (Oct. 31, 1988) (''UL 514C''), 111.81–1;

(10) UL 913, Standard for Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class i, ii, and iii, Division 1, Hazardous (Classified) Locations, Sixth Edition, Aug. 8, 2002 (Revisions through and including Dec. 15, 2003) (''UL 913''), 111.105–11;

(11) UL 1042, Standard for Electric Baseboard Heating Equipment (Apr. 11, 1994) (''UL 1042''), 111.87–3;

(12) UL 1072, Standard for Medium-Voltage Power Cables, Third Edition, Dec. 28, 2001 (Revisions through and including Apr. 14, 2003) (''UL 1072''), 111.60–1;

(13) UL 1104, Standard for Marine Navigation Lights, 1998 (''UL 1104''), 111.75–17;

(14) UL 1203, Standard for Explosion-Proof and Dust-Ignition-Proof Electrical Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations, Third Edition, Sep. 7, 2000 (Revisions through and including Apr. 30, 2004) (''UL 1203''), 111.105–9;

(15) UL 1309, Marine Shipboard Cables, First Edition (July 14, 1995) (''UL 1309''), 111.60–1; 111.60–3;

(16) UL 1581 (May 6, 2003) (''UL 1581''), 111.30–19; 111.60–2; 111.60–6;

(17) UL 1598, Luminaires, First Edition (Jan. 31, 2000) (''UL 1598''): 111.75–20; and

(18) UL 1598A, Standard for Supplemental Requirements for Luminaires for Installation on Marine Vessels, First Edition (Dec. 4, 2000) (''UL 1598A''), 111.75–20.

[USCG–2003–16630, 73 FR 65193, Oct. 31, 2008, as amended by USCG–2009–0702, 74 FR 49234, Sept. 25, 2009; USCG–2012–0832, 77 FR 59781, Oct. 1, 2012]

Subpart 110.15—Terms Used in This Subchapter

§ 110.15–1 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter—

(a) The electrical and electronic terms are defined in IEEE 100 or IEC 60092–101 (both incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10–1).

(b) In addition to the definitions in paragraph (a) of this section—

Coastwise Vessel means a vessel that normally navigates the waters of any ocean or the Gulf of Mexico 20 nautical miles or less offshore and is certificated for coastwise navigation by the Coast Guard.

Commandant means the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Corrosion resistant material or finish means any material or finish that meets the testing requirements of ASTM B 117 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10–1) or test Kb in IEC 68–2–52 (incorporated by reference, see 46 CFR 110.10–1) for 200 hours and does not show pitting, cracking, or other deterioration more severe than that resulting from a similar test on passivated AISI Type 304 stainless steel.

Corrosive location means a location exposed to the weather on vessels operating in salt water or a location on board which may be exposed to the corrosive effects of the cargo carried or of the vessel's systems.

Dead ship condition is the condition in which the main propulsion plant, boilers and auxiliaries are not in operation due to the absence of power.

Dripproof means enclosed so that equipment meets at least a NEMA 250 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10–1) Type 1 with dripshield, Type 2, or Type 12; or IEC 60529 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10–1) IP 22 rating.

Embarkation station means a location from which persons embark into survival craft or are assembled before embarking into survival craft.

Emergency squad means the crew designated on the station bill as the nucleus of a damage control party.

Flashpoint means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off a vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air

near the surface of the liquid, as specified by the appropriate test procedure and apparatus.

Great Lakes vessel means a vessel that navigates exclusively on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters.

Independent laboratory means a laboratory that is accepted by the Commandant under part 159 of this chapter for the testing and listing or certification of electrical equipment.

Location not requiring an exceptional degree of protection means a location which is not exposed to the environmental conditions outlined in the definition for locations requiring exceptional degrees of protection. This location requires the degree of protection of §111.01–9 (c) or (d) of this chapter. These locations include—

(1) An accommodation space;

(2) A dry store room;

(3) A passageway adjacent to quarters;

(4) A water closet without a shower or bath;

(5) A radio, gyro and chart room; and

(6) A location with similar environmental conditions.

Location requiring an exceptional degree of protection means a location exposed to weather, seas, splashing, pressure-directed liquids, or similar moisture conditions. These locations include—

(1) On deck;

(2) A machinery space;

(3) A cargo space;

(4) A location within a galley or pantry area, laundry, or water closet which contains a shower or bath; and

(5) Other spaces with similar environmental conditions.

Marine inspector or *inspector* means a civilian employee or military member of the Coast Guard assigned by an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, or the Commandant to perform duties with respect to the inspection, enforcement, and administration of vessel safety and navigation laws and regulations.

Nonsparking fan means nonsparking fan as defined in ABS Steel Vessel Rules (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10–1), section 4–8–3/11.

Ocean vessel means a vessel that navigates the waters of any ocean or the Gulf of Mexico more than 20 nautical miles offshore and is certificated by the Coast Guard for ocean navigation.

Qualified person means a person who by virtue of that person's knowledge, ability, experience, specialized training, or licensing can competently and safely perform required electrical duties or functions.

Waterproof means watertight; except that, moisture within or leakage into the enclosure is allowed if it does not interfere with the operation of the equipment enclosed. In the case of a generator or motor enclosure, *waterproof* means watertight; except that, leakage around the shaft may occur if the leakage is prevented from entering the oil reservoir and the enclosure provides for automatic drainage.

Watertight means enclosed so that equipment meets at least a NEMA 250 Type 4 or 4X or an IEC 60529 IP 56 rating.

[CGD 94–108, 61 FR 28274, June 4, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23907, May 1, 1997; 62 FR 27659, May 20, 1997; USCG–2000–7790, 65 FR 58462, Sept. 29, 2000; USCG–2003–16630, 73 FR 65195, Oct. 31, 2008]

Subpart 110.20—Equivalents

§110.20–1 Equivalents.

The Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center (MSC), may approve any arrangement, fitting, appliance, apparatus, equipment, calculation, information, or test that provides a level of safety equivalent to that established by specific provisions of this subchapter. Requests for approval must be submitted to the Marine Safety Center. If necessary, the Marine Safety Center may require engineering evaluations and tests to demonstrate the equivalence of the substitute.

[CGD 94–108, 61 FR 28275, June 4, 1996]

Subpart 110.25—Plan Submittal

§110.25–1 Plans and information required for new construction.

The following plans, if applicable to the particular vessel, must be submitted for Coast Guard review in accordance with §110.25–3: