

#### § 35.35-4

on duty to safely transfer liquid cargo in bulk or safely clean cargo tanks; and

(2) Each transfer of liquid cargo in bulk and each cleaning of a cargo tank is supervised by a qualified person designated as a person in charge of the transfer or the cleaning under subpart C of 33 CFR part 155.

(d) On each foreign tank barge—

(1) The owner, managing operator, master, and person in charge of the vessel, and each of them, shall ensure that no transfer of liquid cargo in bulk or cleaning of a cargo tank takes place unless under the supervision of a qualified person designated as the person in charge of the transfer or the cleaning under subpart C of 33 CFR part 155.

(2) The person designated as the person in charge of the transfer shall ensure that enough qualified personnel are on duty to safely transfer liquid cargo in bulk or safely clean cargo tanks.

(e) The person in charge of the transfer of liquid cargo in bulk on the tank vessel shall be responsible for the safe loading and discharge of the liquid cargo in bulk.

(f) The person in charge of the transfer of liquid cargo in bulk on each United States tank vessel, when lightering to or from a foreign tank vessel, shall ensure that the person in charge on the foreign tank vessel, or his or her interpreter, is capable of reading, speaking, and understanding the English language well enough to allow a safe transfer.

[CGD 79-116, 60 FR 17155, Apr. 4, 1995]

#### § 35.35-4 Insulating flange joint or nonconductive hose—TB/ALL.

(a) A vessel's cargo hose string or vapor recovery hose must use an insulating flange or one continuous length of nonconductive hose between the vessel and the shore transfer facility. For each vapor recovery hose or cargo hose string, only one insulating flange or non-conductive hose must be provided. See 33 CFR 154.2101(g).

(b) The insulating flange must be inserted at the jetty end and take all reasonable measures to ensure the connection will not be disturbed. The hose must be suspended to ensure the hose-to-hose connection flanges do not rest on the jetty deck or other structure

#### 46 CFR Ch. I (10-1-13 Edition)

that may render the insulating flange ineffective or short circuited by contact with external metal or through the hose handling equipment.

(c) The insulating flange must be inspected and tested at least annually, or more frequently if necessary due to deterioration caused by environmental exposure, usage, and damage from handling. After installation, the insulation reading between the metal pipe on the shore side of the flange and the end of the hose or metal arm when freely suspended must not be less than 1,000 ohms. A suitable DC insulation tester must be used.

[USCG-1999-5150, 78 FR 42641, July 16, 2013]

#### § 35.35-5 Electrical bonding—TB/ALL.

The use of a vessel/shore bonding cable or wire is permissible only if operationally necessary and only in compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) A switch on the jetty that is in series with the bonding cable must be provided. The switch must be listed or certified by a Coast Guard accepted independent laboratory and approved for use in a Class I Zone 1 or Class I, Division 1 location, and the appropriate Gas Group of the cargo authorized for the vessel.

(b) The connection point for the bonding cable system must be at least 20 feet from the cargo manifold area, the cargo hose string, or the vapor recovery connection. The switch must be in the off position before connecting or disconnecting the bonding cable. The bonding cable must be attached before the cargo hoses or arms, or the vapor recovery connections are connected. The bonding cable must be removed only after the cargo hoses or arms, or the vapor recovery connections have been disconnected.

[USCG-1999-5150, 78 FR 42642, July 16, 2013]

#### § 35.35-10 Closing of freeing-ports, scuppers, and sea valves—TB/ALL.

The person in charge of each transfer of liquid cargo in bulk shall ensure that all freeing-ports and scuppers are properly plugged during the transfer except on tank vessels using water for cooling decks. Although under no circumstances may sea valves be secured