

(2) Bilges.

(3) If the vapors are lighter than air, the top of each space that personnel enter during cargo handling operations.

(b) The discharge end of each duct under paragraph (a) of this section must be at least 10 m (32.8 ft.) from ventilation intakes and openings to accommodations, service, control station, and other gas-safe spaces.

(c) Each ventilation system under § 154.1200 (a) and (b)(1) must change the air in that space and its adjoining trunks at least 30 times each hour.

(d) Each ventilation system for a gas-safe cargo control station in the cargo area must change the air in that space at least eight times each hour.

(e) A ventilation system must not recycle vapor from ventilation discharges.

(f) Each mechanical ventilation system must have its operational controls outside the ventilated space.

(g) No ventilation duct for a gas-dangerous space may pass through any machinery, accommodation, service, or control space, except as allowed under § 154.703.

(h) Each electric motor that drives a ventilation fan must not be within the ducts for any space that may contain flammable cargo vapors.

(i) Ventilation impellers and the housing in way of those impellers on a flammable cargo carrier must meet one of the following:

(1) The impeller, housing, or both made of non-metallic material that does not generate static electricity.

(2) The impeller and housing made of non-ferrous material.

(3) The impeller and housing made of austenitic stainless steel.

(4) The impeller and housing made of ferrous material with at least 13mm (0.512 in.) tip clearance.

(j) No ventilation fan may have any combination of fixed or rotating components made of an aluminum or magnesium alloy and ferrous fixed or rotating components.

(k) Each ventilation intake and exhaust must have a protective metal screen of not more than 13mm (0.512 in.) square mesh.

§ 154.1210 Hold space, void space, cofferdam, and spaces containing cargo piping.

(a) Each hold space, void space, cofferdam, and spaces containing cargo piping must have:

(1) A fixed mechanical ventilation system; or

(2) A fixed ducting system that has a portable blower that meets § 154.1205(i) and (j).

(b) A portable blower in any personnel access opening must not reduce the area of that opening so that the opening does not meet § 154.340.

INSTRUMENTATION

§ 154.1300 Liquid level gauging system: General.

(a) If Table 4 lists a closed gauge for a cargo, the liquid level gauging system under § 154.1305 must be closed gauges that do not have any opening through which cargo liquid or vapor could escape, such as an ultrasonic device, float type device, electronic or magnetic probe, or bubble tube indicator.

(b) If Table 4 lists a restricted gauge for a cargo, the liquid level gauging system under § 154.1305 must be closed gauges that meet paragraph (a) of this section or restricted gauges that do not vent the cargo tank's vapor space, such as a fixed tube, slip tube, or rotary tube.

§ 154.1305 Liquid level gauging system: Standards.

(a) Each cargo tank must have at least one liquid level gauging system that is operable:

(1) At pressures up to, and including, the MARVS of the tank; and

(2) At temperatures that are within the cargo handling temperature range for all cargoes carried.

(b) Unless the cargo tank has one liquid gauging system that can be repaired and maintained when the tank contains cargo, each cargo tank must have at least two liquid level gauging systems that meet paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Each liquid level gauging system must measure liquid levels from 400 mm (16 in.) or less from the lowest

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point in the cargo tank, except collection wells, to 100 percent full.

§ 154.1310 Closed gauge shut-off valve.

Each closed gauge that is not mounted directly on the cargo tank must have a shut-off valve that is as close to the tank as practical.

§ 154.1315 Restricted gauge excess flow valve.

Each restricted gauge that penetrates a cargo tank must have an excess flow valve unless the gauge meets § 154.536.

§ 154.1320 Sighting ports, tubular gauge glasses, and flat plate type gauge glasses.

(a) Cargo tanks may have sighting ports as a secondary means of liquid level gauging in addition to the gauges under § 154.1305, if:

(1) The tank has a MARVS that is less than 69 kPa gauge (10 psig);

(2) The port has a protective cover and an internal scale; and

(3) The port is above the liquid level.

(b) Tubular gauge glasses must not be liquid level gauges for cargo tanks.

(c) Plate type gauge glasses must not be liquid level gauges for cargo tanks, except deck tanks if the gauge connections have excess flow valves.

§ 154.1325 Liquid level alarm system: All cargo tanks.

Except as allowed under § 154.1330, each cargo tank must have a high liquid level alarm system that:

(a) Is independent of the liquid level gauging system under § 154.1305;

(b) Actuates quick-closing valves under §§ 154.530, 154.532, and 154.538 or a stop valve in the cargo tank loading line to prevent the tank from becoming 100 percent liquid full and without causing the pressure in the loading lines to exceed the design pressure; and

(c) Actuates an audible and visual alarm at the cargo control station at the liquid level at which the valves under paragraph (b) of this section are actuated or at some lower liquid level.

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§ 154.1330 Liquid level alarm system: Independent tank type C.

Independent tanks type C need not have the high liquid level alarm system under § 154.1325 if:

(a) The tank volume is less than 200 m³ (7,060 ft.³); or

(b) The tank can withstand the maximum possible pressure during loading, that pressure is below the relief valve setting, and overflow of the tank cannot occur.

§ 154.1335 Pressure and vacuum protection.

(a) Each cargo tank must have the following:

(1) A pressure gauge that:

(i) Monitors the vapor space;

(ii) Is readable at the tank; and

(iii) Has remote readouts at the cargo control station.

(2) If vacuum protection is required under § 154.804, a vacuum gauge meeting paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), and (a)(1)(iii) of this section.

(b) The vessel must have at least one high pressure alarm that:

(1) Actuates before the pressure in any cargo tank exceeds the maximum pressure specially approved by the Commandant (CG-522); and

(2) Actuates an audible and visual alarm at the cargo control station, and a remote group alarm in the wheelhouse.

(c) If vacuum protection is required under § 154.804, the vessel must have at least one low pressure alarm that:

(1) Actuates before the pressure in any cargo tank falls below the minimum pressure specially approved by the Commandant (CG-522); and

(2) Actuates an audible and visual alarm at the cargo control station, and a remote group alarm in the wheelhouse.

(d) At least one pressure gauge must be fitted on each:

(1) Enclosed hold;

(2) Enclosed interbarrier space;

(3) Cargo pump discharge line;

(4) Liquid cargo manifold; and

(5) Vapor cargo manifold.

(e) There must be a local manifold pressure gauge between each manifold