

SUBCHAPTER I-A—MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS

PART 107—INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

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AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C. 1333; 46 U.S.C. 3306, 3307; 46 U.S.C. 3316; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1; §107.05 also issued under the authority of 44 U.S.C. 3507.

SOURCE: CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 107.01 Purpose of subchapter.

This subchapter prescribes rules for the design, construction, equipment, inspection and operation of mobile offshore drilling units operating under the U.S. flag.

§ 107.01-3 Right of appeal.

Any person directly affected by a decision or action taken under this subchapter, by or on behalf of the Coast Guard, may appeal therefrom in accordance with subpart 1.03 of this chapter.

[CGD 88-033, 54 FR 50380, Dec. 6, 1989]

§ 107.05 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

(a) *Purpose.* This section collects and displays the control numbers assigned to information collection and record-keeping requirements in this subchapter by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). The Coast Guard intends that this section comply with the requirements of 44 U.S.C. 3507(f) which requires that agencies display a current control number assigned by the Director of the OMB for each approved agency information collection requirement.

(b) *Display.*

46 CFR part or section where identified or described	Current OMB control No.
§ 107.305	1625-0038

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46 CFR part or section where identified or described	Current OMB control No.
§ 107.309	1625-0038
§ 109.227	1625-0064

[49 FR 38121, Sept. 27, 1984, as amended by CGD 89-037, 57 FR 41823, Sept. 11, 1992; USCG-2004-18884, 69 FR 58348, Sept. 30, 2004]

§ 107.111 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter:

Accommodation means a cabin or other covered or enclosed place intended to carry persons.

Anniversary date means the day and the month of each year, which corresponds to the date of expiration of the Certificate of Inspection.

Approval series means the first six digits of a number assigned by the Coast Guard to approved equipment. Where approval is based on a subpart of subchapter Q of this chapter, the approval series corresponds to the number of the subpart. A listing of approved equipment, including all of the approval series, is published periodically by the Coast Guard in Equipment Lists (COMDTINST M16714.3 series), available from the Superintendent of Documents.

Approved means approved by the Commandant.

Column stabilized unit means a unit with the main deck connected to the underwater hull of footings by columns or caissons.

Commandant means the Commandant of the Coast Guard or his authorized representative.

District Commander means an officer of the Coast Guard who commands a Coast Guard District described in 33 CFR Part 3 or his authorized representative.

Drillship means a surface type unit with a single shipshape displacement hull.

Embarkation ladder means the ladder provided at survival craft embarkation stations to permit safe access to survival craft after launching.

Embarkation station means the place where a survival craft is boarded.

Float-free launching means the method of launching a survival craft or life-saving appliance whereby the craft or appliance is automatically released

from a sinking unit and is ready for use.

Free-fall launching means the method of launching a survival craft whereby the craft, with its full complement of persons and equipment on board, is released and allowed to fall into the sea without any restraining apparatus.

Headquarters means Office of the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.

Immersion suit means protective suit that reduces loss of body heat of a person wearing it in cold water.

Industrial systems and components means any machinery or equipment except diving systems on board a mobile offshore drilling unit for use in the industrial function of the unit.

Inflatable appliance means an appliance that depends upon nonrigid, gas-filled chambers for buoyancy and that is normally kept uninflated until ready for use.

Inflated appliance means an appliance that depends upon nonrigid, gas-filled chambers for buoyancy and that is kept inflated and ready for use at all times.

International service means operation of a mobile offshore drilling unit on an international voyage or in waters under the jurisdiction of foreign nations or the United Nations.

Launching appliance or launching arrangement means the method or devices for transferring a survival craft or rescue boat from its stowed position to the water. For a launching arrangement using a davit, the term includes the davit, winch, and falls.

Lifejacket means a flotation device approved as a life preserver or life-jacket.

Marine evacuation system means an appliance designed to rapidly transfer large numbers of persons from an embarkation station by means of a passage to a floating platform for subsequent embarkation into associated survival craft, or directly into associated survival craft.

Marine inspector means any person designated by an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, as a marine inspector.

Master or Person in charge means a person designated under § 109.107.

Mobile offshore drilling unit or unit means a vessel, except a public vessel

of the United States, capable of engaging in drilling operations for the exploration or exploitation of subsea resources that is—

- (1) Seagoing and 300 or more gross tons and self-propelled by motor;
- (2) Seagoing and 100 or more gross tons and non-self-propelled; or
- (3) More than 65 feet in length and propelled by steam.

Muster station means the place where the crew and industrial personnel assemble before boarding a survival craft.

Non-self-propelled unit means a unit which is not self-propelled.

Novel lifesaving appliance or arrangement means one that has new features not fully covered by the provisions of this subchapter but providing an equal or higher standard of safety.

Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection means an officer of the Coast Guard who commands a Marine Inspection Zone described in 33 CFR Part 3 or his authorized representative.

Pilot boarding equipment means a pilot ladder, accommodation ladder, pilot hoist, or combination of them as required by this subchapter.

Point of access means the place on deck of a vessel where a person steps onto or off of pilot boarding equipment.

Rescue boat means a boat designed to rescue persons in distress and to marshal survival craft.

Retrieval means the safe recovery of survivors.

Seagoing condition means the operating condition of the unit with the personnel, equipment, fluids, and ballast necessary for safe operation on the waters where the unit operates. For bottom-bearing mobile offshore drilling units (MODU), the term also applies in the bottom-bearing mode, but the lightest seagoing condition is considered to be the highest anticipated operating condition.

Self-elevating unit means a unit with moveable legs capable of raising its hull above the surface of the sea.

Self-propelled unit means a unit that has propulsion machinery that provides for independent underway navigation.

Surface type unit means a unit with a ship shape or barge type displacement hull of single or multiple hull con-

struction intended for operation in the floating condition.

Survival craft means a craft capable of sustaining the lives of persons in distress after abandoning the unit on which they were carried. The term includes lifeboats and liferafts, but does not include rescue boats.

Watertight means designed and constructed to withstand a static head of water without any leakage, except that *watertight equipment* means enclosed equipment so constructed that a stream of water from a hose (not less than 1 inch in diameter) under head of about 35 feet from a distance of about 10 feet, and for a period of 5 minutes, can be played on the apparatus without leakage.

Weathertight means that water will not penetrate into the unit in any sea condition, except that *weathertight equipment* means equipment so constructed or protected that exposure to a beating rain will not result in the entrance of water.

Widely-separated locations as the term applies to the location of lifeboats on self-elevating units, means locations on different sides or ends of the unit separated by sufficient distance or structure to protect the lifeboats in one location from a fire or explosion occurring at or near the lifeboats in another location on the unit. Locations across from each other at the apex of a unit with a triangular deck are not widely-separated locations unless there is a substantial solid structure between them.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 79-032, 49 FR 25455, June 21, 1984; CGD 88-070, 53 FR 34534, Sept. 7, 1988; CGD 84-069, 61 FR 25289, May 20, 1996; 63 FR 52814, Oct. 1, 1998; USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6503, Feb. 9, 2000]

§ 107.113 Industrial personnel.

Industrial personnel are all persons, exclusive of the required crew as set forth in the Certificate of Inspection, carried on board a mobile offshore drilling unit for the sole purpose of carrying out the industrial business or functions of the unit.

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§ 107.115 Incorporation by reference.

(a) The standards referred to in this subchapter are incorporated by reference. The incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register under the provisions of 1 CFR Part 51 on November 7, 1978.

(b) The standards are on file in the FEDERAL REGISTER library and are available from the appropriate organizations whose addresses are listed below:

(1) American Bureau of Shipping, ABS Plaza, 16855 Northchase Drive, Houston, TX 77060.

(2) American National Standards Institute Standards (ANSIS), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) International, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

(3) American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005-4070.

(4) International Cargo Gear Bureau, Inc., 321 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036.

(5) National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

(6) Underwriters Laboratories, 12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 88-070, 53 FR 34534, Sept. 7, 1988; CGD 88-070, 53 FR 37570, Sept. 27, 1988; CGD 88-070, 53 FR 44011, Nov. 1, 1988; CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996; CGD 97-057, 62 FR 51046, Sept. 30, 1997; USCG-1999-6216, 64 FR 53226, Oct. 1, 1999; USCG-2000-7790, 65 FR 58461, Sept. 29, 2000; USCG-2007-29018, 72 FR 53966, Sept. 21, 2007]

§ 107.117 Coast Guard addresses.

When approval of the Commandant is required under this subchapter, the following addresses are to be used:

(a) For approval by Commandant (G-MOC)—

Commandant (G-MOC), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.

(b) For approval by Commandant (G-MSE)—

Commandant (G-MSE), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 82-063b, 48 FR 4781, Feb. 3, 1983; CGD 88-070, 53 FR 34534, Sept. 7, 1988; CGD 95-072, 60 FR 50464, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996]

Subpart B—Inspection and Certification

§ 107.201 Purpose.

This subpart prescribes rules for the—

(a) Original inspection and issuance of an original Certificate of Inspection required by 46 U.S.C. 3301, 3307 and 3309;

(b) Inspection for certification and renewal of a Certificate of Inspection required by 46 U.S.C. 3301, 3307, 3309;

(c) Annual and periodic inspections required by 46 U.S.C. 3308;

(d) Inspection after an accident required by 46 U.S.C. 3308; and

(e) Inspection of repairs or alterations, or both, required by 46 U.S.C. 3308 and 3313;

(f) Amendments to Certificates of Inspection;

(g) Issuance of Temporary Certificate of Inspection; and

(h) Issuance of Permit to Proceed to Another Port for Repairs.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 83-067, 49 FR 39161, Oct. 4, 1984; USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6503, Feb. 9, 2000]

§ 107.205 Alternate compliance.

(a) In place of compliance with other applicable provisions of this subchapter, the owner or operator of a vessel subject to plan review and inspection under this subchapter for initial issuance or renewal of a Certificate of Inspection may comply with the Alternate Compliance Program provisions of part 8 of this chapter.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a list of authorized classification societies, including information for ordering copies of approved classification society rules and supplements, is available from Commandant (G-MSE), 2100 Second St., SW., Washington, DC 20593-0001; telephone (202) 372-1372; or fax (202) 372-1925. Approved classification

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society rules and supplements are incorporated by reference into 46 CFR 8.110(b).

[CGD 95-010, 62 FR 67536, Dec. 24, 1997, as amended by USCG-1999-5004, 64 FR 30439, June 8, 1999; USCG-2004-18884, 69 FR 58348, Sept. 30, 2004; USCG-2006-25697, 71 FR 55746, Sept. 25, 2006]

§ 107.211 Original Certificate of Inspection.

(a) The owner or builder of a unit applies for an inspection for an original Certificate of Inspection by submitting before construction is started:

(1) A completed Application for Inspection of U.S. Vessel, Form CG-3752, to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, of the marine inspection zone in which the unit is to be constructed; and

(2) Plans and information indicating the proposed arrangement and construction of the unit to the Coast Guard in accordance with Subpart C of this part.

(b) An original Certificate of Inspection is issued if the Coast Guard finds, during the inspections conducted while the unit is being constructed, that a unit contracted for on or after January 3, 1979 meets § 107.231.

(c) An original Certificate of Inspection is issued if the Coast Guard finds that an uncertificated unit contracted for before January 3, 1979 meets the applicable requirements of this Subchapter as specified in the Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular, "*Inspection and Certification of Existing Mobile Offshore Drilling Units*" (Appendix A). Existing structure, arrangements, materials, equipment, and facilities will be considered satisfactory so long as they are maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection. Repairs and minor alterations may be made to the same standards as originally used. Major alterations and conversions shall be in compliance with the provisions of each subpart of this part to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(d) A Certificate of Inspection is valid for 5 years.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6503, Feb. 9, 2000]

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§ 107.215 Renewal of Certificate of Inspection.

(a) The master, owner, or agent of a certificated unit may apply for an inspection for the renewal of a Certificate of Inspection by submitting a completed Application for Inspection of U.S. Vessel, Form CG-3752, to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, in or nearest to the port where the inspection will be made.

(b) The master, owner, or agent of a certificated unit operating in international service may apply for renewal of a Certificate of Inspection by submitting a completed Application for Inspection of U.S. Vessel Form CG-3752, to the appropriate Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, at least 30 days before the expiration date that appears on the unit's unexpired Certificate of Inspection.

(c) A Certificate of Inspection is renewed if the Coast Guard finds, during the inspection for certification, that—

(1) A unit contracted for on or after January 3, 1979 meets the requirements of this Subchapter; or

(2) A unit contracted for before January 3 1979, and issued a Certificate of Inspection under Subchapter I of this chapter, continues to meet the requirements of that subchapter and meets the applicable requirements of this subchapter as specified in Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular, "*Inspection and Certification of Existing Mobile Offshore Drilling Units*" (Appendix A).

(d) A Certificate of Inspection is valid for 5 years.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6503, Feb. 9, 2000]

§ 107.219 Permit to proceed to another port for repairs.

(a) If a unit fails to meet the requirements in § 107.231, and the Coast Guard withholds reissuance of a Certificate of Inspection, or suspends an unexpired Certificate of Inspection, as described in § 107.279, a Permit to Proceed to Another Port for Repairs (Form CG-948) is issued by the Coast Guard if—

(1) The owner, master, person in charge, or agent makes a written request for a permit to the Officer in

Charge, Marine Inspection, that includes—

- (i) The reason the permit is requested;
- (ii) The port in which the repairs are to be made; and
- (iii) The period of time for the voyage;

(2) The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection finds that the unit is seaworthy for the voyage.

(b) A Permit to Proceed to Another Port for Repairs states the conditions under which it was issued and is in force for the period of the voyage to the port in which the repairs are to be made.

§ 107.223 Temporary Certificate of Inspection: Period in effect.

A Temporary Certificate of Inspection, issued under 46 U.S.C. 3309 is effective until a Certificate of Inspection is issued to the unit.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 83-067, 49 FR 39161, Oct. 4, 1984]

§ 107.227 Certificate of Inspection Amendment.

The Coast Guard issues a Certificate of Inspection Amendment, Form CG-858, to a certificated unit if a requirement for equipment and data listed on the unexpired Certificate of Inspection is changed.

§ 107.231 Inspection for certification.

A unit is issued a Certificate of Inspection under §107.211 or §107.215(c) if the inspector finds the following:

- (a) The unit and its equipment comply with—
 - (1) Part 108 of this subchapter;
 - (2) Subchapter J of this chapter, Electrical Engineering;¹
 - (3) Subchapter F of this chapter, Marine Engineering;²
 - (4) Subchapter E of this chapter, Load Lines;³

¹Requirements for industrial systems and components are in Subpart 111.94 of this chapter.

²Requirements for industrial systems and components are in Subpart 58.60 of this chapter.

³Requirements for load lines are not applicable to bottom supported units when they

(5) Part 64 or Part 98 of this chapter, or both, if the unit carries marine portable tanks or portable tanks;

(6) The vessel design and equipment requirements of the oil pollution regulations (33 CFR Part 155, Subpart B);

(7) The Rules of the Road requirements for the waters in which the unit navigates, contained in—

- (i) 33 U.S.C. Chapters 3, 4, 5, or 21; and
- (ii) 33 CFR Parts 80, 85, or 86.

(8) Subchapter S of this chapter.

LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT

(b) The survival craft and rescue boat launching appliances are in proper condition and operating properly at loads ranging from light load to full load.

(c) The lifeboats and rescue boats, including engines and release mechanisms are in proper condition and operating properly.

(d) The flotation equipment such as lifebuoys, lifejackets, immersion suits, work vests, lifefloats, buoyant apparatus, and associated equipment are in proper condition.

(e) Each inflatable liferaft and inflatable lifejacket has been serviced as required under this chapter;

(f) Each hydrostatic release unit, other than a disposable hydrostatic release unit, has been serviced as required under this chapter.

(g) The crew has the ability to effectively carry out abandonment and fire fighting procedures.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

(h) Each hand portable fire extinguisher and each semiportable fire extinguisher is inspected, and serviced if required, in accordance with § 107.235(a).

(i) Each fixed fire-extinguishing system is inspected, and serviced if required, in accordance with § 107.235(b).

(j) Each fire main system meets the testing requirements in § 107.251.

(k) Each fire hose meets the testing requirements in § 107.257.

CRANES

(l) The rated load test for cranes in § 107.260 is met.

are being supported by, or being lowered to or raised from the seabed.

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(m) Each crane is inspected and tested in accordance with § 107.258.

MISCELLANEOUS

(n) Each watertight door is operative.
 (o) Each valve with a remote control is operative.

(p) Each means of escape on the unit is safe for the intended service.

(q) There is not an accumulation of oil which might create a fire hazard on tank tops, decks, in drip pans, machinery spaces, and pumproom bilges.

(r) Each accommodation space is sanitary.

(s) The unit meet the drydocking requirement in § 107.261 or the special examination in § 107.265.

(t) The unit meets the equipment and data information requirements on its certificate of inspection.

(u) Each record in Subpart D of Part 109 is maintained as prescribed.

(v) Tests and inspections of the lifesaving equipment shall be carried out during the initial inspection for certification, and whenever any new item of lifesaving equipment is installed on the unit. The tests and inspections shall determine that the installation of each item of lifesaving equipment is consistent with each condition of its approval, as listed on its Coast Guard Certificate of Approval. The tests and inspections shall also demonstrate, as applicable,—

(1) The proper condition and operation of the survival craft and rescue boat launching appliances at loads ranging from light load to 10 percent overload;

(2) The proper condition and operation of lifeboats and rescue boats, including engines and release mechanisms;

(3) The proper condition of flotation equipment such as lifebuoys, life-jackets, immersion suits, work vests, and associated equipment;

(4) The proper condition of distress signaling equipment, including EPIRB's, SART's, and pyrotechnic signaling devices;

(5) The proper condition of line-throwing appliances;

(6) The proper condition and operation of embarkation and debarkation appliances, including embarkation-debarkation ladders, and alternate means of escape;

(7) The ability of the crew to effectively carry out abandonment and fire-fighting procedures; and

(8) The ability to meet the egress and survival craft launching requirements of this part.

INSTALLATION TESTS

(w) [Reserved]

(x) Piping for each carbon dioxide extinguishing system meets the installation test in § 108.449 of this chapter.

(y) Each sliding watertight door meets the installation tests in § 163.001-6(b) of this chapter.

OTHER TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

(z) The unit and its equipment meet any other test or inspection deemed necessary by the inspector to determine if they are suitable for the service in which they are to be employed.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 79-023, 48 FR 51008, Nov. 4, 1983; CGD 82-075a, 49 FR 4485, Feb. 7, 1984; CGD 84-069, 61 FR 25290, May 20, 1996; 63 FR 52814, Oct. 1, 1998]

§ 107.235 Servicing of hand portable fire extinguishers, semi-portable fire extinguishers and fixed fire-extinguishing systems.

(a) Each hand portable fire extinguisher and each semi-portable fire extinguisher on board the unit must be serviced as set out in Table 107.235 and examined for excessive corrosion and general condition.

TABLE 107.235

Type extinguisher	Test and servicing required
Soda Acid	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge.
Foam	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge.
Pump Tank (water or antifreeze)	Discharge, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge with clean water or antifreeze.

TABLE 107.235—Continued

Type extinguisher	Test and servicing required
Cartridge operated (water, antifreeze or loaded stream).	Examine pressure cartridge and replace if end is punctured or if cartridge is otherwise determined to have leaked or to be in unsuitable condition. Remove liquid, clean hose and inside of extinguisher thoroughly. Recharge with clean water, solution, or antifreeze. Insert charged cartridge.
Carbon Dioxide	Weigh cylinders. Recharge if weight loss exceeds 10 percent. Inspect hose and nozzle to be sure they are clear.
Dry chemical (cartridge-operated type)	Examine pressure cartridge and replace if end is punctured or if cartridge is otherwise determined to have leaked or to be in unsuitable condition. Inspect hose and nozzle to see if they are clear. Insert charged cartridge. Be sure dry chemical is free-flowing (not caked) and chamber contains full charge.
Dry chemical (stored pressure type)	See that pressure gage is in operating range. If not, or if seal is broken, weigh or otherwise determine that full charge of dry chemical is in extinguisher. Recharge if pressure is low or if dry chemical is needed.

(b) Each fixed fire-extinguishing system must be examined for excessive corrosion and general condition and be serviced by—

(1) Recharging the cylinders of each carbon dioxide system, if the weight loss is more than 10% of the weight of the charge;

(2) Testing each foam system, except premix systems by—

(i) Discharging foam for approximately 15 seconds from a nozzle designated by the marine inspector;

(ii) Discharging water from all other lines and nozzles; and

(iii) Taking a sample of the foam liquid and submitting it to the manufacturer or his authorized representative for determination of its specific gravity, PH, percentage of water dilution, and solid content, and certification as a suitable firefighting foam;

(3) Removing the pressure cartridge of each premix aqueous film forming foam system and replacing the cartridge if the seal is punctured, sampling the premix solution in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and replacing cylinders that are discharged.

NOTE: All carbon dioxide cylinders and discharge hoses of semi-portable carbon dioxide and halon extinguishers must be tested and marked in accordance with §§ 147.60 and 147.65 of this chapter.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 84-044, 53 FR 7749, Mar. 10, 1988]

§ 107.251 Testing of the fire main.

Each fire main system must be opened and the pressure checked at—

- (a) The most remote outlet; and
- (b) The highest outlet.

§ 107.257 Testing of fire hose.

Each fire hose must be subjected to a test pressure equivalent to the maximum pressure to which it may be subjected during operation. However, each fire hose must be subjected to a pressure of at least 100 p.s.i.

§ 107.258 Crane certification.

(a) The Coast Guard may accept current certificates issued by approved organizations as evidence of condition and suitability of cranes. The following organizations are approved by the Coast Guard as crane certifying authorities:

(1) American Bureau of Shipping, ABS Plaza, 16855 Northchase Drive, Houston, TX 77060.

(2) International Cargo Gear Bureau, Inc., 321 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036.

(b) Crane certification must be based upon—

(1) A review of plans submitted under § 107.309; and

(2) The continuing program of tests and inspections in § 107.259.

(c) Each load test and inspection by the certifying authority must be recorded in the unit's Crane Record Book required in § 109.437.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996; USCG-2000-7790, 65 FR 58461, Sept. 29, 2000; USCG-2007-29018, 72 FR 53966, Sept. 21, 2007]

§ 107.259 Crane inspection and testing.

(a) Each crane must be inspected and tested in accordance with Section 3 of the American Petroleum Institute

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(A.P.I.) *Recommended Practice for Operation and Maintenance of Offshore Cranes*, API RP 2D, First Edition (October 1972) with supplement 1, except that the rated load test must be performed in accordance with §107.260.

(b) The tests are witnessed and the inspections are conducted by—

(1) A Coast Guard marine inspector; or

(2) The American Bureau of Shipping (A.B.S.), or the International Cargo Gear Bureau, Inc. (I.C.G.B.) for cranes under certification by these organizations.

(c) If the tests and inspections are conducted by the A.B.S. or the I.C.G.B., the surveyor shall certify that the tests and inspections were conducted in accordance with the A.P.I. specification; or modified by §107.260.

§ 107.260 Rated load test for cranes.

(a) To meet the requirements in §107.231(l), each crane must meet the following rated load test at both the maximum and minimum boom angles usually employed in material transfers over the side of the unit:

Rated load of assembled gear	Proof load
Less than or equal to 20 tons ...	25 pct in excess.
Greater than 20 tons but less than or equal to 50 tons.	5 tons in excess.
Greater than 50 tons	10 pct in excess.

(b) The weight of the hook, hook blocks, slings, rib, and other rigging, except the hoist rope, must be considered part of the load for the rated load test.

(c) The rated load test must be performed—

- (1) When the crane is installed;
- (2) Each 60 months; and

(3) After repairs or alterations to any structural component of the crane.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by USCG-1999-6216, 64 FR 53226, Oct. 1, 1999; USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6504, Feb. 9, 2000]

§ 107.261 Drydock or special examination.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), each unit must be drydocked in the presence of a Coast Guard inspector at least once during each 24 month period after it is issued a Certificate of Inspection.

(b) If a unit is column-stabilized, it may be specially examined in lieu of drydocking in accordance with §107.265 in the presence of a Coast Guard inspector.

(c) If a unit is self-elevating, it may be specially examined in lieu of drydocking in accordance with §107.267 in the presence of a Coast Guard inspector.

(d) If a unit is a surface type, it may be specially examined in lieu of drydocking in accordance with §107.265 in the presence of a Coast Guard inspector if the examination is specifically approved by the Commandant.

(e) The master, person in charge, owner, or agent of a certificated unit must notify the appropriate Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection before the unit is drydocked, or specially examined.

(f) The master, person in charge, owner, or agent of a certificated unit operating in international service must notify the appropriate Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection at least 60 days before the unit is drydocked or specially examined under §107.265 or §107.267.

§ 107.265 Special examination in lieu of drydocking for column stabilized units or surface type units when specifically approved by the Commandant.

(a) A column stabilized unit, or surface type unit when approved by the Commandant, must be specially examined in accordance with a plan—

- (1) Submitted in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section; and
- (2) Accepted by the Commandant (G-MOC).

(b) To meet the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator of the unit must submit a plan to the Coast Guard that provides the methods used to determine the condition of the hull and that contains the following information:

- (1) The planned location where the unit is to be examined.
- (2) The draft at which the unit is to be examined.
- (3) The names of the diver or diving company selected for the examination.
- (4) The method of visual presentation for the examination.

(5) The method used to clean the underwater portion of the hull.

(6) The method and location of gauging the underwater portion of the hull.

(7) The number of underwater hull fittings and number of compartments to be opened.

(8) The underwater high stress areas and the welds in those areas to be examined.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 95-072, 60 FR 50464, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996]

§ 107.267 Special examination in lieu of drydocking for self-elevating units.

(a) A self-elevating unit must be specially examined in accordance with a plan—

(1) Submitted in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section; and

(2) Approved by the Commandant (G-MOC).

(b) To meet the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator of the unit must submit a plan to the Commandant (G-MOC) that provides for—

(1) Examination of the unit's hull while it is in the elevated position; and

(2) Examination of the supporting mat, spud cans, or footings while the unit is afloat.

(c) The plan required in paragraph (b) of this section must contain the following information:

(1) The planned location where the unit is to be examined.

(2) The methods to be used to conduct the hull examination.

(3) The method of visual presentation for examination of the underwater components.

(4) The methods of determining the condition of the underwater components.

(5) The underwater high stress areas and the welds in those areas that are to be examined.

(6) The names of the diver or diving company selected for the examination.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 95-072, 60 FR 50464, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996]

§ 107.269 Annual inspection.

(a) Your mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU) must undergo an annual in-

spection within the 3 months before or after each anniversary date, except as specified in § 107.270.

(b) You must contact the cognizant OCMI to schedule an inspection at a time and place which he or she approves. No written application is required.

(c) The scope of the annual inspection is the same as the inspection for certification as specified in § 107.231, except § 107.231(x) and (y), but in less detail unless the cognizant OCMI finds deficiencies or determines that a major change has occurred since the last inspection. If deficiencies are found or a major change to the MODU has occurred, the OCMI will conduct an inspection more detailed in scope to ensure that the MODU is in satisfactory condition and fit for the service for which it is intended. If your MODU passes the annual inspection, the OCMI will endorse your current Certificate of Inspection.

(d) If the annual inspection reveals deficiencies in your MODU's maintenance, you must make any or all repairs or improvements within the time period specified by the OCMI.

(e) Nothing in this subpart limits the marine inspector from conducting such tests or inspections he or she deems necessary to be assured of the vessel's seaworthiness.

[USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6504, Feb. 9, 2000]

§ 107.270 Periodic inspection.

(a) Your vessel must undergo a periodic inspection within 3 months before or after the second or third anniversary of the date of your vessel's Certificate of Inspection. This periodic inspection will take the place of an annual inspection.

(b) You must contact the cognizant OCMI to schedule an inspection at a time and place which he or she approves. No written application is required.

(c) The scope of the periodic inspection is the same as that for the inspection for certification, as specified in § 107.231 except § 107.231(x) and (y). The OCMI will insure that the MODU is in satisfactory condition and fit for the service for which it is intended. If your MODU passes the periodic inspection,

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the marine inspector will endorse your current Certificate of Inspection.

(d) If the periodic inspection reveals deficiencies in your MODU's maintenance, you must make any or all repairs or improvements within the time period specified by the OCMI.

(e) Nothing in this subpart limits the marine inspector from conducting such tests or inspections he or she deems necessary to be assured of the vessel's seaworthiness.

[USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6504, Feb. 9, 2000]

§ 107.271 Inspection: Alterations.

After plans are approved for alterations affecting the safety of the unit the Coast Guard conducts inspections of the affected—

- (a) Hull;
- (b) Machinery; or
- (c) Equipment.

§ 107.275 Other inspections.

When the Coast Guard receives the report required in §109.411 or §109.425, the Coast Guard conducts the following inspections of a unit to determine if the unit meets the requirements under which it was issued its original Certificate of Inspection:

- (a) An inspection after an accident.
- (b) An inspection after a defect is found that affects—
 - (1) The seaworthiness of the unit; or
 - (2) The safety or efficiency of a life-saving device, or firefighting device.
- (c) An inspection of repairs made because of an accident or a defect.

§ 107.279 Certificate of Inspection: Failure to meet requirements.

If a unit fails to meet the requirements in §107.231, the Coast Guard may—

- (a) Withhold issuance of an original Certificate of Inspection after an original inspection for certification, until the unit meets the requirements in §107.231;
- (b) Withhold renewal of the Certificate of Inspection until the MODU meets the requirements of §107.231, except §107.231(x) and (y).
- (c) Suspend a valid Certificate of Inspection after an annual or periodic inspection until the MODU meets the requirements of §107.231, except §107.231(x) and (y).

(d) Revoke a valid Certificate of Inspection after an annual or periodic inspection if the unit operates without complying with Coast Guard orders to correct unlawful conditions.

(e) Revoke or suspend an unexpired Certificate of Inspection;

(f) Withhold issuance of a safety equipment certificate;

(g) Withhold renewal of safety equipment certificate;

(h) Suspend an unexpired safety equipment certificate;

(i) Revoke an unexpired safety equipment certificate; and

(j) Withhold, suspend, or revoke an exemption certificate.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by USCG-1999-6216, 64 FR 53226, Oct. 1, 1999; USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6504, Feb. 9, 2000]

§ 107.283 Certificate of Inspection: Conditions of validity.

To maintain a valid Certificate of Inspection, you must complete your annual and periodic inspections within the periods specified in §§107.269 and 107.270 and your Certificate of Inspection must be endorsed.

[USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6504, Feb. 9, 2000]

Subpart C—Plan Approval

§ 107.301 Purpose.

This subpart prescribes procedures for submitting plans and specifications for plan approval and describes the information that must be submitted.

§ 107.305 Plans and information.

Each applicant for approval of plans must submit three copies of each of the following described plans, specifications, and structural calculations concerning the construction, arrangement, required equipment, and safety features of the unit:

GENERAL

- (a) Specifications.
- (b) General arrangement plan of decks, holds, inner bottoms, etc. including inboard and outboard profile.

HULL STRUCTURE¹

- (c) *Inner bottom plating and framing.
- (d) *Midship section.
- (e) *Shell plating and framing.
- (f) *Stern, stern frame, and rudder.
- (g) *Structural deck plans for strength decks.
- (h) *Pillars and girders.
- (i) *Watertight and oiltight bulkheads.
- (j) *Foundations for main machinery and boilers.
- (k) *Arrangement of ports, doors, and airports in shell plating.
- (l) *Hatch coamings and covers in weather and watertight decks.
- (m) *Details of hinged subdivision watertight doors and operating gear.
- (n) *Scuppers and drains penetrating shell plating.
- (o) Arrangement of cranes.
- (p) For self-elevating units, column stabilized units, and units with special hull configuration, structural calculations and plans showing special structural features.

STABILITY

- (q) The plans and information required by Subchapter S of this chapter.
- (r) For vessels of 100 meters (328 feet) or more in length contracted for on or after September 7, 1990, a plan must be included which shows how visibility from the navigation bridge will meet the standards contained in §108.801 of this subchapter.
- (s)-(u) [Reserved]

FIRE CONTROL

- (v) General arrangement plans showing, for each deck, the control stations, fire sections enclosed by fire resisting bulkheads, alarm and extinguishing systems, fire extinguishers, means of access to compartments and other decks, and the ventilation system, including location of ventilation shut-

¹The asterisk (*) indicates items that are approved by the American Bureau of Shipping for vessels classed by it. Items approved by the American Bureau of Shipping are generally accepted as satisfactory unless the law or Coast Guard regulations contain requirements that are not covered by the American Bureau of Shipping.

downs, positions of dampers, and the numbers identifying each system.

- (w) Ventilation diagram, including dampers and other fire control features.
- (x) Details of fire alarm systems.
- (y) Details of fixed fire extinguishing systems.

MARINE ENGINEERING

- (z) Plans required for marine engineering equipment and systems by Subchapter F of this chapter.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

- (aa) Plans required for electrical engineering equipment and systems by Subchapter J of this chapter.

LIFE SAVING EQUIPMENT

- (bb) The location and arrangement of each lifesaving system including each embarkation deck, showing each overboard discharge and clearances from projections and obstructions in the way of launching lifeboats, rescue boats, and liferafts throughout the range of list and trim angles required under part 108, subpart E of this chapter.
- (cc) The design weight of each lifeboat, rescue boat, and davit-launched liferaft when fully equipped and loaded.
- (dd) Working loads of davits and winches.
- (ee) Types and sizes of falls.
- (ff) Manufacturer's name and identification of each item of equipment.

PERSONNEL ACCOMMODATIONS

- (gg) Arrangement plans showing each accommodation space, ventilation, and means of escape.

CONSTRUCTION PORTFOLIO²

- (hh) A construction portfolio must be prepared for each unit and must be approved by the Coast Guard. The portfolio must document the location and extent of application of different grades and strengths of materials and include a description of the materials and welding procedures employed and

²This portfolio may be included in the operating manual required in § 109.121.

any other relevant construction information. The portfolio must contain the following:

(1) Structural plans showing areas incorporating different grades and strengths of materials. A simplified plan may be included in the portfolio if it adequately defines the different areas of application.

(2) A list of different grades or strengths of material that conform to American Bureau of Shipping (ABS) or American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications. For materials that do not conform to ABS or ASTM specifications, complete specifications, including chemical and physical properties, special testing and any heat treatment.

(3) Each approved weld procedure for the fabrication of each structure using different grades or strengths of material and each approved weld test procedure.

(4) Information, restrictions or prohibitions regarding repairs or modifications.

OPERATING MANUAL

(ii) The operating manual required in §109.121. If an approved manual is changed, only the pages affected by the change need be submitted if the manual is bound in such a way as to allow old pages to be removed easily and new ones inserted and if the manual has a record of page changes.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 79-023, 48 FR 51008, Nov. 4, 1983; CGD 83-071, 52 FR 6978, Mar. 6, 1987; CGD 85-099, 55 FR 32248, Aug. 8, 1990; CGD 88-032, 56 FR 35826, July 29, 1991; CGD 84-069, 61 FR 25290, May 20, 1996; 63 FR 52814, Oct. 1, 1998]

§ 107.309 Crane plans and information.

(a) Three copies of each of the following must be submitted:

(1) Stress and arrangement diagrams, bill of materials, and supporting calculations for all structural components listed in API Spec. 2C, Second Edition, February 1972 (with supplement 2).

(2) Drawings of foundations and substructures with supporting calculations for support and stability of each crane under its rated load.

(3) Plans showing the installation of the safety features required in §108.601.

(4) Drawings of the means provided to stop motion and set brakes during a power failure.

NOTE: These plans must be submitted to the Coast Guard, if the crane is not certified. If the crane is to be certified, four copies must be sent to the American Bureau of Shipping or the International Cargo Gear Bureau.

(b) In addition to the plans and information required in paragraph (a), the following plans and information must be submitted to the Coast Guard only:

(1) One line diagrams of the electrical power circuits of the electric power crane overload protection required in Subpart 111.50 of this chapter.

(2) Diagrams of the hydraulic or pneumatic power and control systems, as required by Subpart 58.30-40 or 58.30-50 of this chapter, as applicable.

§ 107.317 Addresses for submittal of plans, specifications, and calculations.

The copies of each plan, specification, and calculation required under §107.305 and §107.309 must be submitted to one of the following as applicable:

(a) The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, in the zone in which the unit is to be built or altered.

(b) By visitors to the Commanding Officer, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Center, 1900 Half Street, SW., Suite 1000, Room 525, Washington, DC 20024, or by mail to: Commanding Officer, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Center, JR10-0525, 2100 2nd Street, SW., Washington, DC 20593, in a written or electronic format. Information for submitting the VSP electronically can be found at <http://www.uscg.mil/HQ/MS>.

(c) The American Bureau of Shipping, (ABS) ABS Plaza, 16855 Northchase Drive, Houston, TX 77060.

NOTE: For classed vessels, the American Bureau of Shipping will, upon request by the submitter, arrange to forward the plans indicated with an asterisk in §107.305 to the Coast Guard indicating ABS's action thereon.

(d) International Cargo Gear Bureau, Inc., 321 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10036.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 85-048b, 51 FR 15498, Apr. 24, 1986; CGD 89-025, 54 FR 19571, May 8, 1989; CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996; USCG-2000-7790, 65 FR 58461, Sept. 29, 2000; USCG-2007-29018, 72 FR 53966, Sept. 21, 2007]

Subpart D—Certificates Under International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1974

§ 107.401 Purpose and definition.

(a) The International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, requires one or more of the certificates described in this subpart to be carried on self-propelled vessels of 500 gross tons or over engaged in international voyages. This subpart prescribes rules for the issuance of these certificates to mobile offshore drilling units.

(b) “International voyage” has the same meaning as stated in Regulation 2(d) of part A, chapter I in the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1974. (SOLAS 74), which is: “a voyage from a country to which the present Convention applies to a port outside such country, or conversely. The Coast Guard has interpreted this definition to include the following:

(1) A voyage from a country to which SOLAS 1974 applies, to a port outside that country or the reverse;

(2) A voyage from any territory, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, all possessions of the United States, and all lands held by the United States under a protectorate or mandate, whose international relations are the responsibility of a contracting SOLAS 74 government, or which is administered by the United Nations, to a port outside that territory or the reverse;

The Coast Guard has interpreted this definition to not include a “Great Lakes voyage” which means a voyage solely on the Great Lakes of North America and the St. Lawrence River west of a straight line drawn from Capedes Rosiers to West Point, Anticosti Island and, on the north side of Anticosti Island, the 63rd Meridian.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 90-008, 55 FR 30662, July 26, 1990]

§ 107.405 Safety Equipment Certificate.

(a) A self-propelled unit of at least 500 gross tons that engages in international voyages is issued a safety equipment certificate if the inspector issues it a certificate of inspection under § 107.211 or § 107.215 and it meets

chapter 3 of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.

(b) A Safety Equipment Certificate expires 60 months after the date of issue.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 90-008, 55 FR 30662, July 26, 1990; USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6504, Feb. 9, 2000]

§ 107.409 Safety Construction Certificate.

(a) Application for a Safety Construction Certificate is made by indicating in the space provided on the Application for Inspection Form CG-3752 whether the American Bureau of Shipping or the Coast Guard is to issue the certificate.

(b) The American Bureau of Shipping or the Coast Guard may issue a self-propelled unit of at least 500 gross tons that engages on international voyages a Safety Construction Certificate if the unit meets the requirements in Regulation 12 (a)(ii), Chapter I of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.

(c) A Safety Construction Certificate expires 60 months after the date of issue.

(d) If a unit fails to meet the requirements in Regulation 12(a)(ii), the Coast Guard may—

(1) Suspend an unexpired Safety Construction Certificate; and

(2) Revoke an unexpired Safety Construction Certificate.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 90-008, 55 FR 30662, July 26, 1990]

§ 107.413 Exemption certificate.

(a) An owner or operator of a unit may request an exemption from the requirements of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS 74) by writing to the appropriate OCMI.

(b) The Commandant (G-MOC) may exempt a self-propelled unit of at least 500 gross tons on an international voyage from any of the requirements in the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS 74) if the unit meets the conditions of Regulation 4 of Part A, Chapter I, of SOLAS 74 which states the following:

§ 107.415

a. A ship which is not normally engaged on international voyages but which, in exceptional circumstances, is required to undertake a single international voyage may be exempted by the Administration from any of the requirements of the present Regulations provided that it complies with safety requirements which are adequate in the opinion of the Administration for the voyage which is to be undertaken by the ship.

b. The Administration may exempt any ship which embodies features of a novel kind from any of the provisions of Chapters II-1, II-2, III and IV of these Regulations the application of which might seriously impede research into the development of such features and their incorporation in ships engaged on international voyages. Any such ship shall, however, comply with safety requirements which, in the opinion of that Administration, are adequate for the service for which it is intended and are such as to ensure the overall safety of the ship and which are acceptable to the Governments of the States to be visited by the ship. The Administration which allows any such exemption shall communicate to the Organization particulars of same and the reasons therefor which the Organization shall circulate to the Contracting Governments for their information.

(c) The Commandant (G-MOC) may exempt a self-propelled unit of at least 500 gross tons on an international voyage from the requirements of Chapter III (Lifesaving Appliances, &C.) of SOLAS 74 if the unit meets the conditions of Regulation 2 of chapter III which states in part:

The Administration may, if it considers that the sheltered nature and conditions of the voyage are such as to render the application of any specific requirements of this chapter unreasonable or unnecessary, exempt from those requirements individual ships or classes of ships which, in the course of their voyage, do not proceed more than 20 miles from the nearest land.

(d) The Commandant (G-MOC) may exempt a unit from the requirements of Chapters II-1 (Construction—Subdivision and stability, machinery and electrical installations) or II-2 (Construction—Fire protection, fire detection and fire extinction) of SOLAS 74 if the unit meets the conditions of Regulation 1-4 of Part A Chapter II-1 or Regulation 1-4.1 of Part A Chapter II-2, respectively, of SOLAS 74 which state the following: The Administration of a State may, if it considers that the sheltered nature and conditions of the voy-

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age are such as to render the application of any specific requirements of this chapter unreasonable or unnecessary, exempt from those requirements individual ships or classes of ships entitled to fly the flag of the State which, in the course of their voyage, do not proceed more than 20 miles from the nearest land.

(e) An Exemption Certificate is in force for the period of validity of the certificate to which it refers.

[CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56802, Dec. 4, 1978, as amended by CGD 90-008, 55 FR 30662, July 26, 1990; CGD 95-072, 60 FR 50464, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996]

§ 107.415 Safety Management Certificate.

(a) All self-propelled mobile offshore drilling units of 500 gross tons or over to which 33 CFR part 96 applies, on an international voyage must have a valid Safety Management Certificate and a copy of their company's valid Document of Compliance certificate on board.

(b) A Safety Management Certificate is issued for a period of not more than 60 months.

[CGD 95-073, 62 FR 67515, Dec. 24, 1997]

PART 108—DESIGN AND EQUIPMENT

Subpart A—General

Sec.

- 108.101 Incorporation by reference.
- 108.103 Equipment not required on a unit.
- 108.105 Substitutes for required fittings, material, apparatus, equipment, arrangements, calculations, and tests.
- 108.109 Classification society standards.

Subpart B—Construction and Arrangement

HULL STRUCTURE

- 108.113 Structural standards.
- 108.114 Appliances for watertight and weathertight integrity.

FIRE PROTECTION: GENERAL

- 108.123 Isolation of combustible material.
- 108.127 Storage lockers for combustibles.

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- 108.131 Definitions.
- 108.133 Hull superstructure, structural bulkheads, decks, and deckhouses.