

arm fails. This valve may be the isolation valve with a bleed connection required by § 127.1101(c).

(b) The valve required by paragraph (a) of this section must be located as near as practicable to the terminal manifold or loading-arm connection and must—

- (1) Close on loss of power;
- (2) Close from the time of activation in 30 seconds or less;
- (3) Be capable of local manual closing and remotely controlled closing; and,
- (4) If the piping system is used to transfer a flammable LHG, either have fusible elements that melt at less than 105 °C (221 °F) and activate the emergency shutdown, or have a sensor that performs the same function.

(c) A remote actuator for each valve must be located in a place accessible in an emergency, at least 15 meters (49.2 feet) from the terminal manifold or loading arm, and conspicuously marked with its designated function. When activated, the actuator must also automatically shut down any terminal pumps or compressors used to transfer LHG, or its vapors, to or from the vessel.

[CGD 88-049, 60 FR 39797, Aug. 3, 1995; 60 FR 49509, Sept. 26, 1995]

§ 127.1207 Warning alarms.

(a) Each marine transfer area for LHG must have a rotating or flashing amber light that is visible for at least 1,600 meters (1 mile) from the transfer connection in all directions.

(b) Each marine transfer area for LHG must also have a siren that is audible for at least 1,600 meters (1 mile) from the transfer connection in all directions.

(c) Each light and siren required by this section must be located so as to minimize obstructions. If any obstruction will prevent any of these alarms from meeting paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the operator of the waterfront facility handling LHG shall propose for approval by the local COTP additional or alternative warning devices that provide an equivalent level of safety.

[CGD 88-049, 60 FR 39798, Aug. 3, 1995; 60 FR 49509, Sept. 26, 1995]

§ 127.1209 Respiratory protection.

Each waterfront facility handling LHG must provide equipment for respiratory protection for each employee of the facility in the marine transfer area for LHG during the transfer of one or more of the following toxic LHGs; anhydrous ammonia, chlorine, dimethylamine, ethylene oxide, methyl bromide, sulphur dioxide, or vinyl chloride. The equipment must protect the wearer from the LHG's vapor for at least 5 minutes.

OPERATIONS

§ 127.1301 Persons in charge of transfers for the facility: Qualifications and certification.

(a) No person may serve, or use the services of any person, as a person in charge of transfers for the facility regulated under this subpart, unless that person—

- (1) Has at least 48 hours' transfer experience with each LHG being transferred;
- (2) Knows the hazards of each LHG being transferred;
- (3) Knows the rules of this subpart; and
- (4) Knows the procedures in the examined Operations Manual and the examined Emergency Manual.

(b) Before a person in charge of transfers for a waterfront facility handling LHG supervises a transfer of LHG, the operator of the facility shall certify in writing that that person has met the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section. The operator shall ensure that a copy of each current certification is available for inspection at the facility.

[CGD 88-049, 60 FR 39798, Aug. 3, 1995; 60 FR 49509, Sept. 26, 1995]

§ 127.1302 Training.

(a) Each operator of a waterfront facility handling LHG shall ensure that each person assigned to act as a person in charge of transfers for the facility has training in the following subjects:

- (1) Properties and hazards of each LHG being transferred to or from the facility.
- (2) Use of the gas detectors required by § 127.1203.