

### § 111.103-3

(a) A control to stop the ventilation that is:

- (1) Outside the space ventilated; and
- (2) Grouped with the controls for every power ventilation system to which this section is applicable; and

(b) In addition to the control required by paragraph (a), a stop control that is:

(1) As far as practicable from the control required by paragraph (a) and grouped with the controls for every power ventilation system to which this section is applicable; or

(2) The circuit breakers for ventilation grouped on the main switchboard and marked, "In Case of Fire Trip to Stop Ventilation."

NOTE: The requirements of this section do not apply to closed ventilation systems for motors or generators, diffuser fans for refrigerated spaces, room circulating fans, or exhaust fans for private toilets of an electrical rating comparable to that of a room circulating fan.

### § 111.103-3 Machinery space ventilation.

(a) Each machinery space ventilation system must have two controls to stop the ventilation, one of which may be the supply circuit breaker.

(b) The controls required in paragraph (a) of this section must be grouped so that they are operable from two positions, one of which must be outside the machinery space.

### § 111.103-7 Ventilation stop stations.

Each ventilation stop station must:

(a) Be protected by an enclosure with a glass-paneled door on the front;

(b) Be marked, "In Case of Fire Break Glass and Operate Switch to Stop Ventilation;"

(c) Have the "stop" position of the switch clearly identified;

(d) Have a nameplate that identifies the system controlled; and

(e) Be arranged so that damage to the switch or cable automatically stops the equipment controlled.

### § 111.103-9 Machinery stop stations.

(a) Each forced draft fan, induced draft fan, blower of an inert gas system, fuel oil transfer pump, fuel oil unit, fuel oil service pump, and any other fuel oil pumps must have a stop

### 46 CFR Ch. I (10-1-12 Edition)

control that is outside of the space containing the pump or fan.

(b) Each stop control must meet § 111.103-7.

## Subpart 111.105—Hazardous Locations

### § 111.105-1 Applicability; definition.

This subpart applies to installations in hazardous locations as defined in NFPA NEC 2002 and in IEC 60079-0 (both incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1). As used in this subpart, "IEC 60079 series" means IEC 60079-0, IEC 60079-1, IEC 60079-2, IEC 60079-5, IEC 79-6, IEC 60079-7, IEC 60079-11, IEC 60079-15, and IEC 79-18 (all incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1).

[USCG-2003-16630, 73 65199, Oct. 31, 2008]

### § 111.105-3 General requirements.

All electrical installations in hazardous locations must comply with the general requirements of section 33 of IEEE 45-1998 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1), and with either Articles 500 through 505 of NFPA NEC 2002 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1) or with the IEC 60079 series (as defined in 46 CFR 111.105-1 and incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1). When installations are made in accordance with NFPA NEC 2002 articles, and when installed fittings are approved for the specific hazardous location and the cable type, marine shipboard cable that complies with 46 CFR subpart 111.60 may be used instead of rigid metal conduit.

[USCG-2003-16630, 73 FR 65199, Oct. 31, 2008]

### § 111.105-5 System integrity.

In order to maintain system integrity, each individual electrical installation in a hazardous location must comply specifically with Articles 500-505 of NFPA NEC 2002 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1), as modified by 46 CFR 111.105-3, or with the IEC 60079 series (as defined in 46 CFR 111.105-1 and incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1), but not in combination in a manner that will compromise system integrity or safety. Hazardous location equipment must be approved as suitable for use in the specific hazardous atmosphere in which it