

TABLE 150.345(A)—REGULATED VESSEL ACTIVITIES AT DEEPWATER PORTS—Continued

Regulated vessel activities	Safety zone		
	Areas to be avoided around each PPC and SPM ¹	Anchorage area	Remaining portion of safety zone
Fishing, including bottom trawl (shrimping)	N	P	P
Mobile drilling operations of erection of structures ²	N	N	N
Lightering/transshipment ³	N	N	N

¹The radius of areas to be avoided around each PPC is 600 meters and around each SPM is 500 meters.

²Not part of Port Installation.

³Exception, 33 CFR 150.423(e).

NOTE: The person in charge of any vessel planning to enter a safety zone should contact the port Vessel Traffic Supervisor on Ch. 10 VHF-FM before entry and comply with that person's instructions.

Key to regulated activities: F—Force majeure. N—Not permitted. C—Tankers calling at port and support vessel movements: Permitted when cleared by vessel traffic supervisor. P—Vessels other than tankers or support vessels: Permitted when not in immediate area in tanker, clearance by vessel traffic supervisor required. Communications with vessel traffic supervisor required. For transiting foreign flag vessels, the requirement for clearance to enter the safety zone is advisory in nature.

(b) A deepwater port licensee shall obtain the permission of the Captain of the Port having jurisdiction over that licensee's port before allowing any vessel activity at the port which is not listed in Table 150.345(a) or otherwise provided for in this subpart.

Subpart D—Oil Transfer Operations

§ 150.400 Applicability.

This subpart prescribes rules that apply to the transfer of oil at a deepwater port.

§ 150.403 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Hose string, both floating and float/sink type, means that portion of an SPM-OTS consisting of flexible hose which connects the vessel's manifold to the SPM.

OTS means an oil transfer system of a deepwater port and includes the SPM-OTS and the undersea pipeline running from the PLEM to the onshore terminal.

PLEM means pipeline and manifold at the SPM.

Single Point Mooring (SPM) means an offshore berth which provides a link between the undersea pipeline and a moored vessel for the transfer of oil and to which the vessel can be secured and can weathervane during the oil transfer.

SPM-OTS means that portion of an OTS from the PLEM to the end of the hose string that connects to the manifold on the vessel.

§ 150.405 Periodic tests and inspections: OTS components.

No person may transfer oil through an OTS at a deepwater port unless:

(a) The SPM-OTS of the OTS has been tested and inspected as required for maintenance of class in accordance with the Rules for Building and Classing Single Point Moorings published by the American Bureau of Shipping;

(b) Each oil transfer hose in the SPM-OTS of the OTS in which the maximum pressure rating of the manufacturer has been exceeded, except when exceeded for testing required by this section, has, since the pressure was exceeded, been:

- (1) Removed;
- (2) Hydrostatically tested to 1.5 times its maximum working pressure; and
- (3) Visually examined externally and internally for evidence of leakage, loose covers, kinks, bulges, soft spots, and gouges, cuts, or slashes that penetrate the hose reinforcement;

(c) Within the 23 months immediately preceding the month during which oil transfer operations are to be conducted, each submarine hose in the SPM-OTS of the OTS has been removed from the ends of each submarine coupling, surfaced, and visually examined externally and internally for evidence of flaws as described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section and hydrostatically tested to 1.5 times its maximum working pressure; and

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(d) Each submarine hose in the SPM-OTS of that OTS has been visually examined in place for evidence of external flaws as described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section since the last time sea conditions at the deepwater port required shutdown of oil transfer operations.

§ 150.407 Periodic tests and inspections: discharge containment equipment.

No person may transfer oil at a deepwater port unless the discharge containment equipment required by Part 149 of this chapter is tested and inspected as follows:

(a) Within the five months immediately preceding the month during which oil transfer operations are to be conducted at a deepwater port, a visual examination must have been performed to determine whether there existed any conditions that might impair the effectiveness of the equipment in performing its intended function. This visual examination must include the condition of such items as fabric and fabric coatings, seams and bonding points, metal hardware parts, shackles, fittings, towing and other lines, cables, flotation devices, inflation mechanisms, and any other components integral to the equipment.

(b) Within the 11 months immediately preceding the month during which oil transfer operations are to be conducted at a deepwater port, representative pieces or sections of the containment equipment must:

(1) Have been deployed under simulated discharge conditions and the integrity of equipment strength members, containment skirt, flotation devices, and any other design performance factors of the equipment tested; or

(2) Have been deployed under actual discharge conditions.

§ 150.409 Periodic tests and inspections: removal material and equipment.

No person may transfer oil at a deepwater port unless the removal material and equipment required by Part 149 of this chapter is tested and inspected as follows:

(a) Within the two months immediately preceding the month during which oil transfer operations are to be conducted at a deepwater port, any machinery, pumps, hydraulic parts, and other operating features of removal equipment must have been visually examined and operated in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

(b) Within the 11 months immediately preceding the month during which oil transfer operations are to be conducted at a deepwater port, the removal equipment must have been tested in conjunction with the containment equipment deployment required by § 150.407(b).

§ 150.411 Repair or replacement of equipment.

(a) Whenever any component of a deepwater port that affects the safety or integrity of the oil transfer operation is found to be inoperative or otherwise defective, the licensee shall replace or repair the component before further oil transfer operations are undertaken using the affected OTS. The repaired or replaced component must meet or exceed the original specifications.

(b) Whenever an item of discharge containment and removal material or equipment required by § 149.319 of this chapter is found to be inoperative or otherwise defective, the licensee shall replace or repair the item before further oil transfer operations are undertaken. The repaired or replaced item must meet or exceed the original specifications.

§ 150.413 Requirements for oil transfer.

No person may transfer oil through an OTS unless:

(a) Before connecting the hose string to the vessel manifold at the start of each oil transfer operation, it is determined by in-place visual examination that the hose string in use for that transfer operation has no leakage, loose covers, kinks, bulges, soft spots, and no gouges, cuts, or slashes that penetrate the hose reinforcement;