

Coast Guard, DHS

§ 197.501

NOTE: 46 U.S.C. 11301 requires that certain entries be made in an official logbook in addition to the entries required by this section; and 46 U.S.C. 11302 prescribes the manner of making those entries.

[CGD 76-009, 43 FR 53683, Nov. 16, 1978, as amended by USCG-1999-6216, 64 FR 53229, Oct. 1, 1999]

§ 197.484 Notice of casualty.

(a) In addition to the requirements of subpart 4.05 of this chapter and 33 CFR 146.30, the person-in-charge shall notify the Officer-in-Charge, Marine Inspection, as soon as possible after a diving casualty occurs, if the casualty involves any of the following:

- (1) Loss of life.
- (2) Diving-related injury to any person causing incapacitation for more than 72 hours.
- (3) Diving-related injury to any person requiring hospitalization for more than 24 hours.
- (b) The notice required by this section must contain the following:
 - (1) Name and official number (if applicable) of the vessel or facility.
 - (2) Name of the owner or agent of the vessel or facility.
 - (3) Name of the person-in-charge.
 - (4) Name of the diving supervisor.
 - (5) Description of the casualty including presumed cause.
 - (6) Nature and extent of the injury to persons.
- (c) The notice required by this section is not required if the written report required by § 197.486 is submitted within 5 days of the casualty.

[CGD 76-009, 43 FR 53683, Nov. 16, 1978, as amended by CGD 95-072, 60 FR 50469, Sept. 29, 1995]

§ 197.486 Written report of casualty.

The person-in-charge of a vessel or facility for which a notice of casualty was made under § 197.484 shall submit a report to the Officer-in-Charge, Marine Inspection, as soon as possible after the casualty occurs, as follows:

- (a) On Form CG-2692, when the diving installation is on a vessel.
- (b) Using a written report, in narrative form, when the diving installation is on a facility. The written report must contain the information required by § 197.484.

(c) The report required by this section must be accompanied by a copy of the report required by § 197.410(a)(9) when decompression sickness is involved.

(d) The report required by this section must include information relating to alcohol or drug involvement as required by § 4.05-12 of this chapter.

(The reporting requirement in paragraph (a) was approved by OMB under control number 1625-0001)

[CGD 76-009, 43 FR 53683, Nov. 16, 1978, as amended by CGD 82-023, 47 FR 35748, Aug. 16, 1982; 48 FR 43328, Sept. 23, 1983; CGD 84-099, 52 FR 47536, Dec. 14, 1987; USCG-2006-25697, 71 FR 55747, Sept. 25, 2006]

§ 197.488 Retention of records after casualty.

(a) The owner, agent, or person-in-charge of a vessel or facility for which a report of casualty is made under § 197.484 shall retain all records onboard that are maintained on the vessel or facility and those records required by this subpart for 6 months after the report of a casualty is made or until advised by the Officer-in-Charge, Marine Inspection, that records need not be retained onboard.

(b) The records required by paragraph (a) of this section to be retained on board include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) All logbooks required by § 197.480.
- (2) All reports required by § 197.402(a)(2)(ii), § 197.404(a)(4), § 197.410(a)(9).

(c) The owner, agent, person-in-charge, or diving supervisor shall, upon request, make the records described in this section available for examination by any Coast Guard official authorized to investigate the casualty.

Subpart C—Benzene

SOURCE: CGD 88-040, 56 FR 52135, Oct. 17, 1991, unless otherwise noted.

§ 197.501 Applicability.

(a) Except for vessels satisfying paragraph (b) of this section, this subpart applies to all Coast Guard inspected vessels, including tank ships and barges, that are carrying benzene or benzene containing liquids in bulk as cargo.

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(b) This subpart does not apply to vessels that are carrying only liquid cargoes containing less than 0.5% benzene by volume.

(c) This subpart does not apply to vessels of foreign registry.

[CGD 88-040, 56 FR 52135, Oct. 17, 1991; 56 FR 65006, Dec. 13, 1991]

§ 197.505 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

Action level means an airborne concentration of benzene of 0.5 parts of benzene per million parts of air calculated as an eight hour time-weighted average, generated from vessels regulated by this subpart.

Authorized person means a person specifically authorized by the person in charge of the vessel to enter a regulated area.

Benzene means liquefied or gaseous benzene (C₆ H₆; Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 71-43-2) and includes benzene contained in liquid mixtures and the benzene vapors released by these mixtures. The term does not include trace amounts of unreacted benzene contained in solid materials.

Breathing zone means the area within one foot of a person's mouth and nose.

Employee means an individual who is on board a vessel by reason of that individual's employment and who is employed directly by the owner, charterer, managing operator, or agent of that vessel.

Employer means the owner, charterer, managing operator, or agent of a vessel.

Emergency means an occurrence, such as an equipment failure, a container rupture, or a control equipment failure, which results or may result in an unexpected release of benzene.

Operations involving benzene means any operation that could subject a worker to benzene exposures above the PEL, including cargo transfer operations involving connecting or disconnecting liquid or vapor hoses; cargo tank gauging and sampling; and cargo tank gas freeing, venting, and cleaning.

Performance standard means the standard in §197.520.

Person in charge means—

(1) For a self propelled vessel, the master or licensed operator of the vessel; and

(2) For an unmanned barge,

(i) The licensed operator of the vessel for barge tows;

(ii) Where there is no licensed operator, the tankerman who signs the declaration of inspection for a cargo transfer for an operation involving benzene; or

(iii) Where there is no licensed operator or tankerman, the individual in charge of the vessel when it is moored at a fleet, terminal, or other place.

Permissible exposure limits or *PELs* mean the exposure limits specified in §197.515.

Personal exposure means the concentration of airborne benzene to which a person would be exposed if that person were not using a properly fitted respirator in compliance with §197.550 and the personal protective clothing and equipment in compliance with §197.555.

Regulated area means an area designated in compliance with §197.535.

Short-term exposure limit or *STEL* means an airborne concentration of five parts of benzene per million parts of air (five ppm), as averaged over any 15 minute period.

Time-weighted average exposure limit or *TWA* means an airborne concentration of one part of benzene per million parts of air (one ppm), as averaged over an eight-hour period. This eight hour period covers the time, up to eight hours, that the employee works in any 24 hour period. If the exposure period is less than eight hours within the 24 hour period, the difference between eight hours and the time of exposure (that is, the unexposed time) is averaged into the TWA. If the exposure period exceeds eight hours in any 24 hour period, sum the products of each exposure level multiplied by the time at that exposure level. The TWA is the value of that sum divided by eight hours.

Vapor control or recovery system means a system of piping and equipment used to collect vapors by transporting the vapors from a tank being loaded to a tank being unloaded or by collecting the vapors and containing them, recovering them, dispersing them in a location remote from personnel, or destroying them.