

§ 64.65

- (2) The present reduction of the emergency venting capacity (*Q*) is limited to the percent reduction of the heat transmission to the tank or 50 percent, whichever is less; and
- (3) The insulation is sheathed.

TABLE 1—MINIMUM EMERGENCY VENTING CAPACITY IN CUBIC FEET: FREE AIR/HOUR (14.7 LB/IN²A AND 60 °F)

Exposed area square feet ¹	Cubic feet free air per hour	Exposed area square feet ¹	Cubic feet free air per hour
20	27,600	275	237,000
30	38,500	300	256,000
40	48,600	350	289,500
50	58,600	400	322,100
60	67,700	450	355,900
70	77,000	500	391,000
80	85,500	550	417,500
90	94,800	600	450,000
100	104,000	650	479,000
120	121,000	700	512,000
140	136,200	750	540,000
160	152,100	800	569,000
180	168,200	850	597,000
200	184,000	900	621,000
225	199,000	950	656,000
250	219,500	1,000	685,000

¹ Interpolate for intermediate sizes.

[CGD 73-172, 39 FR 22950, June 25, 1974, as amended by CGD 84-043, 55 FR 37410, Sept. 11, 1990; 55 FR 47477, Nov. 14, 1990]

§ 64.65 Vacuum relief device.

- (a) Each MPT that is designed for an external pressure of less than 7.5 psig must have a vacuum relief device.
- (b) A vacuum relief device for an MPT must—
 - (1) Open at an external pressure of not less than 3 psig; and
 - (2) Have an opening with a cross-section of 0.44 square inch or more.

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

§ 64.67 Shutoff valve.

- A shutoff valve may not be located—
 - (a) Between the tank opening and pressure relief device; or
 - (b) On the discharge side of the pressure relief device.

§ 64.69 Location of the pressure relief device.

- A pressure relief device must be—
 - (a) Accessible for inspection and repair before stowage of the tank; and

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- (b) Attached so that escaping gas does not impinge on the tank or framework.

§ 64.71 Marking of pressure relief devices.

- A pressure relief device must be plainly and permanently marked with the—
 - (a) Set pressure rating;
 - (b) Rated flow capacity expressed as cubic feet of standard air (60 °F 14.7 psia) per minute and the pressure at which the flow capacity is determined;
 - (c) Manufacturer's name and identifying number; and
 - (d) Pipe size of inlet.

Subpart D [Reserved]

Subpart E—Periodic Inspections and Tests of MPTs

§ 64.77 Inspection and test.

- For the handling and stowage requirements in §98.30-3 of this chapter, each MPT must pass the following inspections and tests conducted by the owner or the owner's representative:
 - (a) Pressure relief and vacuum relief devices must be inspected one time or more during each 12 month period of service in accordance with §64.79.
 - (b) An MPT must be inspected during the 30 months before any month in which it is in service in accordance with §64.81.
 - (c) An MPT must pass a hydrostatic test in accordance with §64.83 during the 60 months before any month in which it is in service.
 - (d) After each welded repair, an MPT must pass a hydrostatic test in accordance with §64.83.

[CGD 73-172, 39 FR 22950, June 25, 1974, as amended by CGD 84-043, 55 FR 37410, Sept. 11, 1990]

§ 64.79 Inspection of pressure and vacuum relief device.

- (a) The inspection of the pressure and vacuum relief device required in §64.77(a) must include—
 - (1) Disassembling;
 - (2) A visual inspection for defective parts; and
 - (3) A test of the accuracy of the pressure setting.

(b) If the pressure and vacuum relief valve passes the inspection required in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or his representative may attach to the device a metal tag containing the date of the inspection.

§ 64.81 30-month inspection of an MPT.

(a) The 30-month inspection of an MPT required in § 64.77(b) must include—

- (1) An internal and external examination for—
 - (i) Corrosion;
 - (ii) Cracking of base material; and
 - (iii) Weld defects; and
- (2) A visual inspection for defective parts and a manual operation of the gauging device, remote operating mechanism, and each valve, except the pressure relief device.

(b) If the tank passes the inspection required in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or his representative may stencil the date of the inspection on the MPT near the metal identification plate that is required in § 64.53 in durable and legible letters that are 1¼ inch in height or larger.

§ 64.83 Hydrostatic test.

(a) The hydrostatic test required in § 64.77(c) includes—

- (1) Closing each manhole and other openings by normal means of closure;
- (2) Using wrenches or other tools that are used during normal operations to close the manhole and other openings;
- (3) Using the same type of gaskets as used in service;
- (4) If required for the inspection, removing tank insulation;
- (5) Filling the tank with water and pressurizing to the test pressure indicated on the metal identification plate without leaking; and
- (6) If fitted with an internal heating coil, the heating coil passing a hydrostatic test at a pressure of 200 psig or more or 50 percent or more above the rated pressure of the coil, whichever is greater.

(b) If the tank passes the hydrostatic test required in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or his representative may stamp the date of the test and his initials on the metal identification plate required in § 64.53.

Subpart F—Cargo Handling System

§ 64.87 Purpose.

Each cargo-handling system required to satisfy § 98.30–25 or § 98.33–13 of this chapter must meet the requirements of this subpart.

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

§ 64.88 Plan approval, construction, and inspection of cargo-handling systems.

Plans for the cargo-handling system of a portable tank authorized under subpart 98.30 of this chapter must be approved by the Coast Guard in accordance with the requirements of § 56.01–10 of this subchapter. In addition, the cargo-handling system must be constructed and inspected in accordance with part 56 of this subchapter.

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

§ 64.89 Cargo pump unit.

(a) A cargo pump unit that fills or discharges a portable tank must be—

- (1) Constructed of materials that are compatible with the product to be pumped; and
 - (2) Designed to be compatible with the hazard associated with the product to be pumped.
- (b) The cargo pump power unit must be—
- (1) Diesel;
 - (2) Hydraulic;
 - (3) Pneumatic; or
 - (4) Electric.

(c) The starting system for a cargo pump power unit must be designed to be compatible with the hazard associated with the product to be pumped.

(d) A diesel engine that is used to drive a cargo pump must have a spark arrestor on the exhaust system.

§ 64.91 Relief valve for the cargo pump discharge.

The cargo pump discharge must have a relief valve that is—

- (a) Fitted between the cargo pump discharge and the shut-off valve, with the relief valve discharge piped back to the cargo pump suction or returned to the tank; and