§ 4.03–35 Nuclear vessel.

The term nuclear vessel means any vessel in which power for propulsion, or for any other purpose, is derived from nuclear energy; or any vessel handling or processing substantial amounts of radioactive material other than as cargo.

[CGD 84–099, 52 FR 47534, Dec. 14, 1987]

§ 4.03–40 Public vessels.

Public vessel means a vessel that—
(a) Is owned, or demise chartered, and operated by the U.S. Government or a government of a foreign country, except a vessel owned or operated by the Department of Transportation or any corporation organized or controlled by the Department (except a vessel operated by the Coast Guard or Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation); and
(b) Is not engaged in commercial service.


§ 4.03–45 Marine employer.

Marine employer means the owner, managing operator, charterer, agent, master, or person in charge of a vessel other than a recreational vessel.

[CGD 84–099, 52 FR 47534, Dec. 14, 1987]

§ 4.03–50 Recreational vessel.

Recreational vessel means a vessel meeting the definition in 46 U.S.C. 2101(25) that is then being used only for pleasure.

[CGD 84–099, 52 FR 47534, Dec. 14, 1987]

§ 4.03–55 Law enforcement officer.

Law enforcement officer means a Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer; or any other law enforcement officer authorized to obtain a chemical test under Federal, State, or local law.

[CGD 84–099, 52 FR 47534, Dec. 14, 1987]

§ 4.03–60 Noxious liquid substance (NLS).

Noxious liquid substance (NLS) means—
(a) Each substance listed in 33 CFR 151.47 or 151.49;
(b) Each substance having an “A,” “B,” “C,” or “D” beside its name in the column headed “IMO Annex II pollution category” in table 1 of part 153 of this chapter; and
(c) Each substance that is identified as an NLS in a written permission issued under §153.900(d) of this chapter.


§ 4.03–65 Significant harm to the environment.

Significant harm to the environment means—
(a) In the navigable waters of the United States, a discharge of oil as set forth in 40 CFR 110.3 or a discharge of hazardous substances in quantities equal to or exceeding, in any 24-hour period, the reportable quantity determined in 40 CFR part 117;
(b) In other waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including the EEZ—
(1) A discharge of oil in excess of the quantities or instantaneous rate permitted in 33 CFR 151.10 or 151.13 during operation of the ship; or
(2) A discharge of noxious liquid substances in bulk in violation of §§153.1126 or 153.1128 of this chapter during the operation of the ship; and
(c) In waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including the EEZ, a probable discharge of oil, hazardous substances, marine pollutants, or noxious liquid substances. The factors you must consider to determine whether a discharge is probable include, but are not limited to—
(1) Ship location and proximity to land or other navigational hazards;
(2) Weather;
(3) Tide current;
(4) Sea state;
(5) Traffic density;
(6) The nature of damage to the vessel; and
(7) Failure or breakdown aboard the vessel, its machinery, or equipment.


§ 4.03–70 Tank vessel.

Tank vessel means a vessel that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries, oil, hazardous substances, marine pollutants, or noxious liquid substances, in bulk as cargo or cargo residue.