Fire Applications, (approved March 1, 2010), IBR approved for §108.427(a).

(c) International Maritime Organization (IMO) Publishing, 4 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SR, United Kingdom, +44 (0)20 7735 7611, *http://www.imo.org*.

(1) Resolution A.520(13), Code of Practice for the Evaluation, Testing and Acceptance of Prototype Novel Lifesaving Appliances and Arrangements, 17 November 1983, IBR approved for §108.105(c).

(2) Resolution A.649(16), Code for the Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units (MODU Code),19 October 1989 with amendments of June 1991, IBR approved for §108.503.

(3) Resolution A.658(16), Use and Fitting of Retro-reflective Materials on Life-saving Appliances, 20 November 1989, IBR approved for §§108.645(a) and 108.649(a) and (e).

(4) Resolution A.760(18), Symbols Related to Life-saving Appliances and Arrangements, 17 November 1993, IBR approved for §§108.646(a), 108.647, 108.649(b), (d), (f), and (g), and 108.655(e).

(d) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169, 617–770–3000, *http://www.nfpa.org*.

(1) NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, 2010 Edition, effective August 26, 2009, IBR approved for §108.430.

(2) [Reserved]

[USCG–2012–0196, 81 FR 48266, July 22, 2016]

§108.102 Preemptive effect.

The regulations in this part have preemptive effect over State or local regulations in the same field.

[USCG–2006–29747, 77 FR 33882, June 7, 2012]

§108.103 Equipment not required on a unit.

Each item of lifesaving and firefighting equipment carried on board the unit in addition to equipment of the type required under this subchapter, must—

(a) Be approved; or

(b) Be acceptable to the cognizant OCMI, for use on the unit.

[CGD 84–069, 61 FR 25291, May 20, 1996]

§108.105 Substitutes for required fittings, material, apparatus, equipment, arrangements, calculations, and tests.

(a) Where this subchapter requires a particular fitting, material, apparatus, equipment, arrangement, calculation or test, the Commandant (CG–ENG) may accept any substitution that is at least as effective as that specified. If necessary, the Commandant (CG–ENG) may require engineering evaluations and tests to demonstrate the equivalence of the substitution.

(b) In any case where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commandant that the use of any particular equipment, apparatus, arrangement, or test is unreasonable or impracticable, the Commandant may permit the use of alternate equipment, apparatus, arrangement, or test to such an extent and upon such condition as will insure, to his satisfaction, a degree of safety consistent with the minimum standards set forth in this subchapter.

(c) The Commandant (CG–ENG) may accept a novel lifesaving appliance or arrangement, if it provides a level of safety equivalent to the requirements of this part and the appliance or arrangement—

(1) Is evaluated and tested in accordance with IMO Resolution A.520(13), Code of Practice for the Evaluation, Testing and Acceptance of Prototype Novel Life-saving Appliances and Arrangements; or

(2) Has successfully undergone evaluation and tests that are substantially equivalent to those recommendations.

(d) During a unit's construction and when any modification to the lifesaving arrangement is done after construction, the owner must obtain acceptance of lifesaving arrangements from the Commandant Marine Safety Center.

(e) The OCMI may accept substitute lifesaving appliances other than those required by this part, except for—

(1) Survival craft and rescue boats; and

(2) Survival craft and rescue boat launching and embarkation appliances.

(f) Acceptance of lifesaving appliances and arrangements will remain in effect unless—

(1) The OCMI deems their condition to be unsatisfactory or unfit for the service intended; or

(2) The OCMI deems the crew's ability to use and assist others in the use of the lifesaving appliances or arrangements to be inadequate.

[CGD 73–251, 43 FR 56808, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 95–072, 60 FR 50465, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 84–069, 61 FR 25291, May 20, 1996; USCG–2009–0702, 74 FR 49233, Sept. 25, 2009; USCG–2012–0832, 77 FR 59781, Oct. 1, 2012]

§ 108.109 Classification society standards.

(a) Any person who desires to use the rules of a classification society, other than the American Bureau of Shipping, to meet requirements in this Subchapter must request recognition of that society from the Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center. The relevant rules must be submitted with the request.

[CGD 73–251, 43 FR 56808, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 95–072, 60 FR 50465, Sept. 29, 1995]

Subpart B—Construction and Arrangement

HULL STRUCTURE

§ 108.113 Structural standards.

Except as provided in §108.109, each unit must meet the structural standards of the American Bureau of Shipping's *Rules for Building and Classing Offshore Mobile Drilling Units, 1978*.

§ 108.114 Appliances for watertight and weathertight integrity.

(a) Appliances to ensure watertight integrity include watertight doors, hatches, scuttles, bolted manhole covers, or other watertight closures for openings in watertight decks and bulkheads.

(b) Appliances to ensure weathertight integrity include weathertight doors and hatches, closures for air pipes, ventilators, ventilation intakes and outlets, and closures for other openings in deckhouses and superstructures.

(c) Each internal opening fixed with appliances to ensure watertight integrity which are used intermittently during operation of the unit while afloat must meet the following:

(1) Each door, hatch, and scuttle must—

(i) Be remotely controlled from a normally manned control station, and be operable locally from both sides of the bulkhead; or

(ii) If there is no means of remote control there must be an alarm system which signals whether the appliance is open or closed both locally at each appliance and in a normally manned control station.

(2) Each closing appliance must remain watertight under the design water pressure of the watertight boundary of which it is a part.

(d) Each external opening fitted with an appliance to ensure weathertight integrity must be located so that it would not be submerged below the final equilibrium waterline if the unit is subjected simultaneously to—

(1) Damage causing flooding described in §174.075 through §174.085 of this chapter; and

(2) A wind heeling moment calculated in accordance with §174.055 of this chapter using a wind velocity of 50 knots (25.8 meters per second).

[CGD 73–251, 43 FR 56808, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 79–023, 48 FR 51008, Nov. 4, 1983]

FIRE PROTECTION: GENERAL

§ 108.123 Isolation of combustible material.

Each internal combustion engine exhaust, boiler and galley uptake, and similar heat source must be separated or insulated from combustible materials.

§ 108.127 Storage lockers for combustibles.

Each oil and paint locker must be made of steel or an equivalent material or be completely lined with steel or an equivalent material as described in §108.131(c) of this subpart.

STRUCTURAL FIRE PROTECTION

§ 108.131 Definitions.

(a) *Standard Fire Test* means the test in which specimens of the relevant bulkheads or decks, having a surface of approximately 4.65 square meters (50 square feet) and a height of 2.44 meters