

displaced by the roll, pitch, or heave or by the vibration of the vessel.

(d) Each lighting fixture in an electrical system operating at more than 50 volts must comply with UL 595, "Marine Type Electric Lighting Fixtures." A lighting fixture in an accommodation space, radio room, galley, or similar interior space may comply with UL 57, "Electric Lighting Fixtures," UL 1570, "Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures," UL 1571, "Incandescent Lighting Fixtures," UL 1572, "High Intensity Discharge Lighting Fixtures," UL 1573, "Stage and Studio Lighting Units," or UL 1574, "Track Lighting Systems," as long as the general marine requirements of UL 595 are satisfied.

**§ 129.420 Branch circuits for lighting on OSVs of 100 or more gross tons.**

On each vessel of 100 or more gross tons, each branch circuit for lighting must comply with § 111.75-5 of this chapter, except that—

(a) Appliance loads, electric-heater loads, and isolated small-motor loads may be connected to a lighting-distribution panelboard; and

(b) Branch circuits, other than for lighting, connected to the lighting-distribution panelboard permitted by paragraph (a) of this section may have fuses or circuit breakers rated at more than 30 amperes.

**§ 129.430 Navigational lighting.**

(a) Each vessel of less than 100 gross tons and less than 19.8 meters (65 feet) in length must have navigational lighting in compliance with the applicable navigation rules.

(b) Each vessel of 100 or more gross tons, or 19.8 meters (65 feet) or more in length, must have navigational lighting in compliance with the applicable navigation rules and with § 111.75-17(d) of this chapter.

**§ 129.440 Emergency lighting.**

(a) A vessel of less than 100 gross tons must have adequate emergency lighting fitted along the line of escape to the main deck from accommodations and working (machinery) spaces below the main deck.

(b) The emergency lighting required by paragraph (a) of this section must

automatically actuate upon failure of the main lighting. Unless a vessel is equipped with a single source of power for emergency lighting, it must have individual battery-powered lighting that is—

(1) Automatically actuated upon loss of normal power;

(2) Not readily portable;

(3) Connected to an automatic battery-charger; and

(4) Of enough capacity for 6 hours of continuous operation.

**§ 129.450 Portable lighting.**

Each vessel must be equipped with at least two operable, portable, battery-powered lights. One of these lights must be located in the pilothouse, another at the access to the engine room.

**Subpart E—Miscellaneous Electrical Systems**

**§ 129.510 Lifeboat winches.**

Each lifeboat winch operated by electric power must comply with subparts 111.95 and be approved under approval series in subparts 160.015 or 160.151 of this chapter.

[CGD 82-004 and CGD 86-074, 62 FR 49332, Sept. 19, 1997, as amended by USCG-2011-0618, 76 FR 60754, Sept. 30, 2011]

**§ 129.520 Hazardous areas.**

(a) No OSV that carries flammable or combustible liquid with a flashpoint of below 140 °F (60 °C), or carries hazardous cargoes on deck or in integral tanks, or is involved in servicing wells, may have electrical equipment installed in pump rooms, in hose-storage spaces, or within 3 meters (10 feet) of a source of vapor on a weather deck unless the equipment is explosion-proof or intrinsically safe under § 111.105-9 or 111.105-11 of this chapter.

(b) No electrical equipment may be installed in any locker used to store paint, oil, turpentine, or other flammable liquid unless the equipment is explosion-proof or intrinsically safe under § 111.105-9 or § 111.105-11 of this chapter.

(c) Equipment that is explosion-proof and intrinsically safe must comply with subpart 111.105 of this chapter.