

**§ 35.30-10**

**46 CFR Ch. I (10-1-10 Edition)**

(d) *Matches.* The use of other than safety matches is forbidden aboard tank vessels at all times.

[CGFR 65-50, 30 FR 16704, Dec. 30, 1965, as amended by CGD 95-012, 60 FR 48049, Sept. 18, 1995]

**§ 35.30-10 Cargo tank hatches, ullage holes, and Butterworth plates—TB/ALL.**

No cargo tank hatches, ullage holes, or Butterworth plates shall be opened or shall remain open without flame screens, except under the supervision of the senior members of the crew on duty, unless the tank opened is gas free.

**§ 35.30-15 Combustible gas indicator—TB/ALL.**

(a) The provisions of this section shall apply only to United States flag vessels.

(b) Manned tank barges and tankships authorized to carry Grade A, B, C, or D liquids at any temperature, or Grade E liquids at elevated temperatures, shall be provided with a combustible gas indicator suitable for determining the presence of explosive concentrations of the cargo carried. An indicator which bears the label of Underwriters' Laboratories Inc., Factory Mutual Engineering Division, or other organizations acceptable to the Commandant will be accepted as meeting this requirement.

**§ 35.30-20 Emergency equipment—TB/ALL**

(a) Two emergency outfits, stored for use in widely separated, accessible locations, are required for the following:

(1) All tankships on international voyage.

(2) All tankships over 1,000 gross tons.

(3) All tankships having cargo tanks which exceed 15 feet in depth, measured from the deck to the lowest point at which cargo is carried.

(b) One emergency outfit is required for all manned tank barges having cargo tanks which exceed 15 feet in depth, measured from the deck to the lowest point at which cargo is carried.

(c) Each emergency outfit shall be equipped as follows:

(1) One pressure-demand, open-circuit, self-contained breathing apparatus, approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and having at a minimum a 30-minute air supply, a full facepiece, and a spare charge.

(2) One lifeline with a belt or a suitable harness.

(3) One, Type II or Type III, flashlight constructed and marked in accordance with ASTM F 1014 incorporated by reference, see § 35.01-3).

(4) One fire ax.

(5) Boots and gloves of rubber or other electrically nonconducting material.

(6) A rigid helmet which provides effective protection against impact.

(7) Protective clothing of material that will protect the skin from the heat of fire and burns from scalding steam. The outer surface shall be water resistant.

(d) A self-contained compressed-air breathing apparatus previously approved by MSHA and NIOSH under part 160, subpart 160.011, of this chapter may continue in use as required equipment if it was part of the vessel's equipment on November 23, 1992, and as long as it is maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(e) Lifelines shall be of steel or bronze wire rope. Steel wire rope shall be either inherently corrosion resistant or made so by galvanizing or tinning. Each end shall be fitted with a hook with keeper having a throat opening which can be readily slipped over a 5/8-inch bolt. The total length of the lifeline shall be dependent upon the size and arrangement of the vessel, and more than one line may be hooked together to achieve the necessary length. No individual length of lifeline may be less than 50 feet in length. The assembled lifeline shall have a minimum breaking strength of 1,500 pounds.

[CGD 73-11R, 38 FR 27354, Oct. 3, 1973, as amended by CGD 75-074, 42 FR 5963, Jan. 31, 1977; CGD 82-042, 53 FR 17704, May 18, 1988; CGD 86-036, 57 FR 48324, Oct. 23, 1992; 57 FR 56406, Nov. 27, 1992; CGD 95-028, 62 FR 51199, Sept. 30, 1997; USCG-1999-5151, 64 FR 67177, Dec. 1, 1999]