

(c) A hazardous substance must be stowed in a hold or barge that is closed or covered and prevents dispersal of the material during transportation.

(d) During cargo transfer operations, a spill or release of a hazardous substance must be minimized to the greatest extent possible. Each release must be reported as required in paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) After a hazardous substance is unloaded, the hold in which it was carried must be cleaned thoroughly. The residue of the substance must be disposed of pursuant to 33 CFR 151.55 through 151.77 and the applicable regulations of 40 CFR subchapter I.

§ 148.275 Iron oxide, spent; iron sponge, spent.

(a) Before spent iron oxide or spent iron sponge is loaded in a closed hold, the shipper must give the master a written certification that the material has been cooled and weathered for at least eight weeks.

(b) Both spent iron oxide and spent iron sponge may be transported on open hold all-steel barges after exposure to air for a period of at least ten days.

§ 148.280 Magnesia, unslaked (lightburned magnesia, calcined magnesite, caustic calcined magnesite).

(a) This part does not apply to the transport of natural magnesite, magnesium carbonate, or magnesia clinkers.

(b) When transported by barge, unslaked magnesia must be carried in an unmanned, all-steel, double-hulled barge equipped with weathertight hatches or covers. The barge may not carry any other cargo while unslaked magnesia is on board.

(c) The shipping paper requirements in §148.60 of this part and the dangerous cargo manifest requirements in §148.70 of this part do not apply to unslaked magnesia transported under the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 148.285 Metal sulfide concentrates.

(a) When information given by the shipper under §148.60 of this part indicates that the metal sulfide concentrate may generate toxic or flam-

mable gases, the appropriate gas detection equipment from §§148.415 and 148.420 of this part must be on board the vessel.

(b) No cargo hold containing a metal sulfide concentrate may be ventilated.

(c) No person may enter a hold containing a metal sulfide concentrate unless—

(1) The atmosphere in the cargo hold has been tested and contains sufficient oxygen to support life and, where the shipper indicates that toxic gas(es) may be generated, the atmosphere in the cargo hold has been tested for the toxic gas(es) and the concentration of the gas(es) is found to be less than the TLV; or

(2) An emergency situation exists and the person entering the cargo hold is wearing the appropriate self-contained breathing apparatus.

§ 148.290 Peat moss.

(a) Before shipment, peat moss must be stockpiled under cover to allow drainage and reduce its moisture content.

(b) The cargo must be ventilated so that escaping gases cannot reach living quarters on or above deck.

(c) Persons handling or coming into contact with peat moss must wear gloves, a dust mask, and goggles.

§ 148.295 Petroleum coke, calcined or uncalcined, at 55 °C (131 °F) or above.

(a) This part does not apply to shipments of petroleum coke, calcined or uncalcined, on any vessel when the temperature of the material is less than 55 °C (131 °F).

(b) Petroleum coke, calcined or uncalcined, or a mixture of calcined and uncalcined petroleum coke may not be loaded when its temperature exceeds 107 °C (225 °F).

(c) No other hazardous materials may be stowed in any hold adjacent to a hold containing petroleum coke except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Before petroleum coke at 55 °C (131 °F) or above may be loaded into a hold over a tank containing fuel or material having a flashpoint of less than 93 °C (200 °F), a 0.6 to 1.0 meter (2 to 3 foot) layer of the petroleum coke at a