each internal inspection to allow spot external examination of the tanks and insulation, or the thickness of the tanks may be gauged by a nondestructive means accepted by the marine inspector without the removal of insulation.

(3) If required by the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection the owner shall conduct nondestructive testing of each tank in accordance with § 98.25–97.

(4) If the tank is a pressure vessel type cargo tank with an internal inspection interval of 10 years, and is 30 years old or older, determined from the date it was built, the owner shall conduct nondestructive testing of each tank in accordance with § 98.25–97, during each internal inspection.

(b) A hydrostatic test of 1½ times the maximum allowable pressure as determined by the safety relief valve setting shall be made at any time that the inspector considers such hydrostatic test necessary to determine the condition of the tank. If the jacket and lagging are not removed during the hydrostatic tests prescribed in this paragraph, the tank shall hold the hydrostatic test pressure for at least 20 minutes without a pressure drop.

(c) The safety relief valves shall be popped in the presence of a marine inspector by either liquid, gas or vapor pressure at least once every four years to determine the accuracy of adjustment and, if necessary, shall be reset.

[CGFR 65–50, 30 FR 17022, Dec. 30, 1965, as amended by CGFR 67–86, 32 FR 17622, Dec. 9, 1967; CGD 85–061, 54 FR 50965, Dec. 11, 1989; USCG 1999–4976, 65 FR 6503, Feb. 9, 2000]

§ 98.25–97 Nondestructive testing.

(a) Before nondestructive testing may be conducted to meet § 98.25–95(a) (3) and (4), the owner shall submit a proposal to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection for approval that includes—

(1) The test methods and procedures to be used, all of which must meet section V of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (1986);

(2) Each location on the tank to be tested; and

(3) The test method and procedure to be conducted at each location on the tank.

(b) If the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection rejects the proposal, the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection informs the owner of the reasons why the proposal is rejected.

(c) If the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection accepts the proposal, then the owner shall ensure that—

(1) The proposal is followed; and

(2) Nondestructive testing is performed by personnel meeting ASNT ''Recommended Practice No. SNT-TC-1A (1988), Personnel Qualifications and Certification in Nondestructive Testing.''

(d) Within 30 days after completing the nondestructive test, the owner shall submit a written report of the results to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

[CGD 85–061, 54 FR 50965, Dec. 11, 1989]

Subpart 98.30—Portable Tanks

SOURCE: CGD 73–172, 39 FR 22954, June 25, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

§ 98.30–1 Applicability.

(a) This subpart contains regulations concerning transfer of combustible liquids, certain flammable liquids, and other hazardous materials to or from portable tanks on vessels.

(b) This subpart applies to the following portable tanks:

(1) A marine portable tank (MPT);

(2) An IM 101 or IM 102 portable tank; and

(3) A portable tank authorized for liquid hazardous materials, other than liquefied gases, by the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety, Research and Special Programs Administration (AAHMS), under an exemption issued in accordance with subpart B of 49 CFR part 107.

[CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37411, Sept. 11, 1990, as amended by CGD 97–057, 62 FR 51046, Sept. 30, 1997]

§ 98.30–2 Definitions.

(a) *IM 101 portable tank* and *IM 102 portable tank* mean a portable tank constructed in accordance with 49 CFR 178.270 through 178.272 and approved under 49 CFR 173.32a.

(b) *MPT* means a marine portable tank that was inspected and stamped

by the Coast Guard on or before September 30, 1992, and that meets the applicable requirements in this part and part 64 of this chapter.

[CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37411, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 98.30–3 Vessels carrying MPTs.

Each MPT on a vessel to which this part applies must bear, on a metal or other corrosion-resistant tag—

(a) An inspection date for pressure relief devices and vacuum relief devices in accordance with paragraph (b) of § 64.79 of this chapter that is not more than 12 months earlier than the month in which the vessel is operated;

(b) An inspection date in accordance with paragraph (b) of § 64.81 of this chapter that is not more than 30 months earlier than the month during which the vessel is operated; and

(c) A hydrostatic test date in accordance with paragraph (b) of § 64.83 of this chapter that is not more than 60 months earlier than the month during which the vessel is operated.

[CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37411, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 98.30–4 Vessels carrying portable tanks other than MPTs.

(a) Each portable tank, other than an MPT, on board a vessel to which this part applies must be one of the following:

(1) An IM 101 or IM 102 tank authorized for its contents in accordance with Columns 7 and 8C of the Hazardous Materials Table of 49 CFR 172.101.

(2) A portable tank authorized by the AAHMS under an exemption issued in accordance with subpart B of 49 CFR part 107, and

(i) According to the terms of the exemption, equivalent to an IM 101 or IM 102 portable tank; and

(ii) Authorized for its contents under the terms of the exemption or by written acknowledgment from the AAHMS.

(b) Each IM 101 or IM 102 portable tank must be tested and inspected in accordance with 49 CFR 173.32b, and used only as specified in 49 CFR 173.32c.

(c) Each portable tank authorized under an exemption from the AAHMS must be inspected and tested, maintained, and used in accordance with the terms of that exemption.

[CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37411, Sept. 11, 1990; 56 FR 13598, Apr. 3, 1991, as amended by CGD 95–072, 60 FR 50464, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 96–041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996; CGD 97–057, 62 FR 51046, Sept. 30, 1997]

§ 98.30–5 Materials authorized for transfer to and from a portable tank.

(a) The following hazardous materials may be transferred to and from a portable tank under this subpart:

(1) Any Grade D or Grade E combustible liquid listed in § 30.25–1 of this chapter that does not meet the definition of any hazard class in 49 CFR part 173 other than that of ''flammable liquid'', ''combustible liquid'', or ''ORM-E'';

(2) Any corrosive liquid that—

(i) Is compatible with the materials of the tank;

(ii) Meets the definition of no other hazard class in 49 CFR part 173; and

(iii) Is authorized for transport in an IM 101 or IM 102 portable tank under subpart F of 49 CFR part 173;

(3) Any hazardous material listed in Table 98.30–5(a);

(4) Any environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, N.O.S., Class 9, listed in table 1 of appendix A of 49 CFR 172.101, and any aqueous solution of an environmentally hazardous substance, solid, N.O.S., Class 9, listed in that table, that meets the definition of ''hazardous substance'' in 49 CFR 171.8; and

(5) Other cargoes subject to regulation under 49 CFR parts 171 through 176 when authorized in writing by the Commandant. Requests for such authorization must be submitted as prescribed in § 153.900(d)(1) of this chapter.

TABLE 98.30–5(a)—CERTAIN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AUTHORIZED FOR TRANSFER TO AND FROM PORTABLE TANKS

Acetone
Alcohols; flash point of 80 °F (27 °C) or less by open-cup test
Benzene
Gasoline
Mixtures of Hydrochloric acid and hydrofluoric acid containing not more than 36 percent hydrochloric acid or 2 percent hydrofluoric acid [1]
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Toluene (Toluol)

NOTE:

[1] Each MPT must be lined with rubber or with material equally acid-resistant and equally strong and durable.

(b) Grade D and Grade E combustible liquids with a flash point of 100 °F (38 °C) or higher by closed cup test that are not listed by name in the Table of 49 CFR 172.101 may be transferred to and from an MPT or an IM 102 portable tank conforming to the entry for note ''T1'' of 49 CFR 172.102(c)(7)(i).

(c) Sulfuric acid having a concentration of not over 51 percent may be transferred to or from an MPT only if the MPT is lined with rubber or with material equally acid-resistant and equally strong and durable.

(d) Sulfuric acid having a concentration of 65.25 percent or greater may be transferred to or from any portable tank; *provided* that the corrosion rate on steel, measured at 100 °F (38 °C), of sulfuric acid having a concentration of greater than 65.25 percent is not greater than the corrosion rate of such an acid having a concentration of 65.25 percent.

(e) Environmentally hazardous substances (see paragraph (a)(4) of this section) may be transferred only to or from an IM 101 or IM 102 portable tank or an MPT.

(f) A hazardous material that may be transferred to and from an IM 102 portable tank may also be transferred to and from an IM 101 portable tank.

(g) No hazardous material not referred to in this section may be transferred to or from a portable tank on board a vessel.

[CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37411, Sept. 11, 1990; 55 FR 40755, Oct. 4, 1990, as amended by CGD 97–057, 62 FR 51046, Sept. 30, 1997]

§ 98.30–6 Lifting a portable tank.

No person may lift a portable tank with another portable tank.

[CGD 73–172, 39 FR 22954, June 25, 1974. Redesignated by CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37411, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 98.30–7 Smoking.

No person may smoke within 50 feet of a portable tank on the deck on which the tank is stowed.

§ 98.30–8 Gaskets and lining.

No person may transfer a hazardous material to or from a portable tank on board a vessel unless each gasket and the lining of the portable tank are made of a material that is—

(a) Chemically compatible with the product for which the portable tank is approved; and

(b) Resistant to deterioration by the product for which the portable tank is approved.

[CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37412, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 98.30–9 Stowage of portable tanks.

(a) No person may operate a vessel to which this subpart applies unless each portable tank is stowed on an open deck.

(b) No person may stow a portable tank—

(1) In the vicinity of another tank that contains a chemically incompatible product; and

(2) Unless all electrical equipment is explosion-proof or intrinsically safe, as defined in §§ 111.105–9 and 111.105–11 of this chapter, in the area of the tank and its associated equipment that is—

(i) Within 10 feet in any horizontal direction; and

(ii) Within 8 feet above the deck.

[CGD 73–172, 39 FR 22954, June 25, 1974, as amended by CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37412, Sept. 11, 1990; 55 FR 47477, Nov. 14, 1990]

§ 98.30–10 Pipe connections, and filling and discharge openings.

No person may transfer a hazardous material to or from a portable tank on board a vessel, unless each filling and discharge opening in the tank bottom is equipped with the following:

(a) For an IM 101 or IM 102 portable tank, the closures specified in 49 CFR 173.32c(g)(2); and

(b) For an MPT, the valves and closures specified in §§ 64.33 through 64.41 of this chapter.

[CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37412, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 98.30–11 Cargo pumps.

No person may operate a cargo pump to transfer a product to or from a portable tank unless the pump is installed—

(a) Above deck; or

(b) Below deck, in conformance with subpart 32.60 of this chapter.

§ 98.30–13 Ground connection.

No person may transfer an inflammable or combustible product to or from a vessel unless—

(a) The portable tank and its pumping equipment is electrically grounded to the hull of the vessel; and

(b) The vessel is electrically grounded to an offshore platform, shore piping, or another vessel by a—

(1) Cargo hose constructed with an integral grounding wire if the end connections are used for electrical continuity; or

(2) Separate grounding that is maintained until the cargo hose is disconnected and drained.

§ 98.30–14 Requirements for ships carrying NLSs in portable tanks.

(a) The person in charge of a ship, except a ship under subpart 98.31 of this chapter, that carries an NLS in a portable tank shall ensure that—

(1) The ship's Certificate of Inspection is endorsed with the name of the NLS;

(2) Any letters issued by the Commandant (CG–OES) prescribing additional conditions for endorsement are attached; and

(3) Each operating requirement specified in writing by Commandant (CG–OES) as a condition for endorsement is met.

(b) To have a ship's Certificate of Inspection endorsed to allow the carriage of NLSs in portable tanks, the—

(1) Owner of the ship must make a request to the Commandant (CG–OES) following the procedures for requesting alternatives in §153.10(a) of this chapter; and

(2) The ship must meet any design and equipment requirements specified in writing as a condition for the endorsement by the Commandant (CG–OES).

[CGD 81–101, 53 FR 28974, Aug. 1, 1988. Redesignated at CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37411, Sept. 11, 1990, and amended by CGD 84–043, 55 FR 37412, Sept. 11, 1990; CGD 95–072, 60 FR 50464, Sept. 29, 1995; CGD 96–041, 61 FR 50730, Sept. 27, 1996; USCG–2012–0832, 77 FR 59780, Oct. 1, 2012]

§ 98.30–15 Leakage containment.

(a) No person may transfer a product to or from a vessel unless there is a container or enclosed deck area that meets the requirements of this section under or around each transfer connection area.

(b) Each container or enclosed deck area must hold, in all conditions of vessel list or trim to be encountered during the transferring operation, 5 gallons or more and must have a means of draining or removing any leakage without mixing incompatible products or discharging into the water.

§ 98.30–17 Qualifications of person in charge.

(a) The operator or agent of each vessel shall designate the person in charge of a transfer of liquid cargo in bulk to or from a portable tank.

(b) Each person designated as person in charge of a transfer of liquid cargo in bulk to or from a portable tank shall—

(1) On a tank barge, hold a ''Tankerman-PIC'', restricted ''Tankerman-PIC'', ''Tankerman-PIC (Barge)'', or restricted ''Tankerman-PIC (Barge) endorsement on his or her merchant mariner credential or '' merchant mariner's document authorizing transfer of the classification of cargo involved;

(2) On a self-propelled tank vessel, or on a tankship, carrying oil or hazardous material in bulk, hold a valid merchant mariner credential, license, or certificate authorizing service as a master, mate, pilot, engineer, or operator aboard that vessel, and a Tankerman-PIC or a restricted Tankerman (PIC) endorsement.

[CGD 79–116, 60 FR 17157, Apr. 4, 1995, as amended by 62 FR 25135, May 8, 1997; USCG–2006–24371, 74 FR 11265, Mar. 16, 2009]

§ 98.30–19 Supervision by person in charge.

(a) No person may connect, top off, disconnect, or engage in any other critical product transfer operation unless the person in charge designated in §98.30–17, personally supervises the operation.

(b) No person may start the flow of a product to or from a portable tank unless instructed to do so by the person in charge.

(c) No person may transfer a product to or from a portable tank unless the person in charge is in the immediate

vicinity of the transfer operation and immediately available to the person transferring the product.

§ 98.30–21 Inspection prior to transfer.

No person may transfer to or from a portable tank a product with a flashpoint of less than 300 °F unless the person in charge of the transfer determines that—

(a) Each warning signal and sign required in §§ 98.30–33 and 98.30–35 is displayed;

(b) No repair work in the vicinity of any portable tank is done without permission of the person in charge of the transfer operation; and

(c) Riveting, welding, burning, or a similar operation is not done in the vicinity of a portable tank unless an inspection by the person in charge of the transfer ensures that the operation can be done safely.

§ 98.30–23 Requirements for transfer; general.

No person may transfer a product to or from a portable tank unless—

(a) The vessel's moorings are strong enough to hold in all expected conditions of surge, current, and weather and are long enough to allow adjustment for changes in draft, drift, and tide during the transfer operation;

(b) Transfer hoses or loading arms are long enough to allow the vessel to move the limits of its mooring without placing strain on the hose, loading arm, or transfer piping system;

(c) Each transfer hose is supported in a manner that prevents strain on its coupling;

(d) Each part of the transfer system necessary to allow the flow of the product is lined up for the transfer;

(e) Each transfer hose has no loose covers, kinks, bulges, soft spots, and no gouges, cuts, or slashes that penetrate the hose reinforcement;

(f) Each coupling meets the requirements of § 98.30–27;

(g) Each scupper or drain in a discharge containment system is closed;

(h) The person in charge of the transfer operations on the transferring vessel or facility and the person in charge of the transfer operations on the receiving vessel or facility have held a conference, to ensure that each person in charge understands—

(1) The identity of the product to be transferred;

(2) The sequence of transfer operations;

(3) The transfer rate;

(4) The name or title and location of each person participating in the transfer operation;

(5) Particulars of the transferring and receiving systems;

(6) Critical stages of the transfer operations;

(7) Federal, state, and local rules that apply to the transfer of dangerous articles and combustible liquids;

(8) Emergency procedures;

(9) Discharge containment procedures;

(10) Discharge reporting procedures;

(11) Watch or shift arrangement; and

(12) Transfer shutdown procedures;

(i) The person in charge of the transfer operations on the transferring vessel or facility and the person in charge of transfer operations on the receiving vessel or facility agree to begin the transfer operations; and

(j) Each person in charge required in this subpart is present.

§ 98.30–25 Requirements for transfer; cargo handling system.

No person may transfer a product to or from a portable tank unless the cargo handling system meets the requirements in subpart F of part 64 of this chapter.

§ 98.30–27 Connections.

(a) Each person who makes a connection for a transfer operation shall—

(1) Use suitable material in joints and couplings to make a tight seal;

(2) Use a bolt in at least every other hole and in no case less than four bolts in each temporary connection utilizing an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard flange coupling;

(3) Use a bolt in each hole of couplings other than ANSI standard flange couplings;

(4) Use a bolt in each hole of each permanently connected flange coupling;

(5) Use bolts of the same size in each bolted coupling; and

(6) Tighten each bolt and nut uniformly to distribute the load.

(b) No person who makes a connection for a transfer operation may use any bolt that shows signs of strain or is elongated or deteriorated.

(c) No person may use a connection for transfer operations unless it is—

(1) A bolted or full threaded connection; or

(2) A quick-connect coupling accepted by the Coast Guard.

§ 98.30–29 Piping incompatible products.

No person may pipe a portable tank with another tank that contains a chemically incompatible product.

§ 98.30–31 Conditions for pumping.

No person may start pumping a product to or from a portable tank or if started, continue to pump if—

(a) There is an electrical storm;

(b) A fire occurs—

(1) On the deck;

(2) On the vessel;

(3) In the vicinity; or

(c) The cargo hose ruptures or leaks.

§ 98.30–33 Warning signals.

(a) If the vessel is moored, no person may transfer to or from a portable tank a product with a flashpoint of less than 300 °F unless the person in charge displays a—

(1) Red flag by day; and

(2) Red electric lantern by night.

(b) If the vessel is at anchor, no person may transfer to or from a portable tank a product with a flashpoint of less than 300 °F unless the person in charge displays a red flag.

(c) The signal required in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section must be visible on all sides of the vessel.

§ 98.30–35 Warning sign at gangway.

If a vessel is moored, no person may transfer to or from a portable tank a product with a flashpoint of less than 300 °F unless the person in charge displays at each gangway or access that is open for use a warning placard containing the following in letters 2 inches in height or larger:

WARNING

No open lights

No smoking

§ 98.30–37 Firefighting requirements.

No person may lift a portable tank on or off a vessel, or transfer a product with a flashpoint of less than 300 °F to or from a portable tank unless—

(a) Water pressure is maintained on the firemain;

(b) Firehoses, fitted with a Coast Guard approved combination nozzle, are attached to each fire hydrant in the vicinity of the portable tanks;

(c) Except as provided in § 98.30–39, fire extinguishers of a dry chemical type are—

(1) Located to protect the deck area 10 feet in any horizontal direction from each portable tank and its associated cargo handling system;

(2) Coast Guard approved; and

(3) Capable of covering the deck area without being moved;

(d) In a deck area of 500 square feet or less, there are 2 or more dry chemical fire extinguishers of 300 pounds or more total capacity of extinguishing agent; and

(e) In a deck area of more than 500 square feet, there are 3 or more dry chemical fire extinguishers of 450 pounds or more total capacity of extinguishing agent.

§ 98.30–39 Alternate fire extinguishing system.

An alternative to the fire extinguishing system required in § 98.30–37(c) may be approved in accordance with procedures contained in subpart 90.15 of this chapter.

Subpart 98.31—Control of Pollution From NLS Cargoes on Oceangoing Offshore Supply Vessels

SOURCE: CGD 82–004 and CGD 86–074, 62 FR 49321, Sept. 19, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 98.31–5 Applicability.

This subpart applies to each offshore supply vessel contracted for, or the keel of which was laid, before March 15, 1996, that is oceangoing as defined in 33