

PELAKSANAAN TANK CLEANING MUATAN CRUDE PALM OIL (CPO) UNTUK PEMUATAN FAME DI MT. AS MARINE LIMA

SKRIPSI

Untuk memperoleh gelar Sa<mark>rja</mark>na Terapan Pelayaran pada Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Semarang

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Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa yang tertulis dalam skripsi ini benar-benar hasil karya (penelitian dan tulisan) sendiri, bukan jiplakan dari karya tulis orang lain atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika keilmuan yang berlaku, baik sebagian atau seluruhnya. Pendapat atau temuan orang lain yang terdapat dalam skripsi ini dikutip atau dirujuk berdasarkan kode etik ilmiah. Atas pernyataan ini saya siap menanggung resiko/sanksi yang dijatuhkan apabila ditemukan adanya pelanggaran terhadap etika keilmuan dalam karya ini.

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MOTTO DAN PERSEMBAHAN

- 1. Saya bisa menerima kegagalan, tapi saya tidak bisa menerima segala hal yang tak pernah diusahakan.
- 2. Kesuksesan bukanlah kunci dari kebahagiaan. Sebaliknya kebahagiaan adalah kunci dari kesuksesan.
- 3. Janganlah melihat ke masa depan dengan mata buta. Masa yang lampau sangat berguna sebagai kaca benggala daripada masa yang akan datang.

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Skripsi ini mengambil judul "Pelaksanaan *Tank Cleaning* Muatan *Crude Palm Oil* (CPO) Untuk Pemuatan *Fame* di MT. AS MARINE LIMA" yang terselesaikan berdasarkan data-data yang diperoleh dari hasil penelitian selama sebelas bulan empat belas hari praktek laut di perusahaan PT. Citra Armada Nusantara.

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| Semarang, | | • |
|-----------|--|---|
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ABSTRAKSI

Rizqullah, Dzaky. 2022. "Pelaksanaan *Tank Cleaning* Muatan *Crude Palm Oil* (CPO) Untuk Pemuatan *Fame* di MT. AS MARINE LIMA". Skripsi. Program Diploma IV, Program Studi Nautika, Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Semarang, Pembimbing I: Capt. Firdaus Sitepu, S.ST, M.Si, M.Mar, Pembimbing II: Kresno Yuntoro, S.ST, M.M.

Minyak bumi adalah pemasok kebutuhan energi yang sekarang ini mengalami pengembangan pengolahan dan penggunaan yang cukup maju dan beragam. Pengolahan minyak bumi sebagai produk kimia telah membuat upaya pengangkutan dari dan ke negara-negara maju dan berkembang semakin meningkat. Dilihat dari sifat-sifat baik dari sifat fisika maupun sifat kimianya, bahan kimia telah memiliki karakteristik khusus yang berbeda dengan bahan-bahan lain yang dibawa kapal sebagai muatannya. Bahan ini bukan hanya berbahaya bagi manusia, kapal, dan lingkungan tetapi juga memerlukan penanganan khusus untuk menjaga kualitasnya selama pemuatan, pembongkaran, dan selama proses pelayaran yang cukup lama.

Sebagai penanggung jawab pembawa bahan kimia ini, ABK (ABK) juga dituntut untuk bekerja dengan aman selama proses bongkar muat dan selama pelayaran. Mualim I sebagai petugas yang ditunjuk langsung untuk menangani muatan di atas kapal harus mampu merencanakan pemuatan bahan kimia tersebut dengan baik dan sistematis.

Namun pada kenyataannya masih terjadi keterlambatan proses loading fame setelah loading CPO. Meskipun kedua muatan tersebut kompatibel, namun jika prinsip penanganan muatan CPO dan prosedur pembersihan tangki yang digunakan tidak tepat, maka akan menyebabkan tertundanya proses pemuatan fame. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa tangki yang berisi kargo CPO terakhir akan meninggalkan beban sisa yang sulit dibersihkan di ruang kargo, meskipun tangki yang diperlukan untuk memuat fame adalah tangki yang bersih dan steril.

Kata Kunci: Bongkar Muat, Bahan Kimia, CPO, Fame.

ABSTRACT

Rizqullah, Dzaky. 2022. "Implementation Tank Cleaning Crude Palm Oil (CPO) for Loading Fame in MT. AS MARINE LIMA". Thesis. Diploma IV Program, Nautical Study Program, Merchant Marine Polytechnic of Semarang, Advisor I: Capt. Firdaus Sitepu, S.ST, M.Si, M.Mar, Advisor II: Kresno Yuntoro, S.ST, MM

Petroleum is a supplier of energy needs which is currently undergoing quite advanced and diverse processing and use development. The processing of petroleum as a chemical product has made transportation efforts to and from developed and developing countries increasing. Judging from the properties of both physical and chemical properties, chemicals already have special characteristics that are different from other materials carried by ships as cargo. This material is not only harmful to humans, ships and the environment but also requires special handling to maintain its quality during loading, unloading, and during the long shipping process.

As the person in charge of carrying these chemicals, crew members (ABK) are also required to work safely during the loading and unloading process and during shipping. Mualim I as the officer who is directly appointed to handle the cargo on board the ship must be able to plan the loading of these chemicals properly and systematically.

But in reality there is still a delay in the loading fame after loading CPO. Even though the two loads are compatible, if the principle of handling CPO loads and the tank cleaning procedures used are not appropriate, it will cause delays in the fame. The results of the analysis show that the tank containing the last CPO cargo will leave a residual load that is difficult to clean in the cargo hold, even though the tank required to load fame is a clean and sterile tank.

Keywords: Loading and Unloading, Chemicals, CPO, Fame.

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BABI

PENDAHULUAN

A. Latar Belakang

Saat ini sarana transportasi sangat beragam, mulai dari transportasi laut, udara maupun darat yang masing — masing mempunyai keuntungan dan kekurangan. Untuk saat ini sarana transportasi yang paling dibutuhkan oleh pelaku perdagangan global adalah kapal laut. Hal ini disebabkan karena:

- 1. aman: resiko terjadinya kerusakan muatan kecil (*low risk*) yang timbul sebagai akibat dari pengangkutan muatan dalam jumlah yang besar.
- 2. murah: penggunaaan sarana transportasi dengan biaya yang murah bertujuan untuk menekan harga jual menjadi sangat murah sehingga dapat terjangkau oleh seluruh lapisan masyarakat.
- 3. tepat waktu: ketepatan waktu pada saat pengangkutan muatan sampai pada tempat tujuan dengan aman dan selamat merupakan salah satu yang penting dalam distribusi barang, sehingga diharapkan distribusinya dapat merata.
- 4. dapat mengangkut dalam jumlah yang besar: untuk dapat memperoleh keuntungan yang tinggi, maka pengangkutan dalam jumlah yang besar merupakan alternatif yang diambil oleh para produsen.

Chemical tanker merupakan salah satu jenis kapal tanker yang dirancang khusus untuk mengangkut muatan berbahaya berupa produk-produk kimia. Mengingat muatan-muatan tersebut memiliki sifat dan kekhususan yang berbeda-beda serta sangat berpotensi mendatangkan bahaya baik bagi kapal, awak kapal maupun lingkungan sekitarnya. Chemical tanker adalah kapal yang

dibangun dengan tujuan utama mengangkut muatan zat cair beracun (noxius liquid substances) secara curah. Kapal Chemical tanker dibagi dalam beberapa kelas berdasarkan atas tingkat bahaya yang berkaian dengan bahan-bahan kimia yang diangkut yaitu:

Chemical Tanker kelas I: didesain untuk mengangkut bahan kimia yang sangat berbahaya

Chemical Tanker kelas II: didesain untuk mengangkut bahan kimia yang berbahaya

Chemical Tanker kelas III: didesain untuk mengangkut bahan kimia yang paling sedikit tingkat bahaya

Hal *esensial* yang harus mendapat perhatian penting dari *Chemical Tanke*r adalah usaha perencanaan muat dan persiapan yang dilakukan untuk melaksanakan pemuatan serta pengawasan yang teliti, karena muatan *chemical* sangat peka tehadap perubahan-perubahan sifat dan karakteristiknya dari pengaruh keadaaan sekitar muatan itu ditempatkan. Selain itu untuk menunjang pemuatan yang baik dilakukan. Salah satunya adalah pembersihan tanki (*tank cleaning*) berdasakan prosedur yang telah ditentukan.

Selama melaksanakan praktek laut di MT. AS MARINE LIMA pada bulan Agustus 2020 – Agustus 2021 penulis mengadakan penelitian mengenai pelaksanaan *tank cleaning* yang terjadi MT. AS MARINE LIMA

dan pelaksanaan *tank cleaning* yang sering terjadi adalah pembersihan tanki dari muatan *CPO* (*Crude Palm Oil*) untuk pemuatan *fame*. *CPO* mempunyai klasifikasi dalam kelas Y yang dibagi menjadi beberapa jenis antara lain:

- 1. crude palm oil (Cpo)
- 2. crude palm kernel oil (Cpko)
- 3. crude palm stearyn (Cps)
- 4. refined bleached deodoriced (Rbd) palm olien
- 5. refined bleached deodoriced (Rbd) palm stearyn
- 6. palm fatty acid distillate (Pfad)

Sedangkan *fame* berasal dari kata *Fatty Acid Methyl Ester*, *fame* adalah senyawa yang diperlukan untuk membuat Biodiesel dan Solar. Untuk melakukan *tank cleaning* memerlukan prosedur yang sulit. Untuk memuat *fame* harus tanki yang memiliki konstruksi dan kondisi yang sangat baik karena *fame* merupakan muatan yang sangat sensitif terhadap pengaruh dari benda lain, dengan kata lain *fame* mudah untuk terkontaminasi.

Oleh sebab itu prosedur *tank cleaning* harus dilaksanakan sesuai dengan prosedur yang ada dalam *Tank Cleaning Guide*. Dimana sebelum melakukan *tank cleaning* harus dilakukan perencanaan dan dibuat *tank cleaning check list* agar tidak terjadi kelalaian dalam pelaksanaan *tank cleaning*. Penyusunan dari prosedur-prosedur *tank cleaning* tersebut bertujuan untuk:

- 1. melindungi kapal
- 2. melindungi muatan agar tidak terkontaminasi
- 3. melindungi tanki muatan agar siap dimuati dengan jenis muatan lain
- 4. melindungi awak kapal dan buruh dari bahaya muatan

Jika tank cleaning mengalami kegagalan maka pihak kapal diminta untuk melakukan tank cleaning ulang sampai lulus Wall Wash Test. Wall Wash Test adalah uji dinding tanki di kapal tanker kimia sebagai syarat yang harus dilakukan untuk memuat muatan berbahan kimia. Hal tersebut dapat merugikan pemilik kapal, kru kapal karena uang tank cleaning tidak dibayarkan oleh perusahaan, selain itu pemilik muatan mengalami kerugian karena muatanya terlambat untuk diantarkan. Setiap kru kapal harus paham akan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya dalam pelaksanaan tank cleaning.

Pada saat melakukan kontak dengan bahan kimia yang digunakan untuk melakukan *tank cleaning* harus menggunakan perlengkapan keselamatan yang sesuai. Berdasarkan permasalahan-permasalahan yang sering terjadi diatas kapal maka penulis terdorong untuk mengangkat judul tentang:

"PELAKSANAAN TANK CLEANING MUATAN CRUDE PALM OIL (CPO) UNTUK PEMUATAN FAME DI MT. AS MARINE LIMA"

Penulis merasa bahwa judul diatas sesuai untuk diangkat dalam penulisan skripsi ini, sehingga masalah-masalah yang tidak diharapkan tidak akan terjadi yang akan mengakibatkan keterlambatan pada saat proses bongkar maupun muat. Selain itu juga karena berhubungan dengan pengalaman penulis selama melaksanakan praktek berlayar dikapal.

B. Fokus Penelitian

Fokus penelitian kualitatif ini berfungsi sebagai pedoman penelitian untuk memperoleh data, informasi, diskusi, dan analisis untuk mencapai kesimpulan. Maka dari itu fokus dari penelitian penulis adalah pelaksanaan *Tank Cleaning* untuk muatan yang berbeda dari muatan yang sebelumnya yaitu dari muatan minyak *CPO* ke muatan minyak *fame* di MT. AS MARINE LIMA.

C. Rumusan Masalah

Berdasarkan pengalaman penulis selama praktek berlayar dan latar belakang yang mendasar, maka terdapat beberapa permasalahan yang diakibatkan oleh faktor teknis yang menyebabkan timbulnnya masalah pada muatan. Masalah-masalah tersebut diantaranya adalah:

- bagaimana pelaksanaan tank cleaning yang efektif & efisien dari muatan
 CPO ke fame?
- 2. upaya-upaya apa yang dapat dilakukan untuk mencegah kegagalan *Wall Wash Test* saat pelaksanaan *tank cleaning*?

D. Tujuan Penelitian

Adapun tujuan yang ingin dicapai penulis setelah pelaksanakan penelitian ini adalah:

- Untuk mengetahui pelaksanaan tank cleaning yang efektif dan efisien dari muatan CPO ke muatan fame serta mengatasi masalah yang timbul ketika masih terdapat kerak putih pada dinding tanki muatan setelah kegiatan tank cleaning
- Untuk mengetahui persyaratan apa saja yang harus diperhatikan agar tanki muatan siap untuk pemuatan fame yang meliputi: karakteristik muatan fame dan ketentuan kondisi tanki untuk muatan fame

E. Manfaat Hasil Penelitian

Manfaat yang dapat diambil dari penulisan skripsi ini adalah:

- 1. Bagi penulis
 - a. melengkapi dan memenuhi sebagai persyaratan akademik guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sains Terapan di Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Semarang. Serta untuk tambahan pengetahuan tersendiri tentang cara mengatasi masalah yang timbul pada saat *tank cleaning muatan CPO* untuk memuat *fame*
- 2. Bagi pihak kapal dan untuk masyarakat

Memberikan tambahan pengetahuan kepada crew kapal untuk melaksanakan *tank cleaning* muatan *CPO* guna memuat *fame* dan melindungi *crew* kapal dari bahaya bahan kimia untuk *tank cleaning*.

Skripsi ini diharapkan dapat menambah pengatahuan bagi masyarakat umum tentang kapal muatan dan dunia pelayaran khususnya pada penanganan muatan kimia cair.

BAB II

KAJIAN TEORI

A. Deskripsi Teori

1. Pengertian-pengertian

Menurut IMO dalam Standard Training and Certification
Watchkeeping of Seaferer (STCW 1995), kapal tanki kimia (Chemical
Tanker) berarti sebuah kapal yang dibangun atau disesuaikan dan digunakan
untuk mengangkut setiap produk cair yang telah terdaftar di dalam bab 17
Internasional Bulk Chemical Code, dalam bentuk curah. Chemical tanker
is a cargo ship constructed or adapted and used for the carriage in bulk of
any liquid product listed in chapter 17 (IBC Code Chapter 1).

Menurut *tanker familiarization* (2000: 11), tanker adalah sebuah kapal yang dibangun untuk mengangkut muatan cairan minyak yang tidak terbungkus, termasuk sebuah pengangkut kombinasi (*combination carrier*) jika digunakan untuk keperluan ini.²

Menurut Sutiyar, dalam bukunya *Kamus Istilah Pelayaran dan Perkapalan* (2012:166), *surveyor* adalah pejabat yang ditunjuk untuk suatu

Biro Klasifikasi Kapal untuk memeriksa, meneliti bagian-bagian kapal,

¹ IMO, 2011. Specialized Training For Chemical Tankers, London: IMO

² Badan Diklat Perhubungan, 2010, Oil Tanker Familiarization, Jakarta

baik mesin-mesinnya, lambung, *deck* dan lain-lainnya.³ *Cargo surveyor*: meneliti dan inspeksi mengenai muatan.

Tank cleaning adalah proses pembersihan tanki sejauh bilamana diperlukan untuk sisa-sisa muatan yang mencakup pula pembersihan dan pemeriksaan peralatan pompa, pipa muatan, pipa peranginan, kran-kran, coil pemanas dan mesin-mesin bantu.

Dapat diambil pengertian bahwa proses pembersihan ini mencakup tahap pencucian untuk membersihkan sisa-sisa muatan yang berupa padatan dan cairan serta proses *gas freeing* yang bertujuan membersihkan sisa-sisa muatan yang berupa gas, baik yang mudah terbakar maupun gas beracun. Pembersihan tangki dibedakan sebagai berikut menurut Istopo (2002:250), yaitu:⁴

- a. pembersihan tangki, di mana muatan berikutnya sama atau hampir sama dengan muatan sebelumnya
- b. pembersihan tangki untuk mengangkut jenis muatan yang berbeda dengan muatan sebelumnya, dimana jika tercampur sedikit saja akan merusak mutunya
- c. pembersihan tangki ruang muat untuk mengangkut muatan yang berbeda inilah yang harus sangat di perhatikan agar tangki benar-benar bersih sehingga proses pemuatan dapat berjalan dengan lancar

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³ Sutiyar, dkk, 2012. *Kamus Istilah Pelayaran dan Perkapalan*, Jakarta: Pustaka Beta

⁴ Istopo, 2002, *Kapal Dan Muatannya*, Koperasi Karyawan BP3IP, Jakarta.

Fungsi kapal tanker adalah untuk mengangkut muatan (minyak mentah) melalui laut atau perairan dari pelabuhan muat atau pelabuhan produksi ke pelabuhan bongkar atau pengolahan. Ukuran dari kapal tanker pengangkut minyak produk kebanyakan lebih kecil dari pada kapal tanker minyak mentah, tetapi biasanya pengaturan jaringan-jaringan pipanya lebih *kompleks*.





Gambar 2.1. Proses masuk tangki

Gambar 2.2. Tank cleaning

2. Jenis-jenis kapal tanker

Dalam *IBC Code Chapter* 1 (satu) disebutkan bahwa "*Chemical tanker is a cargo ship constructed or adapted and used for the carriage in bulk of any liquid product listed in chapter 17*", Pada *chapter* 17 berisi daftar muatan kimia yang telah terdaftar dan sering dimuat beserta ketentuan-ketentuan minimum bagi penanganannya. Sedangkan ketentuan umum bagi kapal tanker pengangkut muatan kimia cair harus memenuhi ketentuan

minimum dari salah satu tipe kapal yang disebutkan dalam *IBC Code*Chapter 2.⁵ Adapun ketiga jenis kapal tangki pengangkut kimia cair itu adalah:

- a. tipe 1 (satu) adalah kapal tangki kimia yang diharapkan mampu membawa muatan yang terdaftar pada *chapter* 17 dengan resiko pencemaran dan bahaya keselamatan yang tinggi sehingga membutuhkan pencegahan yang maksimal untuk mengantisipasi jika terjadi tumpahan muatan tersebut.
- b. tipe 2 (dua) adalah kapal tangki kimia yang diharapkan mampu membawa muatan yang terdaftar pada *chapter* 17 dengan resiko pencemaran dan bahaya keselamatan yang tinggi sehingga membutuhkan perhatian lebih untuk mengantisipasi jika terjadi tumpahan muatan tersebut.
- c. tipe 3 (tiga) adalah kapal tangki kimia yang diharapkan mampu membawa muatan yang terdaftar pada *chapter* 17 dengan resiko pencemaran dan bahaya keselamatan yang tinggi sehingga membutuhkan perhatian untuk mengantisipasi jika terjadi tumpahan muatan tersebut.

Jadi pada kapal tangki tipe 1 adalah kapal tangki pengangkut bahan kimia cair yang memiliki tingkat bahaya yang paling besar, dan pada kapal tangki tipe 2 dan 3 memiliki tingkat bahaya yang lebih kecil dibandingkan

⁵ IMO, 2001, *IBC Code*, London: IMO

pada tipe 1 tetapi bukan berarti kapal tangki tipe 2 dan 3 tidak berbahaya sama sekali.

Menurut Tanker Operations A Hand Book for the Person in Charge (G. S. Marton, 2001 : 19), dalam industri pelayaran ada beberapa katagori kapal tanker.⁶

a. Berdasarkan muatan yang diangkut

- 1) Crude-oil carriers adalah kapal tanker yang digunakan untuk angkutan minyak mentah.
- 2) Product carriers adalah kapal tanker yang digunakan untuk mengangkut gasoline, jet diesel, residual fuel oils, vacuum gas oils, asphalt, dan muatan-muatan sejenisnya.
- 3) Parcel carriers adalah kapal tanker yang digunakan untuk mengangkut muatan kimia (chemical/speciality cargoes) dan muatan-muatan sejenisnya.

b. Berdasarkan ukurannya

1) *Handy/Coastal/Parcel/Barge* adalah kapal yang mempunyai bobot mati antara 5.000-35.000 Ton. Umumnya digunakan untuk mengangkut minyak jadi (*product/parcel*).

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⁶ Marton, G.S, 2001, Tanker Operation, Centreville, Cornell Maritime Press, Maryland

- Medium adalah kapal tanker yang mempunyai bobot mati antara
 35.000-160.000 Ton. Umumnya digunakan untuk mengangkut muatan *product* dan *crude oil*.
- 3) VLCC (*very-large crude carrier*), adalah kapal tanker yang mempunyai bobot mati antara 160.000-300.000 Ton. Umumnya digunakan untuk mengangkut *crude oil* saja.
- 4) ULCC (*ultra-large crude carrier*), adalah kapal tanker yang mempunyai bobot mati lebih dari atau sama dengan 300.000 ton.

 Umumnya digunakan untuk mengangkut *crude oil* saja.

3. Muatan kimia

Setiap jenis produk bahan kimia cair mengandung satu atau lebih sumber bahaya kebakaran, keracunan, pengkaratan, sifat reaktif terhadap senyawa lain dan bahaya terhadap lingkungan jika sampai tumpah atau terlepas. Karena itu konstruksi kapal tangki pengangkut kimia yang dimuat dalam *codes* dikaitkan dengan bahaya yang dikandung oleh produk kimia yang akan diangkut.

a. Sifat bahan kimia menurut *International Chamber of Shipping* (ICS) dalam buku *Tanker Safety Guide Chemicals* (2014:3) disebutkan bahwa bahaya dari bahan kimia yang disebabkan karena sifatnya antara lain:⁷

1) Flammability (sifat mudah terbakar)

Gas yang keluar dari cairan yang mudah terbakar ketika bahan pembakar ini bercampur dengan udara dalam perbandingan yang cukup, atau lebih tepatnya dengan kandungan oksigen dalam udara. Tapi jika kandungannya terlalu sedikit ataupun terlalu banyak gas yang bercampur dalam udara, maka ini tidak akan terbakar. Batas terendahnya ditunjukkan dalam persentase volume gas yang mudah terbakar ini di udara atau biasa dinyatakan dalam *lower flammable limit (LFL)*, dan *upper flammable limit (UFL)* dan area yang mudah terbakar.

2) Health Hazards (bahaya kesehatan)

Bahaya kesehatan yang dapat timbul bila bahan kimia ini terhirup, terkena pada permukaan kulit, tertelan, masuk ke mata, dan lain sebagainya.

International Chamber of Shipping, 2014. Tanker Safety Guide Chemicals, London: International Chamber of Shipping

a) *Toxicity* (beracun)

Toxici sama artinya dengan beracun atau berbahaya.

Toxicity adalah kemampuan suatu unsur ketika terhirup, terhisap atau terserap kedalam kulit yang akan menyebabkan kerusakan pada jaringan tubuh, kerusakan pada sistem kesadaran pusat, atau pada kejadian yang ekstrim menyebabkan kematian.

b) Asphyxia (sesak nafas)

Sesak nafas adalah keadaan tak sadar akibat kekurangan oksigen, dan dapat juga berakibat mati lemas. Setiap gas dapat menyebabkan sesak nafas baik itu beracun atau tidak, singkatnya hanya tidak adanya kandungan dalam udara.

c) Anesthesia (pembiusan)

Gas tertentu dapat menyebabkan hilangnya kesadaran terkait dengan efeknya pada sistem kesadaran.

d) Additional health hazards (bahaya kesehatan tambahan)

Bahaya kesehatan tambahan mungkin disebabkan oleh bahan-bahan diluar muatan yang digunakan dalam penanganan muatan di atas kapal. Salah satu bahayanya adalah radang dingin yang disebabkan oleh nitrogen cair yang digunakan untuk mengontrol udara dalam tangki muatan.

3) *Reactivity* (reaktivitas)

Bahan kimia mungkin akan dapat bereaksi dengan beberapa cara, yaitu: dengan bahan itu sendiri, dengan air, dengan muatan kimia lainnya atau dengan bahan yang lain.

a) Self reaction (bereaksi sendiri/spontan)

Bentuk terbanyak yang paling sering ditemukan adalah polimerisasi. Proses polimerisasi umumnya adalah hasil dari konversi gas atau cairan kedalam bentuk cairan atau padat. Ini terjadi secara perlahan, proses alami dimana hanya degradasi bahan tanpa mengambil resiko keselamatan kapal ataupun *crew* kapal.

b) Reaction with water (reaksi dengan air)

Beberapa muatan dapat bereaksi terhadap air menjadi penyebab terjadinya kerusakan baik terhadap kapal maupun krunya. Gas yang beracun mungkin dapat keluar dari proses ini. Sebagai contoh yang paling sering mendapat perhatian adalah *isocyanates*, muatan ini dimuat dalam keadaan kering dan dalam kondisi lembam. Muatan lain yang bereaksi lambat dengan air mungkin tidak terlalu berbahaya terhadap keselamatan, tetapi rekasinya menghasilkan sedikit bahan kimia yang dapat merusak peralatan atau material tangki dan dapat menyebabkan berkurangnya kadar oksigen.

c) Reaction with air (reaksi dengan udara)

Beberapa muatan kimia, umumnya *ether* dan *aldehyde*, mungkin dapat bereaksi dengan oksigen di udara atau dalam kimia untuk membentuk *coumponds* oksigen yang tak stabil yang pembuatannya mungkin diijinkan walaupun dapat menyebabkan bahaya meledak.

d) Reaction with other cargoes (reaksi dengan muatan kimia yang lain)

Beberapa muatan berbahaya dapat bereaksi dengan muatan yang lain. Sehingga perlu menempatkan muatan yang terpisah dengan muatan yang lain (tidak pada tangki yang bersebelahan) dan melindungi muatan dari pencampuran dengan pemisahan sistem pemuatan, pembongkaran dan ventilasi.

e) Reaction with other materials (reaksi dengan bahan yang lain)

Bahan yang digunakan sebagai konstruksi pada sistem muatan harus sesuai dengan muatan yang akan dimuat, dan sikap hati-hati harus diambil untuk memastikan bahwa tidak ada pemakaian bahan yang tidak sesuai selama perawatan.

4) *Corrosiveness* (bersifat menghancurkan)

Acids, anhydrides dan alkali adalah antara lain bahan yang memiliki sifat korosi yang kuat. Bahan ini dengan cepat dapat menghancurkan jaringan manusia dan menyebabkan kerusakan yang tidak dapat diperbaiki. Bahan ini juga dapat menghancurkan kostruksi kapal dan mengambil resiko keselamatan kapal.

5) Putrefaction (pembusukan)

Sebagaian besar minyak hewan dan tumbuhan mengalami pembusukan dari waktu ke waktu. Proses alami ini dikenal dengan pembusukan, pada umumnya menghasilkan uap yang menjijikan dan beracun dan dapat mengurangi kandungan oksigen dalam tangki.

6) Phisical Properties (sifat fisika)

Setiap benda pasti memiliki sifat-sifat, baik itu yang dapat diketahui secara langsung ataupun dengan penelitian terlebih dahulu. Sedangkan menurut Arso Martopo, dalam bukunya Penanganan Muatan (2015:27), sifat fisika barang berbahaya terdiri dari:⁸

a). Boilling Point (titik didih)

Titik didih adalah temperatur dimana jika zat cair dimasak zat cair mulai berubah manjadi uap.

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⁸ Martopo Arso, 2001. *Penanganan Muatan*, Semarang: Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Semarang

b). Vapour Pressure (tekanan uap)

Tekanan uap adalah tekanan yang keluar dari uap dalam kondisi tertentu.

c). Flash Point (titik nyala)

Titik nyala adalah suhu terendah dimana suatu zat cair mempunyai cukup uap yang akan menjadi nyala di udara.

d). Auto Ignition Point (titik nyala sendiri)

Titik nyala sendiri adalah suhu yang harus dicapai oleh zat cair, sehingga dapat menimbulkan api atau ledakan jika tersentuh oleh nyala atau panas yang ditimbulkan oleh suatu reaksi atau pecahan/retakan.

e). Explosive Limits (batas terjadinya ledakan)

Batas ledakan adalah prosentase volume uap dan konsentrasi udara pada suatu zat yang mudah menyala.

f). Melting Point (titik lebur)

Titik lebur adalah suhu terndah dimana suatu zat padat akan berubah menjadi zat cair jika dipanaskan.

g). Density (kepadatan)

Kepadatan adalah pembagian antara berat dengan volume benda yang dipakai saat itu.

h). Solubility/Miscibility (pelarutan/pencampuran)

Jika suatu zat padat atau gas dilarutkan dalam suatu cairan pelarut maka akan terbentuk campuran yang homogen. Walaupun ditambahkan berbagai larutan tidak akan merubah campuran itu.

i). Odour (bau)

Beberapa bahan mempunyai bau yang karakteristik, biasanya bau ini dipakai sebagai peringatan terhadap suatu resiko bahaya. Dengan mengetahui sifat-sifat umum muatan kimia tersebut maka penanganan muatan ini dapat dilakukan dengan aman dan cepat.



Gambar 2.3. Sifat bahan kimia Sumber Dari: https://synergysolusi.com/artikel-

surabaya/7-simbol-bahan-kimia-berbahaya

7) Muatan *Crude Palm Oil (CPO)*

Crude Palm Oil (CPO) adalah muatan kimia yang termasuk ke dalam golongan Mixed Triglycerides yang mempunyai klasifikasi Edible Vegetable Fat. Bahan ini mempunyai specific gravity 0,80-0,90 pada suhu 36°C-39°C. Dalam suhu udara normal, muatan ini berbentuk semi solid (agak kental) berwarna kemerahan dan tidak terlalu berbahaya bagi manusia

8) Muatan fame

Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (fame) merupakan bahan bakar alternatif pada mesin diesel yang terbarukan.

b. Prinsip pemuatan

Di samping sifat-sifat diatas, masih ada lagi hal-hal yang harus dipertimbangkan dalam pemuatan. Menurut Arso Martopo, dalam bukunya Penanganan Muatan (2016:2), disebutkan bahwa prinsip-prinsip utama penanganan muatan di kapal adalah:⁹

- 1). *to protect the cargo* (melindungi muatan)
- 2). *to protect the ship* (melindungi kapal)
- 3). *safety of crew and longshoreman* (keselamatan kru kapal dan buruh)

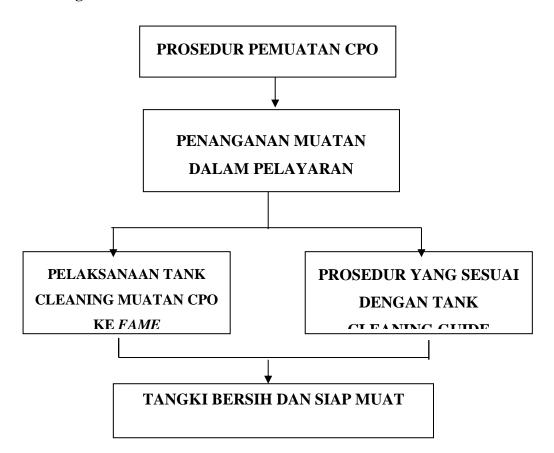
⁹ Martopo Arso, 2001. *Penanganan Muatan*, Semarang: Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran Semarang

_

- 4). rapid and systematic loading/discharging (muat/bongkar secara cepat dan sistematis)
- 5). to avoid broken stowage (mencegah terjadinya ruang rugi)

Dengan mengikuti prinsip-prinsip pemuatan tersebut maka diharapkan muatan yang dimuat di atas kapal dapat ditangani dengan mengikuti prinsip-prinsip pemuatan tersebut maka diharapkan muatan yang dimuat di atas kapal dapat ditangani dengan aman, efektif, dan cepat. Muatan-muatan kimia yang diangkut di kapal MT. AS MARINE LIMA ini bernilai tinggi dan memiliki karakteristik yang peka terhadap perubahan suhu dan pengaruh muatan lain yang ditempatkan di tangki yang berdekatan. Kapal ini juga mengangkut muatan kimia cair yang berganti-ganti sehingga proses *tank cleaning* harus dilaksanakan dengan benar. Oleh karenanya, proses pemuatan dan pembongkaran muatan memakan waktu yang relatif lebih lama.

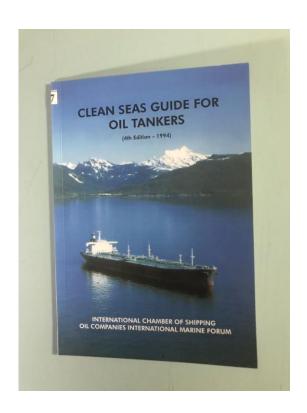
B. Kerangka Penelitian



Tabel 2.1. Kerangka Penelitian

Berdasarkan pernyataan, uraian, dan permasalahan yang dihadapi, maka dapat dibuatlah alur berpikir yang efektif guna mempermudah pemahaman dan perumusan masalah sehingga dapat dikemukakan usaha untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut.

Sebelum kegiatan pemuatan muatan *fame* dilakukan maka perlu adanya pelaksanaan *tank cleaning* untuk membuat tangki muatan siap untuk dimuati. Pelaksanaannya hendaklah mengikuti petunjuk yang ada pada *tank cleaning guide*.



Gambar 2.4. Clean seas guide

Pemuatan muatan *fame* dapat dilaksanakan setelah muatan *Crude Palm Oil (CPO)*. Akan tetapi, kenyataannya sering timbul masalah yang dikarenakan muatan *CPO* merupakan muatan minyak nabati yang mudah beku terutama apabila di samping atau di bawah tangki muatan terisi dengan air ballast. Hal ini akan mengakibatkan muatan *CPO* menjadi susah dibongkar (terjadi pembekuan pada dasar tangki atau pada dinding tangki) yang mana awak kapal akan mengalami kesulitan pada saat *squeezing*. Dalam hal ini, *steam* di dalam tangki harus dijalankan ketika awak kapal sedang berada di dalam tangki untuk squeezing. Selain itu juga akan mengalami kesulitan pada saat melaksanakan *tank cleaning*, yang mana akan timbul semacam kerak

putih pada dinding atau dasar tangki muatan sehingga perlu kita sekrap sampai bersih sebelum kita *spray* dengan *destilated water*. Hal-hal inilah yang mengakibatkan kapal sering mengalami keterlambatan pemuatan *fame* (*delay*).

Setelah dilakukan analisis bahwa penyebab kelambatan pemuatan muatan ini adalah karena pemuatan yang tidak sistematis, dalam hal ini muatan *CPO* yang mudah beku dan sering menimbulkan kerak putih pada dinding tangki, maka seiring mengalami kegagalan pada saat dilakukan *Wall Wash*

BAB V

SIMPULAN DAN SARAN

A. Simpulan

Berdasarkan rumusan pembahasan yang telah dikemukakan pada bab-bab sebelumnya, maka dapat ditarik suatu simpulan mengenai proses pemuatan muatan kimia *Fame* setelah pemuatan *Crude Palm Oil (CPO)* di kapal MT. AS MARINE LIMA, diantaranya:

- 1. Pelaksanaan *tank cleaning* muatan *Crude Palm Oil* untuk pemuatan *Fame* yang efektif dan efisien adalah dengan melaksanakan tahapan-tahapan yang wajib dilaksanakan sesuai dengan *Tank Cleaning Guide*
- 2. Dalam upaya pencegahan terjadinya kegagalan pada saat *tank cleaning* itu ialah melakukan prosedur yang ada pada isi dari *Tank Cleaning Guide* yaitu Pra pembersihan, Pembersihan, Membilas, Pemanasan, Penyemprotan, Menguras, dan Pengeringan

B. Keterbatasan Penelitian

Sehubungan dengan pelaksanaan tank cleaning CPO guna pemuatan Fame di MT. AS MARINE LIMA, maka penulis melakukan pembatasan permasalahan dalam penelitian agar masalah tidak terlalu luas dan akan mengakibatkan kesalah pahaman dalam menjelaskan pelaksanaan tank cleaning. Maka dalam penulisan skripsi ini penulis membuat batasan masalah atau ruang lingkup sebagai berikut:

- hanya mencakup semua tindakan tindakan pada saat tank cleaning sehingga dapat mencapai tujuan dalam melakukan kegiatan tank cleaning untuk pemuatan fame
- 2. hanya mencakup tindakan untuk melindungi kru kapal pada saat tank cleaning
- hanya mencakup semua kasus-kasus yang pernah terjadi di MT. AS MARINE LIMA dimana sering terjadi keterlambatan dalam pemuatan fame setelah pembongkaran CPO

C. Saran

Setelah penulis mengambil beberapa kesimpulan, bahwa sebenarnya tindakan Mualim I untuk mengisi air balast pada saat pemuatan *Crude Palm Oil* (*CPO*) dengan asumsi untuk menjaga stabilitas kapal serta kurangnya pengontrolan temperatur muatan saat kapal berlayar dan sebelum bongkar adalah benar. Akan tetapi di bawah ini penulis akan menambahkan saran-saran yang mana harapan penulis dengan adanya saran ini dapat dipakai sebagai masukan atau pendapat untuk mengurangi keterlambatan proses pemuatan muatan *fame*, yaitu:

1. Sebaiknya dalam melaksanakan *tank cleaning* saat pembilasan tangki ruang muat menggunakan air laut yang harus dilakukan agar sisa-sisa muatan yang berada di dinding-dinding tangki ruang muat dapat luruh kemudian setelah itu semprot dengan air tawar panas untuk menghilangkan sisa-sisa air laut yang terdapat pada dinding-dinding tangki ruang muat

2. untuk menghindari kegagalan saat proses *tank cleaning* sebaliknya *tank cleaning* dilakukan sesuai dengan tahapan dan prosedur yang ada pada *Tank Cleaning Guide*, selain mencegah kegagalan dalam proses *tank cleaning* juga mencegah keterlambatan waktu muat kapal

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Lampiran 1. Crew List

| | | | | | | | | Daftar Awak Kapal | Kapal | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Z | Nama Kapal | | MT AS MARINE LIMA | IMA | | | | Tanggal Tiba | | | |
| | 2 % 4 | isi Kotor Keagenan Pemilik | × 6 | 2965 GT PT PELAYARAN CITRA ARMADA NUSANTARA | TEN ARMA | DANUSANTA | PA. | | Tanggal Berangkat Pelabuhan Sebelumnya Pelabuhan Selanjutnya | | | |
| | Nama | Jenis Kelamin | Tanggal | Kebangsaan | No. Buku Pelaut | Tanggal Berakhir | Jabatan | Kode Pelaut | No. PKL | Tanggal Sign On | Sertifikat | No. Sertifikat |
| | JATMIKO | , | 14/01/1962 | INDONESIA | F158860 | 03/01/2022 | NAKHODA | 6200018977 | 027/KAN/1/2020 | 31/01/2020 | ANTI | 6200018977N10317 |
| | GENTAAA | _ | 0661/10/60 | | E 041272 | 26/11/2022 | MUALIMI | 6200350624 | 9831/PKL.SBA/XII/2019 | 31/10/2019 | ANTII | 6200360624N20115 |
| | BAND ATMAJAYA | ٠. | 9661/01/61 | | E057462 | 06/04/2021 | MUALIMII | 6211566721 | PK 301/12/3/II/KSOP Mrd-2021 | 14/12/2019 | ANTIII | 6311566721N30319 |
| | WAHYOCO | ž. | 02/02/1990 | INDONESIA | 2140333 | 00/02/2023 | MOAUM | 0211547445 | PR 301/21/11/RSOP, Mrd-2021 | 20/02/2021 | WI III | 0211547445N30319 |
| | ВОКНАМОВВІМ М. | al a | 18/02/1971 | INDONESIA | f 299381 | 21/11/2022 | K.K.M. | 6200061960 | PK.302/02/02/NI/KSOP.II.PLG/ WILKER-JAKABARING/-2019 | 25/06/2019 | ATTII | 6200061960720115 |
| | ADY PRAYITING | _ | 10/12/1982 | INDONESIA | F031253 | 29/5/2022 | MASINIST | 6200417541 | 083/PKL.SBA/1/2020 | 05/01/2020 | ATTH | 6200417541720315 |
| | CAHYO JAYANI | _ | 28/05/1990 | INDONESIA | F203585 | 25/01/2022 | MASINIS III | 6201098890 | PK 301/11/19/11/KSOP.Mrd-2021 | 26/02/2021 | ATTIII | 6201098890530317 |
| | FERRY ARDY 5 | _ | 2661/01/01 | INDONESIA | F277450 | 01/04/3031 | MASINIS IV | 6202083663 | 9842/PKL.SBA/XII/2019 | 23/09/2019 | ATTIII | 6202083663530518 |
| | M. NURUL HUDA | _ | 10/07/1977 | INDONESIA | F158154 | 28/08/2021 | BOSUN | 6200091444 | PK.301/PKL/KSOP.Csk-2020 | - | RATING DECK | 6200091444010320 |
| | ZULKITLI D. | - | 12/10/1991 | INDONESIA | Dozino | 02/11/2031 | JURU MUDI | 6201347217 | PK.301/149/VIII/PKL/KSOP.Csk-3030 | | ANTV | 6201347217NS0215 |
| | SIGIT PURWANTO | 1 | 16/13/1986 | INDONESIA | F342997 | 13/04/2023 | JURU MUDI | 6200393048 | PK.303/4/3/KSOP-PJC-2019 | 28/05/2020 | ANTV | 6200393048M50218 |
| | DECKY LEMBONG | 2 | 23/12/1977 | INDONESIA | F143025 | 02/02/2021 | JURU MUDI | 6201492793 | PK 301/1/9/11/KSOP.Mrd-2021 | The state of | RATING DECK | - |
| | JAYA MANIK | ٠. د | 0661/20/61 | INDONESIA | 1058675 | \$1/10/2022 | JURU MINYAK | 6200122163 | PK.680/4/JIX/KSOP.PTK-18 | 05/09/2018 | RATING MESIN | |
| | MAKTONI | , | 18/04/ 1997 | INDONESIA | 6 2129507 | 19/03/2022 | ALIEL MININA | Conference | Banday CRAHITON | 20/00/2019 | 20/00/2019 RATING MESIN | _ |
| | ALRIANUS YOSMAR | | 07/07/1992 | INDONESIA | F200044 | 14/08/1022 | JURU MINYAK | 6211412753 | PK 301/12/3/11/K SOP. Mrd-3031 | 07/101/1010 | RATING MESIN | Green Sylven and Charles |
| | TRI MARYOGA | _ | 10/03/1994 | INDONESIA | Faqifits | 11/02/2022 | KOKI | 6165691019 | PK 304/14/20/14/KSOP Mrd-2021 | 16/02/2021 | ABLE | |
| | DZAKY R | ٠ | 6661/10/60 | INDONESIA | C013226 | 06/07/2023 | CADET DECK | 6211938432 | | 18/08/1010 | 85T | 6211938432010319 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | CHECK! | 1 | Twink(s) | NETRE |
| | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | CAN | PT. | Perusahaan Pelayaran PT, Citra Armada Nusantara | Perusahaan Pelayaran Citra Armada Nusanta | n tara | | At oot Rw.008 Os. Kapur Nec. Sungai Ruya Kab. Kubu Raya Talo olisi strangai Ruya Kab. Sungai | Kec. Sungal Ra | Jalan Raya Kumpai Km g gai Raya Kab. Kubu Kaya | |
| | | | | | | | | | A Office | 10/86//51/00 | 1810. 0811 577 9976 Fax 021 2933 9375 | |

Lampiran 2. Ship Particular



Ship's Particular

Ship's Name = MT. AS MARINE LIMA

Type = OIL TANKER

Flag / Call sign = INDONESIA / YCIE2
Port of Registry = PONTIANAK, INDONESIA

 Class
 =
 CCS/BKI

 Year of Built
 =
 2018

 Launching Date
 =
 2018.5.10

 IMO No.
 =
 9860893

Builder = Jiangsu Haitong Offshore Engineering Co. Ltd

Nantong, China

GRT / NRT = 2985 T / 1672 7

GRT / NRT = 2985 T / 1672 T DWT = 4994 MT

LBP/LOA = 94.93 M/99.72 M

 Breadth
 =
 16.30 M

 Moulded Depth
 =
 7. 20 M

 Moulded Draft
 =
 5.85 M

 Speed
 =
 11.50 Knot

Main Engine = GUANGZHOU TYPE 8320ZCD - 4

1765NKW - 500 RPM

Main Engine Consumtion = 198 g / K W. H

Auxilary Engine (A/E) = 240 kw x 2 type cummins N855-DM

Cargo pump A/E = 298 kw x 2 type cummins N855 - M

COT capacity at (98%) = 5190 M3

Slop Tank Capacity at (98%) = 150 M3

Fuel Oil Tank (MGO) 98 % = 226 M3

Cargo Pump / Capacity = 2 Pumps / 500 M3/Hour

Owner = PT. Citra Armada Nusantara

Operator = PT. Kapuas Armada Nusantara

Lampiran 3. Tank Cleaning Guide

III TABLE 2 - CLEANING PROCEDURES LIST Draining of tank, line and pump; Drying and gastroeing by air. Butterworthing with abundant cold water for 1 hour:
Draining of tank, line and pump:
Drying. Note:
Sometimes bottomwashing with cold water for 1/2 hour can be advisable. 2. Butterworthing with cold fresh- or seawater for 1 hour; Steaming:
Oraining of tank, line and pump;
Orying: c Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 1 hour: (Elver - twee)
Butterworthing with warm freshwater (50 °C) for 1 hour:
Steaming:
Oraining of tank, line and pump:
Drying. 1... 2. 3. 4. 5. Butterworthing with cold seawater for 1 hour; Butterworthing with hot seawater for, 3 hours; Flushing with freshwater; Steaming: Draining of tank, line and pump; Drying. E .. . -Butterworthing with cold scawater for 1 hour;
Butterworthing with hot water and 1.% cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seep, emulsifier) for 2 hours;
Butterworthing with hot fresh- or scawater for 1 hour;
Steamine: Steaming: Draining of tank, line and pump: Drying. Butterworthing with cold seawater for 1 hour:
Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic sosp, emulsifier) for about 3 hours;
Butterworthing with hot freshwater for 1 hour;
Steaming:
Draining of tank, line and pump;
Drying. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: Butterworthing with hot water (00°C) and 3% cleaning-solution (dets:gent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 1 hour; Butterworthing with hot freshwater (80°C) for 1 hour; Draining of tank, line and pump; Drying. 3. 4. 5. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours;
Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 1 % cleaning-solution (Untergent, synthetic scap, emulsifier), or 3 % causite sods solution (if coating permits) and an emulsifier, for 2 hours:
Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) for about 1 hour;
Draining of tank, line and pump;
Drying.

A. A.

| Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 3 hours: | | 30 |
|--|---------------|--|
| 2. Butterworthing with not water (00 "C) south (1/2) hours: 3. synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 /2, hours: 5. Steaming; 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 2. Butterworthing with total seawater for about 2 hours: 3. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 1 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier, for 2 hours; 3. Butterworthing with hot freshwater for about 1 hour; 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with read seawater for about 1 hour; 6. Oraining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with old seawater for about 2 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 3 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with warm fursh or seawater for about 1 hour; 10. Drying. 11. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 12. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 1 hour; 14. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 2 hours; 15. Butterworthing with boundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 16. Steaming; 17. Draining of tank, line and pump; 18. Drying. 19. Drying. 10. Butterworthing with boundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 20. Draining of tank, line and pump; 21. Draining of tank, line and pump; 22. Draining of tank, line and pump; 23. Draining of tank, line and pump; 24. Draining of tank, line and pump; 25. Draining of tank, line and pump; 2 | TANK CLEANING | CUIDE, PAGE 33 |
| 2. Butterworthing with not water (00 "C) south (1/2) hours: 3. synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 /2, hours: 5. Steaming; 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 2. Butterworthing with total seawater for about 2 hours: 3. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 1 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier, for 2 hours; 3. Butterworthing with hot freshwater for about 1 hour; 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with read seawater for about 1 hour; 6. Oraining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with old seawater for about 2 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 3 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with warm fursh or seawater for about 1 hour; 10. Drying. 11. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 12. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 1 hour; 14. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 2 hours; 15. Butterworthing with boundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 16. Steaming; 17. Draining of tank, line and pump; 18. Drying. 19. Drying. 10. Butterworthing with boundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 20. Draining of tank, line and pump; 21. Draining of tank, line and pump; 22. Draining of tank, line and pump; 23. Draining of tank, line and pump; 24. Draining of tank, line and pump; 25. Draining of tank, line and pump; 2 | | |
| 2. Butterworthing with not water (00 "C) south (1/2) hours: 3. synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 /2, hours: 5. Steaming; 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 2. Butterworthing with total seawater for about 2 hours: 3. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 1 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier, for 2 hours; 3. Butterworthing with hot freshwater for about 1 hour; 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with read seawater for about 1 hour; 6. Oraining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with old seawater for about 2 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 3 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with warm fursh or seawater for about 1 hour; 10. Drying. 11. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 12. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 1 hour; 14. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 2 hours; 15. Butterworthing with boundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 16. Steaming; 17. Draining of tank, line and pump; 18. Drying. 19. Drying. 10. Butterworthing with boundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 20. Draining of tank, line and pump; 21. Draining of tank, line and pump; 22. Draining of tank, line and pump; 23. Draining of tank, line and pump; 24. Draining of tank, line and pump; 25. Draining of tank, line and pump; 2 | | |
| 2. Butterworthing with not water (00 "C) south (1/2) hours: 3. synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 /2, hours: 5. Steaming; 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 2. Butterworthing with total seawater for about 2 hours: 3. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 1 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier, for 2 hours; 3. Butterworthing with hot freshwater for about 1 hour; 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with read seawater for about 1 hour; 6. Oraining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with old seawater for about 2 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 3 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with warm fursh or seawater for about 1 hour; 10. Drying. 11. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 12. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 1 hour; 14. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 2 hours; 15. Butterworthing with boundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 16. Steaming; 17. Draining of tank, line and pump; 18. Drying. 19. Drying. 10. Butterworthing with boundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 20. Draining of tank, line and pump; 21. Draining of tank, line and pump; 22. Draining of tank, line and pump; 23. Draining of tank, line and pump; 24. Draining of tank, line and pump; 25. Draining of tank, line and pump; 2 | | |
| 2. Butterworthing with not water (00 "C) south (1/2) hours: 3. synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 /2, hours: 5. Steaming; 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 2. Butterworthing with total seawater for about 2 hours: 3. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 1 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier, for 2 hours; 3. Butterworthing with hot freshwater for about 1 hour; 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with read seawater for about 1 hour; 6. Oraining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with old seawater for about 2 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 3 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with warm fursh or seawater for about 1 hour; 10. Drying. 11. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 12. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with hot water (60 "C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 1 hour; 14. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 2 hours; 15. Butterworthing with boundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 16. Steaming; 17. Draining of tank, line and pump; 18. Drying. 19. Drying. 10. Butterworthing with boundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 20. Draining of tank, line and pump; 21. Draining of tank, line and pump; 22. Draining of tank, line and pump; 23. Draining of tank, line and pump; 24. Draining of tank, line and pump; 25. Draining of tank, line and pump; 2 | | which with abundant cold acawater for 2 hours: |
| 3. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 1 hour: 4. Butterworthing with hot fresh or seawater (00 °C) for ½ hour: 5. Steaming; 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 2. Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 1 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier), or 3 ½ causits coda-solution (if coaling permits) and an emulsifier, for 2 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot freshwater for about 1 hour; 1. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 1. Butterworthing with reshwater for about 2 hours; 1. Drying. 2. Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic stane, emulsifier) for about 2 hours; 1. Steaming with reshwater for about 1 hours; 1. Steaming with water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic stane, emulsifier) for about 1 hours; 1. Steaming with reshwater for about 1 hours; 1. Steaming with reshwater for about 1 hours; 1. Drying house (check the L.E.L.); 2. Butterworthing with near measure for about 1 hours; 3. Drying house (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic stane, emulsifier) for about 2 hours; 3. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 3. Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for a hours; 3. Butterworthing with stater (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for a hours; 3. Butterworthing with soundant water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for a hours; 3. Butterworthing with soundant water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for a hours; 3. Butterworthing with soundant water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for a hours; 3. Butterworthing with soundant water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for a hours; 3. Butterworthing with soundant water (00 °C) and a 3 ½ cleaning-solution (| к — | |
| 3. Butterworthing with bot fresh or seawater (00 °C) for ½ hour: 5. Steaming: 6. Draining of tank, line and pump: 7. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 2. Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 1 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier, for 2 ½, exaustic soda-solution (if eoaling permits) and an emulsifier, for 2 hours: 3. Butterworthing with hot freshwater for about 1 hour; 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with real seawater for about ½ hours; 6. Oraining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 8. Butterworthing with water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with water for about 1 hour; 1. Butterworthing with water for about 1 hour; 1. Butterworthing with water for about 2 hours: 1. Butterworthing with water for about 2 hours: 1. Butterworthing with values for about 1 hour; 1. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 2. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 3. Butterworthing with but water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with but water (00 °C) and 3 ½ cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with bundant warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Dutterworthing with subundant warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Dutterworthing with subundant warm water for about 2 hours; 5. Butterworthing with subundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 9. Craining of tank, line and pump; 1. Draining of tank, line and pump; 1. Draining of tank, line and pump; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | | |
| 5. Steaming: 6. Draining of tank, line and pump: 7. Drying. 7. Drying. 8. Draining of tank, line and pump: 9. Drying. 9. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 1% cleaning-solution (detargent, synthetic soap, emulaliler), or 3% causate sods-solution (if coaling permits) and an emulaliler, lor 2 hours: 9. Butterworthing with hot ireshwater for about 1 hour; 9. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 9. Butterworthing with roll seawater for about 2 hours; 10. Drying. 11. Butterworthing with old seawater for about 2 hours; 12. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulatiler) fashout 3 hours; 13. Butterworthing with warm faces for about 1 hour; 14. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 15. Butterworthing with warm faces or seawater for about 1 hour; 16. Draining of tank, line-and pump; 17. Drying. 18. Draining of tank, line-and pump; 19. Drying. 19. Note: 10. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 21. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulatiler) for 3 hours; 22. Butterworthing with boundant warm water for about 1 hour; 23. Butterworthing with soundant warm water for about 1 hour; 24. Butterworthing with soundant warm water for about 1 hour; 25. Butterworthing with soundant warm water for about 1 hour; 26. Draining of tank line and pump; 27. Draining of tank line and pump; 28. Draining of tank line and pump; 29. Draining of tank line and pump; 30. Drying. 10. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 31. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 32. Draining of tank, line and pump; 33. Draining of tank, line and pump; 44. Drying. 15. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 27. Steaming; 28. Draining of tank, line and pump; 29. Draining of tank, line and pump; 30. Drying. | | 3. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 1 hour; |
| 6. Draining of tank, line and pump: 7. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 2. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 1% cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsilier), or 3 % caustic seads-solution (if coaling permits) and an emulsifier, for 2 hours: 3. Butterworthing with hot freshwater for about 1 hours: 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with freshwater for about ½ hours: 6. Draining of tank, line and pump: 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for about 3 hours: 9. Butterworthing with warn water for about 1 hours: 9. Butterworthing with warn water for about 1 hours: 9. Butterworthing with warn water for about 1 hours: 9. Draining of tank, line and pump: 9. Draining of tank, line and pump: 10. Draining of tank, line and pump: 11. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 12. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 13. Butterworthing with between (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 9. Butterworthing with between (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 9. Butterworthing with soluted for 20 and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 9. Butterworthing with soluted for 20 and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 9. Butterworthing with soluted for 20 and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 9. Butterworthing with bead and for a seawater for about 1 hour; 9. Butterworthing with bead and for a seawater for should be less then the leaf content of the steel: 9. Butterworthing with bead and for a seawater for should be less then the leaf content of the steel: 1 bould be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not accept mild-steel tanks for adiable alls and/or-fats intended for human consumption, in case same | | 4. Butterworthing with hot tresh- or seameter (65 |
| 1. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 1% cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulalitier), or 3% causatic sods-solution (if coating permits) and an emulalitier, for 2 hours; 3. Butterworthing with hot if reshwater for about 1 hour; 4. Steaming with foluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with reshwater for about 2 hours; 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 9. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3% cleaning-solution (datergent, synthetic soap, emulaliter) for about 3 hours; 9. Butterworthing with warm water for about 1 hour; 1. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 1. Butterworthing with warm fresh- or seawater for about 1 hour; 1. Butterworthing with warm fresh- or seawater for about 4 hours; 1. Butterworthing with warm fresh- or seawater for about 4 hours; 1. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3% cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulaliter) for 3 hours; 2. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3% cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulalitier) for 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with water and 10 % scellc seld for about 4 hours, till a chamilat has theeked he lead contont in the tank, which should be less shouth the lead contont of the steel; 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold frosh- or seewater for about 2 hours; 1. Draining of tank, line and pump; 1. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Steaming: 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | | S. Steaming: Develop of tank line and pump: |
| 2. Butterworthing with to live source for about 1 hours: 3. Butterworthing with to fireshwater for about 1 hours: 4. Steaming with to fireshwater for about 1 hours: 5. Butterworthing with feebwater for about 2 hours: 6. Draining of tank, line and pump: 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 8. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic sosp, emulsifier) for about 3 hours: 9. Butterworthing with water for about 1 hours: 9. Butterworthing with beam water for about 1 hours: 9. Butterworthing with some fresh- or seawater for about 1 hours: 10. Draining of tank, line and pump: 11. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 12. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 13. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 14. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hours: 15. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 4 hours, uill a chamilat has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the etect: 16. Steaming: 17. Draining of tank, line and pump: 18. Drying. Note: 18. Butterworthing with abundant cold frosh- or seewater for about 2 hours: 19. Drying. Note: 10. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours: 20. Draining of tank, line and pump: 21. Draining of tank, line and pump: 22. Draining of tank, line and pump: 23. Draining of tank, line and pump: 24. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. | | |
| 2. Butterworthing with to live source for about 1 hours: 3. Butterworthing with to fireshwater for about 1 hours: 4. Steaming with to fireshwater for about 1 hours: 5. Butterworthing with feebwater for about 2 hours: 6. Draining of tank, line and pump: 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 8. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic sosp, emulsifier) for about 3 hours: 9. Butterworthing with water for about 1 hours: 9. Butterworthing with beam water for about 1 hours: 9. Butterworthing with some fresh- or seawater for about 1 hours: 10. Draining of tank, line and pump: 11. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 12. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 13. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 14. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hours: 15. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 4 hours, uill a chamilat has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the etect: 16. Steaming: 17. Draining of tank, line and pump: 18. Drying. Note: 18. Butterworthing with abundant cold frosh- or seewater for about 2 hours: 19. Drying. Note: 10. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours: 20. Draining of tank, line and pump: 21. Draining of tank, line and pump: 22. Draining of tank, line and pump: 23. Draining of tank, line and pump: 24. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. | | |
| 2. Butterworthing with to live source for about 1 hours: 3. Butterworthing with to fireshwater for about 1 hours: 4. Steaming with to fireshwater for about 1 hours: 5. Butterworthing with feebwater for about 2 hours: 6. Draining of tank, line and pump: 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 8. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic sosp, emulsifier) for about 3 hours: 9. Butterworthing with water for about 1 hours: 9. Butterworthing with beam water for about 1 hours: 9. Butterworthing with some fresh- or seawater for about 1 hours: 10. Draining of tank, line and pump: 11. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 12. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 13. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 14. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hours: 15. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 4 hours, uill a chamilat has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the etect: 16. Steaming: 17. Draining of tank, line and pump: 18. Drying. Note: 18. Butterworthing with abundant cold frosh- or seewater for about 2 hours: 19. Drying. Note: 10. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours: 20. Draining of tank, line and pump: 21. Draining of tank, line and pump: 22. Draining of tank, line and pump: 23. Draining of tank, line and pump: 24. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. Drying. | L | 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours. |
| Butterworthing with hot freshwater for about 1 hour; Steaming with Toluene (check the LELL); Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; Drying. 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 3 hours; Butterworthing with water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 1 hour; Steaming with Toluene (check the LELL); Butterworthing with warm fresh- or seawater for about 1 hour; Drying. Note: In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Itom ho. 4. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; Shutterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 4 hours, till a chamilet has the keed the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steat: Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seewater for about 2 hours; Draining of tank, line and pump; Drying. Note: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not accept mild-steel tanks for delible oils and/or-fats intended for human consumption, in case same tanks previously contained leaded gasoline or leaded jetfuel, even in case the cleaning has been carried out as advised above. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; Draining of tank, line and pump; Drying. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; Steaming; Drying. | | 2. Butterworthing with not water (30% caustic soda-solution (if coating permits) and |
| 3. Butterworthing with hot Ireshwater for about 2 hours: 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with freshwater for about 2 hours; 6. Oraining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic sorp, emissifier) for about 3 hours; 2. Butterworthing with warm water for about 1 hour; 3. Butterworthing with warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with warm fresh- or seawater for about -1 hour; 6. Draining of tank, line-and pump; 7. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 2. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emissifier) for 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 4 hours, till a chamility as thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold frosh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Orying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. NARM 50 °C 4. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Steaming; 3. Orgaining of tank, line and pump; 4. Orying. NARM 50 °C 5. Steaming; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Orgaining of tank, line and pump; 9. Orgaining of tan | | as completifier for 2 hours: |
| 4. Steaming with following treshwater for about \(\frac{1}{2} \) hours: 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 2. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic scap, emulsifier) for about 1 hours; 3. Butterworthing with water for about 1 hours; 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with warm fresh- or seawater for about 1 hour; 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 2. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic scap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic scap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Butterworthing with water and 10 % scelle seld for about 4 hours, util a chamilist has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 9. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 9. Draining of tank, line and pump; 10. Drying. 11. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 12. Draining of tank, line and pump; 13. Drying. 14. Drying. | 22 125 | |
| 6. Oraining of tank, line and pump. 7. Drying. M — 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 2. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsitier) for about 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with warm fresh- or seawater for about 1 hour; 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 2. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Butterworthing with water and 10 % scale sold for about 4 hours, till a chamist has theeked the load content in the tank, which should be less than the load content of the steel; 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seewater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. Note: 1. theould be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not, it should be t | | 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.C.). |
| 7. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with hot water (90 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 3 hours: 3. Butterworthing with warm water for about 1 hour: 4. Steaming with Toluenc (check the LELL); 5. Butterworthing with warm fresh- or seawater for about 1 hour: 6. Draining of tank, line-and pump; 7. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 8. Butterworthing with ot water (90 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 9. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; 8. Butterworthing with water and 10 % accile cold for about 4 hours, till a chamilat has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 8. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for about 2 hours; 8. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for about 2 hours; 9. Oraining of tank, line and pump; 10. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for about 2 hours; 11. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for about 2 hours; 12. Drying. 13. Drying. 14. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 15. Drying of tank, line and pump; 16. Steaming; 17. Draining of tank, line and pump; 18. Drying. | | S. Butterworthing with treatwater is |
| N — 1. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 3 hours: 3. Butterworthing with warm water for about 1 hour: 4. Steaming with Toluene (Check the L.E.L.); 5. Butterworthing with warm fresh or seawater for about 1 hour: 6. Draining of tank, line-and pump; 7. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; 2. Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 4 hours, till a chamilat has thecked the load content in the tank, which should be less than the load content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh or seawater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh or seawater for about 2 hours; 8. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not, in case same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, even in case the cleaning has been carried out as advised above. O — 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 9. Draining of tank, line and pump; 1. Drying. NART 50 °C. 2. Steaming; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | | 7. Doving. |
| 2. Butterworthing with hot water for about 3 hours: 3. Butterworthing with warm water for about 1 hour: 4. Steaming with Tolene (check the LELL): 5. Butterworthing with warm fresh- 6. Draining of tank, line and pump: 7. Drying. Note: In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Itom no. 4. I. Butterworthing with cold seawcter for about 2 hours: 3. Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 3 % cleaning-colution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 4. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hours. 4. Butterworthing with water and 10 % scale seld for about 4 hours, till a chamilat has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming: 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. Note: 1. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. 1. Recept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible and and adible and adible a | | |
| 2. Butterworthing with hot water for about 3 hours: 3. Butterworthing with warm water for about 1 hour: 4. Steaming with Tolene (check the LELL): 5. Butterworthing with warm fresh- 6. Draining of tank, line and pump: 7. Drying. Note: In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Itom no. 4. I. Butterworthing with cold seawcter for about 2 hours: 3. Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 3 % cleaning-colution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) for 3 hours: 4. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hours. 4. Butterworthing with water and 10 % scale seld for about 4 hours, till a chamilat has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming: 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. Note: 1. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. 1. Recept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adible and and adible and adible a | V | Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; |
| 3. Butterworthing with warm water for about 1 hour: 4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.): 5. Butterworthing with warm fresh- or seawater for about 1 hour: 6. Draining of tank, line and pump: 7. Drying. Hote: In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item no. 4. In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item no. 4. Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours: 2. Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic scap, emulaifler) for 3 hours: 3. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Butterworthing with water and 10 % accile acid for about 4 hours, till a chamist has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. Note: 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for about 2 hours compliant in case asmo tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, in case asmo tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, even in case the cleaning has been corried out as advised above. Drying. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. LARM 50°C. Butterworthing with abundant tank fresh- or seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Steaming: 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | Μ | |
| 5. Butterworthing with warm fresh- 6. Draining of tank, line and pump; 7. Drying. Hote: In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item No. 4. In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item No. 4. In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item No. 4. In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item No. 4. In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item No. 4. In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item No. 4. In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item No. 4. In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item No. 4. In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to have; Steaming: It should be lade on the odour with a tank, which should be less than the less of the odour of the steel: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in g | | synthetic soap, emusiter for about 1 hour: |
| 5. Butterworthing with warm from: (a) Draining of tank, line and pump; (b) Draining of tank, line and pump; (c) Draining of tank, line and pump; (d) Draining of tank, line and pump; (e) Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; (e) Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, smulailier) for 3 hours; (e) Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; (e) Butterworthing with water and 10 % seatle acid for about 4 hours, till a chamlet has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel; (e) Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; (e) Steaming; (f) Draining of tank, line and pump; (e) Drying. Note: (e) It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not, accept mild-steel tanks for edible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for edible alls and/or-fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks proviously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, in case same tanks proviously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, even in case the cleaning has been carried out as advised above. (i) Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; (ii) Draining of tank, line and pump; (iii) Butterworthing with abundant tank fresh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; (iii) Butterworthing with abundant tank fresh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; (iii) Butterworthing with abundant tank fresh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; (iii) Butterworthing with abundant tank fresh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; (iii) Butterworthing with abundant tank fresh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; (iii) Butterworthing with abundant tank fresh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; (iii) Butterworthing with abundant tank fresh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; | | 5. Butterworking with Toluene (check the L.E.L.): |
| 7. Drying. Note: In case the odour is still present, the precedure has to be repeated from Item no. 4. In case the odour is still present, the precedure has to be repeated from Item no. 4. 1. Butterworthing with bot water (00 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulaifler) for 3 hours: 3. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; the sufferworthing with water and 10 % acetic acid for about 4 hours, till a chamiet has theeked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh or seewater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming: 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. Note: 1. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Bealth Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Bealth Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Bealth Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Bealth Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Bealth Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health | | c Butterworthing with Warm it can |
| Note: In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item no. 4. In case the odour is still present, the procedure has to be repeated from Item no. 4. Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 3 % cleaning-colution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulailier) for 3 hours; Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; Butterworthing with water and 10 % accile acid for about 4 hours, till a chamlet has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seewater for about 2 hours; Steaming: Doyling. Note: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not accept mild-steel tanks for adiable alls and/or fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adiable alls and/or fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks for adiable alls and/or fets intended for human consumption, accept mild-steel tanks previously contained leaded gasoline or leaded latfuel, even in case tanks previously contained leaded gasoline or leaded latfuel, even in case the cleaning has been carried out as advised above. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; Draining of tank, line and pump; Butterworthing with abundant advisor frosh- or seawater for 2½ hours; Steaming: Draining of tank, line and pump; Crying. | | 6. Draining of tank, line-and power. |
| N — 1. Butterworthing with bot water (for about 2 hours; 2. Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic scap, emulailier) for 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Butterworthing with water and 10 % accilc acid for about 4 hours, util a chamist has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 9. Drying. Note: 11 should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. In case same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, leven in case the cleaning has been carried out as advised above. O — 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with abundant taken fresh- or seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Steaming; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | | 7. Drying. |
| N — 1. Butterworthing with bot water (for about 2 hours; 2. Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic scap, emulailier) for 3 hours; 3. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 1 hour; 4. Butterworthing with water and 10 % accilc acid for about 4 hours, util a chamist has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seawater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 9. Drying. Note: 11 should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. In case same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, leven in case the cleaning has been carried out as advised above. O — 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with abundant taken fresh- or seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Steaming; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | | Note: |
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| 2. Butterworthing with abundant water for about 1 hour: 3. Butterworthing with abundant warm water for about 4 hours, till a chamilat 4. Butterworthing with water and 10 % accilic acid for about 4 hours, till a chamilat has checked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh or seewater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. Note: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It can see same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, leven in case the cleaning has been corried out as advised above. O — 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seewater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. NAMP 50°C 1. Butterworthing with abundant band fresh or seewater for 2½ - 3 hours; 2. Steaming; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | ν | Butterworthing with cold seawater for about 2 hours; |
| 3. Butterworthing with abundant worm water for about 1 hours, till a chamiet 4. Butterworthing with water and 10 % accite acid for about 4 hours, till a chamiet has thecked the lead content in the tank, which should be less than the lead content of the steel: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh- or seewater for about 2 hours; 6. Steaming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 9. Drying. Note: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not, accept mild-steel tanks for adiable oils and/or fets intended for human consumption, in case same tanks proviously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, in case same tanks proviously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, even in case the cleaning has been carried out as advised above. O — 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. NARM 50°C 2. Steaming; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | •• | 2. Butterworthing with not water to |
| A. Butterworthing with water and the tank, which should be less than the leave content of the steel: S. Butterworthing with obundant cold fresh, or seewater for about 2 hours; S. Staming; 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; Note: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It sh | | |
| Staaming: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold frosh- or seewater for about 2 hours: 5. Staaming: 7. Draining of tank, line and pump: 8. Drying. Note: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not accept mild-steel tanks for edible oils and/or-fets intended for human consumption, in case same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, in case same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel, even in case the cleaning has been carried out as advised above. 9. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours: 9. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with abundant advised frosh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours: 1. Steaming: 9. Steaming: 1. Draining of tank, line and pump: 1. Orying. | | 4 Butterworthing with water and 10 % acolic acid for about 4 hours, an the load |
| Steaming: 5. Butterworthing with abundant cold fresh or seewater for about 2 hours: 6. Steaming: 7. Draining of tenk, line and pump: 8. Drying. Note: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. | | has checked the lood comment |
| 6. Steaming: 7. Draining of tank, line and pump: 9. Drying. Note: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. In case same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jetfuel. In case same tanks previously contained eardies advised above. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. In case same tanks previously contained eardies of the advised above. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities do not. 9. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Heelth Authorities and the Heelth Authorities and the Heelth Authorities and the Heelth Authorities and the Heelth Authorities | | content of the steel: |
| 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; 8. Drying. Note: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. In case same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jettuel. In case same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jettuel. In case same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jettuel. In case same tanks previously contained leaded gesoline or leaded jettuel. Deaning of tank, line and pump; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Orying. | | |
| Note: It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. It should be taken into consideration that in general the Health Authorities do not. In case same tanks previously contained eased gesoline or leaded jetfuel, in case same tanks previously contained easeline or leaded jetfuel, in case same tanks advised above. Deaning of tank, line and pump; 1. Butterworthing with abundant tanks frosh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; 2. Steaming; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Orying. | | 7. Draining of tank, line and pump; |
| accept mild-steet tables proviously contained leaded gasoline or leaded jet that, in case same tables proviously contained out as advised above, even in case the cleaning has been corried out as advised above. 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with abundant bandforesh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; 2. Steaming; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | | 8. Drying. |
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| accept mild-steet tables proviously contained leaded gasoline or leaded jet that, in case same tables proviously contained out as advised above, even in case the cleaning has been corried out as advised above. 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with abundant bandforesh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; 2. Steaming; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | | Note: |
| oven in case same tanks provided as been carried out as advised above. 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. 1. Butterworthing with abundant with fresh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; 2. Steaming; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | | accept mild-stock tunks to the state of leaded lettude, |
| Drying. Butterworthing with abundant cold seewater for 2½ hours; Drying. Drying. Butterworthing with abundant with fresh- or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; Steaming: Drying. Drying. Crying. Orying. | | In case same tanks proviously contained today an advised above. |
| O — 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 2½ hours; 2. Draining of tank, line and pump; 3. Drying. VARM 50°C 1. Butterworthing with abundant band frosh or seawater for 2½ - 3 hours; 2. Steaming; 3. Draining of tank, line and pump; 4. Drying. | | even in case the cleaning has been seen |
| 2. Draining of tank, line and powers Drying. NARM 50°C NARM 50°C 1. Butterworthing with abundant with frosh- or seawater for 2½ + 3 hours: 2. Steaming: 3. Draining of tank, line and pump: 4. Drying. | | |
| 2. Draining of tank, line and powers Drying. NARM 50°C NARM 50°C 1. Butterworthing with abundant with frosh- or seawater for 2½ + 3 hours: 2. Steaming: 3. Draining of tank, line and pump: 4. Drying. | 0 | - 1. Butterworthing with abundant cold seament |
| 2. Steaming: 3. Draining of tank, line and pump: 4. Drying. | | 2. Draining of tank, life and policy. |
| P 1. Butterworthing with abundant with fresh- or seawater for 2/3 - 3 hours. 2. Steaming: 3. Draining of tank, line and pump: 4. Drying. | | J. Urying. |
| 2. Steaming: 3. Draining of tank, line and pump: 4. Orying. | • | the abundant word frosh- or soawater for 21/2 + 3 hours; |
| Draining of tank, line and pump: Drying. | P | |
| 4. Orying. | W 7 | 2. Oranno of tank, line and pump; |
| | | 4. Drying. |
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TANK CLEMING GUIDC, FACE 81

| Butterworthing with abundant cold seawater for 3 hours;
| Butterworthing with hot freeh- or seawater (00 °C) for 1 hour;
| Steaming;
| Draining of tank, line and pump;
| Draining of tank, line and pump;
| Seawater (00 °C) for 1 hours;
| Steaming;
| Seawater (00 °C) for 1 hours;
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| | TANK | CLEAN | ING CU | HOC. PAGE IS | | | (C) CHEM | IICAL LABORAT | OUADur Y | YD1W(\r' | ÷ |
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| | 69 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | T. | | • | | | | | | | | |
| | CC | . — | 1. | Butterworth | ing with hot | scawator (8 | 0 °C) for about | l hour: | * | | |
| : | | | 2. | Bullerworth | ing with war | m water (60 | °C) and 3 % clo | aning-soluti | on (deterge | nt | |
| | | | 3. | symmetic ac | oap, emuisine | er) for about | 2 hours; | | | | |
| | | | 4. | Steaming: | ing with ires | iwater for a | bout 1/2 hour: | | 4.4 | | |
| | | | 5, | Draining of | tank, line an | d pump: | | | | | 10 |
| | | | 6. | Drying. | | | | | | | |
| | DD | | 10001101 | | | | | | 0 | | |
| | 00 | - | . 1. | Butterworth | ing with hot | water (80 °C | c) for about 1 ho | our: | *** | | |
| | 0.8 | | 2. | Dutterworth | ing with hot | water (80 °C | c) and 1 % clear | ning-solution | (detergent | | |
| | | | | for about 2 | or 3 % caust | ic soda-solu | tion (if coating p | permits) and | llelume na | ler. | |
| | | | 3. | | ing with Ires | hwater for a | hout I house | | | | |
| | | | 4. | Steaming w | ith Toluene (| check the L. | E.L.): | | | | |
| 3.0 | | | 5. | Bullerworth | ing with fresh | hwater for al | bout 1/2 hour; | | | | |
| | | | 6. | Draining of | tank, line an | d pump; | • | | | | |
| | | | 1. | Drying. | | | | | | | |
| | EE | | 1. | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | 7. | Q. 30 | 2. | Butteworth | ing with hot | scawater (8 | 0 °C) for about | 1 hour: | | | |
| | | | | synthetic so | ap. emulsific | r) for about | % cleaning-solu | mon (agter) | מחל . | | |
| | | | 3. | Bullerworth | ing with fresi | hwater for a | bout I hour: | | | | |
| | | | 4. | Steaming w | ith Toluene (| check the L. | .E.L.): | | | | |
| | | | 5. | Butterworth | ing with fres. | hwater for a | bout 1/2 hour; | | | | |
| | | | 7. | Drying. | tank, line an | d pump: | | | | | |
| | | | • | Orymy. | | | | 8. | | | |
| 1 | FF | 1335 | 1. | Bullcowarth | ing with hat | | 0 ° C \ | | | ¥1 | |
| | | | 2. | Steaming: | my with not | seawater for | 0 °C) for about 1 | 1/2 hours: | | | |
| | | | 3. | | tank, line an | d pump: | | | | 10 | |
| | | | 4. | Drying. | | | | | | 50 | |
| 9 | | | | | 0.5 | | | | | | |
| | SG | - | 1. | Butterworth | ing with hot | soawator (80 | O °C) for about 2 | 2 hours; | | 800 | |
| | | | 2. | Steaming: | teate Person | | | | | | |
| | | • | 4. | Drying. | tonk, line an | g brimb: | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | H. | | 1. | Buiterworth | log with hot | snawning for | r sbout 2 hours: | | | | |
| | | | 2. | Flushing wit | h freshwater | ; | 20001 2 110018, | | | | |
| | | | 3. | Steaming: | | | | | | | |
| | | | 5. | Draining of Drying. | tank, line an | d pump: | | | | | |
| | * | | ٥. | Olymy. | | | | | | 23 | |
| J | 1 | - | 1. | · | | | | Maria de la composición de | | | |
| | | | 2. | Butterworth | ing with hot | seawater (Bi | % cleaning-solu | 2 hours: | | | *. |
| | | | | synthetic so | ap, emulsifie | r) for 2 hour | 76 cioaimin-2010 | non (ooterg | ont, | | |
| * | | | 3. | Steaming: | | | | | ** | | |
| | | | ٠ 4. | | tonk, line an | d pump: | | | | | |
| | | | 5. | Drying. | | | | | | | |
| 102 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| , , | K | - | 1. | Butterworth | ing with hot | seawater (8 | 0 °C) for about : | 2 hours: | | | |
| | | | 2. | Buttenvorth | ng with hot | water and 1 | % cleaning-ani | utlon (dater | jent, | | |
| | 8 | | | for 2 hours: | or 3 % causi | c soda-solu | tion (il coating r | permits) and | an emulali | lor. | |
| | | | 3. | Butterworth | | water for al- | out I house | | | | |
| | | | | | J | 101 90 | out it nour; | | | | |
| | | | 4. | Draining of | tank, line an- | d pump: | *000 | | | | |

TANK CLEANING CUIDE, PACE PO (C) CHEMICAL LABORATORY "DR. A. VERWEY" Butterworthing with hot seawater (80 °C) for about 2 hours:
Butterworthing with hot water and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsiher) for about 3 hours;
Butterworthing with hot water for about 1 hour;
Steaming till all odour has vanished:
Drawing of tank, line and pump;
Drying. 5. G. Butterworthing with hot seawater (80 °C) for about 2 hours;
Butterworthing with hot water and 3 % cleaning solution (detergent, synthatte soap, emulsifier) for about 3 hours;
Butterworthing with freshwater for about 1 hour;
Steaming with Tolivene (check the L.E.L.) or spreying with water containing about 5 % of detergent, e.g. Teepol;
Butterworthing with hot water for about 1 hour;
Draining of tank, line and pump;
Orying. мм 1. Butterworthing with hot seawater for about 2 hours:
2. Butterworthingwith hot water (90. °C) and 3 % cleaning solution (detergent synthetic soap, emulsilier) for about 4 hours:
3. Butterworthing with hot water for about 2 hours;
4. Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.) or spraying with water conteining about 15 % of detergent, e.g. Teepol:
5. Butterworthing with chloride-free water for about 2 hours or with normal freshwater, but then atcaming is necessary again:
6. Oraning of tank, line and pump:
7. Drying. Butterworthing with hot seawater for about 3 hours:
Butterworthing with warm freshwater (50 °C) for about 1 hour or flushing with chloride-free water;
Draining of tank, line and pump;
Drying. 00 Butterworthing with hot seawater (80 °C) for about 3 hours: Flushing with chloride-free water or steaming for about 1 hour; Draining of tank, line and pump; Drying. RA Taking into consideration that Amines usually are corried in attainless attel tanks only, the following procedure is advised: Butterworthing with warm fresh- or distilled water (50 °C) for about 2 hours; Draining of tank, line and pump; Drying. As the name "Aromatic Extracts" may cover a broad spectrum of products, the closning procedure advised is based upon products regularly shipped from the continent. SS Butterworthing with hot seawater (00 °C) for about 2 hours;
Butterworthing with hot water (00 °C) and 1 % cleaning-solution (detergent, synthetic soap, emulsitier) for about 2 hours;
Butterworthing with hot seawater for about 1 hour;
Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.);
Butterworthing with hot fresh water;
Oraining of tank, line and pump;
Devian Drying.

42 TANK CLEANING GUIDE, PAGE 97 For Crudeoils with a high wax-content: Butterworthing with coid seawater for three hours:
Butterworthing with hot seawater and 3% cleaning-solution (injection or spraying)
for 6 hours:
Removing sediments as much as possible:
Butterwashing with hot water and 1% detergent, e.g. Teepol;
Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.):
Butterworthing with hot fresh- or seawater for 1 hour;
Draining of tank, line and pump:
Drying For Crudeolls with a low wax-content and Fuel-oils: Butterworthing with hot seawater for two hours;
Butterworthing with hot seawater and 3% cleaning-solution (injection or aproying) Butterworthing with not scawart and by the foots of hours. Removing sediments as much as possible; Removing sediments as much and 1 % detergent, e.g. Teapol; Steaming with Tolucne (check the L.E.L.); Butterworthing with hot fresh- or seawater for 1 hour; Draining of tank, line and pump; Orying. Spraying with Acetone or Toluene only:

DO NOT USE WATER, METHANOL OR ETHANOL, because these liquids react violently with the Toluene di Iso cyanate under decomposion.

Careful draining of tank, line and pump:
Be sure that no Toluene di iso cyanate has left.

If Acetone has been used for spraying: please see procedure

If Toluene has been used for spraying: please see procedure υU Prior to the loading the tank has to be carefully coated with a paraffin-wax. This to easy the cleaning after unloading. Inis to easy the cleaning after unloading.

Immediately upon completion of unloading squirting the tank with abundant water with 1 % ammonia or 1 % natural scap;

Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 1 % of caustic-soda-solution or similar cleaning-solution for 4 hours;

Removing of Latex remainders by hand;

Butterworthing with hot water (80 °C) and 1 % cloaning-solution (detergent, emissilier) in order for remove the paraffirm-wax;

Butterworthing with hot water for 2 hours;

Steaming:

Oraining of tank, line and pump;

Orying. Butterworthing with hot seawater and steaming with high pressure livesteam (120 °C) for about 3 hours;
Butterworthing with hot water and 3 % cleaning solution (detergent, synthetic seap, emulsifier) and steaming with high pressure livesteam (100 °C) for 3 hours;
Steaming:
Butterworthing with hot fresh or seawater for ½ hour;
Draining of tank, line and pump:
Orylng. WW

As soon as the cargo has been unloaded and the inspector has signed the empty tank certificate, pump the tank full with hot seawater (60/80 °C), with one foot oll Toluran an op.

Leave the water and Tolurna in the tank and maintain the temperature for almost 12 hours: 12 hours; Emptying of the tank; Butterworthing with hot seawater (80 $^{\circ}$ C) for 4 hours; Steaming with Toluene (check the L.E.L.); Butterworthing with warm fresh or seawater for V_2 hour; Oraining of tank, line and pump; Orying. Note:
Tank should be kept closed between time of completion of unloading and tankinspection in order to keep Toluene-vapours in the tank. As soon as the cargo has been discharged and the inspector has signed the empty tank certificate, drain line and pump as well as possible: Fill the tank completely full by pumping cold seawater into it and leave it till cleaning is started: Empty tank and start butterworthing with COLD seawater for 2 hours; Butterworthing with cold seawater and 3 % cleaning-solution (detergunt, synthetic soap, emulsifier) for about 2 hours; Flushing with freshwater; Steaming till the odour has vanished; Flushing with fresh or chloride-free water; Draining of tank, line and pump; Text of Man TLV Drying. .It is advisable NOT to load and earry this product after subject provious corgo.

CAUTION

For the sake of safety-prevention the following regulation will come into force in Holland as from spring 1974.

On the cleaning of cargo-tanks after discharging products whose flash-point is lower than 21°C (70°F).

Before starting cleaning these tanks it shall be ascertained that the gas concentration in this tank does not exceed 40 % of L.E.L. (Lower Explosion Limit).

In case the gas concentration should exceed this ligure. In general the tank shall be ventilated until the maximum allowed gas concentration has been obtained.

After this, the gas concentration shall be checked at regular intervals during cleaning-operations.

If it is proved that the gas concentration increases again above the legal maxinium through washing or the like, the classing-operations shall be stopped at once. The tank shall be re-ventilated down to under the maximum allowed gas concentration (40 % of L.E.L.).

This safety-regulation we recommend for all and any cleaning operation wherever in the world. For a list of product flash-points we refer to Chapter IV of the Guide "Product Characteristics Chart", page 99.

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Lampiran 4. Safety Data Sheet



SAFETY DATA SHEET

CRUDE PALM OIL

SECTION 1 - SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier Crude Palm Oil

Relevant identified uses Raw material for manufacturing of various palm oil derivatives PT. Wilmar Nabati Indonesia - Bagendang

Details of supplier Jl. H. M. Arsyad KM. 20

Desa Bapanggang Raya, Kec. Mentawa Baru Ketapang, Kab. Kotim

Kalimantan Tengah

Email: chiongong.luk@sg.wilmar-intl.com **Emergency information** Tel: +6596306856 (office hour - UTC+8 hours)

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures

Classification of the substance

No need for classification according to GHS criteria for this product

Label elements

No need for hazard warning label in accordance with GHS criteria

Other hazards

None

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INGREDIENT INFORMATION

Main ingredient Oil extracted from oil palm milling

CAS No. 8002-75-3 EINECS No. 232-316-1 Hazardous classification Not classified

SECTION 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye contact Rinse with plenty of water

Skin contact Wash with soap and water if necessary

Inhalation Move to fresh air if discomfort is felt

Rinse mouth, drink plenty of water and get medical attention if Ingestion

symptoms occur

Most important symptoms and effects

No information available

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Not required



SAFETY DATA SHEET

CRUDE PALM OIL

SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, water Unsuitable Extinguishing Media None

Special hazards arising from the substance

Treat as burning melted fat

Advice for firefighters

Keep containers cool with water spray

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Locate eye washes and emergency showers in all work and storage areas. For personal protection, see section 8.

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains or water courses

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Absorb onto an inert, absorbent substrate and sweep up to an approved disposal container. Wash area with suitable detergent. Observe state, federal, and local disposal regulation.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid all unnecessary exposure. Avoid spills and keep away from drains. Wash hands after use. Material can be slippery underfoot.

Conditions for safe storage

Store in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area, away from direct sunlight

Specific end use(s)

See section 1

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters None established

Exposure controls

Hygiene measures Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice Engineering measures Good general ventilation should be used

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear goggles

Page 2 of 4

Lampiran 4. Safety Data Sheet (Lanjutan)



SAFETY DATA SHEET

CRUDE PALM OIL

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION (cont'd)

Skin protection Wear protective gloves, safety shoes
Respiratory protection Use only with adequate ventilation

Environmental Exposure Controls

Environmental manager must be informed of all major spillages

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance Reddish yellow, semi liquid Odor Faint fatty odor Not applicable Slip melting point 33 - 39°C Initial boiling point Not applicable Flash Point (°C) Above 100°C **Evaporation rate** No information available Flammability No information available **Explosive limits** No information available Vapor pressure No information available Vapor density No information available Relative density No information available Solubility in Water Insoluble Partition coefficient: n-ocatnol/water Not applicable **Auto-ignition temperature** >250°C

 Decomposition temperature
 No information available

 Viscosity
 No information available

 Explosive properties
 No information available

 Oxidising properties
 No information available

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity Reacts with strong oxidants.

Chemical stability None known

Possibility of hazardous reactions None known

Conditions to avoid Exposure to heat and direct sunlight

Incompatible materials Strong oxidants
Hazardous decomposition products None known

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Skin irritation

Serious eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available
No data available
No data available

Page 3 of 4

Lampiran 4. Safety Data Sheet (Lanjutan)



SAFETY DATA SHEET

CRUDE PALM OIL

| SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL IN | SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Cont'd) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Carcinogenicity | No data available | | | | | |
| Reproductive toxicity | No data available | | | | | |
| STOT-single exposure | No data available | | | | | |
| STOT-repeated exposure | No data available | | | | | |
| Aspiration hazard | No data available | | | | | |
| Other Acute/Chronic Toxicity | No additional adverse health effects noted | | | | | |

| SECTION 12 - | -ECOLOGI | CAL INFOR | MATION |
|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|

Toxicity No data available Persistence and degradability Readily biodegradable Bioaccumulative potential No data available Mobility in soil No data available Results of PBT and vPvB assessment Not applicable Other adverse effects None known

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

No specific disposal method required. Dispose in accordance with local regulation. Do not discharge into drains or water courses. The container might contain product residues

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Product Name Non-edible industrial grade palm oil

Not hazardous according to RID/ADR, ADN, IMDG-Code, Transport hazard class(es)

ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR

Packing group Not regulated Ship type 2 (2.1.2.2)

Pollution Category Y (under MARPOL Annex II)

Environmental hazards S/P

IBC Code chapter 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9 Special precautions for user

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health, and environmental regulation/legislation specific for the substances or mixture No data available

Chemical Safety Assessment

Not applicable

Disclaimer:

All statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are based on available data which we believe to be reliable. All statements or suggestions are made without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding accuracy of the information, the hazards connected with the use of the material or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and local regulations remains the responsibility of the user. PT. Sinar Alam Permai assumes no liability or responsibility for loss or damage resulting from improper use or handling of our products, from incompatible product combinations or from the failure to foliow instructions, warnings and advisories in the product's label or Material Safety Data Sheet.

Page 4 of 4

Lampiran 5. Transkrip Wawancara

Waktu : 9 Maret 2021

Wawancara dengan : Nakhoda (Jatmiko)

1. Bagaimanakah penanganan muatan Crude Palm Oil yang baik agar tidak

mengalami pembekuan dan kesulitan pada saat tank cleaning?

Jawab:

Untuk penanganan muatan Crude Palm Oil yang baik adalah menjaga

temperatur muatan sesuai dengan Material Safety Data Sheet untuk muatan

saat berlayar maupun saat bongkar. Hal tersebut dikarenakan muatan CPO

mudah mengalami kerusakan, apabila temperatur di dalam tanki kurang dari

60⁰ C maka muatan akan mudah mengalami pembekuan, namun apabila

temperatur tanki melebihi 80°C maka muatan ini akan mengalami kerusakan.

Selain itu usahakan jangan sampai mengisi air ballast terutama pada heel tank

yang berada di sebelah kanan/ kiri tangki. Hal ini akan menyebabkan timbulnya

kerak putih pada dinding-dinding tangki pada saat selesai tank cleaning

sehingga perlu diadakan penyekrapan pada dinding tangki.

2. Bagaimana upaya-upaya yang harus dilaksanakan supaya pada waktu

squeezing muatan dapat dengan mudah didorong, sehingga dapat terhisap

bersih oleh pompa muatan dan tidak menimbulkan sisi muatan yang banyak

pada tangki?

Jawab:

Upaya yang harus dilaksanakan adalah dengan cara menjaga temperatur muatan

pada saat berlayar dan pada waktu pembongkaran muatan. Berdasarkan

pengalaman saya, untuk mempermudah squeezing biasanya kru kapal mulai

masuk tangki pada suhu $\pm 70^{0}$ C. Sehingga muatan mudah didorong sampai

dekat pompa muatan agar seluruh muatan dapat terhisap pompa muatan dengan

bersih.

3. Apakah ada prosedur yang diharuskan oleh perusahaan untuk dilakukan

dalam pelaksanaan tank cleaning?

Jawab:

Perusahaan dalam hal ini bagian operasional memberikan solusi tentang

prosedur tank cleaning yang benar yang di dapat dari seorang yang telah

berpengalaman dalam melakukan tank cleaning

Waktu

: 9 Maret 2021

Wawancara dengan

: Mualim I (Genta A.A)

1. Bagaimanakah prosedur tank cleaning dari muatan Crude Palm Oil ke

muatan Fame? Serta Sebutkan macam-macam prosedur wall wash test yang

digunakan?

Jawab:

Sesuai buku Tank Cleaning Guide, prosedur tank cleaning dari muatan Crude

Palm Oil ke muatan Fame adalah dalam kategori "U" yaitu :

a. Semprot tangki muatan dengan *butterworth* air laut panas 80° C \pm 1 jam.

- b. Semprot tangki muatan dengan *butterworth* air tawar dan deterjen kimia $(teepol) \pm 1,5$ jam.
- c. Bilas dengan air tawar ± 0.5 jam.
- d. Keringkan tangki, pipa dan pompa.
- e. Pengeringan dengan gas free fan.

Akan tetapi dalam kenyataannya masih perlu diadakan *steaming cargo tank* yang bertujuan untuk mengurangi kadar *chloride* pada dinding tangki muatan.

Prosedur wall wash test yang digunakan antara lain:

- a. Hydrocarbon Test
- b. Chloride Test
- c. *Permanganate Time Test* (P.T.T)
- d. APHA Colour Test
- e. Non-Violatile Matters Test (NVM Test)
- 2. Apakah proses tank cleaning di kapal ini selalu berhasil?

Jawab:

Proses *tank cleaning* di kapal ini tidak selalu berhasil. Beberapa kali mengalami kegagalan.

3. Apakah yang menjadi penyebab dari kegagalan tank cleaning di kapal ini?
Jawab:

Disebabkan tidak optimalnya peralatan *tank cleaning* yang digunakan dan pelaksanaan *tank cleaning* yang terburu-buru untuk jarak yang singkat, sehingga ketika tangki masih belum bersih tetapi kapal harus segera sandar. Jadi *tank cleaning* di kapal ini dinilai gagal dan tidak layak muat.

4. Untuk mengatasi kerusakan terhadap alat-alat tank cleaning, apa yang

dilakukan oleh pihak kapal?

Jawab:

Pihak kapal dalam hal ini akan mengirimkan daftar permintaan penggantian

terhadap alat yang rusak untuk segera dikirim dalam waktu dekat, juga sebisa

mungkin memperbaiki kerusakan alat tersebut.

Waktu : 9 Maret 2021

Wawancara dengan : Mualim II (Banu Atmajaya)

1. Apakah perusahaan selalu memenuhi semua permintaan dari kapal?

Jawab:

Tidak, terkadang perusahaan hanya mengirim sebagian alat yang diminta dan

menyuruh awak kapal untuk memperbaiki alat yang rusak tersebut.

2. Untuk mengatasi proses *tank cleaning* yang dilakukan pada saat perjalanan

dekat, apa yang dilakukan oleh pihak kapal?

Jawab:

Biasanya pihak kapal mengambil jalan pintas dengan menyemprotkan

Methanol ke dalam tangki, pada saat *drying*.

3. Sebagai awak kapal, saran apa yang bisa anda berikan untuk perusahaan dan para pemilik muatan?

Jawab:

Bagian operasional sebaiknya memperhitungkan apakah untuk memuat *Methanol last cargo* dapat dengan mudah dibersihkan atau tidak, dengan perhitungan waktu tank cleaning dan bahan-bahan untuk melakukan *tank cleaning* tersedia atau tidak di atas kapal. Bagi perusahaan pemilik kapal seharusnya menyediakan peralatan dan bahan *tank cleaning* yang memadai serta mengawaki dengan jumlah personil yang cukup. Khususnya personil yang memadai untuk *tank cleaning* dengan memperhitungkan jarak tempuh kapal, waktu *cleaning* dan periode istirahat yang cukup bagi kru sesuai aturan yang berlaku.

Pihak pemilik muatan hendaknya mau mengerti keluhan-keluhan, baik itu mengenai waktu *cleaning*, peralatan yang tersedia maupun jalur pelayaran yang dilayari. Selain itu pemilik muatan atau *Shipper* dan pencharter sebaiknya memberikan waktu yang logis dan nyata dalam pelaksanaan pencucian tangkimuatan kepada pihak kapal, sehingga tidak melaksanakan *tank cleaning* secara terburu-buru dan bisa mendapatkan hasil yang diinginkan. Awak kapal hendaknya mempunyai kemampuan yang memadai dalam melaksanakan *tank cleaning* sesuai prosedur yang berlaku, sehingga operasional kapal tidak terganggu.

Lampiran 6. Hasil Turnitin

SURAT KETERANGAN HASIL CEK PLAGIASI NASKAH SKRIPSI/PROSIDING No. 797/SP/PERPUSTAKAAN/SKHCP/07/2022

Petugas cek plagiasi telah menerima naskah skripsi/prosiding dengan identitas:

Nama : DZAKI RIZQULLAH
NIT : 551811136854 N

Prodi/Jurusan : NAUTIKA

Judul : PELAKSANAAN TANK CLEANING MUATAN CRUDE

PALM OIL (CPO) UNTUK PEMUATAN FAME DI MT. AS

MARINE LIMA

Menyatakan bahwa naskah skripsi/prosiding tersebut telah diperiksa tingkat kemiripannya (*index similarity*) dengan skor/hasil sebesar 20%* (Dua Puluh Persen).

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Semarang, 8 Juli 2022

KEPALA UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN & PENERBITAN

ALFI MARYATI, SH

NIP. 19750119 199803 2 001

*Catatan:

> 30 % : "Revisi (Konsultasikan dengan Pembimbing)"