

## § 67.01-30

of additions to or changes in prescribed lines of demarcation, such additions or changes will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and will become effective on the date specified in that publication.

[USCG-2001-10714, 69 FR 24983, May 5, 2004]

### § 67.01-30 Equivalents.

The use of alternate equipment, apparatus, or installation arrangements specified in this part may be permitted by the District Commander to such extent and under such conditions as will result in achieving a degree of safety or compliance with these regulations equivalent to or above the minimum requirements set forth in this part.

## Subpart 67.05—General Requirements for Lights

### § 67.05-1 Arrangement of obstruction lights.

(a) Structures having a maximum horizontal dimension of 30 feet or less on any one side, or in diameter, shall be required to have one obstruction light visible for 360°.

(b) Structures having a maximum horizontal dimension of over 30 feet, but not in excess of 50 feet, on any one side, or in diameter, shall be required to have two obstruction lights installed on diagonally opposite corners, 180° apart, or as prescribed by the District Commander, each light to have a 360° lens.

(c) Structures having a horizontal dimension of over 50 feet on any one side, or in diameter, shall be required to have an obstruction light on each corner, or 90° apart in the case of circular structures, or as prescribed by the District Commander, each light to have a 360° lens.

(d) Where the overall dimensions of a structure require the installation of two or more obstruction lights, the lights shall all be mounted on the same horizontal plane within the limitations of height specified in § 67.20-5, § 67.25-5, or § 67.30-5, as applicable.

(e) Lesser structures and piles, pile clusters or flare templates, etc., will not normally be required to be marked by obstruction lights, when they are located within 100 yards of a Class “A”,

## 33 CFR Ch. I (7-1-12 Edition)

“B” or “C” structure marked by established obstruction lights, but they shall be marked with red or white retro-reflective material, installed as prescribed by the District Commander.

(f) All obstruction lights shall be installed in a manner which will permit at least one of them to be carried in sight of the mariner, regardless of the angle of approach, until the mariner is within 50 feet of the structure, visibility permitting.

[CGFR 58-17, 23 FR 3377, May 20, 1958, as amended by USCG-2001-10714, 69 FR 24983, May 5, 2004]

### § 67.05-5 Multiple obstruction lights.

When more than one obstruction light is required by this part to mark a structure, all such lights shall be operated to flash in unison.

### § 67.05-10 Characteristics of obstruction lights.

All obstruction lights required by this part shall be powered from a reliable power source, including auxiliary power sources as necessary. They shall display a quick-flash characteristic of approximately 60 flashes per minute, unless prescribed otherwise in the permit issued by the District Commander. Their color shall be white when marking Class “A” and “B” structures, and either white or red, as prescribed by the District Commander, when marking Class “C” structures. In determining whether white or red lights shall be authorized, the District Commander shall take into consideration matters concerning, but not necessarily limited to, the dimensions of the structure and the depth of water in which it is located; the proximity of the structure to vessel routes; the nature and amount of vessel traffic; and the effect of background lighting.

### § 67.05-15 Operating periods of obstruction lights.

Obstruction lights shall be displayed at all times between the hours of sunset and sunrise, local time, commencing at the time the construction of a structure is begun. During construction and until such time as a platform capable of supporting the obstruction lights is completed, the fixed lights on an attending vessel shall be

used. In addition, when lights are in use for general illumination to facilitate the construction or operation of a structure, and can be seen from any angle of approach at a distance equal to that prescribed for the obstruction lights for the class of structure, the actual operation of obstruction lights also will not be required.

[CGFR 58-34, 23 FR 7701, Oct. 4, 1958]

**§ 67.05-20 Minimum lighting requirements.**

The obstruction lighting requirements prescribed in this part are the minimum requirements only and shall not preclude the maintainer from making application for authorization to establish more lights, or lights of greater intensity than required to be visible at the distances prescribed: *Provided*, That the prescribed characteristics of color and flash duration are adhered to.

**§ 67.05-25 Special lighting requirements.**

Whenever a structure is erected in a position on or adjacent to the edges of navigable channels and fairways, or lines of demarcation, the District Commander is authorized to require the structure to be marked by the lights which in his judgment are necessary for the safety of marine commerce, and without regard to the fact that the structure may be located in an area in which either Class "B" or Class "C" requirements are otherwise applicable. The requirements for the lights in any of these cases, shall not exceed those established for structures in the Class "A" areas.

**Subpart 67.10—General Requirements for Sound signals**

SOURCE: CGD 72-74R, 37 FR 13512, July 8, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 67.10-1 Apparatus requirements.**

The sound signal required by §§ 67.20-10, 67.25-10, and 67.30-10 must:

- (a) Have its maximum intensity at a frequency between 100 and 1,100 Hertz;
- (b) Sound a 2-second blast every 20 seconds (2 seconds sound, 18 seconds silence) unless otherwise authorized by the District Commander;

(c) Have the rated range required by § 67.20-10, § 67.25-10, or § 67.30-10;

(d) Have a height not exceeding 25 feet;

(e) Have not more than eight sound sources;

(f) Be approved by the Coast Guard under § 67.10-15; and

(g) Be permanently marked with:

- (1) The date of Coast Guard approval;
- (2) The manufacturer and date of manufacture;
- (3) A model designation;
- (4) The approved range; and
- (5) The power necessary to comply with the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.

**§ 67.10-5 Location requirements.**

The sound signal required by §§ 67.20-10, 67.25-10, and 67.30-10 must:

(a) Be located on the structure so that the sound signal produced is audible over 360° in a horizontal plane at all ranges up to and including the required rated range; and

(b) Be located at least 10 feet but not more than 150 feet above mean high water.

**§ 67.10-10 Operating requirements.**

(a) Sound signals required by §§ 67.20-10, 67.25-10, and 67.30-10 must be operated continuously, regardless of visibility, unless the sound signal is controlled:

- (1) By an attendant on the structure;
- (2) Remotely by an attendant on a nearby structure; or

(3) By a fog detection device capable of activating the sound signal when the visibility in any direction is reduced to the rated range at which sound signal operation is required by this part.

(b) During construction and until such time as a sound signal is installed and operating on a platform, the whistle of an attending vessel moored alongside the platform may be used to sound the signal required for the structure by this part.

[CGFR 58-17, 23 FR 3377, May 20, 1958, as amended by USCG-2001-10714, 69 FR 24983, May 5, 2004]

**§ 67.10-15 Approval of sound signals.**

(a) The Coast Guard approves a sound signal if: