

TABLE 25.30–10(C)—Continued

Classification	Foam, liters (gallons)	Carbon dioxide, kilograms (pounds)	Dry chemical, kilograms (pounds)
B-V .....	150 (40)	45 (100)	23 (50)

(d) 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.

(e) Vaporizing-liquid type fire extinguishers containing carbon tetrachloride or chlorobromomethane or other toxic vaporizing liquids are not acceptable as equipment required by this subchapter.

(f) Hand portable or semiportable extinguishers which are required on their name plates to be protected from freezing shall not be located where freezing temperatures may be expected.

(g) The use of dry chemical, stored pressure, fire extinguishers not fitted with pressure gauges or indicating devices, manufactured prior to January 1, 1965, may be permitted on motorboats and other vessels so long as such extinguishers are maintained in good and serviceable condition. The following maintenance and inspections are required for such extinguishers:

(1) When the date on the inspection record tag on the extinguishers shows that 6 months have elapsed since last weight check ashore, then such extinguisher is no longer accepted as meeting required maintenance conditions until reweighed ashore and found to be in a serviceable condition and within required weight conditions.

(2) If the weight of the container is  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce less than that stamped on container, it shall be serviced.

(3) If the outer seal or seals (which indicate tampering or use when broken) are not intact, the boarding officer or marine inspector will inspect such extinguisher to see that the frangible disc in neck of the container is intact; and if such disc is not intact, the container shall be serviced.

(4) If there is evidence of damage, use, or leakage, such as dry chemical

powder observed in the nozzle or elsewhere on the extinguisher, the container shall be replaced with a new one and the extinguisher properly serviced or the extinguisher replaced with another approved extinguisher.

(h) The dry chemical, stored pressure, fire extinguishers without pressure gauges or indicating devices manufactured after January 1, 1965, shall not be labeled with the marine type label bed in §162.028–4 of this title nor shall such extinguishers manufactured after January 1, 1965, be carried on board motorboats or other vessels as required equipment.

[CGFR 65–50, 30 FR 16653, Dec. 30, 1965, as amended by CGFR 68–32, 33 FR 5711, Apr. 12, 1968; CGFR 69–18, 34 FR 5723, Mar. 27, 1969; USCG-2000–6931, 68 FR 22611, Apr. 29, 2003; 69 FR 34068, June 18, 2004]

#### § 25.30–15 Fixed fire-extinguishing systems.

(a) When a fixed fire-extinguishing system is installed, it must be a type approved or accepted by the Commandant (G-MSE) or the Commanding Officer, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Center.

(b) If the system is a carbon-dioxide type, then it must be designed and installed in accordance with subpart 76.15 of part 76 of subchapter H (Passenger Vessels) of this chapter.

[USCG-2000–6931, 69 FR 34069, June 18, 2004]

#### § 25.30–20 Fire extinguishing equipment required.

(a) *Motorboats.* (1) All motorboats shall carry at least the minimum number of hand portable fire extinguishers set forth in Table 25.30–20(a)(1), except that motorboats less than 26 feet in length, propelled by outboard motors and not carrying passengers for hire, need not carry such portable fire extinguishers if the construction of such motorboats will not permit the entrapment of explosive or flammable gases or vapors.