§ 154.1735 Ethylene oxide: Loading and off loading.

(a) The master shall ensure that before ethylene oxide is loaded into a cargo tank:

(1) The tank is thoroughly clean, dry, and free of rust;

(2) The hold spaces are inerted with an inert gas that meets §154.1710(b)(1); and

(3) The cargo tank vapor space is inerted with nitrogen.

(b) Ethylene oxide must be off loaded by a deepwell pump or inert gas displacement.

(c) Ethylene oxide must not be carried in deck tanks.

§ 154.1735 Methyl acetylene-propadiene mixture.

(a) The composition of the methyl acetylene-propadiene mixture at loading must be within the following limits or specially approved by the Commandant (CG–OES):

(1) One composition is:

(i) Maximum methyl acetylene and propadiene molar ratio of 3 to 1;

(ii) Maximum combined concentration of methyl acetylene and propadiene of 65 mole percent;

(iii) Minimum combined concentration of propane, butane, and isobutane of 24 mole percent, of which at least one-third (on a molar basis) must be butanes and one-third propane; and

(iv) Maximum combined concentration of propylene and butadiene of 10 mole percent.

(2) A second composition is:

(i) Maximum methyl acetylene and propadiene combined concentration of 30 mole percent;

(ii) Maximum methyl acetylene concentration of 20 mole percent;

(iii) Maximum propadiene concentration of 20 mole percent;

(iv) Maximum propylene concentration of 45 mole percent;

(v) Maximum butadiene and butylenes combined concentration of 2 mole percent;

(vi) A minimum saturated C_4 hydrocarbon concentration of 4 mole percent; and

(vii) A minimum propane concentration of 25 mole percent.

(b) A vessel carrying a methyl acetylene-propadiene mixture must have a refrigeration system without vapor compression or have a refrigeration system with the following features:

(1) A vapor compressor that does not raise the temperature and pressure of

§ 154.1730 Ethylene oxide: Loading and off loading.

(a) The master shall ensure that before ethylene oxide is loaded into a cargo tank:
§ 154.1740 Vinyl chloride: Inhibiting and inerting.

When a vessel is carrying vinyl chloride, the master shall ensure that:
(a) Section 154.1818 is met; or
(b) Section 154.1710 is met, and the oxygen content of inert gas is less than 0.1% by volume.

§ 154.1745 Vinyl chloride: Transferring operations.

A vessel carrying vinyl chloride must meet the requirements of § 151.50–34(g) through (k) of this chapter.

[CGD 95–012, 60 FR 48051, Sept. 18, 1995]

§ 154.1750 Butadiene or vinyl chloride: Refrigeration system.

A refrigeration system for butadiene or vinyl chloride must not use vapor compression unless it:
(a) Avoids any stagnation points where uninhibited liquid can accumulate; or
(b) Has inhibited liquid from the cargo tank added to the vapor upstream of the condenser.

§ 154.1755 Nitrogen.

Except for deck tanks and their piping systems, cargo containment systems and piping systems carrying nitrogen must be specially approved by the Commandant (CG–OES).


§ 154.1760 Liquid ammonia.

The master shall ensure that no person sprays liquid ammonia into a cargo tank containing more than 8% oxygen by volume.

Subpart E—Operations

§ 154.1800 Special operating requirements under Part 35 of this chapter.

Each vessel must meet the requirements of Part 35 of this chapter except § 35.30–20.

§ 154.1801 Certificates, letters, and endorsements: U.S. flag vessels.

No person may operate a U.S. flag vessel unless the vessel has a Certificate of Inspection, issued under Subchapter D of this chapter, which is endorsed with the name of the cargo that it is allowed to carry.

§ 154.1802 Certificates, letters, and endorsements: Foreign flag vessels.

(a) No person may operate on the navigable waters of the United States a foreign flag vessel, whose flag administration issues IMO Certificates, unless the vessel has:
(1) An IMO Certificate issued by the flag administration that is endorsed with the name of the cargo that it is