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#### **OSHA AND NFPA**

- I. OSHA Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations. Part 1910.120
  - THE OPERATIONS LEVEL RESPONDER MUST HAVE THE ABILITY TO RECOGNIZE THE PRESENCE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN AN EMERGENCY AND MUST HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE BASIC HAZARD AND RISK TECHNIQUES.
- II. NFPA 1072 STANDARD FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WEAPONS OF MASS
  DESTRUCTION

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

IDENTIFY THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM AT A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WMD INCIDENT, GIVEN A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WMD INCIDENT, AN ASSIGNMENT, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES, AND APPROVED REFERENCE SOURCES. SO THAT CONTAINER TYPES, MATERIALS, LOCATION OF ANY RELEASE, AND SURROUNDING CONDITIONS ARE IDENTIFIED, HAZARD INFORMATION IS COLLECTED, THE POTENTIAL BEHAVIOR OF A MATERIAL AND ITS CONTAINER IS IDENTIFIED, AND THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS, HARM, AND OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH THAT BEHAVIOR ARE IDENTIFIED.

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#### **OBJECTIVES**

- When shown various containers used to store, transport, or distribute hazardous materials, the responder shall identify the containers by "type and capacity" and whether the container is a "Low pressure or High pressure" container.
- THE RESPONDER SHALL IDENTIFY COMMON COMMODITIES STORED, TRANSPORTED AND DISTRIBUTED IN THE SPECIFIED CONTAINERS AND FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH EACH CONTAINER.

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#### INTRODUCTION • IDENTIFYING AND UNDERSTANDING VARIOUS CONTAINERS WILL HELP THE RESPONDER TO RECOGNIZE A CONTAINER QUICKLY AND BY UNDERSTANDING ITS FEATURES PREDICT HOW THE CONTAINER MAY REACT WHEN STRESSED.

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## CONTAINER OVERVIEW CONTAINERS CAN ALSO BE CLASSIFIED BY THE PRESSURE EXERTED ON THE CONTAINER BY ITS CONTENTS: LOW-PRESSURIZED HIGH-PRESSURE

Capacity	Pressure
NON-BULK – A package or container which has:  • Liquid – A maximum capacity of 119 gallons (450L) or less  • Solid – A maximum capacity of 882 LBS (454 kg) or less  • Gas – A water capacity of 1000 (454kg) pounds or less	LOW Pressure – Containers with working pressure less than 100 psig. This includes tanks that are considered "atmospheric" pressure tanks.
NULL - A package or container which has:  Liquid - A maximum capacity greater than 119 gallons (450L).  Solid - A maximum capacity greater than 882 pounds (454kg)  Gas - A water capacity greater than 1000 pounds (454kg).	NICH Pressure - Containers with working pressure greater than 100 psig. These containers, often called vessels, can have pressures up to approximately 6000 psig



#### NON-BULK CONTAINERS • NON-BULK CONTAINERS HOLD RELATIVELY SMALL AMOUNTS OF MATERIAL. • NON-BULK CONTAINER VOLUMES • Liquids – 119 GALLONS (450 LITERS) OR LESS • SOLIDS – 882 POUNDS (400 KILOGRAMS) OR LESS • COMPRESSED GASES – 1,001 POUNDS (454 KILOGRAMS) OR LESS.













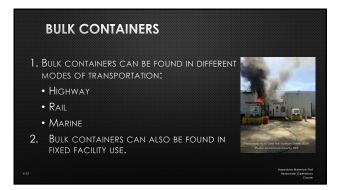


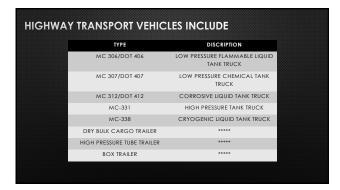




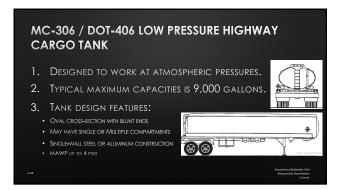




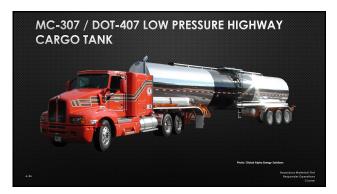
























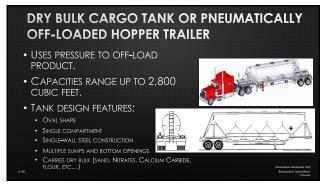


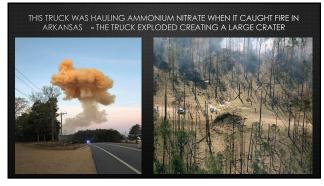




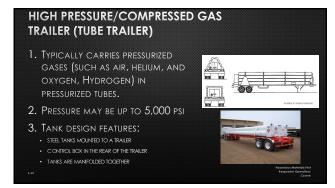


















## DOT-103 / DOT-111 LOW PRESSURIZED CARGO TANK RAILCAR 1. DESIGNED TO WORK AT ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURES BELOW 100 PSI. 2. CAPACITIES UP TO 30,000 GALLONS 3. TANK DESIGN FEATURES: EXAMPLES DOT-111, DOT 103 (WITH EXPANSION DOME) CIRCULAR CROSS-SECTION / FLAT ENIDS COMMONLY SINGLE COMPARTIMENT VALVES AND ETTING ARE LOCATED ON TOP OF THE CAR. AN EXPANSION DOME MAY BE PRESENT. TYPICALLY CARRIES CHEMICALS SUCH AS COMBUSTIBLE, CHAMMABLE, IDIDISE (E.G., GASOLINE OF THE OIL), CORROSIVES, OXIDIZES, ORGANIC PEROXIDES, SULRINES, POSCINS, OR FOOD





## DOT-105 / DOT-112 HIGH PRESSURE CARGO TANK RAILCAR 1. DESIGNED TO WORK AT PRESSURES OF UP TO 600 PSI. 2. CAPACITIES CAN BE UP TO 45,000 GALLONS 3. TANK DESIGN FEATURES: • CIRCULAR CROSS-SECTION / ROUNDED ENDS • SINGLE COMPARTMENT • VALVES AND HITTINGS ARE LOCATED IN A PROTECTIVE HOUSING ON TOP OF THE TANK. • INCLUDES CAR CLASSES, DOT109,, DOT114, AND DOT120

















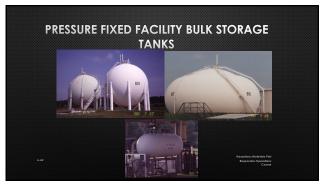
# NON/LOW PRESSURE FIXED FACILITY BULK STORAGE TANKS COME IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS & SIZES. GENERALLY CONSTRUCTED FROM STEEL. TANKS ARE OFTEN LOADED AND UNLOADED FROM BOTTOM OF TANK. THESE TANKS CAN STORE MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF LIQUIDS. Plains America-Yorklown, Va













# PIPELINES THESE SUPPLY LINES ARE OFTEN FOUND UNDERGROUND. MARKING FOR PIPELINES MAY BE FOUND ON POSTS THAT ARE LOCATED ABOVE THE PIPELINE. "IN-HOUSE" MARKINGS ARE SOMETIMES FOUND ON ABOVEGROUND OR OVERHEAD TRANSFER PIPING.

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## CONCLUSION THE EMERGENCY RESPONDER, DURING THEIR SIZE-UP OF THE INCIDENT, SHOULD BE ABLE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: 1. What physical state of product is typically carried in the involved container? 2. What is the relative capacity of the container? 3. Is the container a low-pressure container or is it high-pressure? 4. Is the package a single container or are multiple containers involved? 5. Are there markings on the container? If so, what are they?