AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

§ 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 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 60079–6, IEC 60079–7, IEC 60079–11, IEC 60079–15, and IEC 60079–18 (all incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10–1).

[USCG–2003–16630, 73 FR 65199, Oct. 31, 2008, as amended by USCG–2013–0671, 78 FR 60153, Sept. 30, 2013]

§ 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 is installed. The use of nonapproved equipment is prohibited.

[USCG–2003–16630, 73 FR 65200, Oct. 31, 2008]

§ 111.105–7 Approved equipment.

When this subpart or NFPA NEC 2002 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10–1) states that an item of electrical equipment must be approved, or when IEC 60079–0 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10–1) states that an item of electrical equipment must be tested or approved in order to comply with the IEC 60079 series (as defined in § 111.105–1 and incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10–1), that item must be—

(a) Listed or certified by an independent laboratory as approved for use in the hazardous locations in which it is installed; or