§ 127.601 Fire equipment: General.

(a) Fire equipment and systems provided in addition to the requirements in this subpart must meet the requirements of this subpart.

(b) The following must be red or some other conspicuous color and be in locations that are readily accessible:

(1) Hydrants and standpipes.

(2) Hose stations.

(3) Portable fire extinguishers.

(4) Fire monitors.

(c) Fire equipment, if applicable, must bear the approval of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., the Factory Mutual Research Corp., or the Coast Guard.

§ 127.603 Portable fire extinguishers.

Each marine transfer area for LNG must have—

(a) Portable fire extinguishers that meet 9–6.1 of NFPA 59A and Chapter 3 of NFPA 10; and

(b) At least one portable fire extinguisher in each designated parking area.


§ 127.605 Emergency outfits.

(a) There must be an emergency outfit for each person whose duties include fighting fires, but there must be at least two emergency outfits. Each emergency outfit must include—

(1) One explosion-proof flashlight;

(2) Boots and gloves of rubber or other electrically nonconducting material;

(3) A rigid helmet that protects the head against impact;

(4) Water resistant clothing that also protects the body against fire; and


(b) Emergency outfits under paragraph (a) of this section receive refresher training in locations that are readily accessible and marked for easy recognition.

§ 127.607 Fire main systems.

(a) Each marine transfer area for LNG must have a fire main system that provides at least two water streams to each part of the LNG transfer piping and connections, one of which must be from a single length of hose or from a fire monitor.

(b) The fire main must have at least one isolation valve at each branch connection and at least one isolation valve downstream of each branch connection to isolate damaged sections.

(c) The fire main system must have the capacity to supply—

(1) Simultaneously all fire hydrants, standpipes, and fire monitors in the system; and

(2) At a Pitot tube pressure of 618 kilonewtons per square meter (75 p.s.i.), the two outlets having the greatest pressure drop between the source of water and the hose or monitor nozzle, when only those two outlets are open.

(d) If the source of water for the fire main system is capable of supplying a pressure greater than the system’s design working pressure, the system must have at least one pressure relief device.

(e) Each fire hydrant or standpipe must have at least one length of hose of sufficient length to meet paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) Each length of hose must—

(1) Be 1½ inches or more in diameter and 30.5 meters (100 feet) or less in length;

(2) Be on a hose rack or reel;

(3) Be connected to the hydrant or standpipe at all times; and

(4) Have a Coast Guard approved combination solid stream and water spray fire hose nozzle.


§ 127.609 Dry chemical systems.

(a) Each marine transfer area for LNG must have a dry chemical system
that provides at least two dry chemical discharges to the area surrounding the loading arms, one of which must be—
(1) From a monitor; and
(2) Actuated and, except for pre-aimed monitors, controlled from a location other than the monitor location.
(b) The dry chemical system must have the capacity to supply simultaneously or sequentially each hose or monitor in the system for 45 seconds.
(c) Each dry chemical hose station must have at least one length of hose that—
(1) Is on a hose rack or reel; and
(2) Has a nozzle with a valve that starts and stops the flow of dry chemical.

§ 127.611 International shore connection.

The marine transfer area for LNG must have an international shore connection that is in accordance with ASTM F 1121 (incorporated by reference, see §127.003), a 2 1/2 inch fire hydrant, and 2 1/2 inch fire hose of sufficient length to connect the fire hydrant to the international shore connection on the vessel.

§ 127.613 Smoking.

In the marine transfer area for LNG, the operator shall ensure that no person smokes when there is LNG present.

§ 127.615 Fires.

In the marine transfer area for LNG, the operator shall ensure that there are no fires when there is LNG present.

§ 127.617 Hotwork.

The operator shall ensure that no person conducts welding, torch cutting, or other hotwork unless that person has a permit from the COTP.

§ 127.619 Security.

The operator shall ensure that any security procedure and arrangement on existing facilities, that were in use when LNG transfer operations were last conducted, be continued and maintained, or upgraded, whenever LNG transfer operations are conducted.

§ 127.621 Access to the marine transfer area for LNG.

The operator shall ensure that—
(a) Access to the marine transfer area for LNG from the shoreside and the waterside is limited to—
(1) Personnel who work at the waterfront facility handling LNG including persons assigned for transfer operations, vessel personnel, and delivery and service personnel in the course of their business;
(2) Coast Guard personnel; and
(3) Other persons authorized by the operator; and
(b) No person is allowed into the marine transfer area for LNG unless that person is identified by a waterfront facility handling LNG-issued identification card or other identification card displaying his or her photograph, or is an escorted visitor displaying an identifying badge.

§ 127.623 Security systems.

The operator shall ensure that security patrols of the marine transfer area for LNG are conducted once every hour, or that a manned television monitoring system is used, to detect—
(a) Unauthorized personnel;
(b) Fires; and
(c) LNG releases.

§ 127.625 Security personnel.

The operator shall ensure that no person is assigned security patrol duty