

SUBCHAPTER N—OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF ACTIVITIES

PART 140—GENERAL

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AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C. 1333, 1348, 1350, 1356; 49 CFR 1.46.

SOURCE: CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9376, Mar. 4, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 140.1 Purpose.

This subchapter is intended to promote safety of life and property on Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) facilities, vessels, and other units engaged in OCS activities, protect the marine environment, and implement the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), as amended by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-372, 92 Stat. 629).

§ 140.3 Applicability.

Unless otherwise stated, this subchapter applies to OCS facilities, vessels, and other units engaged in OCS activities as the term "OCS activities" is defined in §140.10. This subchapter

does not apply to pipelines and deepwater ports (as the term "deepwater port" is defined in section 3(10) of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1502)).

§ 140.4 Relationship to other law.

(a) Design and equipment requirements of this subchapter for OCS facilities, including mobile offshore drilling units in contact with the seabed of the OCS for exploration or exploitation of subsea resources, are in addition to the regulations and orders of the U.S. Geological Survey applicable to those facilities.

(b) Any apparent conflict between the application of any requirement of this subchapter and any regulation or order of the U.S. Geological Survey should immediately be brought to the attention of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(c) This subchapter does not establish design requirements for fixed OCS facilities or regulate drilling or production equipment on any OCS facility or attending vessel, except for matters affecting navigation or workplace safety or health.

§ 140.5 Exemptions during construction.

The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, may exempt any unit under construction from any requirements of this subchapter that would be impracticable or unreasonable to apply during construction or erection of the unit.

§ 140.7 Incorporation by reference.

(a) Certain materials are incorporated by reference into this subchapter with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). To enforce any edition other than the one listed in paragraph (b) of this section, notice of the change must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the material made available to the public. All approved material is on file at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC and at U.S. Coast Guard, Office of

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Compliance (G-MOC), 2100 Second Street, SW., Washington, DC 20593-0001 and is available from the sources indicated in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The material approved for incorporation by reference in this subchapter and the sections affected are as follows:

<i>American National Standards Institute (ANSI)</i> 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.	
ANSI A10.14-1975—Requirements for Safety Belts, Harnesses, Lanyards, Lifelines, and Drop Lines for Construction and Industrial Use.	142.42
ANSI/UL1123-1987—Standard for Marine Buoyant Devices.	143.405
ANSI Z41-1983—American National Standard for Personal Protection-Protective Footwear.	142.33
ANSI Z87.1-1979—Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.	142.27
ANSI Z88.2-1980—Practices for Respiratory Protection.	142.39
ANSI Z89.1-1981—Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection.	142.30
<i>International Maritime Organization (IMO)</i> IMO Sales, New York Nautical Instrument and Service Corp., 140 W. Broadway, New York, NY 10013	
IMO Assembly Resolution A.414 (XI) Code for Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units.	143.207; 146.205

[CGD 84-098b, 54 FR 21571, May 18, 1989, as amended by CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33665, June 28, 1996]

§ 140.10 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter:

Act means the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), as amended by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-372).

Approved means approved by the Commandant, unless otherwise indicated.

Attending vessel means a vessel which is moored close to and readily accessible from an OCS facility for the pur-

pose of providing power, fuel, or other services to the operation being conducted on the facility.

Commandant means Commandant of the Coast Guard or that person's authorized representative.

Development means those activities which take place following discovery of minerals in paying quantities, including, but not limited to, geophysical activity, drilling, and platform construction, and which are for the purpose of ultimately producing the minerals discovered.

District Commander means an officer who commands a Coast Guard District described in part 3 of this chapter or that person's authorized representative.

Exploration means the process of searching for minerals, including, but not limited to, (1) geophysical surveys where magnetic, gravity, seismic, or other systems are used to detect or imply the presence of such minerals, and (2) any drilling, whether on or off known geological structures, including the drilling of a well in which a discovery of oil or natural gas in paying quantities is made and the drilling of any additional delineation well after the discovery which is needed to delineate any reservoir and to enable the lessee to determine whether to proceed with development and production.

Fixed OCS facility means a bottom founded OCS facility permanently attached to the seabed or subsoil of the OCS, including platforms, guyed towers, articulated gravity platforms, and other structures.

Floating OCS facility means a buoyant OCS facility securely and substantially moored so that it cannot be moved without a special effort. This term includes tension leg platforms and permanently moored semisubmersibles or shipshape hulls but does not include mobile offshore drilling units and other vessels.

Investigating officer means a person assigned by the Commandant, a District Commander, or an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, to conduct an investigation of an accident, casualty, or other incident.

Manned facility means an OCS facility on which people are routinely accommodated for more than 12 hours in successive 24 hour periods.

Manned platform means a fixed OCS facility on which people are routinely accommodated for more than 12 hours in successive 24 hour periods.

Marine inspector means a person designated as such by an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, to perform inspections of units to determine whether or not the requirements of laws administered by the Coast Guard and of Coast Guard regulations are met.

Minerals includes oil, gas, sulphur, geopressured-geothermal and associated resources, and all other minerals which are authorized by an Act of Congress to be produced from "public lands" as defined in section 103 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)).

Minerals Management Service inspector or *MMS inspector* means an individual employed by the Minerals Management Service who inspects fixed OCS facilities on behalf of the Coast Guard to determine whether the requirements of this subchapter are met.

Mobile offshore drilling unit or *MODU* means a vessel, other than a public vessel of the United States, capable of engaging in drilling operations for exploration or exploitation of subsea resources.

Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection means a person who commands a Marine Inspection Zone described in Part 3 of this chapter and who is immediately responsible for the performance of duties with respect to inspections, enforcement, and administration of regulations governing units.

Operator means—(1) In the case of a vessel, a charterer by demise or any other person who is responsible for the operation, manning, victualing, and supplying of the vessel; or

(2) In the case of an OCS facility, the operator as defined in 30 CFR 250.2(gg).

Outer Continental Shelf or *OCS* means all submerged lands lying seaward and outside of the area of "lands beneath navigable waters" as defined in section 2(a) of the Submerged Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301(a)) and of which the subsoil and seabed appertain to the United

States and are subject to its jurisdiction and control.

OCS activity means any offshore activity associated with exploration for, or development or production of, the minerals of the Outer Continental Shelf.

OCS facility means any artificial island, installation, or other device permanently or temporarily attached to the subsoil or seabed of the Outer Continental Shelf, erected for the purpose of exploring for, developing, or producing resources therefrom, or any such installation or other device (other than a ship or vessel) for the purpose of transporting such resources. The term includes mobile offshore drilling units when in contact with the seabed of the OCS for exploration or exploitation of subsea resources. The term does not include any pipeline or deepwater port (as the term "deepwater port" is defined in section 3(10) of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1502)).

Owner means a person holding title to or, in the absence of title, other indicia of ownership of a unit; however, this does not include a person who holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect a security interest in the unit and does not participate in the management or operation of the unit.

Person means an individual, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, private, public, or municipal firm or corporation, or a government entity.

Person in charge means the master or other individual designated as such by the owner or operator under §146.5 of this subchapter or 46 CFR 109.107.

Personnel means individuals who are employed by leaseholders, permit holders, operators, owners, contractors, or subcontractors and who are on a unit by reason of their employment.

Production means those activities which take place after the successful completion of any means for the removal of minerals, including, but not limited to, such removal, field operations, transfer of minerals to shore, operation monitoring, maintenance, and workover.

Rebuilt means having had substantial alteration or reconstruction of the hull or principal structural component.

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Standby vessel means a vessel meeting the requirements of Part 143, Subpart E, of this chapter and specifically designated in an Emergency Evacuation Plan under §§146.140 or 146.210 of this chapter to provide rapid evacuation assistance in the event of an emergency.

Unit means any OCS facility, vessel, rig, platform, or other vehicle or structure, domestic or foreign.

Unmanned facility means an OCS facility, other than a floating facility or mobile offshore drilling unit, which is not a manned facility even though it may be continuously serviced by an attending vessel.

Unmanned platform means a fixed, bottom-founded OCS facility which is not a manned facility even though it may be continuously serviced by an attending vessel.

Vessel means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water.

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9376, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 79-077, 51 FR 25059, July 10, 1986; CGD 84-098b, 54 FR 21571, May 18, 1989; USCG-2001-9045, 67 FR 5916, Feb. 7, 2002]

§ 140.15 Equivalents and approved equipment.

(a) The use of alternate equipment or procedures for those specified in this subchapter may be permitted by an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, to the extent and upon conditions as will insure a degree of safety comparable to or greater than that provided by the minimum standards in this subchapter.

(b) Where equipment in this subchapter is required to be of an approved type, the equipment requires the specific approval of the Commandant. Approvals are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and COMDTINST M16714.3 (Series) Equipment List, available from Commandant (G-MSE), U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, DC 20593-0001.

(c) Specifications for certain items required to be of an approved type are contained in 46 CFR Parts 160 through 164.

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9376, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended at CGD 88-052, 53 FR 25121, July 1, 1988; CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33665, June 28, 1996]

§ 140.20 Delegations.

(a) Each District Commander is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the regulations in this subchapter within that person's assigned district.

(b) Under the general superintendence of the District Commander, the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, is delegated authority to administer and enforce the regulations in this subchapter.

(c) Authority delegated under this section may be redelegated as necessary by the delegate.

§ 140.25 Appeals.

(a) Any person directly affected by an action or decision of an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, under the Act or the regulations in this subchapter may request reconsideration of that action or decision. If still dissatisfied, that person may appeal the action or decision of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, within 30 days to the District Commander of the District in which the action was taken or the decision made. The District Commander issues a decision after reviewing the appeal submitted under this paragraph.

(b) Any person not satisfied with the decision of a District Commander may appeal that decision within 30 days to the Commandant, who issues a ruling after reviewing the appeal submitted under this paragraph. Rulings of the Commandant constitute final agency action.

(c) An appeal to the District Commander or Commandant:

(1) Must be made in writing, except in an emergency when an oral appeal may be accepted;

(2) Must be submitted to the District Commander of the District in which the action was taken or the decision made;

(3) Must describe the decision or action being appealed;

(4) Must state the reasons why the action or decision should be set aside or modified; and

(5) May contain any supporting documents and evidence that the appellant wishes to have considered.

(d) Pending determination of any appeal, the action or decision appealed

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remains in effect, unless suspended by the District Commander to whom the appeal was made or by the Commandant.

§ 140.30 Judicial review.

(a) Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to prevent any interested party from seeking judicial review as authorized by law.

(b) Judicial review of the regulations in this subchapter, or any final ruling or order of the Commandant or that person's delegate pursuant to the Act or the regulations in this subchapter, is governed by the judicial review provisions of section 23 of the Act (43 U.S.C. 1349).

§ 140.35 Sanctions.

(a) Any person who fails to comply with:

(1) Any provision of the Act;

(2) Any regulation in this subchapter; or

(3) Any order issued under the Act or the regulations in this subchapter by the Commandant, a District Commander, or an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, after notice of the failure and after expiration of any reasonable period allowed for corrective action, shall be liable for a civil penalty for each day of the continuance of the failure.

(b) Any person who knowingly and willfully:

(1) Violates any provision of the Act;

(2) Violates any regulation in this subchapter designed to protect health, safety, or the environment;

(3) Violates any order of the Commandant, District Commander, or Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, issued under the Act or the regulations in this subchapter that is designed to protect health, safety, or the environment;

(4) Makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Act or the regulations in this subchapter;

(5) Falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method of record required to be maintained under this Act or the regulations in this subchapter; or

(6) Reveals any data or information required to be kept confidential by the Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100,000, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both. Each day that a violation under paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section continues, or each day that any monitoring device or data recorder remains inoperative or inaccurate because of any activity described in paragraph (b)(5) of this section, constitutes a separate violation.

(c) Whenever a corporation or other entity is subject to prosecution under paragraph (b) of this section, any officer or agent of the corporation or entity who knowingly and willfully authorized, ordered, or carried out the prescribed activity shall be subject to the same fines or imprisonment, or both, as provided for under paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) The penalties prescribed in this section are concurrent and cumulative and the exercise of one does not preclude the exercise of the others. Further, the penalties prescribed in this section are in addition to any other penalties afforded by any other law or regulation.

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9376, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 96-052, 62 FR 16703, Apr. 8, 1997]

§ 140.40 Processing penalty cases.

Apparent violations of the regulations in this subchapter are processed in accordance with subpart 1.07 of 33 CFR part 1 on civil and criminal penalty proceedings, except as follows:

(a) The District Commander refers civil penalty cases to the Secretary of the Interior, or that person's delegate, who, under the Act, assesses, collects, and compromises civil penalties.

(b) If a possible violation investigated by the Coast Guard carries both a civil and a criminal penalty, the District Commander determines whether to refer the case to the U.S. Attorney for criminal prosecution or to the Secretary of the Interior, or that person's delegate, for civil penalty proceedings.

(c) When the U.S. Attorney declines to institute criminal proceedings, the District Commander decides whether to refer the case to the Secretary of

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the Interior, or that person's delegate, for civil penalty proceedings or to close the case.

Subpart B—Inspections

§ 140.101 Inspection by Coast Guard marine inspectors or Minerals Management Service inspectors.

(a) Each unit engaged in OCS activities is subject to inspection by the Coast Guard.

(b) On behalf of the Coast Guard, each fixed OCS facility engaged in OCS activities is subject to inspection by the Minerals Management Service (MMS).

(c) Under the direction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, Coast Guard marine inspectors may inspect units engaged in OCS activities, and MMS inspectors may inspect fixed OCS facilities, to determine whether the requirements of this subchapter are met. These inspections may be conducted with or without advance notice at any time deemed necessary by the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, or MMS.

(d) As part of an inspection, a Coast Guard marine inspector or an MMS inspector may review records and require and observe the conduct of emergency drills and other tests and procedures as may be necessary to demonstrate to that person's satisfaction that the unit and its equipment are in full compliance with applicable Coast Guard regulations. The Coast Guard marine inspector or the MMS inspector consults with the person in charge of the unit before requiring a drill or other test or procedure to be conducted to minimize disruption of unit activities and risk to life or property.

(e) Coast Guard inspections of foreign units recognize valid international certificates accepted by the United States, including Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), Loadline, and Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (MODU) Code certificates for matters covered by the certificates, unless there are clear grounds for believing that the condition of the unit or its equipment does not correspond substantially with the particulars of the certificate.

(f) Coast Guard marine inspectors conduct an initial inspection of each fixed OCS facility to determine wheth-

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er the facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subchapter.

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9376, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 84-098a, 53 FR 18980, May 26, 1988; USCG-2001-9045, 67 FR 5916, Feb. 7, 2002]

§ 140.103 Annual inspection of fixed OCS facilities.

(a) The owner or operator of each fixed OCS facility shall ensure that the facility is inspected, at intervals not to exceed 12 months, to determine whether the facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subchapter.

(b) Except for initial inspections under § 140.101(f), inspections by Coast Guard marine inspectors and Minerals Management Service (MMS) inspectors do not meet the requirements for an inspection under paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Except for initial inspections under § 140.101(f), the results of the inspection under paragraph (a) of this section must be recorded on form CG-5432. Forms CG-5432 may be obtained from the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection. A copy of the completed form must be kept for 2 years after the inspection under paragraph (a) of this section is conducted and the form made available to the Coast Guard and MMS on request. For manned fixed OCS facilities, the copy of the completed form must be kept on the facility. For unmanned fixed OCS facilities, the copy of the completed form must be kept either at the nearest manned fixed OCS facility or, if there is no manned fixed OCS facility in the area, at the nearest field office of the owner or operator. In addition, the owner or operator must submit, to the appropriate MMS District office, a copy of each completed form CG-5432 that indicates outstanding deficiencies or hazards, within 30 days after completion of the inspection.

[CGD 84-098a, 53 FR 18980, May 26, 1988, as amended by USCG-2001-9045, 67 FR 5916, Feb. 7, 2002]

§ 140.105 Correction of deficiencies and hazards.

(a) Lifesaving and fire fighting equipment which is found defective during an inspection by a Coast Guard marine inspector or a Minerals Management Service (MMS) inspector and which, in

the opinion of the inspector, cannot be satisfactorily repaired must be so mutilated in the presence of the inspector that it cannot be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended. Lifesaving and fire fighting equipment subsequently determined to be unrepairable must be similarly mutilated in the presence of the person making that determination.

(b) Any deficiency or hazard discovered during an inspection by a Coast Guard marine inspector or an MMS inspector is reported to the unit's owner or operator, who shall have the deficiency or hazard corrected or eliminated as soon as practicable and within the period of time specified by the inspector.

(c) Deficiencies and hazards discovered during an inspection of a fixed OCS facility under §140.103(a) must be corrected or eliminated, if practicable, before the form CG-5432 is completed. Deficiencies and hazards that are not corrected or eliminated by the time the form is completed must be indicated on the form as "outstanding" and the form submitted to the appropriate MMS District office. Upon receipt of a form CG-5432 indicating outstanding deficiencies or hazards, MMS informs, by letter, the owner or operator of the fixed OCS facility of the deficiencies or hazards and the time period specified to correct or eliminate the deficiencies or hazards.

(d) For lifesaving and fire fighting equipment deficiencies on fixed OCS facilities that cannot be corrected before the submission of form CG-5432, the owner or operator must contact the appropriate MMS District Supervisor to request a time period for repair of the item. The owner or operator must include a description of the deficiency and the time period approved by MMS for correction of the deficiency in the comment section of form CG-5432.

(e) Where a deficiency or hazard remains uncorrected or uneliminated after the expiration of the time specified for correction or elimination, the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection or MMS (for deficiencies or hazards discovered by MMS during an inspection

of a fixed OCS facility), initiates appropriate enforcement measures.

[CGD84-098a, 53 FR 18981, May 26, 1988, as amended by USCG-2001-9045, 67 FR 5916, Feb. 7, 2002]

Subpart C—Investigations

§ 140.201 General.

Under the direction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, investigating officers investigate the following incidents occurring as a result of OCS activities:

(a) Death.

(b) Injury resulting in substantial impairment of any bodily unit or function.

(c) Fire which causes death, serious injury or property damage exceeding \$25,000.

(d) Oil spillage exceeding two hundred barrels of oil in one occurrence during a thirty-day period.

(e) Other injuries, casualties, accidents, complaints of unsafe working conditions, fires, pollution, and incidents occurring as a result of OCS activities as the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, deems necessary to promote the safety of life or property or protect the marine environment.

§ 140.203 Investigation procedures.

(a) Insofar as practicable, investigations conducted pursuant to this subchapter shall follow the procedures of 46 CFR Part 4.

(b) Representatives of the U.S. Geological Survey may participate in these investigations. This participation may include, but is not limited to:

(1) Participating in a joint on-scene investigation;

(2) Making recommendations concerning the scope of the investigation;

(3) Calling and examining witnesses; and

(4) Submitting or requesting additional evidence.

(c) Reports of investigations conducted under this subchapter shall be made available to parties to the investigation and the public upon completion of agency action.

§ 140.205 Subpoenas.

(a) In any investigation conducted pursuant to this subchapter, the investigating officer shall have the power to administer necessary oaths, subpoena witnesses, and require the production of books, papers, documents, and any other evidence.

(b) Attendance of witnesses or the production of books, papers, documents, or any other evidence shall be compelled by a process similar to that used in the District Courts of the United States.

PART 141—PERSONNEL

Subpart A—Restrictions on Employment

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C. 1356; 49 CFR 1.46(z).

SOURCE: CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9379, Mar. 4, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Restrictions on Employment

§ 141.1 Purpose.

This subpart prescribes rules governing restrictions on the employment of personnel on units engaged in OCS activities.

§ 141.5 Applicability.

(a) This subpart applies to employment of personnel on units engaged in OCS activities, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) This subpart does not apply to employment of personnel on any:

(1) Vessel subject to the citizenship requirements of 46 U.S.C. 8103 for pilots, licensed officers, and unlicensed crew when the vessel is transiting to or from an OCS facility or a United States port;

(2) Vessel subject to the citizenship requirements of 46 U.S.C. 7102 and 8103 for officers and crew on federally subsidized or documented vessels; or

(3) Unit over 50 percent of which is owned by one or more citizens of a foreign nation or with respect to which one or more citizens of a foreign nation have the right effectively to control, except to the extent and to the degree that the President determines that the government of such foreign nation or any of its political subdivisions has implemented, by statute, regulation, policy, or practice, a national manning requirement for equipment engaged in the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas in its offshore areas.

(c) The Commandant may, upon request or upon that person's own initiative, determine whether over 50 percent of a particular unit is owned by citizens of a foreign nation or whether citizens of a foreign nation have the right effectively to control the unit.

(d) In determining whether ownership or a right effectively to control exists, the Commandant may consider operational control of a unit, management responsibility, title, lease and charter arrangements, and financial interests.

(e) The owner or operator of any unit affected is notified of the Commandant's determination.

(Information collection requirements contained in paragraph (c) were approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 2130-0182)

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9379, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 97-023, 62 FR 33363, June 19, 1997]

§ 141.10 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Citizens of the United States means:

(1) In the case of an individual, one who is a native born, derivative, or fully naturalized citizen of the United States;

(2) In the case of a partnership, unincorporated company, or association, one in which 50% or more of the controlling interest is vested in citizens of the United States; or

(3) In the case of a corporation, one which is incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof.

Citizen of a foreign nation means:

(1) In the case of an individual, one who is not a citizen of the United States;

(2) In the case of a partnership, unincorporated company, or association, one in which more than 50% of the controlling interest is vested in citizens of a nation other than the United States; or

(3) In the case of a corporation, one which is incorporated under the laws of a nation other than the United States so long as (i) the title to a majority of the stock thereof is free from any trust or fiduciary obligation in favor of any citizen of the United States; (ii) the majority of the voting power in the corporation is not vested in any citizen of the United States; (iii) through any contract or understanding, the majority of the voting power may not be exercised directly or indirectly on behalf of any citizen of the United States; or (iv) by no other means, control of the corporation is conferred upon or permitted to be exercised by any citizen of the United States.

Resident alien means an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence in accordance with section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20).

§ 141.15 Restrictions on employment.

(a) Each employer of personnel on any unit engaged in OCS activities that is subject to this part must employ, as members of the regular complement of the unit, only citizens of the United States or resident aliens except as provided by § 141.20.

(b) As used in paragraph (a) of this section, "regular complement of a unit" means those personnel necessary for the routine functioning of the unit, including marine officers and crew; industrial personnel on the unit, such as toolpushers, drillers, roustabouts, floor hands, crane operators, derrickmen, mechanics, motormen, and general maintenance personnel; and support personnel on the unit, such as cooks, stewards and radio operators. The term does not include specialists, professionals, or other technically trained personnel called in to handle emergencies or other temporary operations; extra personnel on a unit for training; and other personnel temporarily on a unit for specialized operations, such as

construction, alteration, well logging, or unusual repairs or emergencies.

(c) The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, may determine whether a particular individual or position is part of the regular complement of a unit. A copy of the determination is provided to the owner or operator of the unit affected.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 2130-0182)

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9379, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by USCG-1998-3799, 63 FR 35530, June 30, 1998]

§ 141.20 Exemptions from restrictions on employment.

(a) An employer may request an exemption from the restrictions on employment in § 141.15 in order to employ persons other than citizens of the United States or resident aliens as part of the regular complement of the unit under the following circumstances:

(1) When specific contractual provisions or national registry manning requirements in effect on September 18, 1978 provide that a person other than a citizen of the United States or a resident alien is to be employed on a particular unit.

(2) When there is not a sufficient number of citizens of the United States or resident aliens qualified and available for the work.

(3) When the President determines with respect to a particular unit that the employment of only citizens of the United States or resident aliens is not consistent with the national interest.

(b) The request must be in writing, identify the provision of paragraph (a) of this section relied upon, and:

(1) If involving specific contractual provisions under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, list the persons claimed exempt and contain a copy of the contract;

(2) If involving persons without an H-2 Visa under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, list the persons or positions sought to be exempted; or

(3) If under paragraph (a)(3) of this section, identify the unit involved and contain any information in support of the claim.

(c) Requests must be submitted to the Commandant (G-MOC), U.S. Coast

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Guard Headquarters, 2100 2nd Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20593.

(d) Upon receipt of a request under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the Coast Guard seeks information from the Department of Labor concerning whether there are citizens of the United States or resident aliens qualified and available for work. If information is provided that citizens of the United States or resident aliens are qualified and available, the employer may be required to seek their employment before the request is approved.

(e) Upon receipt of a request under paragraph (a)(3) of this section and after consulting with other Federal agencies as appropriate, the Commandant forwards the request and the comments of the Coast Guard and other interested agencies to the President for determination.

(f) Upon approval by the President for request under paragraph (a)(3) of this section or by the Coast Guard for all other requests, the Coast Guard issues a certification of the exemption. A certification issued under paragraph (a)(2) of this section is valid for one year from the date of issuance.

(g) If, within 30 days of receipt by the Coast Guard of a request under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the Coast Guard does not make a determination or advise the employer that additional time for consideration is necessary, the request is considered approved for a period of 90 days from the end of the 30 day period.

(h) A request need not be submitted for persons who are not citizens of the United States or resident aliens and who:

(1) Are employed under the national registry manning requirements exception in paragraph (a)(1) of this section; or

(2) Have been classified and admitted to the United States as temporary workers under 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii) for work in a position for which admitted.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 2130-0182)

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9379, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33665, June 28, 1996]

§ 141.25 Evidence of citizenship.

(a) The employer may accept as sufficient evidence that a person is a citizen of the United States any one of the following documents and no others:

(1) A merchant mariner's document issued by the Coast Guard under 46 CFR Part 12 which shows the holder to be citizen of the United States.

(2) An original or certified copy of a birth certificate or birth registration issued by a state or the District of Columbia.

(3) A United States passport.

(4) A Certificate of Citizenship issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(5) A Certificate of Naturalization issued by a Naturalization Court.

(6) A letter from the Coast Guard issued under paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) If a person does not have one of the documents listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this section, that person may appear in person before an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, and submit one or more of the following documents which may be considered as evidence that the applicant is a citizen of the United States:

(1) A Certificate of Derivative Citizenship or a Certificate of Naturalization of either parent and a birth certificate of the applicant or other evidence satisfactorily establishing that the applicant was under 21 years of age at the time of the parent's naturalization.

(2) An original or certified copy of a birth certificate from a political jurisdiction outside the United States which demonstrates citizenship status.

(3) A Baptismal certificate or parish record recorded within one year after birth.

(4) A statement of a practicing physician certifying that the physician attended the birth and has a record showing the date on which the birth occurred.

(5) A commission, or evidence of commission, in the Armed Forces of the United States which shows the holder to be a citizen of the United States.

(6) A continuous discharge book or certificate of identification issued by the Coast Guard or the former Bureau

of Marine Inspection, provided the document shows that the applicant produced satisfactory evidence of citizenship at the time the document was issued.

(7) A delayed certificate of birth issued under a state seal, provided there are no collateral facts indicating fraud in its procurement.

(8) A report of the Census Bureau showing the earliest available record of the applicant's age or birth.

(9) Affidavits of parents, relatives, or two or more responsible citizens of the United States, school records; immigration records; insurance policies; or other records which support the citizenship claim.

(c) In any case where doubt exists concerning evidence of citizenship submitted under paragraph (b) of this section, the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, may refer the matter to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service for an advisory opinion.

(d) If the documents submitted under paragraph (b) of this section are determined by the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, to be sufficient evidence that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, the Coast Guard issues the applicant a letter acknowledging this determination.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 2130-0182)

§ 141.30 Evidence of status as a resident alien.

The employer may accept as sufficient evidence that a person is a resident alien any one of the following documents and no others:

(a) A merchant mariner's document issued by the Coast Guard under 46 CFR Part 12.

(b) An alien registration receipt card issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service certifying that the card holder has been admitted to the United States as an immigrant.

(c) A declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States issued by the a Naturalization Court.

§ 141.35 Records to be kept by the employer.

(a) The employer of personnel subject to this subpart shall maintain, and

make available to the Coast Guard upon request, a record identifying which of the documents listed in §§ 141.25 and 141.30 were relied upon for each employee. The record must consist of either a copy of the document or the following information on the document:

(1) For a merchant mariner's document or a United States passport, the document's title and identification number.

(2) For a birth certificate or birth registration, the document's title and the employee's date and place of birth.

(3) For all other documents listed in §§ 141.25 and 141.30, the document's title and date and place of issuance.

(b) The employer of personnel subject to this subpart shall maintain a written list of the positions that make up the regular complement of the unit and the name and nationality of the individual filling each employee position. This list may be in summary form and any simple format.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 2130-0182)

PART 142—WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH

Subpart A—General

Sec.

142.1 Purpose.

142.4 Duties of lessees, permittees, and persons responsible for actual operations.

142.7 Reports of unsafe working conditions.

Subpart B—Personal Protective Equipment

142.21 Purpose and applicability.

142.24 Use of equipment.

142.27 Eye and face protection.

142.30 Head protection.

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142.36 Protective clothing.

142.39 Respiratory protection.

142.42 Safety belts and lifelines.

142.45 Personal flotation devices.

142.48 Eyewash equipment.

Subpart C—General Workplace Conditions

142.81 Purpose and applicability.

142.84 Housekeeping.

142.87 Guarding of deck openings.

142.90 Lockout and tagout.

AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C 1333(d)(1), 1347(c), 1348(c); 49 CFR 1.46(z).

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SOURCE: CGD 79-077, 51 FR 25059, July 10, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 142.1 Purpose.

This part is intended to promote workplace safety and health by establishing requirements relating to personnel, workplace activities and conditions, and equipment on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

§ 142.4 Duties of lessees, permittees, and persons responsible for actual operations.

(a) Each holder of a lease or permit under the Act shall ensure that all places of employment within the lease area or within the area covered by the permit on the OCS are maintained in compliance with workplace safety and health regulations of this part and, in addition, free from recognized hazards.

(b) Persons responsible for actual operations, including owners, operators, contractors, and subcontractors, shall ensure that those operations subject to their control are conducted in compliance with workplace safety and health regulations of this part and, in addition, free from recognized hazards.

(c) “Recognized hazards”, in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, means conditions which are—

(1) Generally known among persons in the affected industry as causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to persons exposed to those conditions; and

(2) Routinely controlled in the affected industry.

§ 142.7 Reports of unsafe working conditions.

(a) Any person may report a possible violation of any regulation in this subchapter or any other hazardous or unsafe working condition on any unit engaged in OCS activities to an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(b) After reviewing the report and conducting any necessary investigation, the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, notifies the owner or operator of any deficiency or hazard and initiates enforcement measures as the circumstances warrant.

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(c) The identity of any person making a report under paragraph (a) of this section is not made available, without the permission of the reporting person, to anyone other than those officers and employees of the Department of Transportation who have a need for the record in the performance of their official duties.

Subpart B—Personal Protective Equipment

§ 142.21 Purpose and applicability.

This subpart prescribes requirements concerning personal protection on OCS facilities.

§ 142.24 Use of equipment.

(a) Each holder of a lease or permit issued under the Act shall ensure that all personnel who are required by this subpart to use or wear personal protective equipment do so when within the lease area or the area covered by the permit.

(b) Persons responsible for actual operations shall ensure that all personnel engaged in the operation properly use or wear the personal protective equipment specified by this subpart.

§ 142.27 Eye and face protection.

(a) Personnel engaged in or observing welding, grinding, machining, chipping, handling hazardous materials, or acetylene burning or cutting shall wear the eye and face protector specified for the operation in Figure 8 of ANSI Z87.1.

(b) Eye and face protectors must be maintained in good condition.

(c) Each eye and face protector must be marked with the information required by ANSI Z87.1 for that type of protector.

§ 142.30 Head protection.

(a) Personnel in areas where there is a hazard of falling objects or of contact with electrical conductors shall wear a head protector meeting the specifications of ANSI Z89.1, for the hazard involved.

(b) Each head protector must be marked with the information specified by ANSI Z89.1 for that type of protector and for the hazard involved.

§ 142.33 Foot protection.

(a) Personnel working in areas or engaged in activities where there is a reasonable probability for foot injury to occur shall wear footwear meeting the specifications of ANSI Z41, except when environmental conditions exist that present a hazard greater than that against which the footwear is designed to protect.

(b) Each pair of footwear must be marked with the information specified by ANSI Z41 for the type of footwear.

[CGD 79-077, 51 FR 25059, July 10, 1986, as amended at 51 FR 28381, Aug. 7, 1986]

§ 142.36 Protective clothing.

Personnel in areas where there are flying particles, molten metal, radiant energy, heavy dust, or hazardous materials shall wear clothing and gloves providing protection against the hazard involved.

§ 142.39 Respiratory protection.

(a) Personnel in an atmosphere specified under ANSI Z88.2, requiring the use of respiratory protection equipment shall wear the type of respiratory protection equipment specified in ANSI Z88.2 for that atmosphere.

(b) Before personnel enter an atmosphere specified under ANSI Z88.2 requiring the use of respiratory protection equipment, the persons listed in § 142.4 shall ensure that the personnel entering the atmosphere—

(1) Follow the procedures stated in section 6 of ANSI Z88.2 concerning the proper selection of a respirator and individual fit testing; and

(2) Are trained in the matters set forth in section 7 of ANSI Z88.2 concerning proper use of the equipment to be used and in the generally recognized short and long term harmful effects of exposure to the atmosphere involved.

(c) All respiratory protection equipment must be approved, used, and maintained in accordance with ANSI Z88.2.

[CGD 79-077, 51 FR 25059, July 10, 1986, as amended at 51 FR 28381, Aug. 7, 1986]

§ 142.42 Safety belts and lifelines.

(a) Except when moving from one location to another, personnel engaged in an activity where there is a hazard of

falling 10 or more feet shall wear a safety belt or harness secured by a lanyard to a lifeline, drop line, or fixed anchorage.

(b) Each safety belt, harness, lanyard, lifeline, and drop line must meet the specifications of ANSI A10.14.

§ 142.45 Personal flotation devices.

Personnel, when working in a location such that, in the event of a fall, they would likely fall into water, shall wear a work vest that meets the requirements of 33 CFR 146.20 or a life preserver that meets the requirements of 46 CFR 160.002, 160.005, or 160.055, except when using the safety belts and lifelines required by § 142.42.

§ 142.48 Eyewash equipment.

Portable or fixed eyewash equipment providing emergency relief must be immediately available near the drill floor, mudrooms, and other areas where there is a reasonable probability that eye injury may occur.

[CGD 79-077, 51 FR 28381, Aug. 7, 1986]

Subpart C—General Workplace Conditions

§ 142.81 Purpose and applicability.

This subpart prescribes requirements relating to general working conditions on OCS facilities.

§ 142.84 Housekeeping.

All staging, platforms, and other working surfaces and all ramps, stairways, and other walkways must be kept clear of portable tools, materials, and equipment not in use and be promptly cleared of substances which create a tripping or slipping hazard. When engaged in an activity on the drill floor in which the spillage of drilling fluid is inevitable, such as when pulling wet strings of drill pipe, footwear and flooring designed to reduce slipping substantially may be used instead of keeping the drill floor free of drilling fluid during the activity.

[CGD 79-077, 51 FR 28381, Aug. 7, 1986]

§ 142.87 Guarding of deck openings.

Openings in decks accessible to personnel must be covered, guarded, or

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otherwise made inaccessible when not in use. The manner of blockage shall prevent a person's foot or body from inadvertently passing through the opening.

§ 142.90 Lockout and tagout.

(a) While repair or other work is being performed on equipment powered by an external source, that equipment must be locked out as required in paragraph (b) of this section or, if a lockout provision does not exist on the equipment, must be disconnected from the power source or otherwise deactivated, unless the nature of the work being performed necessitates that the power be connected or the equipment activated.

(b) If the equipment has a lockout or other device designed to prevent unintentional activation of the equipment, the lockout or other device must be engaged while the work is being performed on the equipment, unless the nature of the work being performed necessitates that the equipment be activated.

(c) A tag must be placed at the point where the equipment connects to a power source and at the location of the control panel activating the power, warning—

(1) That equipment is being worked on; and

(2) If the power source is disconnected or the equipment deactivated, that the power source must not be connected or the equipment activated.

(d) The tags must not be removed without the permission of either the person who placed the tags, that person's immediate supervisor, or their respective reliefs.

[CGD 79-077, 51 FR 25059, July 10, 1986; 51 FR 28382, Aug. 7, 1986]

PART 143—DESIGN AND EQUIPMENT

Subpart A—General

Sec.

143.1 Purpose.

143.15 Lights and warning devices.

Subpart B—OCS Facilities

143.100 Applicability.

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143.205 Requirements for U.S. and undocumented MODUs.

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Subpart E—Standby Vessels

143.400 Applicability.

143.401 Vessel certification and operation.

143.405 Equipment.

143.407 Manning.

AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C. 1333(d)(1), 1348(c), 1356; 49 CFR 1.46; section 143.210 is also issued under 14 U.S.C. 664 and 31 U.S.C. 9701.

SOURCE: CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9382, Mar. 4, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 143.1 Purpose.

This part prescribes design and equipment requirements for units engaged in OCS activities.

§ 143.15 Lights and warning devices.

(a) OCS facilities must meet the lights and warning devices requirements under Part 67 of this chapter concerning aids to navigation on artificial islands and fixed structures.

(b) Vessels, including attending vessels but excluding MODUs under paragraph (a) of this section, must meet the lights and warning devices requirements under the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1972 or under local rules provided for in Rule 1 of those Regulations.

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9382, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by USCG-1998-3799, 63 FR 35530, June 30, 1998]

Subpart B—OCS Facilities

§ 143.100 Applicability.

This subpart applies to OCS facilities except mobile offshore drilling units.

§ 143.101 Means of escape.

(a) "Primary means of escape" shall be fixed stairways or fixed ladders of metal construction.

(b) "Secondary means of escape" shall be types approved for "primary means of escape" or portable, flexible ladders, knotted man ropes, and other devices satisfactory to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(c) Manned OCS facilities shall be provided with at least two "primary means of escape" extending from the uppermost platform level that contains living quarters or that personnel occupy continuously, to each successively lower working level and to the water surface. Working levels without living quarters, shops, or offices in manned facility structural appendages, extensions, and installations that personnel occupy only occasionally shall be provided with one "primary means of escape" and, when necessary in the opinion of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, one or more "secondary means of escape."

(d) Unmanned OCS facilities shall be provided with at least one "primary means of escape" extending from the uppermost platform working level to each successively lower working level and to the water surface. When personnel are on board, unmanned facilities shall also be provided with one or more "secondary means of escape," but not more than one will be required for every 10 persons extending from the uppermost working level of the facility to each successively lower working level and to the water surface, excluding facility appendages and installations, unless "secondary means of escape" from such appendages and installations are necessary in the opinion of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(e) "Means of escape" shall be suitably accessible to personnel for rapid facility evacuation.

(f) When two or more "means of escape" are installed, at least two shall be located as nearly diagonally opposite each other as practicable unless such requirement is unreasonable or impracticable in the opinion of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

§ 143.105 Personnel landings.

(a) Sufficient personnel landings shall be provided on each manned OCS facility to assure safe access and egress. When due to special construction personnel landings are not feasible, then suitable transfer facilities to provide safe access and egress shall be installed.

(b) The personnel landings shall be provided with satisfactory illumination. The minimum shall be one-foot candle of artificial illumination as measured at the landing floor and guards and rails.

§ 143.110 Guards and rails.

(a) Except for helicopter landing decks which are provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, and areas not normally occupied, the unprotected perimeter of all floor or deck areas and openings shall be rimmed with guards and rails or wire mesh fence. The guard rail or fence shall be at least 42 inches high. The two intermediate rails shall be so placed that the rails are approximately evenly spaced between the guard rail and the floor or deck area: *Provided*, That if a toe board is installed then one of the intermediate rails may be omitted and the other rail placed approximately half way between the top of the toe board and the top guard rail.

(b) The unprotected perimeter of the helicopter landing deck shall be protected with a device of sufficient strength and size as to prevent any person from falling from such deck.

(c) Each catwalk and each stairway shall be provided with a suitable guard rail or rails, as necessary.

§ 143.120 Floating OCS facilities.

(a) Before construction is started on a proposed floating OCS facility, the owner or operator of the facility must submit to the Coast Guard for approval all plans and information listed in subpart C of 46 CFR part 107 which relate to the facility. All plans and information must be submitted according to the procedures in that subpart.

(b) The facility must comply with the requirements of subchapters F (Marine Engineering) and J (Electrical Engineering) of 46 CFR chapter I and 46 CFR part 108 (Design and Equipment).

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Where unusual design or equipment needs make compliance impracticable, alternative proposals that provide an equivalent level of safety may be accepted. These requirements do not apply to production systems on the facility.

(c) The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, determines whether a floating OCS facility meets the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section and issues a certificate of inspection for each facility which meets these requirements. Inspection of the facility may be required as part of this determination.

Subpart C—Mobile Offshore Drilling Units

§ 143.200 Applicability.

This subpart applies to mobile offshore drilling units when engaged in OCS activities.

§ 143.201 Existing MODUs exempted from new design requirements.

Any mobile offshore drilling unit built before, under construction on, or contracted for prior to April 5, 1982 is not required to meet the design requirements of this subpart until the unit is rebuilt. Until rebuilt, the unit must continue to comply with the design requirements applicable to the unit on April 4, 1982.

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 11011, Mar. 15, 1982]

§ 143.205 Requirements for U.S. and undocumented MODUs.

Each mobile offshore drilling unit that is documented under the laws of the United States or not documented under the laws of any nation must comply with the design, equipment, and inspection requirements of 46 CFR parts 107 and 108 in order to engage in OCS activities.

§ 143.207 Requirements for foreign MODUs.

Each mobile offshore drilling unit that is documented under the laws of a foreign nation must, when engaged in OCS activities, comply with one of the following:

(a) The design and equipment standards of 46 CFR part 108.

(b) The design and equipment standards of the documenting nation if the standards provide a level of safety generally equivalent to or greater than that provided under 46 CFR part 108.

(c) The design and equipment standards for mobile offshore drilling units contained in the International Maritime Organization (IMO, formerly Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization or IMCO) (IMO) Code for Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units (IMO Assembly Resolution A.414(XI)) which has been incorporated by reference.

§ 143.210 Letter of compliance.

(a) The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, determines whether a mobile offshore drilling unit which does not hold a valid Coast Guard Certificate of Inspection meets the requirements of §§143.205 or 143.207 relating to design and equipment standards and issues a letter of compliance for each unit which meets the requirements. Inspection of the unit may be required as part of this determination.

(b) A letter of compliance issued under paragraph (a) of this section is valid for one year or until the MODU departs the OCS for foreign operations, whichever comes first.

(c) The owner or operator of a foreign mobile offshore drilling unit requiring a letter of compliance examination must pay the fee prescribed in 46 CFR 2.10-130.

[CGD 84-098a, 53 FR 18981, May 26, 1988, as amended by CGD 91-030, 60 FR 13563, Mar. 13, 1995]

Subpart D—Vessels

§ 143.300 Applicability.

This subpart applies to all vessels engaged in OCS activities except mobile offshore drilling units.

§ 143.301 Load line requirements.

(a) Vessels, including foreign vessels, which would be subject to the requirements of subchapter E of 46 CFR chapter I concerning load lines when arriving at or proceeding to sea from any port or place within the United States must comply with those requirements when engaged in activities on the OCS.

(b) Load line certificates and load line exemption certificates issued or accepted under subchapter E of 46 CFR chapter I are accepted as evidence of compliance with paragraph (a) of this section.

Subpart E—Standby Vessels

SOURCE: CGD 84-098b, 54 FR 21571, May 18, 1989, unless otherwise noted.

§ 143.400 Applicability.

This subpart applies only to standby vessels meeting the requirements of this subpart and specifically designated in an Emergency Evacuation Plan (EEP) required by §§ 146.140 or 146.210 of this chapter to provide rapid evacuation assistance in the event of an emergency.

§ 143.401 Vessel certification and operation.

Standby vessels must meet the following:

(a) Have a valid certificate of inspection issued in compliance with Subchapters H, I, or T of 46 CFR Chapter I.

(b) Be capable of carrying and providing shelter for 100 per cent of the number of persons on the most populated facility that the standby vessel is designated to assist. Crew spaces may be used to meet the requirements of this section.

(c) Provide bunks or aircraft type reclining seats for 10 per cent of the number of persons on the most populated facility that the standby vessel is designated to assist. Crew spaces may be used to meet the requirements of this section.

(d) Not carry or store goods, supplies, and equipment on the deck of the standby vessel or in other locations that may hinder the vessel's ability to render assistance to the facility that the vessel is designated to assist.

(e) Not carry or store any hazardous material.

§ 143.405 Equipment.

(a) Standby vessels must have, at least, the following equipment:

(1) Multiple propellers or propulsion devices.

(2) Two searchlights.

(3) For vessels certificated under Subchapter H of 46 CFR Chapter I, a line throwing appliance that meets the requirements in 46 CFR 75.45.

(4) For vessels certificated under subchapters I or T of 46 CFR chapter I, a line throwing appliance that meets the requirements of 46 CFR 94.45.

(5) A Stokes or comparable litter.

(6) One blanket for each person on the most populated facility that the standby vessel is designated to assist.

(7) Means for safely retrieving persons, including injured or helpless persons, from the water. The means of retrieval must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(8) A scramble net that can be rigged on either side of the standby vessel.

(9) A minimum of four Coast Guard approved ring life buoys, each equipped with 15 fathoms of line.

(10) An immersion suit approved by the Coast Guard under 46 CFR 160.171, or a buoyant suit meeting Supplement A of ANSI/UL-1123-1987 and approved under 46 CFR 160.053, for each member of the standby vessel's crew when the standby vessel operates north of 32 degrees north latitude in the Atlantic Ocean or north of 35 degrees north latitude in all other waters.

(11) Two boat hooks.

(12) A fire monitor with a minimum flow rate of, at least, 500 gallons per minute.

(13) One two-way radio capable of voice communications with the OCS facility, helicopters or other rescue aircraft, rescue boats, and shore side support personnel.

(14) Floodlights to illuminate the personnel and boat retrieval area, the scramble net when deployed, and the water around the personnel retrieval and scramble net deployment areas.

(15) A copy of "The Ship's Medicine Chest and Medical Aid at Sea", DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 84-2024, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

(16) An industrial first aid kit sized for 50 percent of the number of persons on the most populated facility that the standby vessel is designated to assist.

(17) Coast Guard approved life preservers for 50 percent of the number of

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persons on the most populated facility that the standby vessel is designated to assist.

(b) Equipment required by paragraph (a) of this section must be to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

§ 143.407 Manning.

Standby vessels must be crewed in accordance with their certificate of inspection for 24 hour operation. The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, may require the crew to be augmented, as necessary, to provide for maneuvering the standby vessel, for lookouts, for rigging and operating retrieval equipment, and for caring for survivors.

PART 144—LIFESAVING APPLIANCES

Subpart 144.01—Manned Platforms

Sec.

144.01-1 Life floats.

144.01-5 Location and launching of life floats.

144.01-10 Equipment for life floats.

144.01-15 Alternates for life floats.

144.01-20 Life preservers.

144.01-25 Ring life buoys.

144.01-30 First-aid kit.

144.01-35 Litter.

144.01-40 Emergency communications equipment.

Subpart 144.10—Unmanned Platforms

144.10-1 Lifesaving equipment.

144.10-10 Other lifesaving equipment.

Subpart 144.20—Requirements for U.S. and Undocumented MODU's

144.20-1 Applicability.

144.20-5 Exposure suits.

Subpart 144.30—Requirements for Foreign MODU's

144.30-1 Applicability.

144.30-5 Exposure suits.

AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C. 1333d; 46 U.S.C. 3102(a); 46 CFR 1.46.

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Subpart 144.01—Manned Platforms

§ 144.01-1 Life floats.

Each manned platform shall be provided with at least two approved life floats. The life floats shall have sufficient capacity to accommodate all persons present at any one time.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956]

§ 144.01-5 Location and launching of life floats.

The life floats shall be distributed in accessible locations and mounted on the outboard sides of the working platform in such a manner as to be readily launched.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956]

§ 144.01-10 Equipment for life floats.

(a) Each lifefloat shall be provided with a painter. This painter shall be a manila rope not less than 2¾ inches in circumference and of a length not less than three times the distance from the deck where the lifefloat is stowed to the low water line. Alternatively, the painter may be of other material provided it has equal strength to the size of manila rope specified and is not less than ½ inch in diameter.

(b) Each life float must have a water light of an approved automatic electric type constructed in accordance with 46 CFR Subpart 161.010, except a water light constructed in accordance with former 46 CFR Subpart 161.001 that was installed before January 1, 1972, may be retained in an existing installation as long as it is maintained in good condition. The water light must be attached to the life float by a 12-thread manila or equivalent synthetic lanyard not less than 2 meters (6 feet) nor more than 4 meters (12 feet) in length. The water light must be mounted on a bracket so that when the life float is launched, the water light will pull free of the bracket.

(c) Two paddles shall be provided for each life float. The paddles shall not be less than five feet nor more than six feet long. The paddles shall be stowed

in such a way that they will be readily accessible from either side of the life float when in the water.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 144.01-10, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 144.01-15 Alternates for life floats.

(a) Approved lifeboats, approved life rafts or approved inflatable life rafts may be used in lieu of approved life floats for either all or part of the capacity required. When either lifeboats or life rafts are used approved means of launching will be required. Inflatable life rafts, when used, shall be distributed and mounted as required for life floats under § 144.01-5.

(b) The equipment required for a lifeboat is a bailer, boat hook, bucket, hatchet, lantern, life line, two life preservers, matches, full complement of oars and steering oar, painter, plug, and rowlocks, of the same type, kind, and character as required for lifeboats carried on vessels engaged in navigating bays, sounds, and lakes other than the Great Lakes, and rivers.

(c) The equipment required for a life raft is a boat hook, life line (if not a Type A life raft), full complement of oars and steering oar, painter, and rowlocks of the same type, kind, and character as required for life rafts carried on cargo and miscellaneous vessels navigating on bays, sounds, and lakes other than the Great Lakes.

(d) Inflatable liferafts shall be approved by the Coast Guard under approval series 160.151. An approved "Limited Service" or "Ocean Service" liferaft installed on board a platform before May 9, 1997, may continue to be used to meet the requirements of this section provided it is maintained in good and serviceable condition.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956, as amended by CGFR 60-35 25 FR 10132, Oct. 25, 1960; CGD 85-205, 62 FR 35392, July 1, 1997]

§ 144.01-20 Life preservers.

(a) An approved life preserver shall be provided for each person on a manned platform. The life preservers

shall be located in easily accessible places.

(b) All kapok and fibrous glass life preservers which do not have plastic-covered pad inserts shall be removed from service.

(c) Each life preserver carried on a manned platform must have a personal flotation device light that is approved under Subpart 161.012 of 46 CFR Part 161. Each light must be securely attached to the front shoulder area of the life preserver.

(d) Each life preserver carried on a manned platform must have at least 200 sq. cm (31 sq. in.) of retroreflective material attached on its front side, at least 200 sq. cm on its back side, and at least 200 sq. cm of material on each of its reversible sides. The material must be Type I material that is approved under 46 CFR 164.018. The material attached on each side of a life preserver must be divided equally between the upper quadrants of the side, and the material in each quadrant must be attached as closely as possible to the shoulder area of the life preserver.

[CGFR 60-35, 25 FR 10132, Oct. 25, 1960, as amended by CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9383, Mar. 3, 1982; USCG-1998-3799, 63 FR 35530, June 30, 1998]

§ 144.01-25 Ring life buoys.

(a) Each manned platform must have at least four approved ring life buoys constructed in accordance with 46 CFR Subpart 160.050; except ring life buoys approved under former 46 CFR Subpart 160.009 may be used as long as they are in good and serviceable condition. One ring life buoy must be placed on a suitable rack on each side of a manned platform in an accessible place. The ring life buoy must always be capable of being cast loose and may not be permanently secured in any way.

(b) Each ring life buoy must have a water light of an approved automatic electric type constructed in accordance with 46 CFR Subpart 161.010. A water light constructed in accordance with former 46 CFR Subpart 161.001 that was installed before January 1, 1972 may be retained in an existing installation as long as it is maintained in good condition. The water light must be attached to the ring life buoy by a 12-thread manila or equivalent synthetic lanyard

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not less than 1 meter (3 feet) nor more than 2 meters (6 feet) in length. The water light must be mounted on a bracket near the ring life buoy so that when the ring life buoy is cast loose, the water light will pull free of the bracket.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956, as amended by CGD 79-165b, 45 FR 65208, Oct. 2, 1980; CGD 80-155b, 47 FR 10533, Mar. 11, 1982]

§ 144.01-30 First-aid kit.

On each manned platform a first-aid kit approved by the Commandant or the U.S. Bureau of Mines shall be provided and kept in the custody of the person in charge.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956, as amended by CGD 73-177R, 40 FR 8176, Feb. 26, 1975]

§ 144.01-35 Litter.

On each manned platform a Stokes litter, or other suitable safety litter capable of being safely hoisted with an injured person, shall be provided and kept in an accessible place.

[CGFR 68-154, 33 FR 18626, Dec. 17, 1968]

§ 144.01-40 Emergency communications equipment.

On manned platforms means of communication by radio and/or wire telephone shall be provided for contacting the shore or vessels in the vicinity for aid in the event of an emergency.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956]

Subpart 144.10—Unmanned Platforms

§ 144.10-1 Lifesaving equipment.

(a) Except as allowed in paragraph (b) of this section, no person may be on an unmanned platform unless the following lifesaving equipment is readily accessible on the platform:

(1) A life preserver or a Type I—Personal flotation device, listed in Table 1, for each person.

TABLE 1—LIFE PRESERVERS AND EQUIVALENT PERFORMANCE FLOTATION DEVICES

Devices marked	Equivalent to performance type marked
160.002 Life preserver	Type I—Personal flotation device.

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TABLE 1—LIFE PRESERVERS AND EQUIVALENT PERFORMANCE FLOTATION DEVICES—Continued

Devices marked	Equivalent to performance type marked
160.003 Life preserver	Type I—Personal flotation device.
160.004 Life preserver	Type I—Personal flotation device.
160.005 Life preserver	Type I—Personal flotation device.
160.055 Life preserver	Type I—Personal flotation device.

(2) An approved ring life buoy (Type IV PFD) for every two persons, but no more than four devices are required. Each ring life buoy must be of a type constructed in accordance with 46 CFR subpart 160.050; except a ring life buoy that was approved under former 46 CFR subpart 160.009 may be used as long as it is in good and serviceable condition.

(3) Each ring life buoy under paragraph (a)(2) of this section must have an approved automatic electric water light that is attached as described in § 144.01-25(b).

(b) The ring life buoys required in paragraph (a)(2) of this section may be kept on a manned vessel that remains alongside the platform if there is no available space to keep them on the platform.

[CGD 73-177R, 40 FR 8176, Feb. 26, 1975, as amended by CGD 80-155b, 47 FR 10533, Mar. 11, 1982]

§ 144.10-10 Other lifesaving equipment.

Any lifesaving equipment on an unmanned platform that is not required in § 144.10-1 must meet the standards contained in Subpart 144.01 of this part.

[CGD 73-177R, 40 FR 8176, Feb. 26, 1975]

Subpart 144.20—Requirements for U.S. and Undocumented MODU's

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 67 Stat. 462 (43 U.S.C. 1333) as amended; 49 CFR 1.46(z).

§ 144.20-1 Applicability.

This subpart applies to each MODU operating on the OCS that is not inspected under 46 CFR subchapter I-A.

[CGD 82-075b, 49 FR 4377, Feb. 6, 1984]

§ 144.20-5 Exposure suits.

This section applies to each MODU except those operating south of 32 degrees North latitude in the Atlantic Ocean or south of 35 degrees North latitude in all other waters.

(a) Each MODU must carry an exposure suit for each person on board. The exposure suit must be stowed in a readily accessible location in or near the berthing area of the person for whom the exposure suit is provided.

(b) In addition to the exposure suits required by paragraph (a) of this section, each watch station and work station must have enough exposure suits to equal the number of persons normally on watch in, or assigned to, the station at one time. However, an exposure suit need not be provided at a watch or work station for a person whose cabin, stateroom, or berthing area (and the exposure suits stowed in that location) is readily accessible to the station.

(c) Each exposure suit on a MODU must be of a type approved under 46 CFR 160.171.

(d) Each exposure suit must have a personal flotation device light that is approved under 46 CFR 161.012. Each light must be securely attached to the front shoulder area of the exposure suit.

(e) Each exposure suit on a MODU must be provided with a whistle of the ball type or multi-tone type, of corrosion resistant construction, and in good working order. The whistle must be attached to the exposure suit by a lanyard without hooks, snaps, clips, etc., that is long enough to permit the whistle to reach the mouth of the wearer. If the lanyard allows the whistle to hang below the waist of the wearer, the whistle must be stowed in a pocket on the exposure suit, or with the lanyard coiled and stopped off.

(f) No stowage container for exposure suits may be capable of being locked.

[CGD 82-075b, 49 FR 4377, Feb. 6, 1984, as amended by CGD 84-090, 50 FR 3904, Jan. 29, 1985; USCG-2000-7223, 65 FR 40057, June 29, 2000]

Subpart 144.30—Requirements for Foreign MODU's

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 67 Stat. 462 (43 U.S.C. 1333) as amended; 49 CFR 1.46(z).

§ 144.30-1 Applicability.

This subpart applies to each MODU engaged in OCS activities that is documented under the laws of a foreign nation.

[CGD 82-075b, 49 FR 4377, Feb. 6, 1984]

144.30-5 Exposure suits.

Each foreign MODU must meet the requirements of § 144.20-5 of this chapter, except as follows:

(a) Exposure suits (immersion suits, survival suits, etc.) approved by the nation under which the MODU is documented may be used in lieu of suits approved under 46 CFR 160.071, provided that they are accepted by the Commandant as providing equivalent thermal protection to the wearer. (Requests for acceptance of such suits should be sent to Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, (G-MSE), Washington, DC 20593-0001, along with technical data supporting the thermal performance of the suits.)

(b) Personal flotation device lights approved by the nation under which the MODU is documented may be used in lieu of lights approved under 46 CFR 161.012.

[CGD 82-075b, 49 FR 4377, Feb. 6, 1984, as amended by CGD 88-052, 53 FR 25121, July 1, 1988; CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33665, June 28, 1996]

PART 145—FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Sec.

145.01 Portable and semi-portable fire extinguishers.

145.05 Classification of fire extinguishers.

145.10 Locations and number of fire extinguishers required.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 633, 63 Stat. 545; sec. 4, 67 Stat. 462; 14 U.S.C. 633; 43 U.S.C. 1333.

§ 145.01 Portable and semi-portable fire extinguishers.

On all manned platforms and on all unmanned platforms where crews are

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continuously working on a 24-hour basis, approved type portable fire extinguishers and/or approved type semi-portable fire extinguishers shall be installed and maintained. On all unmanned platforms where crews are not continuously working on a 24-hour basis, approved type portable fire extinguishers and/or approved type semi-portable fire extinguishers are required to be installed and maintained only when crews are working thereon.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956]

§ 145.05 Classification of fire extinguishers.

(a) Portable and semi-portable extinguishers shall be classified by a combination letter and number symbol. The letter indicating the type of fire which the unit could be expected to extinguish, and the number indicating the relative size of the unit.

(b) The types of fire will be designated as follows:

(1) "A" for fires in ordinary combustible materials where the quenching and cooling effects of quantities of water, or solutions containing large percentages of water, are of first importance.

(2) "B" for fires in flammable liquids, greases, etc., where a blanketing effect is essential.

(3) "C" for fires in electrical equipment where the use of a non-conducting extinguishing agent is of first importance.

(c) The number designations for size will start with "I" for the smallest to "V" for the largest. Sizes I and II are

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considered portable extinguishers. Sizes III, IV and V are considered semi-portable extinguishers which shall be fitted with suitable hose and nozzle or other practicable means so that all portions of the space concerned may be covered. Examples of size graduations for some of the typical portable and semi-portable extinguishers are set forth in Table 145.05(c).

TABLE 145.05(c)—PORTABLE AND SEMI-PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS

Classification		Soda-acid and water, gallons	Foam, gallons	Carbon dioxide, pounds	Dry chemical, pounds
Type	Size				
A	II	2½	2½	.....	.....
B	II .....	.....	2½	15	10
C	II .....	.....	.....	15	10
B	V .....	.....	40	100	50

(d) All portable and semi-portable extinguishers shall have permanently attached thereto a durable name plate giving the name of the item, the rated capacity in gallons or pounds, the name and address of the person or firm for whom approved, and the identifying mark of the actual manufacturer.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956, as amended by CGFR 58-28, 23 FR 6880, Sept. 6, 1958]

§ 145.10 Locations and number of fire extinguishers required.

(a) Approved portable and semi-portable extinguishers shall be installed in accordance with Table 145.10(a).

(b) Semi-portable extinguishers shall be located in the open so as to be readily seen.

TABLE 145.10(A)—PORTABLE AND SEMI-PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS

Space	Classification	Quantity and location
SAFETY AREAS		
Communicating corridors	A-II	1 in each main corridor not more than 150 feet apart. (May be located in stairways.)
Radio room	C-II	1 in vicinity of exit.
ACCOMMODATIONS		
Sleeping accommodations	A-II	1 in each sleeping accommodation space. (Where occupied by more than 4 persons.)
SERVICES SPACES		
Galleys	B-II or C-II	1 for each 2,500 square feet or fraction thereof for hazards involved.
Storerooms	A-II	1 for each 2,500 square feet or fraction thereof located in vicinity of exits, either inside or outside of spaces.
MACHINERY SPACES		
Gas-fired boilers	B-II (CO ₂ or dry chemical).	2 required.
Gas-fired boilers	B-V	1 required. ¹

TABLE 145.10(A)—PORTABLE AND SEMI-PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS—Continued

Space	Classification	Quantity and location
Oil-fired boilers	B-II	2 required.
Oil-fired boilers	B-V	2 required. ¹
Internal combustion or gas turbine engines	B-II	1 for each engine. ²
Electric motors or generators of open type	C-II	1 for each 2 motors or generators. ³

¹ Not required where a fixed carbon dioxide system is installed.

² When installation is on weather deck or open to atmosphere at all times 1 B-II for each three engines is allowable.

³ Small electrical appliances, such as fans, etc., shall not be counted or used as basis for determining number of extinguishers required.

[CGFR 56-4, 21 FR 903, Feb. 9, 1956]

PART 146—OPERATIONS

Subpart A—OCS Facilities

Sec.

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146.301 Applicability.

146.303 Notice and written report of casualties.

AUTHORITY: 43 U.S.C. 1333(d)(1), 1348(c), 1356; 49 CFR 1.46.

SOURCE: CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9383, Mar. 4, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—OCS Facilities

§ 146.1 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart apply to OCS facilities except mobile offshore drilling units.

§ 146.5 Person in charge.

(a) The owner or operator, or the agent of either of them, shall designate by title and in order of succession the persons on each OCS facility who shall be the “person in charge.”

(b) In case an emergency arises, nothing in the regulations in this subchapter shall be so construed as preventing the person in charge from pursuing the most effective action in that person’s judgement for rectifying the conditions causing the emergency.

§ 146.10 Notice of new facilities.

(a) The owner or operator of each OCS facility not in operation before April 5, 1982 shall, at least 30 days before the date on-site construction of the facility is expected to commence, notify the District Commander for the area in which the facility will be located of:

(1) The position in which the facility will be operated;

(2) The designation assigned to the facility for identification under 30 CFR 250.37;

(3) The date when operation of the facility is expected to commence; and

(4) The date when the facility is expected to be available for inspection by the Coast Guard.

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(b) The information required in paragraph (a) of this section may be submitted together with an need not repeat information submitted in connection with the application and notice requirements in 33 CFR Part 67 for aids to navigation on the Outer Continental Shelf.

§ 146.15 Maintenance of emergency equipment.

(a) The emergency equipment provided, regardless of whether or not required by this subchapter, shall be maintained in good condition at all times. Good operating practices require replacement of expended equipment, as well as periodic renewal of those items which have a limited period of effectiveness.

(b) Each personal flotation device light that has a non-replaceable power source must be replaced on or before the expiration date of the power source.

(c) Each replaceable power source for a personal flotation device light must be replaced on or before its expiration date and the light must be replaced when it is no longer serviceable.

§ 146.20 Work vests.

(a) *Types of approved work vests.* Each buoyant work vest carried under the permissive authority of this section must be approved under—

- (1) 46 CFR 160.053; or
- (2) 46 CFR 160.077 as a commercial hybrid PFD.

(b) *Use.* Approved buoyant work vests are considered to be items of safety apparel and may be carried aboard OCS facilities to be worn by persons employed thereon when working near or over the water. The use and control of such vests shall be under the supervision of the person in charge of the facility. When carried, such vests shall not be accepted in lieu of any portion of the required number of approved life preservers and shall not be substituted for the approved life preservers required to be worn during drills and emergencies.

(c) *Stowage.* The work vests shall be stowed separately from the regular stowage of approved life preservers. The location for the stowage of work vests shall be such as not to be easily

confused with that for approved life preservers.

(d) *Inspections.* Each work vest shall be subject to examination by a marine inspector to determine its serviceability. If found to be satisfactory, it may be continued in service, but shall not be stamped by a marine inspector with a Coast Guard stamp. If a work vest is found not to be in a serviceable condition, then such work vest shall be removed from the OCS facility. If a work vest is beyond repair, it shall be destroyed or mutilated in the presence of a marine inspector so as to prevent its continued use as a work vest.

(e) *Additional requirements for hybrid work vests.* Commercial hybrid PFD's must, in addition to the other requirements in this section, be—

(1) Used, stowed, and maintained in accordance with—

(i) The procedures set out in the manual required for these devices by 46 CFR 160.077–29; and

(ii) Any limitation(s) marked on them; and

(2) Of the same or similar design and have the same method of operation as each other hybrid PFD carried on board.

[CGD 78–160, 47 FR 9383, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 78–174A, 51 FR 4339, Feb. 4, 1986]

§ 146.30 Notice of casualties.

(a) The owner, operator, and person in charge of an OCS facility shall ensure that the Coast Guard is notified as soon as possible after a casualty occurs, and by the most rapid means available, of each casualty involving the facility which results in:

- (1) Death; or
- (2) Injury to 5 or more persons in a single incident.

(b) The owner, operator, and person in charge shall ensure that the Coast Guard is notified promptly of each casualty involving the facility which results in:

- (1) Damage affecting the usefulness of primary lifesaving or firefighting equipment;
- (2) Injury causing any person to be incapacitated for more than 72 hours;
- (3) Damage to the facility exceeding \$25,000 resulting from a collision by a vessel with the facility; or

(4) Damage to a floating OCS facility exceeding \$25,000.

(c) The notice required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section must identify the person giving the notice and the facility involved and describe, insofar as practicable, the nature of the casualty and the extent of injury to personnel and damage to property.

(d) Damage costs referred to in paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section include the cost of labor and material to restore the facility to the service condition which existed prior to the casualty, but does not include the cost of salvage, cleaning, gas freeing, drydocking or demurrage of the facility.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control numbers 2115-0003 and 2115-0004)

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9383, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 82-069, 50 FR 14216, Apr. 11, 1985]

§ 146.35 Written report of casualty.

(a) In addition to the notice of a casualty required by § 146.30, the owner, operator, or person in charge shall, within 10 days of the casualty, submit to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, a written report which:

(1) Identifies the facility involved, its owner, operator, and person in charge;

(2) Describes the casualty, including the date and time;

(3) Describes the nature and extent of injury to personnel and damage to property;

(4) Describes the factors which may have contributed to causing the casualty;

(5) Gives the name, address, and phone number of persons involved in or witnessing the casualty; and

(6) Gives any desired comments, especially with respect to use of or need for emergency equipment.

(7) Includes information relating to alcohol or drug involvement as specified in the vessel casualty reporting requirements of 46 CFR 4.05-12.

(b) The written report required by paragraph (a) of this section may be—

(1) In narrative form if all appropriate parts of Form CG-2692 are addressed;

(2) On Form CG-2692 for casualties resulting in property damage, personnel injury, or loss of life.

(c) If filed or postmarked within 5 days of the casualty, the written report required by paragraph (a) of this section serves as the notice required by § 146.30(b).

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control numbers 2115-0003 and 2115-0004)

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9383, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 82-023a, 47 FR 35741, Aug. 16, 1982; CGD 82-023a, 48 FR 43174, Sept. 22, 1983; CGD 84-099, 52 FR 47533, Dec. 14, 1987]

§ 146.40 Diving casualties.

Diving related casualties are reported in accordance with 46 CFR 197.484 and 197.486.

§ 146.45 Pollution incidents.

Oil pollution incidents involving an OCS facility are reported in accordance with §§ 135.305 and 135.307 of this chapter. Additional provisions concerning liability and compensation because of oil pollution are contained in Subchapter M of this chapter.

Subpart B—Manned OCS Facilities

§ 146.101 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart apply only to manned OCS facilities except mobile offshore drilling units.

§ 146.105 General alarm system.

Each manned facility must have a general alarm system. When operated, this system shall be audible in all parts of the structure on which provided.

§ 146.110 Emergency signals.

(a) The owner, the owner's agent, or the person in charge shall establish emergency signals to be used for calling the personnel to their emergency stations.

(b) The signal to man emergency stations shall be an intermittent signal on the general alarm system for not less than 10 seconds. The abandon facility signal shall be a continuous signal on the general alarm system.

§ 146.115 Duties of personnel during an emergency.

(a) The owner, the owner's agent, or the person in charge shall assign to each person on a manned facility special duties and duty stations so that in event an emergency arises confusion will be minimized and no delay will occur with respect to the use or application of equipment required by this subchapter. The duties shall, as far as possible, be comparable with the regular work of the individual.

(b) The duties shall be assigned as necessary for the proper handling of any emergency, and shall include the following:

(1) The closing of air ports, watertight doors, scuppers, and sanitary and other discharges which lead through the facility's hull.

(2) The stopping of fans and ventilation systems.

(3) The donning of life preserves.

(4) The preparation and launching of life floats, lifeboats, or life rafts.

§ 146.120 Manning of survival craft.

The owner, the owner's agent, or the person in charge shall assign a person to each life float, lifeboat, life raft, or survival capsule who shall be responsible for launching it in event of an emergency.

§ 146.125 Emergency drills.

(a) Emergency drills shall be conducted at least once each month by the person in charge of the manned facility. The drill shall be conducted as if an actual emergency existed. All personnel should report to their respective stations and be prepared to perform the duties assigned to them.

(b) The person in charge and conducting the emergency drill shall instruct the personnel as necessary to insure that all persons are familiar with their duties and stations.

(c) *Emergency evacuation drills.* The following emergency evacuation drills must be conducted:

(1) At least once a year, all the elements of the Emergency Evacuation Plan (EEP) under § 146.140 relating to the evacuation of personnel from the facility must be exercised through a drill or a series of drills. The drill(s) must exercise all of the means and pro-

cedures listed in the EEP for each circumstance and condition described in the EEP under § 146.140(d)(9).

(2) At least once a month, a drill must be conducted that demonstrates the ability of the facility's personnel to perform their duties and functions on the facility, as those duties and functions are described in the EEP. If a standby vessel is designated for that facility in the EEP, the vessel must be positioned as described in the EEP for an evacuation of that facility and the vessel's crew must demonstrate its ability to perform its duties and functions under the EEP.

(d) The date and time of such drills shall be reported in writing by the person in charge at the time of the drill to the owner who shall maintain this report record for a year and furnish it upon request to the Coast Guard. After one year, such records may be destroyed. When it is impossible to conduct emergency drills as required by this section during a particular calendar month, during the following month, a written report by the owner shall be submitted to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, stating why the drills could not be conducted.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 2115-0071)

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9383, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 84-098b, 54 FR 21572, May 18, 1989]

§ 146.130 Station bill.

(a) The person in charge of each manned platform shall be responsible for and have prepared a station bill (muster list). This station bill must be signed by the person in charge. Copies shall be duly posted in conspicuous locations on the manned platform.

(b) The station bill shall set forth the special duties and duty stations of each member of the personnel for any emergency which involves the use or application of equipment required by this subchapter. In addition, it shall contain all other duties assigned and considered as necessary for the proper handling of other emergencies.

(c) The station bill shall contain the various signals to be used for calling

the personnel to their emergency stations, and to abandon the facility.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 2115-0542)

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9383, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 86-011, 51 FR 5712, Feb. 18, 1986]

§ 146.135 Markings for emergency equipment.

(a) Markings shall be provided as considered necessary for the guidance of persons on manned facilities.

(b) The general alarm bell switches shall be identified by red letters at least one inch high with a contrasting background: "General Alarm."

(c) All general alarm bells shall be identified by a sign at each bell in red letters at least one inch high with a sharp contrasting background: "General Alarm—When Bell Rings Go to Your Station."

(d) All life floats, lifeboats, life rafts, and survival capsules, together with paddles or oars, shall be conspicuously marked with a name or number of, or other inscription identifying, the facility on which placed. The number of persons allowed on each life float, lifeboat, or life raft shall be conspicuously marked thereon in letters and numbers 1½ inches high. These numbers shall be placed on both sides of the life float, lifeboat, or life raft. Inflatable life rafts shall be marked in accordance with Subpart 160.051 of 46 CFR Part 160 and no additional markings are required.

(e) All life preservers and ring life buoys shall be marked with the name or number of, or other inscription identifying, the facility on which placed except those which accompany mobile crews to unmanned platforms may be marked with the operator's name and field designation.

§ 146.140 Emergency Evacuation Plan.

(a) The operator of each manned OCS facility shall develop an Emergency Evacuation Plan (EEP) for the facility which addresses all of the items listed in paragraph (d) of this section. The EEP may apply to more than one facility, if the facilities are located in the same general geographic location and within the same Coast Guard Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection (OCMI)

zone; if each facility covered by the EEP is specifically identified in the EEP; and if the evacuation needs of each facility are accommodated. The EEP must be submitted to the OCMI having jurisdiction over the facility, 30 days before placing the facility in operation. The OCMI reviews the EEP to determine whether all items listed in paragraph (d) of this section are addressed for each facility included in the EEP. If the OCMI determines that all items in paragraph (d) of this section are addressed, the OCMI stamps the EEP "APPROVED" and returns it, together with a letter indicating Coast Guard approval, to the operator. If the OCMI determines that any item is not addressed, the OCMI stamps the EEP "RETURNED FOR REVISION" and returns the EEP, together with an explanation of the EEP's deficiencies, to the operator.

(b) Once the EEP is approved under paragraph (a) of this section, the facility operator shall ensure that a copy of the EEP and the letter indicating Coast Guard approval is maintained on the facility.

(c) The EEP must be resubmitted for approval when substantive changes are made to the EEP. Only the pages affected by a change need be resubmitted if the EEP is bound in such a way as to allow old pages to be removed easily and new ones inserted. Substantive changes include, but are not limited to, installation of a new facility within the area covered by an EEP, relocation of a MODU, changes in the means or methods of evacuation, or changes in the time required to accomplish evacuation.

(d) The EEP must, at a minimum,

(1) Be written in language that is easily understood by the facility's operating personnel;

(2) Have a table of contents and general index;

(3) Have a record of changes;

(4) List the name, telephone number, and function of each person to be contacted under the EEP and state the circumstances in which that person should be contacted;

(5) List the facility's communications equipment, its available frequencies, and the communications schedules with shore installations,

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standby vessels, rescue aircraft, and other OCS facilities specified in the EEP;

(6) Identify the primary source of weather forecasting relied upon in implementing the EEP and state the frequency of reports when normal weather is forecasted, the frequency of reports when heavy weather is forecasted, and the method of transmitting the reports to the facility;

(7) Designate the individual on each facility covered by the EEP who is assigned primary responsibility for implementing the EEP;

(8) Designate those facility and shoreside support personnel who have the authority to advise the person in charge of the facility as to the best course of action to be taken and who initiate actions to assist facility personnel;

(9) Describe the recognized circumstances, such as fires or blowouts, and environmental conditions, such as approaching hurricanes or ice floes, in which the facility or its personnel would be placed in jeopardy and a mass evacuation of the facility's personnel would be recommended;

(10) For each of the circumstances and conditions described under paragraph (d)(9) of this section, list the pre-evacuation steps for securing operations, whether drilling or production, including the time estimates for completion and the personnel required;

(11) For each of the circumstances and conditions described under paragraph (d)(9) of this section, describe the order in which personnel would be evacuated, the transportation resources to be used in the evacuation, the operational limitations for each mode of transportation specified, and the time and distance factors for initiating the evacuation; and

(12) For each of the circumstances and conditions described under paragraph (d)(9) of this section, identify the means and procedures—

(i) For retrieving persons from the water during an evacuation;

(ii) For transferring persons from the facility to designated standby vessels, lifeboats, or other types of evacuation craft;

(iii) For retrieving persons from designated standby vessels, lifeboats, or

other types of evacuation craft if used; and

(iv) For the ultimate evacuation of all persons on the facility to land, another facility, or other location where the evacuees would be reasonably out of danger under the circumstance or condition being addressed.

(e) The operator shall ensure that—

(1) All equipment specified in the EEP, whether the equipment is located on or off of the facility, is made available and located as indicated in the EEP and is designed and maintained so as to be capable of performing its intended function during an emergency evacuation;

(2) All personnel specified in the EEP are available and located as specified in the EEP and are trained in fulfilling their role under the EEP; and

(3) Drills are conducted in accordance with § 146.125(c).

(f) A complete copy of the EEP must be made available to the facility's operating personnel and a brief written summary of, or an oral briefing on, the EEP must be given to each person newly reporting on the facility.

(g) A copy of the EEP must be on board each standby vessel, if any, designated in the EEP and provided to all shoreside support personnel, if any, specified in the EEP.

[CGD 84–098b, 54 FR 21572, May 18, 1989, as amended by USCG–1998–3799, 63 FR 35530, June 30, 1998]

Subpart C—Mobile Offshore Drilling Units

§ 146.201 Applicability.

This subpart applies to mobile offshore drilling units engaged in OCS activities.

§ 146.202 Notice of arrival or relocation of MODUs on the OCS.

(a) The owner of any mobile offshore drilling unit engaged in OCS activities shall, 14 days before arrival of the unit on the OCS or as soon thereafter as practicable, notify the District Commander for the area in which the unit will operate of:

(1) The unit's name, nationality, and designation assigned for identification under 30 CFR 250.37;

(2) The location and year that the unit was built;

(3) The name and address of the owner, and the owner's local representative, if any;

(4) Classification or inspection certificates currently held by the unit;

(5) The location and date that operations are expected to commence and their anticipated duration; and

(6) The location and date that the unit will be available and ready for inspection by the Coast Guard.

(b) Once a unit is located on the OCS, the owner of the unit shall notify the District Commander before relocating the unit.

(c) The information required in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section may be provided by telephone or may be submitted together with, and need not repeat information contained in, applications and notices under 33 CFR part 67 for aids to navigation on the Outer Continental Shelf or 33 CFR part 135 for applications for certificate of financial responsibility.

§ 146.203 Requirements for U.S. and undocumented MODUs.

Each mobile offshore drilling unit documented under the laws of the United States and each mobile offshore drilling unit that is not documented under the laws of any nation must comply with the operating standards of 46 CFR part 109 when engaged in OCS activities.

§ 146.205 Requirements for foreign MODUs.

Each mobile offshore drilling unit that is documented under the laws of a foreign nation must, when engaged in OCS activities, comply with one of the following:

(a) The operating standards of 46 CFR part 109.

(b) The operating standards of the documenting nation if the standards provide a level of safety generally equivalent to or greater than that provided under 46 CFR part 109.

(c) The operating standards for mobile offshore drilling units contained in the International Maritime Organization (IMO, formerly Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization or IMCO) (IMO) Code for the

Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units (IMO Assembly Resolution A. 414(XI)) which has been incorporated by reference and the requirements of 46 CFR Part 109 for matters not addressed by the Code.

§ 146.210 Emergency Evacuation Plan.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the requirements applicable to Emergency Evacuation Plans (EEPs) on manned OCS facilities under § 146.140 are applicable to MODUs.

(b) An EEP must be submitted by—

(1) The holder of a lease or permit under the Act for each MODU within the area of the lease or the area covered by the permit; or

(2) The operator under 30 CFR 250.2(gg), if other than the holder of a lease or permit, for each MODU within the area in which the operator controls or manages operations.

(c) To avoid unnecessary duplication, the EEP may incorporate by reference pertinent sections of the MODU's operating manual required by 46 CFR 109.121.

(d) In complying with § 146.140(d)(7), the EEP must designate the master or person in charge of the MODU under 46 CFR 109.107 as the individual who is assigned primary responsibility for implementing the EEP, as it relates to that MODU.

[CGD 84-098b, 54 FR 21573, May 18, 1989]

Subpart D—Vessels

§ 146.301 Applicability.

This subpart applies to vessels engaged in OCS activities other than United States vessels already required to report marine casualties under Subpart 4.05 of 46 CFR part 4 or subpart D of 46 CFR part 109.

§ 146.303 Notice and written report of casualties.

The owner, operator, or person in charge of a vessel engaged in OCS activities shall ensure that the notice of casualty requirements of § 146.30 and the written report requirements of § 146.35 are complied with whenever a casualty involving the vessel occurs which results in:

(a) Death;

(b) Injury to 5 or more persons in a single incident; or

(c) Injury causing any person to be incapacitated for more than 72 hours.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control numbers 2115–0003 and 2115–0004)

PART 147—SAFETY ZONES

Sec.

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- 147.1116 Platform IRENE safety zone.

AUTHORITY: 14 U.S.C. 85; 43 U.S.C. 1333; 49 CFR 1.46.

SOURCE: CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9386, Mar. 4, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 147.1 Purpose of safety zones.

Safety zones may be established around OCS facilities being con-

structed, maintained, or operated on the Outer Continental Shelf to promote the safety of life and property on the facilities, their appurtenances and attending vessels, and on the adjacent waters within the safety zones. Regulations adopted for safety zones may extend to the prevention or control of specific activities and access by vessels or persons, and include measures to protect the living resources of the sea from harmful agents. The regulations do not encompass the operating equipment or procedures used in the drilling for and production of oil, gas, or other minerals, or the transportation of oil, gas, or other minerals by pipeline except as they relate to the safety of life and property on OCS facilities and on the waters adjacent to OCS facilities or to the protection of the living resources of the sea within a safety zone from harmful agents.

§ 147.5 Delegation of authority.

The authority to establish safety zones and to issue and enforce safety zone regulations in accordance with the provisions of this part is delegated to District Commanders.

§ 147.10 Establishment of safety zones.

(a) Whenever it comes to the attention of the District Commander that a safety zone and regulations may be required concerning any OCS facility being constructed, maintained, or operated on the Outer Continental Shelf or its appurtenances and attending vessels, or the adjacent waters, the District Commander may initiate appropriate inquiry to determine whether a safety zone and regulations should be established. In making this determination, the District Commander considers all relevant safety factors, including existing or reasonably foreseeable congestion of vessels, the presence of unusually harmful or hazardous substances, and any obstructions within 500 meters of the OCS facility. If the District Commander determines that the circumstances warrant the establishment of a safety zone and regulations the District Commander takes action as necessary consistent with the provisions of this part.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a safety zone and

necessary regulations may be established concerning any OCS facility being constructed, maintained or operated on the Outer Continental Shelf, following publication of a notice of proposed rule making in the FEDERAL REGISTER and after interested parties have been given the opportunity to submit comments. A zone and necessary regulations may be in effect during any period when construction equipment and materials are within 500 meters of the construction site until the removal of all portions of the facility.

(c) A safety zone and necessary regulations may be established without public rule making procedures when the District Commander determined that imminent danger exists with respect to the safety of life and property on an OCS facility constructed, maintained, or operated on the Outer Continental Shelf, its appurtenances and attending vessels or adjacent waters. A safety zone and regulations may be made effective on the date the rule is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. However, if circumstances require, they may be placed into effect immediately, followed promptly by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The District Commander may utilize, in addition to broadcast Notices to Mariners, Local Notices to Mariners, and Notices to Mariners, newspapers, and broadcasting stations to disseminate information concerning a safety zone and regulations pertaining thereto. The public may comment concerning the establishment of a safety zone or regulations under this paragraph. A safety zone or regulations may be modified or withdrawn, as appropriate, based on the comments received.

(d) Geographic coordinates expressed in terms of latitude or longitude, or both, are not intended for plotting on maps or charts whose referenced horizontal datum is the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), unless such geographic coordinates are expressly labeled NAD 83. Geographic coordinates without the NAD 83 reference may be plotted on maps or charts reference to NAD 83 only after application of the appropriate corrections that are pub-

lished on the particular map or chart being used.

[CGD 78-160, 47 FR 9386, Mar. 4, 1982, as amended by CGD 86-082, 52 FR 33811, Sept. 8, 1987]

§ 147.15 Extent of safety zones.

A safety zone establishment under this part may extend to a maximum distance of 500 meters around the OCS facility measured from each point on its outer edge or from its construction site, but may not interfere with the use of recognized sea lanes essential to navigation.

§ 147.20 Definitions.

Unless otherwise stated, the term “attending vessel” refers to any vessel which is operated by the owner or operator of an OCS facility located in the safety zone, which is used for the purpose of carrying supplies, equipment or personnel to or from the facility, which is engaged in construction, maintenance, alteration, or repair of the facility, or which is used for further exploration, production, transfer or storage of natural resources from the seabed beneath the safety zone.

[CGD 08-99-023, 65 FR 16825, Mar. 30, 2000]

§ 147.801 Boxer Platform safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The Boxer Platform is located at position 27°56'48" N, 90°59'48" W. The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge, not to extend into the adjacent East—West Gulf of Mexico Fairway is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except:

- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD 08-99-023, 65 FR 16825, Mar. 30, 2000]

§ 147.803 Bullwinkle Platform safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The Bullwinkle Platform is located at position 27°53'01" N, 90°54'04" W. The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except:

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- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD 08-99-023, 65 FR 16825, Mar. 30, 2000]

§ 147.805 Ursa Tension Leg Platform safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The Ursa Tension Leg Platform (Ursa TLP) is located at position 28°09'14.497" N, 89°06'12.790" W. The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except:

- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD 08-99-023, 65 FR 16825, Mar. 30, 2000]

§ 147.807 West Delta 143 Platform safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The West Delta 143 Platform is located at position 28°39'42" N, 89°33'05" W. The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge, not to extend into the adjacent Mississippi River Approach Fairway, is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except: (1) An attending vessel;

- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD 08-99-023, 65 FR 16825, Mar. 30, 2000]

§ 147.809 Mars Tension Leg Platform safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The Mars Tension Leg Platform (Mars TLP) is located at position 28°10'10.29" N, 89°13'22.35" W with two supply boat mooring buoys at positions 28°10'18.12" N, 89°12'52.08" W (Northeast) and 28°09'49.62" N, 89°12'57.48" W (Southeast). The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge and the area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) of each of the supply boat mooring buoys is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except:

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- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD 08-99-023, 65 FR 16825, Mar. 30, 2000]

§ 147.811 Ram-Powell Tension Leg Platform safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The Ram-Powell Tension Leg Platform (Ram-Powell TLP) is located at position 29°03'52.2" N, 88°05'30" W with two supply boat mooring buoys at positions 29°03'52.2" N, 88°05'12.6" W (Northeast) and 29°03'28.2" N, 88°05'10.2" W (Southeast). The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge and the area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) of each of the supply boat mooring buoys is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except:

- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD 08-99-023, 65 FR 16825, Mar. 30, 2000]

§ 147.813 Auger Tension Leg Platform safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The Auger Tension Leg Platform (Auger TLP) is located at position 27°32'45.4" N, 92°26'35.09" W with two supply boat mooring buoys at positions 27°32'38.1" N, 92°26'04.8" W (East Buoy) and 27°32'58.14" N, 92°27'04.92" W (West Buoy). The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge and an area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) of each of the supply boat mooring buoys is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except:

- (1) an attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing or fishing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD 08-99-023, 65 FR 16825, Mar. 30, 2000]

§ 147.815 ExxonMobil Hoover Floating OCS Facility safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The ExxonMobil Hoover Floating OCS Facility, Alaminos

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Canyon Block 25A (AC25A), is located at position 26°56'33" N, 94°41'19.55" W. The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following:

- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District

[CGD08-01-025, 68 FR 4102, Jan. 28, 2003]

§ 147.817 Sir Douglas Morpeth Tension Leg Platform safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The Sir Douglas Morpeth Tension Leg Platform (Morpeth TLP), Ewing Bank Block 921A (EW 921A), is located at position 28°02'05.28" N, 90°01'22.12" W. The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following:

- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD08-01-025, 68 FR 4102, Jan. 28, 2003]

§ 147.819 Allegheny Tension Leg Platform safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The Allegheny Tension Leg Platform (Allegheny TLP), Green Canyon Block 254A (GC 254A), is located at position 27°41'29.65" N, 90°16'31.93" W. The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following:

- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD08-01-025, 68 FR 4102, Jan. 28, 2003]

§ 147.821 Brutus Tension Leg Platform safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The Brutus Tension Leg Platform (Brutus TLP), Green

Canyon Block 158 (GC 158), is located at position 27°47'42.86" N, 90°38'51.15" W. The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following:

- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD08-01-025, 68 FR 4102, Jan. 28, 2003]

§ 147.823 Enchilada Platform safety zone

(a) *Description.* The Enchilada Platform, Garden Banks Block 128A (GB 128A), is located at position 27°52'31.31" N, 91°59'11.09" W. The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge, not to extend into the adjacent East-West Gulf of Mexico Fairway, is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following:

- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD08-01-025, 68 FR 4102, Jan. 28, 2003]

§ 147.825 Chevron Genesis Spar safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The Chevron Genesis Spar, Green Canyon 205A (GC205A), is located at position 27°46'46.365" N, 90°31'06.553" W. The area within 500 meters (1640.4 feet) from each point on the structure's outer edge is a safety zone.

(b) *Regulation.* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following:

- (1) An attending vessel;
- (2) A vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or
- (3) A vessel authorized by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.

[CGD08-01-043, 68 FR 4100, Jan. 28, 2003]

§ 147.1102 Platform GRACE safety zone.

(a) *Description.* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of

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the center of the structure is 34°-10'-47"N, 119°-28'-05"W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) An attending vessel, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing, or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CCGD 11-79-02, 47 FR 39679, Sept. 9, 1982; 48 FR 33263, July 21, 1983]

§ 147.1103 Platform GINA safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 34°-07'-02"N, 119°-16'-35"W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) An attending vessel, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing, or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CCGD 11-79-02, 47 FR 39679, Sept. 9, 1982; 48 FR 33263, July 21, 1983]

§ 147.1104 Platform ELLEN & ELLY safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The areas within a line 500 meters from each point on the outer edge of each structure. The structures are approximately 120 meters apart. The position of the center of each structure is: Platform Ellen, 33°-34'-57"N, 118°-07'-42"W; and Platform Elly, 33°-35'-00"N, 118°-07'-40"W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) An attending vessel serving either structure, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing, or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CCGD 11-79-02, 47 FR 39679, Sept. 9, 1982; 48 FR 33263, July 21, 1983]

§ 147.1105 Platform HONDO safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 34°-23'-27"N, 120°-07'-14"W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except for

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the following: (1) An attending vessel, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing, or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CCGD 11-79-02, 47 FR 39679, Sept. 9, 1982; 48 FR 33263, July 21, 1983]

§ 147.1106 Exxon Santa Ynez offshore storage and treatment vessel mooring safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 1108 meters for the center of the mooring. The position of the center of the mooring is 34°-24'-19"N 120°-06'00"-W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) An attending vessel, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing, or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CCGD 11-79-02, 47 FR 39679, Sept. 9, 1982; 48 FR 33263, July 21, 1983]

§ 147.1107 Platform GILDA safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 34°-10'-56"N, 119°-25'-07"W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except for the following: (1) An attending vessel, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing, or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CCGD 11-79-02, 47 FR 39679, Sept. 9, 1982; 48 FR 33263, July 21, 1983]

§ 147.1108 Platform EDITH safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 33°-35'-45"N, 118°-08'-27"W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except for the following: (1) An attending vessel, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing, or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CCGD 11-79-02, 47 FR 39679, Sept. 9, 1982; 48 FR 33263, July 21, 1983]

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§ 147.1109 Platform HERMOSA safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 34-27-19 N, 120-38-47 W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) An attending vessel, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CGD 11-84-01, 49 FR 33015, Aug. 20, 1984]

§ 147.1110 Platform HARVEST safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 34-28-09.5N, 120-40-46.1W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except for the following: (1) An attending vessel, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CGD 11-84-01, 49 FR 33016, Aug. 20, 1984]

§ 147.1111 Platform EUREKA safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 33-33-50N, 118-07-00W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) An attending vessel, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CGD 11-84-01, 49 FR 33016, Aug. 20, 1984]

§ 147.1112 Platform HIDALGO safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 34-29-42N, 120-42-08W.

(b) *Regulations:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) An attending vessel,

(2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CGD 11-84-01, 49 FR 33016, Aug. 20, 1984]

§ 147.1113 Platform GAIL safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 34°-07'-30" N, 119°-24'-01" W.

(b) *Regulation:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) An attending vessel, (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing, or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CGD11-87-06, 52 FR 9657, Mar. 26, 1987]

§ 147.1114 Platform HARMONY safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 34°-22'-36" N, 120°-10'-03" W.

(b) *Regulation:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) an attending vessel; (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CGD11-92-01, 57 FR 9055, Mar. 16, 1992]

§ 147.1115 Platform HERITAGE safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of the center of the structure is 34°-21'-01" N, 120°-16'-45" W.

(b) *Regulation:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) An attending vessel; (2) a vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CGD11-92-01, 57 FR 9055, Mar. 16, 1992]

§ 147.1116 Platform IRENE safety zone.

(a) *Description:* The area within a line 500 meters from each point on the structure's outer edge. The position of

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the center of the structure is 34°-36'-37.5" N, 120°-43'-46" W.

(b) *Regulation:* No vessel may enter or remain in this safety zone except the following: (1) An attending vessel; (2) a

vessel under 100 feet in length overall not engaged in towing; or (3) a vessel authorized by the Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[CGD11-92-02, 57 FR 9054, Mar. 16, 1992]

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SUBCHAPTER N—OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF ACTIVITIES

EDITORIAL NOTE: This listing is provided for informational purposes only. It is compiled and kept up-to-date by the Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, and is revised through July 1, 2003.

NOTE: Citations in this index are, for the most part, references to general subject matter only. The applicability of a reference to any given type of application (e.g. MODU, Platform, Manned, Unmanned, U.S., Foreign, etc.) should always be checked against the description of “applicability” preceding most parts or subparts in the regulations.

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