

§ 127.005 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Active means accomplishing the transfer of LHG or LNG, or scheduling one to occur, within 12 months of the current date.

Captain of the Port (COTP) means the Coast Guard officer designated by the Commandant to command a Captain of the Port Zone as described in Part 3 of this chapter, or an authorized representative.

Commandant means the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard or an authorized representative.

Control room means a space within the LNG waterfront facility from which facility operations are controlled.

District Commander means the Coast Guard officer designated by the Commandant to command a Coast Guard District as described in Part 3 of this chapter, or an authorized representative.

Environmentally sensitive areas include public parks and recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, fishing grounds, wetlands, other areas deemed to be of high value to fish and wildlife resources, historic sites, and other protected areas.

Existing as applied to a waterfront facility means a facility handling LNG constructed or being constructed under a contract awarded before June 2, 1988, or a facility handling LHG constructed or being constructed under a contract awarded before January 30, 1996.

Facility means either a waterfront facility handling LHG or a waterfront facility handling LNG.

Fire endurance rating means the duration for which an assembly or structural unit will contain a fire or retain structural integrity when exposed to the temperatures specified in the standard time-temperature curve in NFPA 251.

Flammable product means a product indicated by the letter "F" or by the letters "F + T" in Table 127.005.

Inactive means not active.

Impounding space means a space formed by dikes and floors that confines a spill of LHG or LNG.

LHG means liquefied hazardous gas.

LHG vessel means a vessel constructed or converted to carry LHG, in bulk.

Liquefied hazardous gas (LHG) means a liquid containing one or more of the products listed in Table 127.005.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) means a liquid or semisolid consisting mostly of methane and small quantities of ethane, propane, nitrogen, or other natural gases.

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) means a liquid consisting mostly of propane or butane or both.

LNG means liquefied natural gas.

LNG vessel means a vessel constructed or converted to carry LNG, in bulk.

Loading flange means the connection or group of connections in the cargo transfer pipeline on the facility that connects the facility pipeline to the vessel pipeline.

Marine transfer area for LHG means that part of a waterfront facility handling LHG between the vessel, or where the vessel moors, and the first shutoff valve on the pipeline immediately inland of the terminal manifold or loading arm, including the entire part of a pier or wharf used to serve LHG vessels.

Marine transfer area for LNG means that part of a waterfront facility handling LNG between the vessel, or where the vessel moors, and the last manifold or valve immediately before the receiving tanks.

Mating flange means that flange in the product-transfer pipeline on a waterfront facility handling LHG or a waterfront facility handling LNG that connects this pipeline to the pipeline or transfer hose of the vessel.

MAWP means maximum allowable working pressure.

Maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) means the maximum gauge pressure permissible at the top of equipment, containers, or pressure vessels while operating at design temperature.

New as applied to a waterfront facility means a facility handling LNG constructed or being constructed under a contract awarded on or after June 2, 1988, or a facility handling LHG constructed or being constructed under a

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contract awarded on or after January 30, 1996.

Person in charge of transfer operations on the vessel is the person designated the person in charge of cargo transfer under 46 CFR 154.1831.

Release means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, except a minor release of LHG or its vapor, that may occur during the routine handling of LHG. No release is minor if it creates an atmosphere that exceeds the Lower Flammable Limit (LFL) for a flammable product or any Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) listed in 29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1 or Z-2, for a toxic product.

Substructure means the deck of a pier or wharf and the structural components below that deck.

Toxic product means a product indicated by the letter "T" or by the letters "F+T" in Table 127.005.

Waterfront facility handling LHG means any structure on, in, or under the navigable waters of the United States, or any structure on land or any area on shore immediately adjacent to such waters, used or capable of being used to transfer liquefied hazardous gas, in bulk, to or from a vessel.

Waterfront facility handling LNG means any structure on, in, or under the navigable waters of the United States, or any structure on land or any area on shore immediately adjacent to such waters, used or capable of being used to transfer liquefied natural gas, in bulk, to or from a vessel.

TABLE 127.005—LIST OF PRODUCTS AND HAZARDS

Product	Hazard
Acetaldehyde	F+T
Ammonia, anhydrous	T
Butadiene	F
Butanes	F
Butane and propane (mixtures)	F
Butylenes	F
Chlorine	T
Dimethylamine	F+T
Ethane	F
Ethyl chloride	F+T
Ethylene	F
Ethylene oxide	F+T
Methyl-acetylene and propadiene (mixtures) ..	F
Methyl bromide	F+T
Methyl chloride	F+T
Propane	F
Propylene	F

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TABLE 127.005—LIST OF PRODUCTS AND HAZARDS—Continued

Product	Hazard
Sulphur dioxide	T
Vinyl chloride	F+T

Note: "F" indicates a flammable product. "T" indicates a toxic product. "F+T" indicates a product both flammable and toxic.

[CGD 78-038, 53 FR 3376, Feb. 7, 1988, as amended by CGD 88-049, 60 FR 39795, Aug. 3, 1995; CGD 97-023, 62 FR 33363, June 19, 1997]

§ 127.007 Letter of intent.

(a) An owner who intends to build a new facility or the owner or operator who plans new construction on an existing facility, must submit a letter of intent that meets paragraph (d) of this section to the COTP of the zone in which the facility is or will be located, at least 60 days before construction begins.

(b) The owner or operator of an active existing facility shall submit a letter of intent that meets paragraph (d) of this section to the COTP of the zone in which the facility is located.

(c) An owner or operator of an inactive existing facility shall submit a letter of intent that meets paragraph (d) of this section to the COTP of the zone in which the facility is located, at least 60 days before transferring LHG or LNG.

(d) Each letter of intent must contain—

- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the owner and operator;
- (2) The name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
- (3) The physical location of the facility;
- (4) A description of the facility;
- (5) The LHG or LNG vessels' characteristics and the frequency of LHG or LNG shipments to or from the facility; and

(6) Charts showing waterway channels and identifying commercial, industrial, environmentally sensitive, and residential areas in and adjacent to the waterway used by the LHG or LNG vessels en route to the facility, within 25 kilometers (15.5 miles) of the facility.

(e) The owner or operator who submits a letter of intent under paragraph