

Jones *U.S.*
Perfor *Coast*
Guard

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
U. S. COAST GUARD

Captain of the Port
U. S. Coast Guard
P. O. Box 446
Galena Park, Texas 77547

COTP PUBLIC NOTICE 1-68

Subject: Special Requirements for Specified Dangerous Cargoes

1. The Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, by virtue of the authority granted him by section 632 of Title 14, United States Code, and Department of Transportation Order 1100.1 dated March 31, 1967 49 CFR 1.4 (a) (2), 32 F.R. 5606 has prescribed the following amendments and new regulations to be effective on and after January 1, 1968.

2. All shipping interests are notified that section 124.14 of Title 33 C.F.R. is amended to read as follows:

124.14 advance notice of arrival of vessel laden with explosives or certain specified dangerous cargoes.

(a) The master, agent, or person in charge of any domestic or foreign vessel which is bound for a port or place in the United States and which is carrying as cargo any of the dangerous cargoes described in this paragraph, whether for discharge in the United States or not, shall at least 24 hours in advance of arrival at each port or place, notify the Captain of the Port or the Commander of the Coast Guard District in which such port or place is located concerning the amount and location of stowage on board the vessel of any of the following:

- (1) Explosives class A (commercial or military).
- (2) Oxidizing materials for which a special permit for water transportation is required by 46 CFR 146.22.
- (3) Radioactive materials for which a special approval by the Commandant for water Transportation is required by 46 CFR 146.25-30.
- (4) Any dangerous cargo considered to involve a particular hazard, when transported or handled in bulk quantities, as further described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) (1) A dangerous cargo considered to involve a particular hazard, when transported in bulk quantities on board vessels, or when handled in bulk quantities on waterfront facilities, is any commodity which by virtue of its properties would create an unusual hazard if released. The commodities subject to this section are:

ACETALDEHYDE.
ACETONE CYANOHYDRIN.
ACETONITRILE.
ACRYLONITRILE.
ALLYL ALCOHOL.
ALLYL CHLORIDE.
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS.
ANILINE.
BUTADIENE.
CARBOLIC OIL.
CARBON DISULFIDE.
CHLORINE.
CHLOROHYDRINS, CRUDE.
CROTONALDHYDE.
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE
DICHLOROPROPENE.
EPICHLOROHYDRIN.
ETHYLENE.
ETHYL ETHER.
ETHYLENE OXIDE.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.
METHANE.
METHYL ACRYLATE.
METHYL BROMIDE.
METHYL CHLORIDE.
METHYL METHACRYLATE (MONOMER).
NONYL PHENOL.
OLEUM.
PHENOL.
PHOSPHORUS, ELEMENTAL.
PROPANE.
PROPYLENE.
PROPYLENE OXIDE.
SULFURIC ACID.
SULFURIC ACID, SPENT.
TETRAETHYL LEAD.
TETRAETHYL LEAD MIXTURE.
VINYL ACETATE.
VINYL CHLORIDE.
VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE.

(2) Each commodity listed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph is considered to possess one or more of the following properties:

- (i) Is highly reactive or unstable; or
- (ii) Has severe or unusual fire hazards; or
- (iii) Has severe toxic properties; or
- (iv) Requires refrigeration for its safe containment; or
- (v) Can cause brittle fracture of normal ship structural materials or ashore containment materials by reason of its being carried at low temperatures, or because of its low boiling point at atmospheric pressure (unless uncontrolled release of the cargo is not a major hazard to life).

(c) For U. S. vessels, this section is applicable to such vessels on international voyages, coastwise voyages, or Great Lakes voyages. For foreign vessels this section is applicable to such vessels when bound to a port or place in the United States, or a port or place under the Jurisdiction of the United States.

(d) When the arrival is a direct result of "force majeure" and it is not possible to give at least 24 hours advance notice.