

§ 149.540

LIGHTS ON SINGLE POINT MOORINGS
(SPM)

§ 149.540 What are the requirements for obstruction lights on an SPM?

(a) The lights for a single point mooring (SPM) must meet the requirements for obstruction lights in part 67 of this chapter, except that the lights must be located at least 10 feet above mean high water.

(b) A submerged turret loading (STL) deepwater port is not required to meet the requirements for obstruction lights, provided it maintains at least a five-foot clearance beneath the net under-keel clearance for all vessels, at the mean low water condition, transiting the area.

(c) An STL deepwater port that utilizes a marker buoy must be lighted in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

LIGHTS ON FLOATING HOSE STRINGS

§ 149.550 What are the requirements for lights on a floating hose string?

Hose strings that are floating or supported on trestles shall display the following lights at night and in periods of restricted visibility.

(a) One row of yellow lights. The lights must be:

- (1) Flashing 50 to 70 times per minute;
- (2) Visible all around the horizon;
- (3) Visible for at least 2 miles on a clear, dark night;
- (4) Not less than 1 and not more than 3.5 meters above the water;
- (5) Approximately equally spaced; and
- (6) Not more than 10 meters apart where the hose string crosses a navigable channel, and, also, where the hose string does not cross a navigable channel, the lights must be sufficient in number to clearly show the hose string's length and course.

(b) Two red lights at each end of the hose string, including the ends in a channel where the hose string is separated to allow vessels to pass, whether open or closed. The lights must be:

- (1) Visible all around the horizon;
- (2) Visible for at least 2 miles on a clear, dark night; and
- (3) One meter apart in a vertical line with the lower light at the same height

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above the water as the flashing yellow light.

LIGHTS ON BUOYS USED TO DEFINE
TRAFFIC LANES

§ 149.560 How must buoys used to define traffic lanes be marked and lighted?

(a) Each buoy that is used to define the lateral boundaries of a traffic lane at a deepwater port must meet 62.25 of this chapter.

(b) The buoy must have an omnidirectional light located at least 8 feet above the water.

(c) The buoy light must be located so that the structure of the buoy, or any other device mounted on the buoy, does not obstruct the light in any direction.

§ 149.565 What are the required characteristics and intensity of lights on buoys used to define traffic lanes?

(a) The color of the light on a buoy that is used to define the lateral boundaries of a traffic lane must correspond with the color schemes for buoys in § 62.25 of this chapter.

(b) The buoy light may be fixed or flashing. If it is flashing, it must flash at intervals of not more than 6 seconds.

(c) Buoy lights must have an effective intensity of at least 25 candela.

MISCELLANEOUS

§ 149.570 How is a platform, SPM, or STL identified?

(a) Each platform, SPM, or STL (protruding above the water/marked by a buoy) must display the name of the deepwater port and the name or number identifying the structure, so that the information is visible:

(1) From the water at all angles of approach to the structure; and

(2) If the structure is equipped with a helicopter pad, from aircraft on approach to the structure.

(b) The information required in paragraph (a) of this section must be displayed in numbers and letters that are:

- (1) At least 12 inches high;
- (2) In vertical block style; and
- (3) Displayed against a contrasting background.

(c) If a STL protrudes from the water, it must be properly illuminated in accordance with § 149.540.

§ 149.575 How must objects protruding from the water, other than platforms and SPMs, be marked?

(a) Each object protruding from the water that is within 100 yards of a platform or SPM must be marked with white reflective tape.

(b) Each object protruding from the water that is more than 100 yards from a platform or SPM must meet the obstruction lighting requirements in this subpart for a platform.

§ 149.580 What are the requirements for a radar beacon?

(a) A radar beacon must be located on the tallest platform of a pumping platform complex or other fixed structure of the deepwater port.

(b) The beacon must meet the following:

(1) Be an FCC-type-accepted radar beacon (RACON);

(2) Transmit:

(i) In both the 2900–3100 MHz and 9300–9500 MHz frequency bands; or

(ii) If installed before July 8, 1991, in the 9320–9500 MHz frequency band;

(3) Transmit a signal of at least 250 milliwatts radiated power that is omnidirectional and polarized in the horizontal plane;

(4) Transmit a two or more element Morse code character, the length of which does not exceed 25 percent of the radar range expected to be used by vessels operating in the area;

(5) If of the frequency agile type, be programmed so that it will respond, at least 40 percent of the time, but not more than 90 percent of the time, with a response time duration of at least 24 seconds; and

(6) Be located at a minimum height of 15 feet above the highest deck of the platform and where the structure of the platform, or equipment mounted on the platform, does not obstruct the signal propagation in any direction.

§ 149.585 What are the requirements for sound signals?

(a) Each pumping platform complex must have a sound signal, approved under subpart 67.10 of this chapter, that has a 2-mile (3-kilometer) range. A list of Coast Guard approved sound signals is available from any District Commander.

(b) Each sound signal must be:

(1) Located at least 10 feet but not more than 150 feet above mean high water; and

(2) Located where the structure of the platform, or equipment mounted on it, does not obstruct the sound of the signal in any direction.

Subpart F—Design and Equipment

GENERAL

§ 149.600 What does this subpart do?

This subpart provides general requirements for equipment and design on deepwater ports.

§ 149.610 What must the District Commander be notified of and when?

The District Commander must be notified of the following:

When—	The District Commander must be notified—
(a) Construction of a pipeline, platform, or SPM is planned.	At least 30 days before construction begins.
(b) Construction of a pipeline, platform, or SPM begins.	Within 24 hours, from the date construction begins, that the lights and sound signals are in use at the construction site.
(c) A light or sound signal is changed during construction.	Within 24 hours of the change.
(d) Lights or sound signals used during construction of a platform, buoy, or SPM are replaced by permanent fixtures to meet the requirements of this part.	Within 24 hours of the replacement.
(e) The first cargo transfer operation begins.	At least 60 days before the operation.

§ 149.615 What construction drawings and specifications are required?

(a) To show compliance with the Act and this subchapter, the licensee must submit to the Commandant (G-M) three copies of:

(1) Each construction drawing and specification; and

(2) Each revision to a drawing and specification.

(b) Each drawing, specification, and revision under paragraph (a) of this section must bear the seal, or a facsimile imprint of the seal, of the registered professional engineer responsible for the accuracy and adequacy of the material.