

(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  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch deep secured inside of the frame of the stove or have the metal protection under the stove flanged up  $\frac{3}{4}$  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.

[CGD 84-044, 53 FR 7749, Mar. 10, 1988, as amended by CGD 83-013, 54 FR 6402, Feb. 10, 1989; CGD 95-072, 60 FR 50465, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50731, Sept. 27, 1996]

#### § 147.60 Compressed gases.

(a) *Cylinder requirements.* Cylinders used for containing hazardous ships' stores that are compressed gases must be—

(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.

[CGD 84-044, 53 FR 7749, Mar. 10, 1988, as amended by CGD 95-072, 60 FR 50465, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50731, Sept. 27, 1996]

#### § 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.