Coast Guard, DHS

§ 148.04–20

(2) In the case of a short-duration voyage to which paragraph (a)(7)(ii) of this section applies, if the temperature of the article in a hold is 190 °F or above, the master or person in charge must notify the Captain of the Port and ensure that the vessel remains in the port area until the conditions of paragraph (a)(7)(ii) of this section are met.

(f) Except for shipments of the article in bulk which leave the port of loading under the conditions specified in paragraph (a)(7)(ii) of this section, after the vessel leaves the port, if the temperature of the article in the hold rises above 149 °F, the master must notify the nearest Coast Guard Captain of the Port as soon as possible of:

(1) The name, nationality, and position of the vessel;
(2) The most recent temperature taken;
(3) The length of time that the temperature has been above 149 °F and the rate of rise, if any;
(4) The port where the article was loaded and the destination of the article;
(5) The last port of call of the vessel and its next port of call;
(6) What action has been taken; and
(7) Whether any other cargo is endangered.

(g) To meet the conditions of this section, the master of a vessel that is transporting the article must ensure that each temperature taken is recorded.

§ 148.04–15 Petroleum coke, uncalcined; petroleum coke, uncalcined and calcined (mixture).

The material at 130 °F or above must not be loaded in bulk on any vessel.

§ 148.04–17 Petroleum coke, calcined, at 130 °F or above.

(a) The requirements of this part do not apply to bulk shipments of petroleum coke, calcined, on any vessel when the material is less than 130 °F.
(b) The material must not be loaded in cargo vessels when temperatures exceed 225 °F.
(c) Other hazardous materials must not be stowed in any hold adjacent to any other containing this material except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.
(d) In holds over tanks containing fuel or material having a flashpoint under 200 °F, a two-to-three foot layer of the material at a temperature not greater than 110 °F must be first loaded into that hold. Only then may the material at 130 °F or above be loaded into that hold.
(e) The loading of the material must be as follows:

(1) For shipments in holds over fuel tanks, the loading of the two-to-three foot layer of the material at a temperature not greater than 110 °F (as required by paragraph (d) of this section) in these holds must be completed prior to the loading of the material at 130 °F or above in any hold of the vessel, over

§ 148.04–19 Tankage, garbage or rough ammoniate, solid.

(a) The material must contain at least 7 percent moisture by weight.
(b) The material must not be loaded if the temperature in the material, before loading, exceeds 100 °F.


(a) When sulfur is loaded in a deep hold with general cargo in the ’tween deck hold above the sulfur, a dust proof wooden bulkhead enclosure must be built in the hatchways from the over deck of the lower hold to the weather