

NSCV part C — Design and Construction, section 4 — Fire Safety		
NSCV reference	Topic	Comment
1.1	Scope Specifies requirements for the design, construction and installation of passive and active fire protection measures in vessels and the maintenance of fire equipment. It shall be read in conjunction with NSCV part B — General Requirements; part C section 5 — Engineering and part E — Operational Practices	NSCV part B — the definition of ‘alter’ states, “to change the vessel such that new measures are required to eliminate or control the risk to health and safety.” Further building or altering a vessel should alert persons to assess whether there is an increased risk of fire. Any decision would need to be documented with supporting risk assessments to validate the decision to use USL Code or NSCV.
1.4	Use of the standard Flowcharts figures 1 and 2.	The flowcharts are a quick reference as to the process to be followed to determine what standards are to be used. It also shows how the fire risk is to be established, categories of the spaces and where to access information to mitigate the risk.
1.5	Definitions	Definitions provided in NSCV part B, in addition to those in this part.
4.7.2.1	General Fire hose appliance performance	Fire mains pressures are a relaxation on the USL Code. There is a requirement, including practical performance test, for a fire hose to shoot from 1 metre (m) high to a set distance (as per table 17 on page 49 and figure 10 in annex C).
4.7.3.6	Non-dedicated main fire pumps	Pumps used for other purposes may also serve as main fire pumps provided they are not a) bilge pumps, or b) pumps normally used for pumping oil or other combustible or flammable liquids. For example, main fire pumps cannot be used for bilge pumping. Note: bilge pumps to be not less than 1.5 times the capacity of the largest fire pump.
4.8.3	Fire buckets Standard	A fire bucket shall be of minimum four litre capacity, with a handle fitted, manufactured from waterproof and robust material (could be plastic) designed so as not to collapse, distort or loose the handle when full of water and fitted with a lanyard of sufficient length so the bucket can be cast into the water and retrieved full of water.
6.4.1.3	Freestanding fuel tanks Freestanding fuel tanks shall not be fitted in machinery spaces of high fire risk on vessels of fire risk category III or IV. Where freestanding fuel tanks are fitted in machinery spaces of high fire risk on vessels of fire risk category I or II, they shall be placed in an oil-tight spill tray designed to catch any fuel that may leak from the tank when the vessel is rolling, to a quantity not less than 5% of the volume of the freestanding tank.	The spill tray is to be of a sufficient dimension to retain the required volume of oil under normal operation of the vessel. The spill tray is to be provided with a drain pipe leading to a spill oil tank of the required volume. The spill tray and spill oil tank, if fitted, is to be provided with means to enable safe removal of accumulated oil.

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6.4.6	Jacketing of high pressure fuel delivery lines	Vessels in fire risk category III or IV, with external high-pressure fuel delivery lines between the high pressure fuel pumps and injectors, shall be protected with a jacketed piping system capable of containing fuel from a high pressure line failure, including a means of collecting leaked fuel and an alarm to indicate a fuel line failure.
6.6.2	Classes of dangerous goods voyages Dangerous goods vessel 1 (DVG1) and dangerous goods vessel 2 (DVG2)	Non-portable petrol tanks are acceptable in excess of 1000 litres. If the quantity is in excess of 2000 kilograms (kg) then the vessel will be classified as a DVG1 for which additional measures are required. For quantities less than 2000 kg (subject to some other specific characteristics) the vessel would be classed as DGV2.
6.8	Store spaces containing packaged flammable or combustible liquids	Refers to store spaces that contain flammable and/or combustible liquids that are classed as dangerous goods (NOHSC 15) in a quantity that exceeds the applicable minor quantity of dangerous goods. Such spaces shall comply with clause 6.6.
6.8.5	Separation of other spaces	Store spaces containing flammable liquids shall be separated from other spaces of the vessel by gas tight bulkheads or enclosures to enable the space to be sealed in the event of a fire.
7.5.2	Fire protection in way of cooking appliances Cooking appliances shall be installed to reduce the risk of fire caused by heat radiated from the cooking element or flame and ignition of cooking fats and oils	Materials, shelves, range hoods and exhaust fans adjacent to a cooking appliance shall comply with table 40, page 95, modified for marine applications as specified in clause 7.5.2.4.
7.5.2.4	Modifications to Australian Standard 5601 applicable to small galleys	This section provides charts and diagrams with dimensions for the requirements of the protected surfaces of the adjacent bulkheads, linings and cabinets.
7.5.3.2	General requirements for exhaust hoods and ducts.	The exhaust hood and duct shall be provided with remote control arrangements near the entrance to the galley for — (f) i) operating the fire flap in the lower end of the duct; and ii) shutting off the exhaust fans.
8.15	Smoke detectors in accommodation spaces	Smoke detectors shall be fitted in accommodation spaces on vessels with accommodation for more than four berths or certified to carry more than 36 day passengers.