

(b) Each information plate required in paragraph (a) of this section must bear the following information in legible letters $\frac{3}{16}$ inch or more in height:

- (1) Owner's name.
- (2) Manufacturer's name.
- (3) Date of manufacture.
- (4) Serial number of tank.
- (5) Maximum allowable working pressure in psig.
- (6) Test pressure in psig.
- (7) External-pressure rating in psig.
- (8) Total capacity in gallons.
- (9) Maximum net weight in long tons.
- (10) Maximum gross weight in long tons.
- (11) Percent ullage at 122 °F.
- (12) Date of hydrostatic test.

[CGD 84-043, 55 FR 37410, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 64.55 Relief device location.

A pressure relief device must be located on an MPT in a place that—

- (a) Is the highest practical point of the tank; and
- (b) Allows direct communication with the vapor space.

Subpart C—Pressure Relief Devices and Vacuum Relief Devices for MPTs

§ 64.57 Acceptance of pressure relief devices.

A pressure relief device for an MPT must be—

- (a) From a supplier² accepted under Chapter I of Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations; or
- (b) Accepted by the Coast Guard in accordance with the procedures in § 50.25-10 of this chapter.

[CGD 84-043, 55 FR 37410, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 64.59 Spring loaded pressure relief valve.

A spring loaded pressure relief valve must—

- (a) Be set at a nominal pressure of 125 percent of the maximum allowable working pressure;
- (b) Have a minimum normal venting capacity that is sufficient to prevent the tank pressure from exceeding 137.5

percent of the maximum allowable working pressure;

(c) Close after discharge of a pressure not lower than 115 percent of the maximum allowable working pressure; and

(d) If closed, remain closed at any pressure less than 115 percent of the maximum allowable working pressure.

§ 64.61 Rupture disc.

If a rupture disc is the only pressure relief device on the tank, the rupture disc must—

(a) Rupture at a pressure of 125 percent of the maximum allowable working pressure; and

(b) Have a minimum normal venting capacity that is sufficient to prevent the tank pressure from exceeding 137.5 percent of the maximum allowable working pressure.

§ 64.63 Minimum emergency venting capacity.

(a) The total emergency venting capacity (Q) of the relief devices of an uninsulated MPT must be in accordance with Table 1 or the following formula based upon the pressure relief device operating at a pressure not to exceed the test pressure:

$$Q = 633,000 \left(\frac{A^{0.82}}{LC} \right) \sqrt{\frac{ZT}{M}}$$

where:

Q =Minimum required rate of discharge in cubic feet per minute of free air at standard conditions (60 °F and 14.7 psia).

M =Molecular weight of the product, or 86.7.

T =Temperature, degrees Rankine (460° + temperature in degrees F of gas at relieving temperature), or 710° Rankine.

A =Total external surface area of the tank compartment in square feet.

L =Latent heat of the product being vaporized at relieving conditions in Btu per pound, or 144 Btu per pound.

Z =Compressibility factor of the gas at relieving conditions, or 1.0.

C =Constant based on relation of specific heats, in accordance with Appendix J of Division 1 of Section VIII of the ASME Code, 1974 edition, or 315.

(b) The total emergency venting capacity (Q) of an insulated portable tank may have a reduction if—

- (1) It is shown to the Coast Guard that the insulation reduces the heat transmission to the tank;

²Accepted suppliers are listed in CG-190, *Equipment list*.