

SUBCHAPTER J—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

PART 110—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1509; 43 U.S.C. 1333; 46 U.S.C. 3306, 3307, 3703; E.O. 12234, 45 FR 58801, 3 CFR, 1980 Comp., p. 277; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1; §110.01-2 also issued under 44 U.S.C. 3507.

SOURCE: CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15232, Apr. 8, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart 110.01—Applicability

§ 110.01-1 General.

(a) This subchapter applies to all electrical installations on vessels subject to subchapters D, H, I, I-A, K, L, O, Q, R, T, U, and W of this chapter whenever those subchapters require an electrical installation to be in accordance with this subchapter.

(b) This subchapter applies only to electrical installations contracted for after September 30, 1996.

(c) Installations and equipment accepted by the Coast Guard as meeting

the applicable requirements in this subchapter in effect on the date the installation was contracted for and which are maintained in good and serviceable condition to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, may be continued in use until replacement is ordered by the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, or as specified in the regulations.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) Electrical systems internal to a pressure vessel for human occupancy (PVHO) need not meet the requirements of this subchapter, but must meet the requirements of Subpart B (Commercial Diving Operations) of part 197 of this chapter.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15232, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28271, June 4, 1996]

§ 110.01-2 OMB control numbers assigned pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

(a) *Purpose.* This section collects and displays the control numbers assigned to information collection and record-keeping requirements in this subchapter by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). The Coast Guard intends that this section comply with the requirements of 44 U.S.C. 3507(f) which requires that agencies display a current control number assigned by the Director of the OMB for each approved agency information collection requirement.

(b) *Display.*

46 CFR part or section where identified or described	Current OMB control No.
Subpart 110.25	1625-0031

[49 FR 38121, Sept. 27, 1984, as amended by USCG-2004-18884, 69 FR 58348, Sept. 30, 2004]

§ 110.01-3 Repairs and alterations.

(a) Repairs and replacements in kind must comply with either the regulations in this subchapter or those in effect when the vessel was built.

(b) Alterations and modifications, such as re-engining, re-powering, upgrading of the main propulsion control system, or replacing extensive amounts of cabling, must comply with the regulations in this subchapter.

(c) Conversions specified in 46 U.S.C. 2101(14a), such as the addition of a midbody or a change in the service of the vessel, are handled on a case-by-case basis by the Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28271, June 4, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23906, May 1, 1997]

§ 110.01-4 Right of appeal.

Any person directly affected by a decision or action taken under this subchapter, by or on behalf of the Coast Guard, may appeal therefrom in accordance with subpart 1.03 of this chapter.

[CGD 88-033, 54 FR 50380, Dec. 6, 1989]

Subpart 110.10—Reference Specifications, Standards, and Codes

§ 110.10-1 Incorporation by reference.

(a) Certain material is incorporated by reference into this subchapter with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. To enforce any edition other than that specified in this section, the Coast Guard must publish notice of change in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the material must be available to the public. The word “should,” when used in material incorporated by reference, is to be construed the same as the words “must” or “shall” for the purposes of this subchapter. All approved material is available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030 or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html. The material is also available for inspection at the U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Design and Engineering Standards (CG-521), 2100 2nd St. SW., Stop 7126, Washington, DC 20593-7126, and is available from the sources listed below.

(b) *American Bureau of Shipping (ABS)*, ABS Plaza, 16855 Northchase Drive, Houston, TX 77060:

(1) Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels, Part 4 Vessel Systems and Machinery (2003) (“ABS Steel Vessel Rules”), 110.15-1; 111.01-9; 111.12-3; 111.12-5; 111.12-7; 111.33-11; 111.35-1; 111.70-1; 111.105-31; 111.105-39; 111.105-40; 113.05-7; and

(2) Rules for Building and Classing Mobile Offshore Drilling Units, Part 4 Machinery and Systems (2001) (“ABS MODU Rules”), 111.12-1; 111.12-3; 111.12-5; 111.12-7; 111.33-11; 111.35-1; 111.70-1.

(c) *American National Standards Institute (ANSI)*, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036:

(1) ANSI/IEEE C37.12-1991, American National Standard for AC High-Voltage Circuit Breakers Rated on a Symmetrical Current Basis—Specifications Guide (1991) (“ANSI/IEEE C37.12”), 111.54-1; and

(2) ANSI/IEEE C37.27-1987 (IEEE Std 331) Application Guide for Low-Voltage AC Nonintegrally Fused Power Circuitbreakers (Using Separately Mounted Current-Limiting Fuses) (1987) (“ANSI/IEEE C37.27”), 111.54-1;

(d) *American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) International*, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990:

(1) ASME A17.1-2000 Part 2 Electric Elevators (2000) (“ASME A17.1”), 111.91-1; and

(2) [Reserved]

(e) *ASTM International (formerly American Society for Testing and Materials) (ASTM)*, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959:

(1) ASTM B 117-97, Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus (“ASTM B 117”), 110.15-1; and

(2) [Reserved]

(f) *Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)*, IEEE Service Center, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854:

(1) IEEE Std C37.04-1999, IEEE Standard Rating Structure for AC High-Voltage Circuit Breakers (1999) (“IEEE C37.04”), 111.54-1;

(2) IEEE Std C37.010-1999 IEEE Application Guide for AC High-Voltage Circuit Breakers Rated on a Symmetrical Current Basis (1999) (“IEEE C37.010”), 111.54-1;

(3) IEEE Std C37.13-1990 IEEE Standard for Low-Voltage AC Power Circuit

Breakers Used in Enclosures (Oct. 22, 1990) (“IEEE C37.13”), 111.54-1;

(4) IEEE Std C37.14-2002 IEEE Standard for Low-Voltage DC Power Circuit Breakers Used in Enclosures (Apr. 25, 2003) (“IEEE C37.14”), 111.54-1;

(5) IEEE Std 45-1998 IEEE Recommended Practice for Electric Installations on Shipboard—1998 (Oct. 19, 1998) (“IEEE 45-1998”), 111.30-19; 111.105-3; 111.105-31; 111.105-41;

(6) IEEE Std 45-2002 IEEE Recommended Practice for Electrical Installations On Shipboard—2002 (Oct. 11, 2002) (“IEEE 45-2002”), 111.05-7; 111.15-2; 111.30-1; 111.30-5; 111.33-3; 111.33-5; 111.40-1; 111.60-1; 111.60-3; 111.60-5; 111.60-11; 111.60-13; 111.60-19; 111.60-21; 111.60-23; 111.75-5; 113.65-5;

(7) IEEE 100, The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, Seventh Edition (2000) (“IEEE 100”), 110.15-1;

(8) [Reserved]

(9) IEEE Std 1202-1991, IEEE Standard for Flame Testing of Cables for Use in Cable Tray in Industrial and Commercial Occupancies (May 29, 1991) (“IEEE 1202”), 111.60-6; 111.107-1; and

(10) IEEE Std 1580-2001, IEEE Recommended Practice for Marine Cable for Use on Shipboard and Fixed or Floating Platforms (Dec. 17, 2001) (“IEEE 1580”), 111.60-1; 111.60-2; 111.60-3.

(g) *International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)*, 3 Rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland:

(1) IEC 68-2-52, Environmental Testing Part 2: Tests—Test Kb: Salt Mist, Cyclic (Sodium Chloride Solution), Second Edition (1996) (“IEC 68-2-52”), 110.15-1;

(2) IEC 60331-11 Tests for electric cables under fire conditions—Circuit integrity—Part 11: Apparatus—Fire alone at a flame temperature of at least 750 °C, First Edition (1999) (“IEC 60331-11”), 113.30-25;

(3) IEC 60331-21 Tests for Electric Cables Under Fire Conditions—Circuit Integrity—Part 21: Procedures and Requirements—Cables of Rated Voltage up to and Including 0.6/1.0kV, First Edition (1999) (“IEC 60331-21”), 113.30-25;

(4) IEC 332-1 Tests on Electric Cables Under Fire Conditions, Part 1: Test on a Single Vertical Insulated Wire or

Cable, Third Edition (1993) (“IEC 332-1”), 111.30-19;

(5) IEC 60332-3-22 Tests on Electric Cables Under Fire Conditions—Part 3-22: Test for Vertical Flame Spread of Vertically-Mounted Bunched Wires or Cables—Category A, First Edition (2000) (“IEC 60332-3-22”), 111.60-1; 111.60-2; 111.60-6; 111.107-1;

(6) IEC 60079-0 Electrical apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres—Part 0: General Requirements (Edition 3.1) (2000) (“IEC 60079-0”), 111.105-1; 111.105-3; 111.105-5; 111.105-7; 111.105-17;

(7) IEC 60079-1 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres—Part 1: Flameproof Enclosures “d” including corr.1, Fourth Edition (June 2001) (“IEC 60079-1”), 111.105-1; 111.105-3; 111.105-5; 111.105-7; 111.105-9; 111.105-17;

(8) IEC 60079-2 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres—Part 2: Pressurized Enclosures “p”, Fourth Edition (2001) (“IEC 60079-2”), 111.105-1; 111.105-3; 111.105-5; 111.105-7; 111.105-17;

(9) IEC 60079-5 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres—Part 5: Powder Filling “q”, Second Edition (1997) (“IEC 60079-5”), 111.105-1; 111.105-3; 111.105-5; 111.105-7; 111.105-15; 111.105-17;

(10) IEC 79-6 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres—Part 6: Oil Immersion “o”, Second Edition (1995) (“IEC 79-6”), 111.105-1; 111.105-3; 111.105-5; 111.105-7; 111.105-15; 111.105-17;

(11) IEC 60079-7 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres—Part 7: Increased Safety “e”, Third Edition (2001) (“IEC 60079-7”), 111.105-1; 111.105-3; 111.105-5; 111.105-7; 111.105-15; 111.105-17;

(12) IEC 60079-11 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres—Part 11: Intrinsic Safety “i”, Fourth Edition (1999) (“IEC 60079-11”), 111.105-1; 111.105-3; 111.105-5; 111.105-7; 111.105-11; 111.105-17;

(13) IEC 60079-15 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres—Part 15: Type of Protection “n”, Second Edition (2001) (“IEC 60079-15”), 111.105-1; 111.105-3; 111.105-5; 111.105-7; 111.105-15; 111.105-17;

(14) IEC 79-18 Electrical Apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres—Part 18: Encapsulation “m”, First Edition (1992) (“IEC 79-18”), 111.105-1; 111.105-3; 111.105-5; 111.105-7; 111.105-15; 111.105-17;

- (15) IEC 60092-101 Electrical Installation in Ships, Part 101: Definitions and General Requirements, Edition 4.1 (2002) (“IEC 60092-101”), 110.15-1; 111.81-1;
- (16) IEC 92-201 Electrical Installation in Ships, Part 201: System Design-General, Fourth Edition (1994) (“IEC 92-201”), 111.70-3; 111.81-1;
- (17) IEC 92-202 Amendment 1 Electrical Installation in Ships, Part 202: System Design-Protection (1996) (“IEC 92-202”), 111.12-7; 111.50-3; 111.53-1; 111.54-1;
- (18) IEC 92-301 Amendment 2 Electrical Installation in Ships, Part 301: Equipment-Generators and Motors, (1995) (“IEC 92-301”), 111.12-7; 111.25-5; 111.70-1;
- (19) IEC 60092-302 Electrical Installation in Ships, Part 302: Low-Voltage Switchgear and Control Gear Assemblies, Fourth Edition (1997) (“IEC 60092-302”), 111.30-1; 111.30-5; 111.30-19;
- (20) IEC 92-303 Electrical Installation in Ships, Part 303: Equipment-Transformers for Power and Lighting, Third Edition (1980) (“IEC 92-303”), 111.20-15;
- (21) IEC 92-304 Amendment 1 Electrical Installation in Ships, Part 304: Equipment-Semiconductor Convertors (1995) (“IEC 92-304”), 111.33-3; 111.33-5;
- (22) IEC 92-306 Electrical Installation in Ships, Part 306: Equipment-Luminaries and accessories, Third Edition (1980) (“IEC 92-306”), 111.75-20; 111.81-1;
- (23) IEC 60092-352 Electrical Installation in Ships—Choice and Installation of Cables for Low-Voltage Power Systems, Second Edition (1997) (“IEC 60092-352”), 111.60-3; 111.60-5; 111.81-1;
- (24) IEC 92-353 Electrical Installations in Ships—Part 353: Single and Multicore Non-Radial Field Power Cables with Extruded Solid Insulation for Rated Voltages 1kV and 3kV, Second Edition (1995) (“IEC 92-353”), 111.60-1; 111.60-3; 111.60-5;
- (25) IEC 92-401 Electrical Installations in Ships, Part 401: Installation and Test of completed Installation with amendment 1 (1987) and amendment 2 (1997), Third Edition (1980) (“IEC 92-401”), 111.05-9; 111.81-1;
- (26) IEC 60092-502 Electrical Installation in Ships, Part 502: Tankers—Special Features (1999) (“IEC 60092-502”), 111.81-1; 111.105-31;
- (27) IEC 92-503 Electrical installations in ships, Part 503: Special features: A.C. supply systems with voltages in the range of above 1kV up to and including 11kV, First Edition (1975) (“IEC 92-503”), 111.30-5;
- (28) IEC 60529 Degrees of Protection Provided by Enclosures (IP Code), Edition 2.1 (2001) (“IEC 60529”), 110.15-1; 111.01-9; 113.10-7; 113.20-3; 113.25-11; 113.30-25; 113.37-10; 113.40-10; 113.50-5;
- (29) IEC 60533 Electrical and Electronic Installations in Ships—Electromagnetic Compatibility, Second Edition (1999) (“IEC 60533”), 113.05-7;
- (30) IEC 60947-2 Low-Voltage Switchgear and Controlgear Part 2: Circuit-Breakers, Third Edition (2003) (“IEC 60947-2”), 111.54-1;
- (31) IEC 61363-1 Electrical Installations of Ships and Mobile and Fixed Offshore Units—Part 1: Procedures for Calculating Short-Circuit Currents in Three-Phase a.c., First Edition (1998) (“IEC 61363-1”), 111.52-5; and
- (32) IEC 62271-100, High-voltage switchgear and controlgear—part 100: High-voltage alternating current circuitbreakers, Edition 1.1 (2003) (“IEC 62271-100”), 111.54-1.
- (h) *International Maritime Organization (IMO)*, Publications Section, 4 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SR, United Kingdom:
- (1) International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), Consolidated Text of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, and its Protocol of 1988: Article, Annexes and Certificates. (Incorporating all Amendments in Effect from January 2001) (2001) (“IMO SOLAS 74”), 111.99-5; 111.105-31; 112.15-1; 113.25-6.
- (i) *International Society for Measurement and Control (ISA)*, 67 Alexander Drive, P.O. Box 12277, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709:
- (1) RP 12.6, Wiring Practices for Hazardous (Classified) Locations Instrumentation Part I: Intrinsic Safety, 1995 (“ISA RP 12.6”), 111.105-11; and
- (2) [Reserved]
- (j) *Lloyd’s Register*, 71 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 4BS, Type Approval System-Test Specification Number 1 (2002), 113.05-7.

(k) *National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)*, 1300 North 17th Street, Arlington, VA 22209:

(1) NEMA Standards Publication ICS 2-2000, Industrial Control and Systems Controllers, Contactors, and Overload Relays, Rated 600 Volts (2000) (“NEMA ICS 2”), 111.70-3;

(2) NEMA Standards Publication ICS 2.3-1995, Instructions for the Handling, Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Motor Control Centers Rated not More Than 600 Volts (1995) (“NEMA ICS 2.3”), 111.70-3;

(3) NEMA Standards Publication No. ICS 2.4-2003, NEMA and IEC Devices for Motor Service—a Guide for Understanding the Differences (2003) (“NEMA ICS 2.4”), 111.70-3;

(4) NEMA Standards Publication No. ANSI/NEMA 250-1997, Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum) (Aug. 30, 2001) (“NEMA 250”), 110.15-1; 111.01-9; 110.15-1; 113.10-7; 113.20-3; 113.25-11; 113.30-25; 113.37-10; 113.40-10; 113.50-5;

(5) NEMA Standards Publication No. WC-3-1992, Rubber Insulated Wire and Cable for the Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy, Revision 1, February 1994 (“NEMA WC-3”), 111.60-13; and

(6) NEMA WC-70/ICEA S-95-658-1999 Standard for Non-Shielded Power Rated Cable 2000V or Less for the Distribution of Electrical Energy (1999) (“NEMA WC-70”), 111.60-13.

(1) *National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)*, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169:

(1) NEC 2002 (NFPA 70), National Electrical Code Handbook, Ninth Edition (2002) (“NFPA NEC 2002”), 111.05-33; 111.20-15; 111.25-5; 111.50-3; 111.50-7; 111.50-9; 111.53-1; 111.54-1; 111.55-1; 111.59-1; 111.60-7; 111.60-13; 111.60-23; 111.81-1; 111.105-1; 111.105-3; 111.105-5; 111.105-7; 111.105-9; 111.105-15; 111.105-17; 111.107-1;

(2) NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity (2000) (“NFPA 77”), 111.105-27;

(3) NFPA 99, Standard for Health Care Facilities (2005) (“NFPA 99”), 111.105-37; and

(4) NFPA 496, Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (2003) (“NFPA 496”), 111.105-7.

(m) *Naval Publications and Forms Center (NPFC)*, Department of Defense, Single Stock Point, 700 Robins Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111:

(1) MIL-C-24640A, Military Specification Cables, Light Weight, Electric, Low Smoke, for Shipboard Use, General Specification for (1995) Supplement 1 (June 26, 1995) (“NPFC MIL-C-24640A”), 111.60-1; 111.60-3;

(2) MIL-C-24643A, Military Specification Cables and Cords, Electric, Low Smoke, for Shipboard Use, General Specification for (1996) Amendment 2 (Mar. 13, 1996) (“NPFC MIL-C-24643A”), 111.60-1; 111.60-3; and

(3) MIL-W-76D, Military Specification Wire and Cable, Hook-Up, Electrical, Insulated, General Specification for (2003) (Revision of MIL-W-76D-1992) Amendment 1-2003 (Feb. 6, 2003) (“NPFC MIL-W-76D”), 111.60-11.

(n) *Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA)*, Code 55Z, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20362:

(1) DDS 300-2, A.C. Fault Current Calculations, 1988 (“NAVSEA DDS 300-2”), 111.52-5; and

(2) MIL-HDBK-299(SH), Military Handbook Cable Comparison Handbook Data Pertaining to Electric Shipboard Cable Notice 1-1991 (Revision of MIL-HDBK-299(SH) (1989)) (Oct. 15, 1991) (“NAVSEA MIL-HDBK-299(SH)”), 111.60-3; and

(3) [Reserved]

(o) *Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL)*, 12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995:

(1) UL 44, Standard for Thermoset-Insulated Wire and Cable, Fifteenth Edition, Mar. 22, 1999 (Revisions through and including May 13, 2002) (“UL 44”), 111.60-11;

(2) UL 50, Standard for Safety Enclosures for Electrical Equipment, Eleventh Edition (Oct. 19, 1995) (“UL 50”), 111.81-1;

(3) UL 62, Standard for Flexible Cord and Fixture Wire, Sixteenth Edition (Oct. 15, 1997) (“UL 62”), 111.60-13;

(4) UL 83, Standard for Thermoplastic-Insulated Wires and Cables, Twelfth Edition (Sep. 29, 1998) (“UL 83”), 111.60-11;

(5) UL 484, Standard for Room Air Conditioners, Seventh Edition, Apr. 27, 1993 (Revisions through and including Sep. 3, 2002) (“UL 484”), 111.87-3;

(6) UL 489, Molded-Case Circuit Breakers, Molded-Case Switches, and Circuit-Breaker Enclosures, Ninth Edition, Oct. 31, 1996 (Revisions through and including Mar. 22, 2000) (“UL 489”), 111.01-15; 111.54-1;

(7) UL 514A, Metallic Outlet Boxes, Ninth Edition (Dec. 27, 1996) (“UL 514A”), 111.81-1;

(8) UL 514B, Conduit, Tubing, and Cable Fittings, Fourth Edition (Nov. 3, 1997) (“UL 514B”), 111.81-1;

(9) UL 514C, Standard for Non-metallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers, Second Edition (Oct. 31, 1988) (“UL 514C”), 111.81-1;

(10) UL 913, Standard for Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class i, ii, and iii, Division 1, Hazardous (Classified) Locations, Sixth Edition, Aug. 8, 2002 (Revisions through and including Dec. 15, 2003) (“UL 913”), 111.105-11;

(11) UL 1042, Standard for Electric Baseboard Heating Equipment (Apr. 11, 1994) (“UL 1042”), 111.87-3;

(12) UL 1072, Standard for Medium-Voltage Power Cables, Third Edition, Dec. 28, 2001 (Revisions through and including Apr. 14, 2003) (“UL 1072”), 111.60-1;

(13) UL 1104, Standard for Marine Navigation Lights, 1998 (“UL 1104”), 111.75-17;

(14) UL 1203, Standard for Explosion-Proof and Dust-Ignition-Proof Electrical Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations, Third Edition, Sep. 7, 2000 (Revisions through and including Apr. 30, 2004) (“UL 1203”), 111.105-9;

(15) UL 1309, Marine Shipboard Cables, First Edition (July 14, 1995) (“UL 1309”), 111.60-1; 111.60-3;

(16) UL 1581 (May 6, 2003) (“UL 1581”), 111.30-19; 111.60-2; 111.60-6;

(17) UL 1598, Luminaires, First Edition (Jan. 31, 2000) (“UL 1598”); 111.75-20; and

(18) UL 1598A, Standard for Supplemental Requirements for Luminaires for Installation on Marine Vessels, First Edition (Dec. 4, 2000) (“UL 1598A”), 111.75-20.

[USCG-2003-16630, 73 FR 65193, Oct. 31, 2008, as amended by USCG-2009-0702, 74 FR 49234, Sept. 25, 2009]

Subpart 110.15—Terms Used in This Subchapter

§ 110.15-1 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter—

(a) The electrical and electronic terms are defined in IEEE 100 or IEC 60092-101 (both incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1).

(b) In addition to the definitions in paragraph (a) of this section—

Coastwise Vessel means a vessel that normally navigates the waters of any ocean or the Gulf of Mexico 20 nautical miles or less offshore and is certificated for coastwise navigation by the Coast Guard.

Commandant means the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Corrosion resistant material or finish means any material or finish that meets the testing requirements of ASTM B 117 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1) or test Kb in IEC 68-2-52 (incorporated by reference, see 46 CFR 110.10-1) for 200 hours and does not show pitting, cracking, or other deterioration more severe than that resulting from a similar test on passivated AISI Type 304 stainless steel.

Corrosive location means a location exposed to the weather on vessels operating in salt water or a location on board which may be exposed to the corrosive effects of the cargo carried or of the vessel’s systems.

Dead ship condition is the condition in which the main propulsion plant, boilers and auxiliaries are not in operation due to the absence of power.

Dripproof means enclosed so that equipment meets at least a NEMA 250 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1) Type 1 with dripshield, Type 2, or Type 12; or IEC 60529 (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1) IP 22 rating.

Embarkation station means a location from which persons embark into survival craft or are assembled before embarking into survival craft.

Emergency squad means the crew designated on the station bill as the nucleus of a damage control party.

Flashpoint means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off a vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air

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near the surface of the liquid, as specified by the appropriate test procedure and apparatus.

Great Lakes vessel means a vessel that navigates exclusively on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters.

Independent laboratory means a laboratory that is accepted by the Commandant under part 159 of this chapter for the testing and listing or certification of electrical equipment.

Location not requiring an exceptional degree of protection means a location which is not exposed to the environmental conditions outlined in the definition for locations requiring exceptional degrees of protection. This location requires the degree of protection of §111.01-9 (c) or (d) of this chapter. These locations include—

- (1) An accommodation space;
- (2) A dry store room;
- (3) A passageway adjacent to quarters;
- (4) A water closet without a shower or bath;
- (5) A radio, gyro and chart room; and
- (6) A location with similar environmental conditions.

Location requiring an exceptional degree of protection means a location exposed to weather, seas, splashing, pressure-directed liquids, or similar moisture conditions. These locations include—

- (1) On deck;
- (2) A machinery space;
- (3) A cargo space;
- (4) A location within a galley or pantry area, laundry, or water closet which contains a shower or bath; and
- (5) Other spaces with similar environmental conditions.

Marine inspector or inspector means a civilian employee or military member of the Coast Guard assigned by an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, or the Commandant to perform duties with respect to the inspection, enforcement, and administration of vessel safety and navigation laws and regulations.

Nonsparking fan means nonsparking fan as defined in ABS Steel Vessel Rules (incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10-1), section 4-8-3/11.

Ocean vessel means a vessel that navigates the waters of any ocean or the

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Gulf of Mexico more than 20 nautical miles offshore and is certificated by the Coast Guard for ocean navigation.

Qualified person means a person who by virtue of that person's knowledge, ability, experience, specialized training, or licensing can competently and safely perform required electrical duties or functions.

Waterproof means watertight; except that, moisture within or leakage into the enclosure is allowed if it does not interfere with the operation of the equipment enclosed. In the case of a generator or motor enclosure, *waterproof* means watertight; except that, leakage around the shaft may occur if the leakage is prevented from entering the oil reservoir and the enclosure provides for automatic drainage.

Watertight means enclosed so that equipment meets at least a NEMA 250 Type 4 or 4X or an IEC 60529 IP 56 rating.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28274, June 4, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23907, May 1, 1997; 62 FR 27659, May 20, 1997; USCG-2000-7790, 65 FR 58462, Sept. 29, 2000; USCG-2003-16630, 73 FR 65195, Oct. 31, 2008]

Subpart 110.20—Equivalents

§ 110.20-1 Equivalents.

The Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center (MSC), may approve any arrangement, fitting, appliance, apparatus, equipment, calculation, information, or test that provides a level of safety equivalent to that established by specific provisions of this subchapter. Requests for approval must be submitted to the Marine Safety Center. If necessary, the Marine Safety Center may require engineering evaluations and tests to demonstrate the equivalence of the substitute.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28275, June 4, 1996]

Subpart 110.25—Plan Submittal

§ 110.25-1 Plans and information required for new construction.

The following plans, if applicable to the particular vessel, must be submitted for Coast Guard review in accordance with §110.25-3:

Coast Guard, DHS

§ 110.25-1

NOTE: A Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular on the Subject of "Coast Guard Review of Merchant Vessel Plans and Specifications" is available from the offices listed in § 110.25-3. The Circular recommends practices and procedures for plan submittals.

(a) Elementary one-line wiring diagram of the power system, supported, by cable lists, panelboard summaries, and other information including—

(1) Type and size of generators and prime movers;

(2) Type and size of generator cables, bus-tie cables, feeders, and branch circuit cables;

(3) Power, lighting, and interior communication panelboards with number of circuits and rating of energy consuming devices;

(4) Type and capacity of storage batteries;

(5) Rating of circuit breakers and switches, interrupting capacity of circuit breakers, and rating or setting of overcurrent devices;

(6) Computations of short circuit currents in accordance with Subpart 111.52; and

(7) Overcurrent protective device coordination analysis for each generator distribution system of 1500 kilowatts or above that includes selectivity and shows that each overcurrent device has an interrupting capacity sufficient to interrupt the maximum asymmetrical short-circuit current available at the point of application.

(b) Electrical plant load analysis including connected loads and computed operating loads for each condition of operation.

(c) Elementary and isometric or deck wiring plans, including the location of each cable splice, a list of symbols, and the manufacturer's name and identification of each item of electrical equipment, of each—

(1) Steering gear circuit and steering motor controller;

(2) General emergency alarm system;

(3) Sound-powered telephone or other fixed communication system;

(4) Power-operated boat winch;

(5) Fire detecting and alarm system;

(6) Smoke detecting system;

(7) Electric watertight door system;

(8) Fire door holding systems;

(9) Public address system;

(10) Manual alarm system; and

(11) Supervised patrol system.

(d) Deck wiring or schematic plans of power systems and lighting systems, including symbol lists, with manufacturer's name and identification of each item of electric equipment, and showing:

(1) Locations of cables;

(2) Cable sizes and types;

(3) Locations of each item of electric equipment;

(4) Locations of cable splices.

(e) Switchboard wiring diagram.

(f) Switchboard material and name-plate list.

(g) Elementary wiring diagram of metering and automatic switchgear.

(h) Description of operation of propulsion control and bus transfer switchgear.

(i) For vessels with hazardous locations for which part 111, subpart 111.105, is applicable, plans showing the extent and classification of all hazardous locations, including information on—

(1) Equipment identification by manufacturer's name and model number;

(2) Equipment use within the system;

(3) Cable parameters;

(4) Equipment locations;

(5) Installation details; and

(6) A certificate of testing, and listing or certification, by an independent laboratory, where required by the respective standard.

(j) Plans and installation instructions for each approved component of an intrinsically safe system listed or certified by an independent laboratory (see § 111.105-11 of this chapter).

(k) Motor starter elementary wiring diagram, enclosure drawing, and start-up application.

(l) Plans and information sufficient to evaluate equipment to be considered for equivalency under § 110.20-1.

(m) Plans and information sufficient to evaluate equipment or systems required to meet the specifications of this Subchapter but not to be approved by the Commandant.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (m): This equipment evaluation is generally performed by the Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center and includes items such as cable splices, signalling lights, shore connection boxes, submersible pumps, engine order telegraph systems, shaft speed and thrust indicator systems, and steering gear failure alarm systems.

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(n) Plans and information sufficient to evaluate equipment required by this subchapter to meet a reference standard or military specification.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (n): This equipment evaluation is generally performed by the Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center, and includes items such as circuit breakers, switches, lighting fixtures, air heating equipment, busways, outlet boxes, and junction boxes. Items required to meet an IEEE, IEC, NEMA, UL, ANSI, or other industry standard or a military specification are considered acceptable if manufacturer's certification of compliance is indicated on a material list or plan. However, if the standards require third-party testing and listing or certification, proof of listing or certification by an independent laboratory must also be submitted.

(o) Detailed analysis showing compliance with the MC cable requirements in § 111.60-23(b) of this chapter.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15232, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 81-030, 53 FR 17846, May 18, 1988; CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28275, June 4, 1996; 62 FR 23907, May 1, 1997]

§ 110.25-3 Procedure for submitting plans.

(a) The plans required by § 110.25-1 must be submitted to one of the following Coast Guard offices:

(1) By visitors to the Commanding Officer, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Center, 1900 Half Street, SW., Suite 1000, Room 525, Washington, DC 20024, or by mail to: Commanding Officer, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Center, 2100 2nd St. SW., Stop 7102, Washington, DC 20593-7102, in a written or electronic format. Information for submitting the VSP electronically can be found at <http://www.uscg.mil/HQ/MSC>.

(2) The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection at or nearest the place where the vessel is to be built.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) Three copies of each plan are required so that one can be returned to the submitter. If the submitter desires additional copies of approved plans, he should submit enough for the necessary distribution.

NOTE: The Coast Guard and the American Bureau of Shipping (ABS) coordinate plan review for vessels classed by the ABS in order to eliminate duplication of effort. An applicant for plan review of a vessel that is classed by the ABS should consult Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Center, to

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determine applicable procedures for submitting plans.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15232, Apr. 8, 1982]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 110.25-3, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

EDITORIAL NOTE: By CGD 96-041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996, paragraph (a)(1) of § 110.25-3 was amended by removing the word "(G-MSC)". However, by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28275, June 4, 1996, the word "(G-MSC)" was removed and the word "(MSC)" was added in its place.

Subpart 110.30—Testing and Inspection

§ 110.30-1 General.

(a) This section supplements the general requirements for testing and inspecting vessels in other parts of this chapter.

(b) In the inspection of electric equipment and installations, the rules of the American Bureau of Shipping for materials and construction, and the certificate of classification that refers to them, except as otherwise provided by this subchapter, are accepted as standard.

(c) This subpart must not be construed to imply that shop tests or factory inspections of electric apparatus or equipment of the types conducted by the American Bureau of Shipping are conducted by the Coast Guard. Shop tests of electric apparatus or equipment are conducted by the Coast Guard only when required by this chapter or when requested, either by the manufacturer, shipbuilder, owner, or the Coast Guard, and agreed to by all.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15232, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28275, June 4, 1996]

§ 110.30-3 Initial inspection.

The initial inspection, which may be a series of inspections during the construction of the vessel, includes a complete inspection of the electric installation and electric equipment or apparatus. The inspection is to determine that the arrangement, materials, and their installations meet this chapter and the approved plans. The inspection

also is to determine that the workmanship of all equipment and apparatus and the installation is satisfactory.

§ 110.30-5 Inspection for certification.

Electric installations and electric equipment must be inspected at the inspection for certification and periodic inspection to determine mechanical and electrical condition and performance. Particular note must be made of circuits added or modified after the original issuance of the Certificate of Inspection.

[USCG 1999-4976, 65 FR 6504, Feb. 9, 2000]

§ 110.30-7 Repairs or alterations.

The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection must be notified before—

(a) Alterations or modifications that deviate from approved plans; or

(b) Repairs, alterations, or modifications that affect the safety of the vessel.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28275, June 4, 1996]

**PART 111—ELECTRIC SYSTEMS—
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

Subpart 111.01—General

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- 111.01-1 General.
- 111.01-3 Placement of equipment.
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- 111.01-15 Temperature ratings.
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**Subpart 111.05—Equipment Ground,
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- 111.05-1 Purpose.

EQUIPMENT GROUND

- 111.05-3 Design, construction, and installation; general.
- 111.05-7 Armored and metallic-sheathed cable.
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- 111.05-21 Ground detection.
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- 111.10-1 Definitions.
- 111.10-3 Two generating sources.
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- 111.10-7 Dead ship.
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**Subpart 111.12—Generator Construction
and Circuits**

- 111.12-1 Prime movers.
- 111.12-3 Excitation.
- 111.12-5 Construction and testing of generators.
- 111.12-7 Voltage regulation and parallel operation.
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- 111.15-1 General.
- 111.15-2 Battery construction.
- 111.15-3 Battery categories.
- 111.15-5 Battery installation.
- 111.15-10 Ventilation.
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- 111.15-30 Battery chargers.

**Subpart 111.20—Transformer Construction,
Installation, and Protection**

- 111.20-1 General requirements.
- 111.20-5 Temperature rise.
- 111.20-10 Autotransformers.
- 111.20-15 Protection of transformers against overcurrent.