Deck General – Safety

Rules And Regulations

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How many B-II fire extinguishers must be in the machinery space of a 175-foot long fishing vessel propelled by engines with 3300 brake horsepower?
4
See REF341

Each commercial fishing vessel must have at least one immersion suit, exposure suit, or life preserver for each _____.
person aboard
See REF283

A fishing vessel casualty must be reported to the Coast Guard if it involves _____.
loss of life

What do the small passenger vessel regulations require when installing a hydraulic accumulator or other unfired pressure vessel?
It be installed to the satisfaction of the cognizant OCMI
See REF166

If your passenger vessel has been issued a stability letter, it must be _____.
posted in the pilothouse

You must make a written application to obtain or renew your "T" boat's Certificate of Inspection _____.
on form CG-3752

Which type of fire extinguishers are permitted on inspected vessels? (small passenger vessel regulations)
Foam
Dry chemical
Carbon dioxide
All of the above.

What is correct with respect to required watertight bulkheads on small passenger vessels less than 100 GT?
Sluice valves are not permitted.

When water-cooled engines are installed on small passenger vessels, the cooling system _____.
may use a closed fresh water system
must have a suitable hull strainer in the raw water intake
pump must operate whenever the engine is operating
All of the above.

Backfire flame arrestors are installed on _____.
carburetors

On small passenger vessels, outlets in fuel lines are permitted _____.
under no circumstances in gasoline installations
See REF367

In general, batteries aboard small passenger vessels should be _____.
as high above the bilge as practicable
accessible for maintenance and removal
stowed in well-ventilated spaces to allow dissipation of any gases generated
All of the above.

Which fuel cannot be used for cooking on vessels carrying passengers for hire? (small passenger vessel regulations)
Gasoline

According to the "T-Boat" regulations, the permanent marks placed on each side of a vessel forward, aft, and amidships to indicate the maximum allowable draft and trim are called _____.
loading marks

According to uninspected vessel regulations which is a B-II fire extinguisher?
A 15 lb. CO2 extinguisher
See REF387

The remote control for a fixed fire extinguishing system, on an uninspected vessel, should be which of the following?
painted red and labeled
See REF391

Fire protection regulations apply to those towing vessels _____.
used only on inland waters

Fire protection and manning regulations for towing vessels state that the Master or person in charge must ensure that all crew members who have not participated in the drills or received the safety orientation _____.
receive a safety orientation within 24 hours of reporting for duty

Category 1 EPIRBs are required to be carried on board _____.
fishing industry vessels
See REF112

Each life preserver must be readily accessible to the person for whom it is intended while he or she is _____.
BOTH at work and in his or her berthing area

You are in charge of a fishing vessel with 18 individuals on board. You are required to conduct drills and give safety instruction at least once _____.
every month

On small passenger vessels after loading and prior to departure, the master shall determine the vessel complies with all stability requirements in which of these documents?
Load Line Certificate
Certificate of Inspection
stability letter
All of the above.
See REF350

Which passenger vessel is required to permanently exhibit a fire control plan?
a vessel 500 Gross Tons on an international voyage

When a vessel is not in compliance with its Certificate of Inspection, which certificate may be issued to allow its movement to a repair facility? (small passenger vessel regulations)
Permit to Proceed

A carbon dioxide fire extinguisher is required to be recharged if the weight loss exceeds what percentage of the weight of the charge? (small passenger vessel regulations)
Ten percent

Hatches on small passenger vessels operating on exposed waters and exposed to the weather _____.
must be watertight

A gasoline fuel tank vent on a small passenger vessel should terminate _____.
On the hull exterior as high above the waterline as practicable and remote from any hull opening

Gasoline fuel tanks on small passenger vessels must be installed _____.
independent of the hull

On small passenger vessels how many supply and exhaust ducts are required in each enclosed space containing gasoline powered machinery or gasoline fuel tanks?
2 of each
See REF375

Spaces containing batteries require good ventilation because _____.
ventilation avoids flammable gas accumulation

On small passenger vessels cooking and heating equipment _____.
cannot use gasoline
may use liquefied petroleum gas
shall be suitable for marine use
All of the above.
See REF381

All life jackets carried on board small passenger vessels are required to be marked _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
with the vessel's name

In the uninspected vessel regulations what does the "B" on a "B-II" fire extinguisher refer to?
Class of fire that the extinguisher should be used on

On uninspected vessels where shall controls for a fixed carbon dioxide system be mounted?
directly outside the space protected by the system
See REF392

Towing vessel fire protection regulations distinguish between "new" and "existing" towing vessels. A "new" towing vessel is one that was _____.
contracted for on or after August 27, 2003

Towing vessel fire protection regulations require that all fuel tank vent pipes comply with all of the following provisions EXCEPT that the vent _____.
must have a positive-acting shut-off valve to prevent water from entering the tank in heavy weather

An inflatable liferaft equipped with a SOLAS B pack must be stowed _____.
so as to float free
See REF245

On a commercial fishing vessel, a wearable personal flotation device must be marked with the name of the _____.
vessel
assigned individual
owner of the device
Any of the above.

A bilge suction line, in a fishing vessel with more than 16 individuals aboard, must have a strainer with an open area not less than how many times the open area of the suction line?
three

On Subchapter T small passenger vessels, after loading and prior to departure, the master shall determine the vessel complies with all stability requirements in which of these documents?
stability letter
Load Line Certificate
Certificate of Inspection
All of the above.
See REF350

When required, the steering gear, whistle, and the means of communication between the pilothouse and the engine room on a passenger vessel shall be tested by an officer of the vessel within a period of not more than how many hours prior to departure?
12

Whenever an inspected vessel is dry-docked for major repairs, the person in charge of the vessel, the owner or the agent should report this to the _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection

The premixed foam agent in fixed and semi portable fire extinguishing systems should be replaced _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
every 36 months

According to 46 CFR Subchapter T, rigid plastic and other nonmetallic piping materials _____.
may only be used in non-vital systems

On small passenger vessels, which device(s) must be fitted to a fuel line's tank connection?
A shut-off valve
See REF367

On small passenger vessels gasoline tanks must be _____.
electrically bonded to a common ground
fitted with vertical baffle plates if the tank is longer than 30 inches in any horizontal dimension
built without flanged-up top edges
All of the above.
See REF370

Spaces containing gasoline-powered machinery or gasoline storage tanks on small passenger vessels should have ventilator ducts that extend to the bilges because _____.
Gasoline vapors are heavier than air, tend to settle in the bilges, and create an explosion hazard

Storage batteries on "T-Boats" must be located _____.
in a tray lined with suitable material that resists damage from the electrolyte

A "T-Boat" accident resulting in loss of life, serious injury or more than $25,000 property damage must be reported to _____.
the Coast Guard

All life jackets and life buoys shall be marked with the vessel's name in letters at least _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
Height not specified

Uninspected vessels must have one approved ring life buoy on board if the length is over how many feet?
26 feet

What does the minimum amount of lifesaving equipment required aboard an 85-foot uninspected towing vessel consists of?
one approved life preserver for each person on board and one lifebuoy

When a standard in the fire protection regulations for towing vessels is "incorporated by reference," it means that the _____.
standard, and where it can be obtained or referred to, are listed in the Code of Federal Regulations
Coast Guard accepts a commercial or military standard as part of a specific regulation
standard is readily available to the public
All of the above.

Cold water, in commercial fishing, means water where the monthly mean low water temperature is normally _____.
59°Fahrenheit or less

You are on a commercial fishing vessel 78 feet long. At least one of your ring buoys or throwable flotation devices must have a line of what minimum length attached?
90 feet

Which of the following would be considered downflooding on a fishing vessel as defined in regulation?
Vessel heels until water enters a hatch.

A Certificate of Inspection issued to a small passenger vessel describes _____.
any special conditions or restrictions on her operation
the minimum fire extinguishing equipment, lifejackets, survival and rescue craft she must carry
the name of the managing operator
All of the above.
See REF351

Small passenger vessels of less than 100 gross registered tons must be inspected by the Coast Guard when they carry more than _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
6 passengers

Whenever practicable, the Certificate of Inspection must be posted _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
in a conspicuous place where it will most likely be observed by the passengers

The carbon dioxide cylinders of all fixed fire extinguishing systems shall be retested and remarked whenever a cylinder remains in place on a vessel for _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
12 years from the latest test date stamped on the cylinder
See REF218

On small passenger vessels which parts of a water-cooled gasoline or diesel engine must be water-jacketed and cooled?
The exhaust manifold
The engine's head
The block
All of the above.
See REF362

Aboard a 60 foot long small passenger vessel (other than a ferry) which is certificated to carry 33 persons, the minimum capacity required per bilge pump is _____.
10 gallons per minute

On small passenger vessels a gasoline engine must be fitted with _____.
A means of backfire flame control
Jacket water discharge temperature gauges
A lubricating oil pressure gauge and a tachometer
All of the above.

See REF365

Aboard small passenger vessels which type(s) of ventilation must be provided for enclosed spaces containing gasoline engines or gasoline fuel tanks?
Natural supply and mechanical exhaust

Electrical wiring on all "T-Boats" must be _____.
protected from the weather

According to small passenger vessel regulations, while serving as Master on board your vessel, what should be done with your credential?
in your possession on board the vessel

The Master of a vessel shall make sure the EPIRB is tested _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
monthly

By regulation, life preservers aboard an uninspected towing vessel must be which of the following?
readily accessible

An 85 foot uninspected towing vessel with a crew of ten (10) persons on board must carry which of the following?
at least ten approved life jackets and one approved ring life buoy

Towing vessel fire protection regulations define a "fixed fire-extinguishing system" to include all of the following EXCEPT a _____.
halon system

Coast Guard regulations require that all of the following emergencies be covered at the periodic drills on a fishing vessel EXCEPT _____.
emergency towing

Your fishing vessel operates more than 25 miles from the coastline on the Great Lakes. Which distress signal is NOT required to be on board?
1 electric distress light

Your vessel is 79 feet long with 20 people aboard. The coaming of a deck above the lowest weather deck (except an exposed forecastle deck) must be at least _____.
Not required

Your vessel is greater than 100 GRT and carries more than 12 passengers. In addition to the deck officer in the pilothouse, where should there be an additional crew member on watch?
in or near the pilothouse

According to 46 CFR Subchapter T the definition of a ferry includes vessels that _____.
have provisions only for deck passengers, vehicles, or both
operate on a short run on a frequent schedule between two points over the most direct water route
operate in other than ocean or coastwise service
All of the above.
See REF352

The Certificate of Inspection issued to a vessel carrying more than six passengers must be _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
posted on board under glass, if practical

At each initial and subsequent inspection for certification, all carbon dioxide fire extinguishers aboard a vessel are _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
weighed

On small passenger vessels, what type of devices are required at both the tank and engine connections of all internal combustion engine fuel lines?
Shut-off valves
See REF363

Why is it necessary to extend ventilators of gasoline powered vessels to the bilges?
To remove fuel vapors which are heavier than air

On small passenger vessels what device must you install under carburetors, other than the downdraft type, to allow ready removal of fuel leakage?
A drip collector
See REF365

On small passenger vessels, how many supply and exhaust ducts are required in each enclosed space containing gasoline powered machinery or gasoline fuel tanks?
2 of each
See REF375

Individual wires, used in systems greater than 50 volts, _____.
must be installed in conduit

When an autopilot is being used aboard small passenger vessels, who must make or supervise the changeover from automatic to manual steering and vice versa?
The Master or Mate on watch

Certain equipment aboard vessels, inspected under the small passenger vessel regulations, is required to be marked with the vessel's name. This includes _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
life jackets, life floats and paddles

On an uninspected vessel which sizes of fire extinguishers are considered to be semi-portable?
III, IV, and V only
See REF388

Which personal lifesaving device(s) is(are) approved for use on an uninspected towboat 150 feet in length?
Life preserver

The regulations for a general alarm system on a towing vessel require all of the following EXCEPT that it _____.
be used instead of the public address system

Which emergency is required to be covered at the required periodic drills on a fishing vessel?
Recovering an individual from the water

A fishing vessel that is required to have a fireman's outfit, must have all of the following in the outfit except a _____.
combustible gas indicator

In commercial fishing, "cold water" means water where the monthly mean low water temperature is normally _____.
59°Fahrenheit or less

Which river passenger vessel must have a copy of the vessel's plans permanently displayed?
A 1100 GT vessel making daylight excursion trips only

Unless otherwise stated, the term "approved" applied to a vessel's equipment, means approved by the _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
Commandant of the Coast Guard

A vessels Certificate of Inspection will show the _____. (small passenger vessel regulations)
minimum fire fighting and lifesaving equipment
route permitted
crew requirements
All of the above.

Paint and oil lockers on small passenger vessels must be constructed of or lined with _____.
steel or equivalent material
See REF357

Which is/are required for engine exhaust pipe installations on small passenger vessels?
Piping must be arranged so that water backflow cannot reach the engine exhaust ports
Protection where people or equipment can contact the pipe.
Dry exhaust pipe ending at the transom should be located as far outboard as possible
All of the above.

On board small passenger vessels, fill lines and sounding pipes of gasoline tanks must extend directly _____.
to within one-half of their diameter from the bottom of the tank
See REF368

According to 46 CFR Subchapter T, where practicable carburetor drip collectors should drain to _____.
the engine air intakes

On small passenger vessels, all spaces containing gasoline-powered machinery or gasoline storage tanks must be ventilated with _____.
natural air supply and mechanical exhaust fans
See REF375

According to the T-Boat regulations the reason for providing adequate ventilation for a battery storage area is to prevent _____.
accumulation of explosive and toxic gases the battery can generate

Who shall test every small passenger vessel's steering gear prior to getting underway for the day's operations?
the Master
See REF382

What must be mounted at a small passenger vessel's operating station for use by the Master and crew?
Emergency Instructions
See REF385

According to uninspected vessel regulations what is NOT listed on the metallic name plate required to be attached to hand portable fire extinguishers?
The hydrostatic test date of the cylinder
See REF389

On uninspected vessels when may U. S. Coast Guard approved work vests may be substituted life jackets?
under no circumstances
See REF392

The control panel of a fire detection system must have all of the following EXCEPT _____.
a way to bypass the entire panel if it malfunctions

A new crew member aboard your fishing vessel, who has not received any safety instructions or participated in any drills, reports on board. The Master must provide a safety orientation _____.
before sailing

A vessel must have at least two fireman's outfits aboard if she _____.
has more than 49 people aboard

A documented vessel operating over 50 miles offshore must carry an inflatable liferaft with a _____.
SOLAS A pack

A passenger vessel of 600 GT is required to have how many fire axes?
6

In the regulations that apply to small passenger vessels an "open boat" is a vessel _____.
that is not protected from entry of water by means of a complete weathertight deck
See REF353

How do you know how many passengers you may carry? (small passenger vessel regulations)
The amount on the Certificate of Inspection

On small passenger vessels bunks installed in overnight passenger accommodation spaces _____.
must be immediately adjacent to an aisle leading to a means of escape
must not be located more than 3 high, fitted with a suitable aid to access bunks more than 5' above deck with suitable aids to access bunks more than 5' above deck
must be no less than 74" long and 24" wide with 24" of clear space above
All of the above.
See REF358

Gasoline fuel tank vents should terminate _____.
above or outside the hull

In addition to a portable hand-operated bilge pump, a 55 foot long ferry must have a fixed power operated bilge pump capable of pumping at least _____.
25 GPM

On small passenger vessels which type of internal combustion engine carburetor does not require a drip collector?
Downdraft
See REF371

According to 46 CFR Subchapter T, how long should exhaust blowers be operated in enclosed spaces containing gasoline powered machinery before starting the engine?
Long enough to achieve at least one complete change of air

On small passenger, vessels spaces containing batteries require good ventilation because it _____.
helps dissipate flammable gas accumulations
See REF378

The owner, agent, Master or person-in-charge of a small passenger vessel involved in a marine casualty is NOT required to notify the Coast Guard in cases where there is _____.
death or injury to a shipyard worker or harbor worker not resulting from the vessel casualty
no injury which requires more than first aid treatment
property damage less than $25,000
All of the above.

REF065
A "Flame Screen" is a single screen of corrosion-resistant wire of at least 30 x 30 mesh or two fitted screens, both of corrosion resistant wire of at least 20 x 20 mesh spaced not less than 1/2 inch or more than 1 1/2 inches apart. 46 CFR 151.03-25. Ullage holes of cargo tanks as well as each tank vent of a tank carrying flammable or combustible liquid must be protected by a flame screen at all times, especially when the tank is open but not gas free. If instructed to remove the flame screen to sound or sample the contents of a tank, be sure to reinstall it correctly and check it carefully to be sure the flame screen has no holes, gaps, or tears in it. If it does, replace it at once! A properly installed and maintained flame screen prevents a spark or flame from passing into a tank or compartment from the outside. Unfortunately, bad painting practices often seal the mesh in vent lines and prevents the tank from venting properly. If the tank cannot vent properly, excess pressure or vacuum may develop and tear or damage the delicate flame screen.

REF112
An EPIRB is an emergency locating radio beacon that transmits a radio signal. You must stow an EPIRB so that it will float free if the vessel sinks. Keep it easily accessible for testing and use.

REF166
An "accumulator" contains hydraulic oil under pressure and is ready to do "work". An accumulator is an "unfired pressure vessel" (i.e., one that does not use an outside source of heat) in which energy is stored at high pressure in the form of a gas or a gas and hydraulic fluid. An example of an accumulator would be a tank that stores hydraulic fluid under pressure that, when released, can be used to start a lifeboat engine. Such an accumulator can be designed to recharge itself as the engine runs (assuming that the engine will run) or can be recharged manually by using a hand pump.

REF218
46 cfr part 95 fire protection equipment.pdf.15-20(b) When the system is activated an alarm sounds in a manned space for about 20 seconds before CO2 gas floods that space. You must leave the space immediately when this alarm sounds to avoid being overcome by the CO2 gas because CO2 will not support human life. The CO2 alarm for a CO2 flooding system is powered by CO2 pressure .

REF245
The life raft on board ship are released or launched in to the water by three different methods: 1) Auto release with Hydrostatic Release Unit (HRU). 2) Manually launching. 3) Launching by Davits. Auto Release with Hydrostatic Release Unit (HRU): The life raft HRU plays an important role when it comes to saving life during abandon ship situation. SOLAS 74 clearly specify the requirements for construction and positioning of the HRU at the life raft. The Working of HRU: ■HRU acts as a connecting media between life raft container and ship deck, where it is stored. ■The HRU comes in action under the pressure of water exerted on HRU when the ship sinks below 4m of water level. ■The HRU consists of a sharp knife or chisel which is used to cut the strap lashed over the container carrying life raft, but it still holds the painter at the weak link. ■The HRU is connected to the container through a lashing arrangement which can be disengaged quickly by means of slip hook when launching the raft manually. ■The HRU is connected to a strong point on deck through a weak link. ■When vessel sinks, the HRU cuts the rope and the container floats to the surface of water. ■As vessel sinks further, the tension in the painter causes the life raft to inflate out of the container. ■The tension acting on the weak link will cause it to break making the life raft free from the ship. ■When vessel sinks, the HRU cuts the rope and the container floats to the surface of water. Manual Launching Procedure of Life raft: ■Check that one end of the painter of the raft is well secured to a strong point on ship’s deck or structure. ■Remove the lashing from the container of the raft and open the way to portable rail if available. ■Check the ship side where the raft to be launched is clear. ■Two people should lift the container from both sides horizontally and throw the container. ■Make sure the painter is still tied at a strong point so that the raft should not be waved away by waters. ■Pull the painter with a hard jerk to fire the gas bottle to inflate the raft. ■ The life raft will take 20-30 sec to inflate. ■Board the life raft one by one using ladder or rope. ■Avoid sharp objects like knives, shoes and other sharp objects etc which may damage the raft surface. ■When everybody is aboard, after a headcount, cut the painter with a sharp knife. Launching Raft by Davit: ■Open the lashing and remove the raft container from HRU by opening the manual slip hook or bottle screw arrangement. ■Tie up the one end of the painter of raft into a strong point at deck. ■Keep the container in the open and attach the davit hook to the given eye in the canister/ container ■Take up the raft load by davit and keep the container hanging at embarkation deck area. ■Pull the painter and inflate the raft. Have a thorough check on the inflated raft. ■Start boarding the raft without the shoes and other sharp object. ■After the boarding is completed, check the bottom is clear and release the securing lines, if any. ■Someone inside the raft will detach the hook of the davit from the raft when the raft is just above the water. ■The davit operating person will board the raft either by jumping in to the sea, raft or by other boarding means if provided. ■Cut the painter and cast away the raft from ship.

REF283

46 CFR 108.580(C)(1), 46 CFR 133.80, 46 CFR 199

REF341
46 CFR 25.30-20(b)(2)(i)

REF342
28.120 Survival craft

REF343
[Code of Federal Regulations] [Title 46, Volume 7] [Revised as of October 1, 2009] From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access [CITE: 46CFR182.415] [Page 271] TITLE 46--SHIPPING CHAPTER I--COAST GUARD, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (CONTINUED) PART 182_MACHINERY INSTALLATION--Table of Contents Subpart D_Specific Machinery Requirements Sec. 182.415 Carburetors. (a) All carburetors except the downdraft type must be equipped with integral or eternally fitted drip collectors of adequate capacity and arranged so as to permit ready removal of fuel leakage. Eternally fitted drip collectors, must be covered with flame screens. Drip collectors, where practicable, should automatically drain back to engine air intakes. (b) All gasoline engines installed in a vessel, except outboard engines, must be equipped with an acceptable means of backfire flame control. Installation of backfire flame arresters bearing basic Approval Numbers 162.015 or 162.041 or engine air and fuel induction systems bearing basic Approval Numbers 162.042 or 162.043 may be continued in use as long as they are serviceable and in good condition. New installations or replacements must meet the applicable requirements of this section. (c) The following are acceptable means of backfire flame control for gasoline engines: (1) A backfire flame arrester complying with SAE J-1928 or UL 1111 (both incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 175.600) and marked accordingly. The flame arrester must be suitably secured to the air intake with a flame tight connection. (2) An engine air and fuel induction system that provides adequate protection from propagation of backfire flame to the atmosphere equivalent to that provided by an acceptable backfire flame arrester. A gasoline engine utilizing an air and fuel induction system, and operated without an approved backfire flame arrester, must either include a reed valve assembly or be installed in accordance with SAE J-1928, or other standard specified by the Commandant. (3) An arrangement of the carburetor or engine air induction system that will disperse any flames caused by engine backfire. The flames must be dispersed to the atmosphere outside the vessel in such a manner that the flames will not endanger the vessel, persons on board, or nearby vessels and structures. Flame dispersion may be achieved by attachments to the carburetor or location of the engine air induction system. All attachments must be of metallic construction with flame tight connections and firmly secured to withstand vibration, shock, and engine backfire. Such installations do not require formal approval and labeling but must comply with this subpart. (4) An engine air induction system on a vessel with an integrated engine-vessel design must be approved, marked, and tested under Sec. 162.043 in subchapter Q of this chapter, or other standard specified by the Commandant. [CGD 85-080, 61 FR 986, Jan. 10, 1996, as amended by USCG-2003-16630, 73 FR 65207, Oct. 31, 2008]

REF344
[Code of Federal Regulations] [Title 46, Volume 7] [Revised as of October 1, 2009] From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access [CITE: 46CFR182.420] [Page 271-272] TITLE 46--SHIPPING CHAPTER I--COAST GUARD, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (CONTINUED) PART 182_MACHINERY INSTALLATION--Table of Contents Subpart D_Specific Machinery Requirements Sec. 182.420 Engine cooling. (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, all engines must be water cooled and meet the requirements of this paragraph. (1) The engine head, block, and exhaust manifold must be water- jacketed and cooled by water from a pump that operates whenever the engine is operating. (2) A suitable hull strainer must be installed in the circulating raw water intake line of an engine cooling water system. (3) A closed fresh water system may be used to cool the engine. [Page 272] (b) An engine water cooling system on a vessel of not more than 19.8 meters (65 feet) in length, carrying not more than 12 passengers, may comply with the requirements of ABYC P-4 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 175.600) instead of the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section. (c) On a vessel of not more than 19.8 meters (65 feet) in length carrying not more than 12 passengers, a propulsion gasoline engine may be air cooled when in compliance with the requirements of ABYC Project P-4. (d) An auxiliary gasoline engine may be air cooled when: (1) It has a self-contained fuel system and it is installed on an open deck; or (2) On a vessel of not more than 19.8 meters (65 feet) in length carrying not more than 12 passengers, it is in compliance with the requirements of ABYC P-4. (e) A propulsion or auxiliary diesel engine may be air cooled or employ an air cooled jacket water radiator when: (1) Installed on an open deck and sufficient ventilation for machinery cooling is available; (2) Installed in an enclosed or partially enclosed space for which ventilation for machinery cooling is provided, which complies with the requirement of Sec. 182.465(b), and other necessary safeguards are taken so as not to endanger the vessel; or (3) Installed on a vessel of not more than 19.8 meters (65 feet) in length carrying not more than 12 passengers, in compliance with the requirements of ABYC Project P-4. [CGD 85-080, 61 FR 986, Jan. 10, 1996, as amended by USCG-2003-16630, 73 FR 65207, Oct. 31, 2008]

REF345
[Code of Federal Regulations] [Title 46, Volume 7] [Revised as of October 1, 2009] From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access [CITE: 46CFR182.430] [Page 273] TITLE 46--SHIPPING CHAPTER I--COAST GUARD, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (CONTINUED) PART 182_MACHINERY INSTALLATION--Table of Contents Subpart D_Specific Machinery Requirements Sec. 182.430 Engine exhaust pipe installation. (a) The design of all exhaust systems must ensure minimum risk of injury to personnel. Protection must be provided in compliance with Sec. 177.970 of this chapter at such locations where persons or equipment might come in contact with an exhaust pipe. (b) Exhaust gas must not leak from the piping or any connections. The piping must be properly supported by noncombustible hangers or blocks. (c) The exhaust piping must be so arranged as to prevent backflow of water from reaching engine exhaust ports under normal conditions. (d) Pipes used for wet exhaust lines must be Schedule 80 or corrosion-resistant material and adequately protected from mechanical damage. (e) Where flexibility is necessary, a section of flexible metallic hose may be used. Nonmetallic hose may be used for wet exhaust systems provided it is especially adapted to resist the action of oil, acid, and heat, has a wall thickness sufficient to prevent collapsing or panting, and is double clamped where practicable. (f) Where an exhaust pipe passes through a watertight bulkhead, the watertight integrity of the bulkhead must be maintained. Noncombustible packing must be used in bulkhead penetration glands for dry exhaust systems. A wet exhaust pipe may be welded to a steel or equivalent bulkhead in way of a penetration and a fiberglass wet exhaust pipe may be fiberglassed to a fiberglass reinforced plastic bulkhead if suitable arrangements are provided to relieve the stresses resulting from the expansion of the exhaust piping. (g) A dry exhaust pipe must: (1) If it passes through a combustible bulkhead or partition, be kept clear of, and suitably insulated or shielded from, combustible material. (2) Be provided with noncombustible hangers and blocks for support. (h) An exhaust pipe discharge terminating in a transom must be located as far outboard as practicable so that exhaust gases cannot reenter the vessel. (i) Arrangements must be made to provide access to allow complete inspection of the exhaust piping throughout its length. (j) An exhaust installation subject to pressures in excess of 105 kPa (15 psig) gauge or having exhaust pipes passing through living or working spaces must meet the material requirements of part 56 of subchapter F (Marine Engineering) of this chapter. (k) Engine exhaust pipe installations built in accordance with the requirements of ABYC P-1 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 175.600), will be considered as meeting the requirements of this section. [CGD 85-080, 61 FR 986, Jan. 10, 1996; 61 FR 20557, May 7, 1996; 61 FR 24464, May 15, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 51358, Sept. 30, 1997; USCG- 2003-16630, 73 FR 65207, Oct. 31, 2008]

REF346
[Code of Federal Regulations] [Title 46, Volume 7] [Revised as of October 1, 2009] From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access [CITE: 46CFR183.320] [Page 289] TITLE 46--SHIPPING CHAPTER I--COAST GUARD, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (CONTINUED) PART 183_ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION--Table of Contents Subpart C_Power Sources and Distribution Systems Sec. 183.320 Generators and motors. (a) Each generator and motor must be: (1) In a location that is accessible, adequately ventilated, and as dry as practicable; and (2) Mounted above the bilges to avoid damage by splash and to avoid contact with low lying vapors. (b) Each generator and motor must be designed for an ambient temperature of 50[deg] C (122[deg] F) except that: (1) If the ambient temperature in the space where a generator or motor will be located will not exceed 40[deg] C (104[deg] F) under normal operating conditions, the generator or motor may be designed for an ambient temperature of 40[deg] C (104[deg] F); and (2) A generator or motor designed for 40[deg] C (104[deg] F) may be used in 50[deg] C (122[deg] F) ambient locations provided the generator or motor is derated to 80 percent of the full load rating, and the rating or setting of the overcurrent devices is reduced accordingly. (c) A voltmeter and an ammeter, which can be used for measuring voltage and current of a generator that is in operation, must be provided for a generator rated at 50 volts or more. For each alternating current generator, a means for measuring frequency must also be provided. (d) Each generator must have a nameplate attached to it containing the information required by Article 445 of NFPA 70 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 175.600), and for a generator derated in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the derated capacity. (e) Each motor must have a nameplate attached to it containing the information required by Article 430 of NFPA 70, and for a motor derated in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the derated capacity. (f) Each generator must be protected by an overcurrent device set value not exceeding 115 percent of the generator full load rating. [CGD 85-080, 61 FR 997, Jan. 10, 1996, as amended by USCG-2003-16630, 73 FR 65209, Oct. 31, 2008]

REF347
[Code of Federal Regulations] [Title 46, Volume 7] [Revised as of October 1, 2009] From the U.S. Government Printing Office via GPO Access [CITE: 46CFR183.330] [Page 290] TITLE 46--SHIPPING CHAPTER I--COAST GUARD, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (CONTINUED) PART 183_ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION--Table of Contents Subpart C_Power Sources and Distribution Systems Sec. 183.330 Distribution panels and switchboards. (a) Each distribution panel and switchboard must be in as dry a location as practicable, adequately ventilated, and protected

from falling debris and dripping or splashing water. (b) Each distribution panel or switchboard must be totally enclosed and of the dead front type. (c) Each switchboard must be fitted with a drip shield. (d) Distribution panels and switchboards that are accessible from the rear must be constructed to prevent a person from accidentally contacting energized parts. (e) Working space must be provided around all main distribution panels and switchboards of at least 610 millimeters (24 inches) in front of the switchboard, and at least 455 millimeters (18 inches) behind the switchboard. Rear access is prohibited when the working space behind the switchboard is less than 455 millimeters (18 inches). (f) Nonconducting mats or grating must be provided on the deck in front of each switchboard and, if accessible from the rear, on the deck in the rear of the switchboard. (g) All uninsulated current carrying parts must be mounted on noncombustible, nonabsorbent, high dielectric insulating material. (h) Equipment mounted on a hinged door of an enclosure must be constructed or shielded so that a person will not accidentally contact energized parts of the door mounted equipment when the door is open and the circuit energized. (i) In the design of a control, interlock, or indicator circuit, the disconnect device and its connections, including each terminal block for terminating the vessel's wiring, must not have any electrically unshielded or uninsulated surfaces. (j) Switchboards and distribution panels must be sized in accordance with Sec. 111.30-19(a) in subchapter J of this chapter. [CGD 85-080, 61 FR 997, Jan. 10, 1996, as amended by CGD 97-057, 62 FR 51050, Sept. 30, 1997]

REF348
46 CFR 171.114

REF349
A vessel of not more than 65 feet in length must have a collision bulkhead if it carries more than_____. A.) 6 passengers Incorrect B.) 12 passengers Incorrect C.) 36 passengers Incorrect D.) 49 passengers Correct. As per 46 CFR 179.210 A vessel of not more than 19.8 meters (65 feet) in length must have a collision bulkhead if it: 1) Carries more than 49 passengers; 2) Operates on exposed waters; 3) Is of more than 12.2 meters (40 feet) in length and operates on partially protected waters; or 4) Is constructed of wood on or after March 11, 2001, and operates in cold water.

REF350
Subpart A—Certificate of Inspection 46 CFR 176.100 When required. (a) A vessel to which this subchapter applies may not be operated without having on board a valid U.S. Coast Guard Certificate of Inspection. (b) Except as noted in §176.114 of this part, each vessel inspected and certificated under the provisions of this subchapter must, when any passengers are aboard during the tenure of the certificate, be in full compliance with the terms of the certificate. (c) If necessary to prevent delay of the vessel, a temporary Certificate of Inspection may be issued pending the issuance and delivery of the regular Certificate of Inspection. The temporary certificate must be carried in the same manner as the regular certificate and is considered the same as the regular Certificate of Inspection that it represents. (d) A vessel on a foreign voyage between a port in the United States and a port in a foreign country, whose Certificate of Inspection expires during the voyage, may lawfully complete the voyage without a valid Certificate of Inspection provided the voyage is completed within 30 days of expiration and the certificate did not epire within 15 days of sailing on the foreign voyage from a U.S. port. [CGD 85–080, 61 FR 953, Jan. 10, 1996; 61 FR 20557, May 7, 1996] 46 CFR 170.120 Stability letter. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each vessel must have a stability letter issued by the Coast Guard before the vessel is placed into service. This letter sets forth conditions of operation. (b) A stability letter is not required if the information can be placed on the Certificate of Inspection or the Load Line Certificate. [CGD 79-023, 48 FR 51010, Nov. 4, 1983, as amended by CGD 95-028, 62 FR 51217, Sept. 30, 1997; USCG-2007-0030, 75 FR 78084, Dec. 14, 2010]

REF351
Subpart A—Certificate of Inspection 176.103 Description. The Certificate of Inspection issued to a vessel describes the vessel, the route(s) that it may travel, the minimum manning requirements, the survival and rescue craft carried, the minimum fire extinguishing equipment and lifejackets required to be carried, the maximum number of passengers and total persons that may be carried, the number of passengers the vessel may carry in overnight accommodation spaces, the name of the owner and managing operator, any equivalencies accepted or authorized by the Commandant or any Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection (OCMI) in accordance with §175.540 or §175.550 of this chapter, and such other conditions of operations as may be determined by the cognizant OCMI.

REF352
175.400 Definitions of terms used in this subchapter.

REF353
cfr 175.4

REF354
(3) Those waters less than 20 nautical miles from a harbor of safe refuge that the cognizant Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, determines are not partially protected waters or protected waters because they present special hazards due to weather or other circumstances.

REF355
176.310 Certification Expiration Date Stickers.

REF356
Subpart F—Hull and Tailshaft Examinations § 176.600 Drydock and internal structural examination intervals.

REF357
177.405 General arrangement and outfitting.

REF358
177.810 Overnight accommodations.

REF359
177.900 Deck rails.

REF360
Subpart E—Escape Requirements § 177.500 Means of escape.

REF361
179.350 Openings in the side of a vessel below the bulkhead or weather deck.

REF362
182.420 Engine cooling

REF363
182.455 Fuel piping. (4) Shutoff valves, installed so as to close against the fuel flow, must be fitted in the fuel supply lines, one at the tank connection and one at the engine end of the fuel line to stop fuel flow when servicing accessories. The shutoff valve at the tank must be manually operable from outside the compartment in which the valve is located, preferably from an accessible position on the weather deck. If the handle to the shutoff valve at the tank is located inside the machinery space, it must be located so that the operator does not have to reach more than 300 millimeters (12 inches) into the machinery space and the valve handle must be shielded from flames by the same material the hull is constructed of, or some noncombustible material. Electric solenoid valves must not be used, unless used in addition to the manual valve.

REF364
46 cfr 182.445 Fill and sounding pipes for fuel tanks.

REF365
182.415 Carburetors

REF366
46 CFR 35.25-10(c) 46 CFR 59.01-5 46 CFR 35.25-10(a)

REF367
182.455 Fuel piping.

REF368
182.445 Fill and sounding pipes for fuel tanks.

REF369
182.450 Vent pipes for fuel tanks.

REF370

182.410 General requirements.

REF371
182.415 Carburetors.

REF372
182.425 Engine exhaust cooling.

REF373
182.455 Fuel piping

REF374
182.455 Fuel piping. (9) Valves for removing water or impurities from diesel fuel in water traps or stainers are permitted. These valves must be provided with caps or plugs to prevent fuel leakage.

REF375
182.460 Ventilation of spaces containing machinery powered by, or fuel tanks for, gasoline.

REF376
Subpart F—Steering Systems

REF377
183.340 Cable and wiring requirements.

REF378
183.350 Batteries—general. (a) Where provisions are made for charging batteries, there must be natural or induced ventilation sufficient to dissipate the gases generated.

REF379
183.350 Batteries—general

REF380
Coastwise means a route that is not more than 20 nautical miles offshore on any of the following waters: (1) Any ocean; (2) The Gulf of Mexico; (3) The Caribbean Sea; (4) The Bering Sea; (5) The Gulf of Alaska; or (6) Such other similar waters as may be designated by a Coast Guard District Commander.

REF381
Subpart B—Cooking and Heating 184.202 Restrictions

REF382
185.320 Steering gear, controls, and communication system tests.

REF383
185.410 Watchmen. The owner, charterer, master, or managing operator of a vessel carrying overnight passengers shall have a suitable number of watchmen patrol throughout the vessel during the nighttime, whether or not the vessel is underway, to guard against, and give alarm in case of, a fire, man overboard, or other dangerous situation.

REF384
46 cfr 67.121 Official number marking requirement. The official number of the vessel, preceded by the abbreviation ‘‘NO.’’ must be marked in block-type Arabic numerals not less than three inches in height on some clearly visible interior structural part of the hull. The number must be permanently affixed to the vessel so that alteration, removal, or replacement would be obvious. If the official number is on a separate plate, the plate must be fastened in such a manner that its removal would normally cause some scarring of or damage to the surrounding hull area.

REF385
185.510 Emergency instructions.

REF386

46 cfr 185.320 Steering gear, controls, and communication system tests. The master of a vessel shall have ex_x0002_amined and tested the steering gear, signaling whistle, propulsion controls, and communication systems of the ves_x0002_sel prior to getting underway for a voy_x0002_age, except that such examination and testing need not be conducted more than once in any 24 hour period.

REF387
25.30–15

REF388
46 CFR 25.30-5(a)(b)

REF389
25.30–15 All hand portable fire extinguishers and semiportable fire extinguishing systems shall have permanently attached thereto a metallic name plate giving the name of the item, the rated capacity in gallons, quarts, or pounds, the name and address of the person or firm for whom approved, and the identifying mark of the actual manufacturer.

REF390
46 CFR 25 Subpart 25.30

REF391
78.47–17 Fire extinguishing system controls.

REF392
46 cfr 26.30–1 Approved unicellular plastic foam work vests. (a) Buoyant work vests carried under the permissive authority of this subpart shall be of an approved type, and shall be constructed, listed, and labeled in accordance with subpart 160.053 of subchapter Q (Specifications) of this chapter. § 26.30–5 Use. (a) Approved buoyant work vests are considered to be items of safety apparel and may be carried aboard vessels to be worn by crew members when working near or over the water under favorable working conditions. (b) When carried, approved buoyant work vests shall not be accepted in lieu of any portion of the required number of approved lifesaving appliances required by §25.25–10 of this subchapter. § 26.30–10 Stowage. (a) The approved buoyant work vests shall be stowed separately from the regular stowage of required lifesaving equipment.

REF393
46 cfr 111.75–18 Signaling lights. Each self-propelled vessel over 150 gross tons when engaged on an inter_x0002_national voyage must have on board an efficient daylight signaling lamp that may not be solely dependent upon the vessel's main source of electrical power and that meets the following: (a) The axial luminous intensity of the beam must be at least 60,000 can_x0002_delas. (b) The luminous intensity of the beam in every direction within an angle of 0.7 degrees from the axial must be at least 50 percent of the axial lumi_x0002_nous intensity.

REF394
27.303 What are the requirements for fire-extinguishing equipment on towing vessels in inland service, and on towing vessels in ocean or coastal service whose construction was contracted for before August 27, 2003? You must carry on your towing vessel both— (a) The minimum number of handportable fire extinguishers required by subpart 25.30 of this part; and (b) By April 29, 2005, either— (1) An approved B-V semi-portable fire-extinguishing system to protect the engine room; or (2) A fixed fire-extinguishing system installed to protect the engine room of the vessel.