

Participant Guide

Module

4

Transportation and Transfer

Module Objective

Upon completion of this module, participants should be able to describe how ethanol-blended fuels are transported and transferred as well as where the most likely points for error in these actions will exist.

Enabling Objectives

1. List common modes of transportation for ethanol-blended fuels.
2. Describe the United Nations/ Department of Transportation (UN/ DOT) placards and markings that will allow responders to identify ethanol-blended fuel transports.
3. Identify national resources available to provide product and mitigation information.
4. Discuss the likelihood and potential locations of incidents involving ethanol-blended fuels.
5. Methods of identifying and confirming presence in transport vehicles will also be discussed.

Introduction

Given that an increased percentage of all fuel transportation-related incidents are likely to involve ethanol or ethanol-blended fuels, it is essential that emergency responders be able to quickly and effectively identify their presence at the scene of an incident. It is important to recognize the proper placarding and marking of ethanol-blended fuels. Proper identification of ethanol and ethanol-blended fuels can ensure proper steps are taken so incidents are managed effectively.

From Field to Your Vehicle

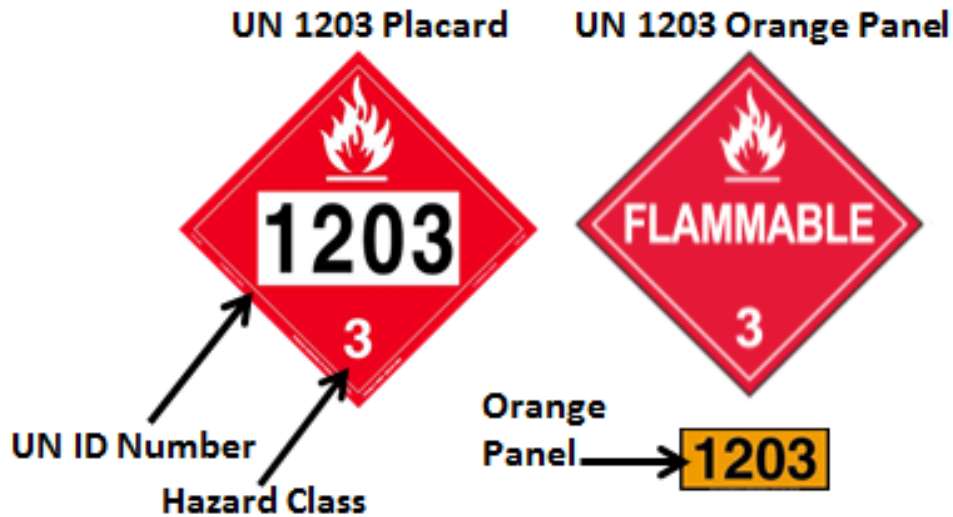
Starting at the fuel ethanol production facility in the upper right-hand corner of the graphic. Most ethanol transported from an ethanol production facility is denatured fuel ethanol with 2-5% hydrocarbon (like natural gasoline). A small quantity of ethanol leaves the production facility undenatured/ neat ethanol, for industrial use or export. Less than 1% of gallons shipped from an ethanol production facility are shipped as Ethanol Flex-Fuels (51-85% ethanol by volume). The ultimate destination determines the mode of transport leaving a production facility. Denatured fuel ethanol is delivered to a liquid products terminal, an oil refinery, or directly to a retail fueling station. When shipping to a liquid products terminal or oil refinery, transportation by rail is the most common however cargo tank truck transport may be used for short shipping distances. Cargo tank truck transport is used to move product from liquid product terminals to retail fueling stations. Less often, cargo tank truck transport may be used for product leaving an oil refinery to deliver to retail fueling station.

Transport Placards and Markings

Ethanol and ethanol-blended fuels are identified using DOT placards and markings. The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires that vehicles transporting Hazardous Materials (Dangerous Goods) must display the appropriate DOT hazard class placard and that placards must be displayed on all sides of the transporting vehicle. Ethanol-blended fuels and gasoline are transported in various types of containers including cargo tank trucks, rail tank cars, freighter ships/ barges and pipelines.

DOT has classified hazardous materials according to their primary hazard and has assigned standardized symbols to identify the classes. Materials are grouped by their major hazardous characteristics; however, many materials will have other hazards as well. Ethanol and ethanol-blended fuels are in the flammable liquids category or DOT Class 3 hazardous materials. Placards for flammable liquids have a red background with a white flame and a "3" at the bottom on them along with their corresponding identification number. The same placarding and marking protocols are used for highway and rail shipments.

Figure 4.1: UN 1203 Placards and Markings for Gasoline-Blended With up to 10 Percent Ethanol



Hazardous Material Description

Rail tank cars and cargo tank trucks carrying ethanol-blended fuels will generally be placarded with an identification 1203 flammable placard when transporting lower ethanol concentrations up to and including E10 blended fuels (see Figure 4.1 in Participant Guide). Ethanol blends of E15 to E85 are included under the 3475 identification. The 3475 placard covers ethanol blends from E11 to E94. Denatured fuel ethanol (E95 to E99 blends) will be placarded with a 1987 flammable placard. The 1170 placard is for undenatured/ neat ethanol (E100).

Table 4.2: Ethanol Shipping Information

Identification Number	Ethanol Concentration	Preferred Proper Shipping Name	Common Ethanol Blends
UN 1203	1% - 10%	Gasoline	E10
UN 3475	11% - 94%	Ethanol & gasoline mixture	E15-E85
UN 1987	95% - 99%	Alcohols n.o.s.	Denatured Fuel Ethanol, E95 - E98
UN 1170	100%	Ethanol <i>or</i> ethyl alcohol	E100

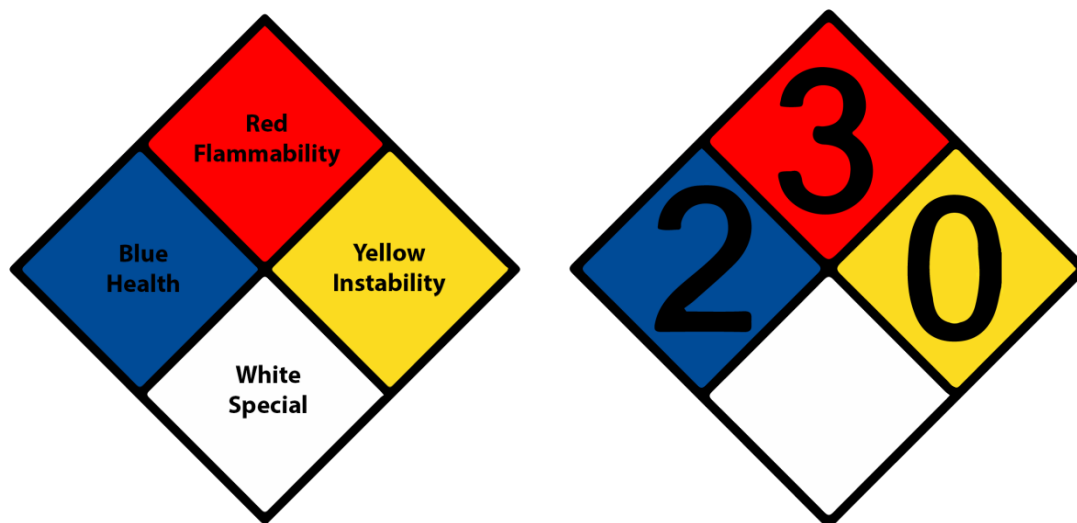
Emergency Response Information

The Emergency Response Guidebook, which includes this placarding information, is used as a resource for emergency responders when attending to an incident involving hazardous materials and dangerous goods. A safety data sheet (SDS) will also provide key safety information and product characteristics.

NFPA 704 for Ethanol

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704 marking system is based on the “704 diamond” and is the system used for identifying hazardous materials found within facilities. The NFPA 704 system uses colors, numbers, and special symbols to indicate the presence of hazardous materials. Each colored square indicates the type of hazard, and the higher the number (0-4), the greater the hazard. For example, the number 4 in the blue health square indicates that a very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury (See figures 4.3 in Participant Guide).

Figure 4.3: NFPA 704 Diamond



- Health: Blue
- Flammability: Red
- Instability: Yellow
- Special: White (special notice)

Ethanol, is represented by a 2 in the blue health square, indicating slight to moderate irritation. It is also represented by a 0 for instability (yellow) and a 3 for flammability (red) indicating high flammability with ignition likely under most conditions. There is no commonly accepted special character (white) for ethanol, though one may be appropriate.

Hazard Rating

OSHA has adopted hazardous chemical labeling requirements as a part of its revision of the Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, bringing it into alignment with the United

Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). These implementations will affect chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers. DOT has not adopted GHS, so current DOT placard requirements for packaging and packages remain in effect. From an awareness standpoint emergency responders must recognize that there is non-harmonized systems which may cause confusion as to the level of hazard an emergency responder might be dealing with.

Transportation Patterns

Emergency responders should be aware of areas or routes where shipments of ethanol and ethanol-blended fuels routinely pass. Denatured fuel ethanol (E95, E98) is one of the leading hazardous materials transported by rail. Unit train shipments containing 80-100 cars of denatured fuel ethanol (E95, E98) are commonly seen on key rail routes leaving from the Midwest and carrying products to various population and distribution centers throughout the country. To aid in familiarization of commodity patterns, railroads provide traffic flow information to bona fide emergency response agencies. The U.S. DOT Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration publishes a *Guidebook for Conducting Local Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Studies*. This Guidebook is designed to support risk assessment, emergency response preparedness, resource allocation and analyses of hazardous commodity flows across jurisdictions.

Transportation via Highway

The second most common mode for ethanol leaving a production facility is a MC306/ DOT406 style cargo tank. Since both gasoline and ethanol-blended fuels have very similar physical and chemical characteristics, they will be transported in the same general types of containers and tanks. The most prevalent style of highway transport of the blended fuels that emergency responders will encounter will be by the MC306/ DOT406 cargo tanks (see Figures 4.4 and 4.5 in the Participant Guide). These cargo tanks are non-pressurized, come in a variety of sizes and configurations, the most common MC306/ DOT406 have a capacity up to 6,000-9,500 gallons depending on regional factors. The cargo tank itself may also have up to seven compartments. To permit commodity identification, placards must be visible on both sides and both ends of a transport vehicle. New single tanker chassis supporting triple axles may have an increased capacity up to 12,000 of ethanol-blended fuel. Many states within the U.S. have also allowed the use of tandem trailers carrying up to 24,000 gallons of ethanol-blended fuels. Recently the U.S. is experiencing the use of "Road Trains" which are triple tankers with triple axles transporting up to 36,000 of ethanol-blended fuels.

Figure 4.4: MC-306/ DOT-406 Cargo Tank

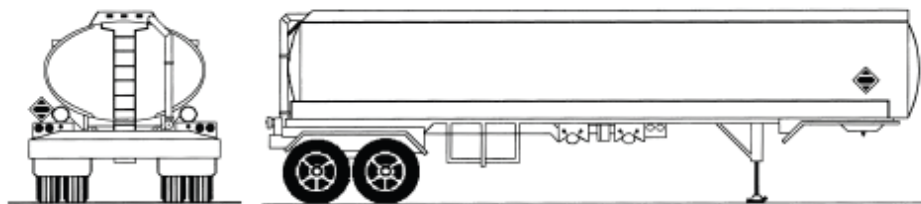


Figure 4.5: Overturned MC-306/ DOT-406 Cargo Tank



Ethanol transported in cargo tank trucks are placarded and marked in the same manner as all other hazardous materials. Other characteristics of the cargo tank trucks are pressure and vacuum relief devices. They are typically bottom loaded and unloaded and equipped with a vapor recovery system.

Safety devices on these cargo tank trucks consist of emergency shutoffs, breakaway valves for sheer protection, pressure relief devices as well as overfill and collision protection.

Transportation via Rail

Denatured fuel ethanol is regularly transported safely by rail every day. In the transportation of ethanol and ethanol-blended fuels, various routes are utilized. Methods include rail to fixed facility, rail directly to cargo tank truck and rail directly to pipeline.

The most common mode of transport for denatured fuel ethanol leaving a production facility is rail transport which is placarded with a 1987 flammable placard. Rail transportation of ethanol and ethanol-blended fuels is used to move product to fixed facilities, cargo tank truck transfer terminals and pipeline facilities. Some of the ethanol transported by rail will be in non-pressure (also referred to as a general service or low-pressure) DOT111A100W1 rail tank cars with no insulation or thermal protection (see Figures 4.6 and 4.7 in the Participant Guide). These rail tank cars have a capacity of approximately 30,000-34,000 gallons. Unlike cargo tanks which contain multiple compartments, rail tank cars usually have only one compartment.

Figure 4.6: DOT 111 General Service Rail Tank Car

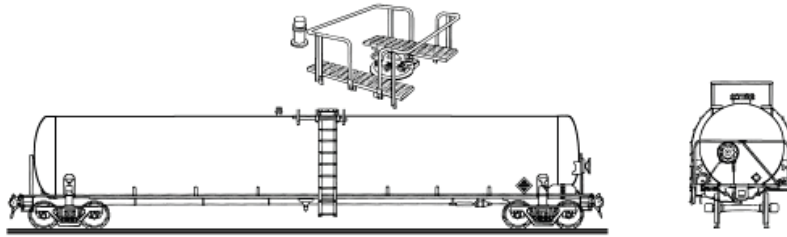


Figure 4.7: DOT 111 With Placard



New regulations for rail tank cars construction were published in 2015. New rail tank cars constructed after October 1, 2015 are required to meet enhanced DOT Specification 117 design or performance criteria. Existing rail tank cars must be retrofitted by 2023 in accordance with the DOT-prescribed retrofit design or performance standard.

Safety enhancements of DOT Specification 117 rail tank car:

- Full-height 1/2 inch thick head shield
- Tank shell thickness increased to 9/16 inch minimum TC-128 Grade B, normalized steel
- Thermal protection
- Minimum 11-gauge jacket
- Top fittings protection
- Enhanced bottom outlet handle design to prevent unintended actuation during a train accident

Rail Tank Car 101 Walk-Around Video and PPT can be downloaded and/ or viewed at www.EthanolResponse.com/resources/.

Ethanol and ethanol-blended fuels are commonly transported by unit train. A unit train consists of 80-100 rail tank cars which are all heading for a single destination. Shippers use the same

placarding and marking protocols for both highway and railway transport. They are placarded on both sides and both ends.

Rail tank car pressure relief devices prevent internal pressure build-up above a specified setting. They open to release pressure and then close. (See Figures 4.8 and 4.9 in the Participant Guide. Figures 4.8 and 4.9 show typical arrangements for rail tank car components. Not all components may be present on rail tank cars used for transporting ethanol-related products).

The most common mode of transportation for denatured fuel ethanol leaving an ethanol production facility is via rail transport. It is estimated that near 70% of all ethanol produced today will travel via rail during the path to the marketplace. Rail transport can play a significant role in the everyday operations of an ethanol production facility. For example, a 100 million gallon plant situated on a rail line can easily expect to receive and ship an average of 36 rail tank cars per day. That entails receiving raw materials and process aides while at the same time shipping fuel ethanol and other co-products to customers.

Figures 4.8 and 4.9 show typical arrangements for rail tank car components. Not all components may be present rail tank cars used for transporting ethanol-related products. Rail tank car components function similarly to those found on cargo tank trucks.

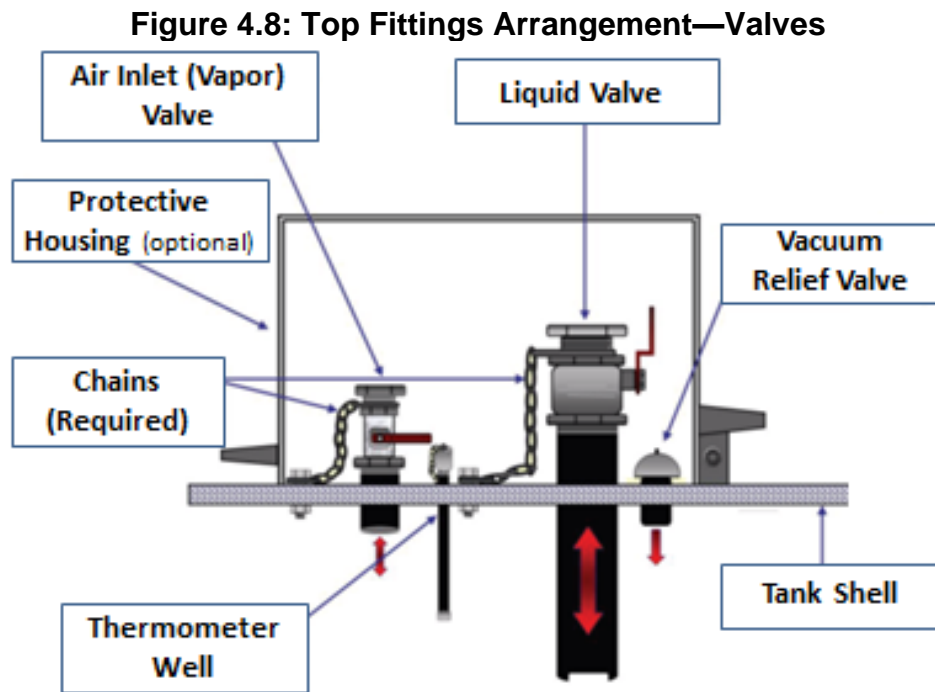
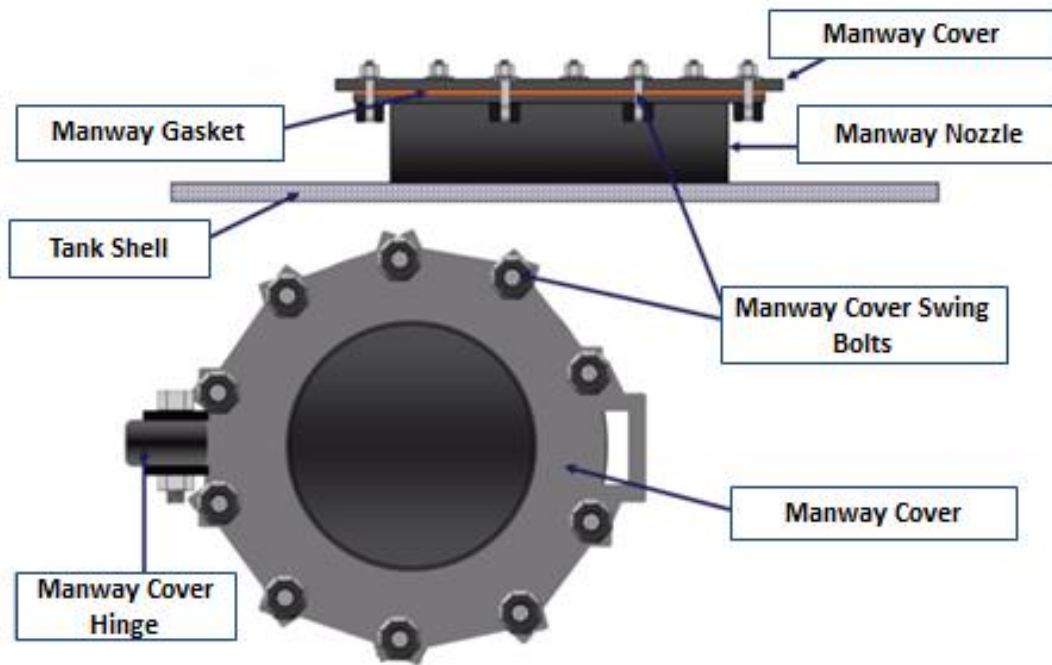


Figure 4.9: Top Fittings Arrangement—Manway



Contacts and Apps

Shippers In 2017 the railroad industry started a safety initiative to place Emergency Notification System (ENS) signs at each public intersection where the rail crosses a public road throughout the USA. In 2018 this same initiative was to take place for all private road crossings. These signs are typically located within 100' of and on both sides intersection. Each intersection is blue and white in color and has a telephone number and unique intersection identification number. The telephone number gives you direct access to the railroad dispatcher controlling that specific section of rail.

The AskRail mobile app (downloadable at <http://askrail.us/>) is a collaborative effort among the emergency response community and all North American Class I railroads. The app provides emergency responders with immediate access to accurate, timely data about what type of hazardous materials a rail car is carrying so they can make an informed decision about how to respond to a rail emergency. Askrail is a backup resource if information from the train conductor or train consist is not available. For security reasons, only qualified emergency responders can download the app.

Some of the basic features of the program are:

- Railroad emergency contacts
- Links to ERG
- Real time graphic map location with evacuation diameter capabilities
- Data base in real time to determine owner, location and content of rail car based on ID number
- Ability to re-invent the entire consist of the rail car at an incident scene
- A scenario-based exercise to familiarize new users with all capabilities of the app

TRANSCAER Seconds Count video – Contacts & Apps for the Emergency Responder
<https://vimeo.com/241279858>

Shipping Papers

Shippers of hazardous materials via highway and rail must comply with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations to ensure that responders have an accurate description of transported hazardous materials. For both modes, the required shipping paper entries for ethanol-related products include the amount shipped, the identification number, the proper shipping name, the hazard class, and emergency contact name and phone number. For rail shipments, a Hazmat Response Code (HMRC), or hazmat STCC number, will also be present and may aid researching response information. Remember that the contact number will provide 24x7 access to a person knowledgeable of the commodity and detailed information about the product. One of the most commonly seen response contacts is CHEMTREC® (at 1-800-424-9300). For highway transport, shipping papers will be in the cab near the driver. Rail transport requires that a crew member be in possession of the shipping papers. They will usually be carried by the conductor or foreman. They can also be obtained from each railroad by contacting their emergency phone number.

Transportation Logistics

The majority of denatured fuel ethanol (E95, E98) (Identification 1987) is transported from the production facilities to liquid product terminals by rail. Liquid product terminals that do not have rail access receive denatured fuel ethanol by cargo tank truck, freighter ship/ barge or pipeline. There is some transfer of denatured fuel ethanol from rail tank cars directly to cargo tank trucks called transloading. Emergency responders should be aware of the various modes of transport occurring in their areas. Increasingly liquid product terminals have added rail access to their facility. There is some denatured fuel ethanol transported by waterway via freighter ships or barges. At this time very small amounts of denatured fuel ethanol or ethanol-blended fuel are being transported by pipeline. Ethanol shipments via pipeline may increase with greater experience.

Loading/ Unloading Operation

The images (Module 4, Slide 21) show a cargo tank truck terminal loading rack and a rail transloading facility. If your responsibilities include rail tank car loading/ unloading operations, suggestions for best practice are available from the Association of American Railroads' program *Recommended Methods for the Safe Loading and Unloading of Non-Pressure (General Service) and Pressure Tank Cars* and *Pamphlet 34*. Both can be downloaded and/ or viewed at www.EthanolResponse.com/resources/. A transload facility conducts product transfers from a mobile tank to a mobile tank. This image above titled “transloading facility” is an example of a rail tank car to cargo tank truck transload operation. As shown a portable pump system is in use. This give the operators flexibility in the unloading process as it can occur at any location within the facility.

Additional Resources

A good resource to assist in preparing for potential transportation-related hazardous materials events is the Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response (TRANSCAER) Web site, <http://www.transcaer.com>. TRANSCAER is a voluntary national outreach effort that focuses on assisting communities prepare for and respond to a possible hazardous material transportation incident. TRANSCAER members consist of representatives from chemical manufacturing, transportation, distribution, emergency response agencies, and government agencies.

Summary

There are a variety of sources from which an emergency responder can gather information about chemicals involved in spill or fire incidents. Among them are Safety Data Sheets (SDS), DOT identification numbers and placards, NFPA 704 labeling system and shipping papers. Denatured fuel ethanol (E95, E98) is one of the leading hazardous materials transported by rail. Transportation of this fuel commonly occurs via highways as well.

Activity 4.1: Ethanol Product Identification

Purpose

To allow participants to determine the hazards associated with an ethanol emergency.

Participant Directions

For this activity you will work in groups of two to three. Read the following scenario, and answer the questions:

1. What type of vehicle is this?
2. List common placards that you might find on this vehicle.
3. What other resources might be helpful to responders in this incident?
4. What are the immediate concerns and hazards?
5. What possible actions might you take at this point in the situation?

Scenario

A cargo tank truck (see Figure 4.10) delivering fuel to the Gas ‘N Matches retail site is involved in a hit and run accident. The driver advises you that the cargo tank truck is carrying 3,000 gallons of fuel. There is a leak in one of the large pipes on the bottom of the trailer. Fuel is leaking onto the ground and running downhill toward a small welding facility.

Figure 4.10: Cargo Tank Truck

