§ 127.1103 Piers and wharves.

(a) Each new waterfront facility handling LHG, and all new construction in the marine transfer area for LHG of each existing facility, must comply with the standards for seismic design and construction in 49 CFR part 41.

(b) Each substructure on a new waterfront facility handling LHG, and all new construction in the marine transfer area for LHG of each existing facility must comply with the structural standards for marine wharves in 33 CFR part 138.

§ 127.1105 Layout and spacing of marine transfer area for LHG.

(a) Each new waterfront facility handling LHG, and all new construction in the marine transfer area for LHG of each existing facility must comply with the following:

(1) Each building, shed, and other structure within each marine transfer area for LHG must be located, constructed, or ventilated to prevent the accumulation of flammable or toxic gases within the structure.

(2) Each impounding space for flammable LHGs located within the area must be designed and located so that the heat flux from a fire over the impounding space does not cause, to a vessel, damage that could prevent the vessel’s movement.

(c) Each manifold, loading arm, or independent mating flange must be located at least 30 meters (98.5 feet) from each public roadway or railway.

§ 127.1107 Electrical systems.

(a) Each waterfront facility handling LHG, at which transfers of LHG take place between sunset and sunrise, must have outdoor lighting that illuminates the marine transfer area for LHG.

(b) All outdoor lighting must be located or shielded so that it cannot be mistaken for any aids to navigation and does not interfere with navigation on the adjacent waterways.

(c) The outdoor lighting must provide a minimum average illumination on a horizontal plane 1 meter (3.3 feet) above the walking surface of the marine transfer area that is—
§ 127.1111 Communication systems.

(a) The marine transfer area for LHG must possess a communication system that enables continuous two way voice communication between the person in charge of transfer aboard the vessel and the person in charge of transfer for the facility.

(b) The communication system required by paragraph (a) of this section may consist either of fixed or portable telephones or of portable radios. The system must be usable and effective in all phases of the transfer and all weather at the facility.

(c) Devices used to comply with paragraph (a) of this section during the transfer of a flammable LHG must be listed as intrinsically safe by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Factory Mutual Research Corporation, or other independent laboratory recognized by NFPA, for use in the hazardous location in which it is used.

§ 127.1113 Warning signs.

(a) The marine transfer area for LHG must have warning signs that—

1. Meet paragraph (b) of this section;
2. Can be seen from the shore and the water; and,
3. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, bear the following text:

   Warning
   Dangerous Cargo
   No visitors
   No Smoking
   No Open Lights

(b) Each letter on the sign must be—

1. In block style;
2. Black on a white background; and
3. At least 7.6 centimeters (3 inches) high.

(c) The words “No Smoking” and “No Open Lights” may be omitted when the product being transferred is not flammable.

§ 127.1203 Gas detection.

(a) Each waterfront facility handling LHG that transfers a flammable LHG must have at least two portable gas detectors, or a fixed gas detector, in the marine transfer area for LHG. Each detector must be capable of indicating whether the concentration of flammable vapors exceeds 30% of the Lower Flammable Limit for each flammable product being transferred and must meet ANSI S12.13, Part I.

(b) Each waterfront facility handling LHG that transfers a toxic LHG, other than anhydrous ammonia, must have at least two portable gas detectors, or a fixed gas detector, available in the area. The detectors must be capable of showing whether the concentration of each toxic LHG being transferred is above, at, or below any Permissible Exposure Limit listed in 29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1 or Z-2.

(c) Each gas detector required by paragraph (a) or (b) of this section must serve to detect leaks, check structures for gas accumulations, and indicate workers’ exposure to toxic gases in the area.

§ 127.1205 Emergency shutdown.

(a) Each piping system used to transfer LHG or its vapors to or from a vessel must have a quick-closing shutoff valve to stop the flow of liquid and vapor from the waterfront facility handling LHG if a transfer hose or loading arm fails. This valve may be the isolation valve with a bleed connection required by §127.1101(c).

(b) The valve required by paragraph (a) of this section must be located as near as practicable to the terminal manifold or loading-arm connection and must—

1. Close on loss of power;
2. Close from the time of activation in 30 seconds or less;
3. Be capable of local manual closing and remotely controlled closing; and
4. If the piping system is used to transfer a flammable LHG, either have fusible elements that melt at less than 1