

§ 127.1409

(2) After major repairs to the system or the valves;

(3) After any increase in the MAWP of the system; and

(4) At least once each calendar year, with intervals between tests not exceeding 15 months.

(b) The pressure for the test under paragraph (a) of this section must be at least 1.1 times the MAWP and last for at least 30 minutes.

(c) The operator shall conduct a test of each pressure gauge, to ensure that the displayed pressure is within 10 percent of the actual pressure, at least once each calendar year, with intervals between tests not exceeding 15 months.

(d) The operator shall conduct a test of each item of remote operating or indicating equipment, such as a remotely operated valve, at least once each calendar year, with intervals between tests not exceeding 15 months.

(e) The operator shall conduct a test of the emergency shutdown required by §127.1205 at least once every two months, to ensure that it will perform as intended. If transfers of LHG occur less often than every two months, the operator may conduct this test before each transfer instead of every two months.

(f) The operator shall conduct a test of the warning alarm required by §127.1207 at least once every six months, to ensure that it will perform as intended. If transfers of LHG occur less often than every six months, the operator may conduct this test before each transfer instead of every six months.

§ 127.1409 Records.

(a) Each operator of a waterfront facility handling LHG shall keep on file:

(1) A description of the components inspected or tested under §127.1403 or 127.1407.

(2) The date and results of each inspection or test under §127.1403 or 127.1407.

(3) A description of any repair made after the inspection or test.

(4) The date and a description of each alteration or major repair to the LHG transfer system or its valves.

(b) The operator shall keep this information on file for at least 24 months

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after the inspection, test, alteration, or major repair.

FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

§ 127.1501 General.

(a) The number, kind, and place of equipment for fire detection, protection, control, and extinguishment must be determined by an evaluation based upon sound principles of fire-protection engineering, analysis of local conditions, hazards within the waterfront facility handling LHG, and exposure to other property. A description of the number, kind, place, and use of fire equipment determined by this evaluation must appear in the Emergency Manual for each facility. The evaluation for each new facility and for all new construction on each existing facility must be submitted to the COTP for review when the emergency manual is submitted under §127.1307.

(b) All fire equipment for each facility must be adequately maintained, and periodically inspected and tested, so it will perform as intended.

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

(1) Hydrants and standpipes.

(2) Hose stations.

(3) Portable fire extinguishers.

(4) Fire monitors.

(d) Fire equipment must bear the approval, if applicable, of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Factory Mutual Research Corporation, or other independent laboratory recognized by NFPA.

[CGD 88-049, 60 FR 39796, Aug. 3, 1995, as amended by USCG-1999-5832, 64 FR 34714, June 29, 1999]

§ 127.1503 Portable fire extinguishers.

Each operator of a waterfront facility handling LHG must provide portable fire extinguishers of appropriate, number, size, and kind in the marine transfer area for LHG in accordance with NFPA 10.

§ 127.1505 Emergency response and rescue.

(a) Each waterfront facility handling LHG must arrange for emergency response and rescue pending the arrival

of resources for firefighting or pollution control. Response and rescue may be performed by facility personnel or by an off-site organization.

(1) If response and rescue are performed by facility personnel, appropriate training and equipment for personnel protection must be furnished to those personnel. Training and equipment that meets 29 CFR 1910.120, hazardous-waste operations and emergency response, will be appropriate.

(2) If response and rescue are performed by an off-site organization, the organization must enter into a written agreement with the facility indicating the services it will perform and the time within which it will perform them to injured or trapped personnel.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 127.1507 Water systems for fire protection.

(a) Each waterfront facility handling LHG must have a supply of water and a means for distributing and applying the water to protect personnel; to cool storage tanks, equipment, piping, and vessels; and to control unignited leaks and spills in the marine transfer area for LHG except when the evaluation required by § 127.1501(a) indicates otherwise. The evaluation must address fire protection for structures, cargo, and vessels. Each water system must include on the pier or wharf at least one 2½-inch supply line, one 2½-inch fire hydrant, and enough 2½-inch hose to connect the hydrant to the vessel.

(b) Each water system must fully and simultaneously supply, for at least 2 hours, all fixed fire-protection systems, including monitor nozzles, at their designed flow and pressure for the worst single incident foreseeable, plus 63 L/s (1000 gpm) for streams from hand-held hoses.

§ 127.1509 Equipment for controlling and extinguishing fires.

(a) Within each marine transfer area for LHG of each waterfront facility handling LHG that transfers a flammable LHG, portable or wheeled fire extinguishers suitable for gas fires, preferably dry chemical extinguishers, must be available at strategic sites, as determined by the evaluation required by § 127.1501(a).

(b) Fixed systems for extinguishing or controlling fires may be appropriate for protection against particular hazards. The evaluation required by § 127.1501(a) may specify the use of one or more of the following fixed systems:

(1) Low-, medium-, or high-expansion foam.

(2) Dry chemicals.

(3) Water applied as deluge, spray, or sprinkle.

(4) Carbon dioxide.

(5) Other NFPA approved fire extinguishing media.

§ 127.1511 International shore connection.

Each marine transfer area for LHG that receives foreign flag vessels must have an international shore connection meeting the requirements of ASTM F 1121 (incorporated by reference, see § 127.003).

[CGD 88-049, 60 FR 39796, Aug. 3, 1995, as amended by USCG-2000-7223, 65 FR 40057, June 29, 2000]

FIRE PROTECTION

§ 127.1601 Smoking.

Each operator of a waterfront facility handling LHG shall ensure that no person smokes in the marine transfer area for LHG unless—

(a) Neither flammable LHG nor its vapors are present in the area; and

(b) The person is in a place designated and marked in accordance with local law.

§ 127.1603 Hotwork.

Each operator of a waterfront facility handling LHG shall ensure that no person conducts welding, torch cutting, or other hotwork on the facility, or on a vessel moored to the facility, unless—

(a) The COTP has issued a permit for that hotwork; and

(b) The conditions of the permit are met.

§ 127.1605 Other sources of ignition.

Each operator of a waterfront facility handling LHG shall ensure that in the marine transfer area for LHG—

(a) There are no open fires or open flame lamps;