pacity will not increase the temperature of nearby woodwork more than 90 degrees above the ambient temperature; that, where necessary to prevent contact with movable combustible materials, heat-ing appliances are enclosed or screened; that spark arresters are provided on chimneys or appliances burning solid fuel used in locations where sparks burning solid fuel used in locations where sparks constitute a hazard to nearby combustible materials. (As a guide to safe installation of heating equipment, the appropriate chapters of the National Board of Fire Underwriters Building Code (current edition) are recommended.)

(I) Fire extinguishing equipment. That fire extinguishing appliances are made available in adequate quantities, locations, and types; that first aid fire appliances are installed and maintained in accordance with accepted safe practices (con-

aid fire appliances are installed and maintained in accordance with accepted safe practices (conformity with the requirements prescribed in the current "Standards for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Portable Fire Extinguishers," issued by the National Fire Protection Association, shall be deemed evidence of compliance with such accepted safe practices); that fire extinguishing equipment, fire alarm systems and devices, and fire doors and other safety equipment are maintained in good operating condition at all times; that provision is made so that, when hazards arise which require such precaution, emerards arise which require such precaution, emergency hose lines will be led out and other emergency firefighting equipment will be placed immediately adjacent to such hazards.

(k) Marking of fire appliance locations. That the locations of all fire appliances, including hydrants, standpipe and hose stations, fire extinguishers, and fire alarm boxes, are conspicuously marked; and that ready accessibility to such appliances in printingly.

pliances is maintained.

(I) Lighting. That subject to applicable dimout and blackout regulations, such waterfront facility is adequately illuminated during the handling, storing, stowing, loading, discharging or trans-porting of dangerous cargo thereon; and that kerosene and gasoline lamps and lanterns are not used on such waterfront facility.

used on such waterfront facility.

(m) Arrangement of cargo, freight, merchandise or material. That cargo, freight, merchandise or material is arranged on the waterfront facility according to the individual structure of such facility, in a manner to permit complete access for the purpose of fire extinguishment; that, except on facilities used primarily for the transfer of railroad or highway vehicles to or from cargo vessels and carfloats; cargo, freight, merchandise or other material is placed on the waterfront facility in accordance with the following:

(1) At least two feet of clear and open space shall be maintained free of rubbish, dunnage, or other obstructions between cargo, freight, merchandise, or other material piles and both sides

of the walls of the waterfront facility, fire walls or fire stops in enclosed waterfront facilities. This distance shall be measured from the most promiment projection of the wall such as studding, bracings, or other obstructions that are part of the structure. In an unenclosed facility, two feet of clear and open space shall be maintained free of which durance or other obstructions between

clear and open space shall be maintained free of rubbish, dunnage, or other obstructions between cargo, freight, merchandise or other materials and the sides of the pier.

(2) Inflammable or combustible cargo, freight, merchandise or material, not including bulk cargo, shall not be tiered higher than 12 feet. All cargo, freight, merchandise or other materials including inflammable or combustible cargo, freight, mer-chandise or materials shall be so tiered as to main-tain a clearance between the upper level of the top tain a clearance between the upper level of the top tier and trusses, beams, girders, or other structural members of not less than 36 inches, and between such upper level and sprinkler heads a clearance

such upper level and sprinkler heads a clearance of at least 12 inches shall be maintained.

(3) There shall be maintained at least four feet of clear and open operating space around any fire alarm box, standpipe, firehose, sprinkler valve, fire door, deck hatch, or first-aid fire appliance.

(4) When first aid fire appliances, alarm boxes, other safety equipment or deck hatches are located in a standard by area freight was headed.

other safety equipment or deck hatches are located in a space surrounded by cargo, freight, merchandise, or other materials, there shall be maintained a straight, free, and open space at least three feet in width running therefrom to the center aisle. This space shall be kept clear of all rubbish, dunnage, and other obstruction.

(5) A main aisle of at least twenty feet in width shall be maintained the entire length of the waterfront facility if control of fire requires trucks to come on the pier. The aisle may be reduced to eight feet in width if such access by fire trucks is not required.

not required.

(6) Cross aisles, at least five feet wide, straight at right angles to the main aisle, shall be maintained at intervals not exceeding seventy-five feet, and extending to the side of the waterfront

(n) Adequacy of guarding, fire extinguishing equipment, and lighting. That the word "adeequipment, and igning. That the word adequate," as used in paragraphs (a), (j), and (l) of this section with respect to guarding, fire extinguishing equipment, and lighting, respectively, means that determination which a reasonable person would make under the circumstances of the particular case. Unless there is gross noncompliance, the judgment and determination of the operator of the facility will be acceptable as fulfilling the requirements unless and until the Cap-tain of the Port inspects the facility and notifies the operator thereof in writing in what respect the guarding, fire extinguishing equipment, or light-