



OHM Newsletter

Office of Hazardous Materials

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION / OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY / WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

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NOTICES AND AMENDMENTS PUBLISHED DURING FEBRUARY

HM-57; Notice No. 73-1 (38 F.R. 4270 - 2/12/73). Classification and Packaging of Corrosive Materials. Comment period closes April 10, 1973.

HM-22; Amendment Nos. 171-16, 174-15, 175-8 (38 F.R. 4331 - 2/13/73). This amendment updates references to the ASME Code, the NFPA Pamphlet No. 58, and CGA Pamphlet C-8. It also incorporates by reference NACE Standard TM-01-69 and the IME Standard for the Safe Transportation of Electric Blasting Caps in the Same Vehicle with other Explosives. Effective March 31, 1973.

HM-73; Amendment Nos. 171-17, 173-69, 174-16, 175-9, 177-23 (38 F.R. 4396 - 2/14/73). This amendment is to eliminate the present duplicative procedure for issuance of special permits by DOT for Type B, fissile, and large quantity radioactive materials packages which have been approved by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Effective June 30, 1973.

HM-8; Amendment Nos. 172-19, 173-70, 174-17 175-10, 176-5, 177-24 (38 F.R. 5292 - 2/27/73). This amendment adopts new labels and specifies new regulations pertaining to their use on packages of hazardous materials. In addition, please refer to the March 7, 1973 issue of the Federal Register which reprints the "Flammable Solid" and the "Corrosive" labels and makes miscellaneous editorial changes. Effective January 1, 1974.

Notice of Special Permits issued or denied during February 1973 (38 F.R. 6842 - 3/13/73).

NEW LABELING REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HM-8)

In the Federal Register of February 27, 1973, the Hazardous Materials Regulations Board published the amendments to Docket No. HM-8; Notice 70-13 (35 F.R. 11742). These amendments deal only with labels and their use. The labels in this amendment of Docket No. HM-8 (38 F.R. 5292) are consistent with those contained in the United Nations' recommendations. The other matters proposed under Docket No. HM-8 will be handled in future rule-making actions.

The following are a few highlights of that document which may be of special interest and will assist in clarifying certain areas:

List of Hazardous Materials (§ 172.5) Corrections

The following changes should be made to your List of Hazardous Materials (§ 172.5) as published. The correction is indicated by underscoring:

Blasting caps with safety fuse--1,000 or less.	Expl. C	No exemption, 173.103	Expl. C	See § 173.86.
Cartridge bags, empty, with black powder igniters.	Expl. C	No exemption, 173.106	Expl. C	150 pounds.
Corrosive liquid, n.o.s.	<u>Cor.</u>	173.244, 173.245 173.245a	<u>Corrosive</u>	5 pints.
Phosphorus pentasulfide	F.S.	No exemption, 173.225	<u>F.S.</u>	11 pounds.
Sodium, metallic liquid alloy	F.S.	No exemption, 173.202	<u>F.S.</u>	1 pound.

Dangerous When Wet and Spontaneously Combustible Labels

The "Dangerous When Wet" and "Spontaneously Combustible" labels were included in Docket No. HM-8 to accommodate shippers whose international shipments may be directed to a foreign country requiring such labels. They are not required for domestic

New Labeling Requirements for Hazardous Materials (HM-8) Cont.

in HM-8 prescribe new labels for most shipments of explosives. These new labels identify the various classes of explosives and eliminate use of the former labels.

The new regulations provide that labels required by the regulations immediately prior to January 1, 1974 may be used until January 1, 1975. However, the permissive use of labels past the effective date of January 1, 1974 does not apply to the former explosive labels. The new explosive labels must be used on or after January 1, 1974.

Optional Language Permitted on Labels

For complete flexibility of the labeling requirements, the new regulations permit labels, for import shipments only, to contain words or markings required by a foreign country provided the size, symbols, and color are as prescribed in these new regulations.

Poison Labels

Several questions have been raised concerning the new labeling requirements for poisons. These questions dealt with the "poison gas," "poison," and "irritant" labels provided under section 173.402, subparagraphs (a)(8) and (a)(9). The regulations provide three different labels for poisonous materials. Poisonous materials are classed according to degree of hazard in transportation. The degrees of hazard are extremely dangerous poisons (Class A), less dangerous poisons (Class B), and irritating substances. Packages containing poisonous materials must bear one of the poison or irritant labels depending upon the degree of hazard of the material. Poisons which are classed as extremely dangerous or less dangerous would require use of the poison gas or poison label respectively on the package. Poisons which are classed as irritating substances would require use of an irritant label on the package. However, if a package contains a material having more than one classification, one of which is an extremely dangerous poison, the package must be labeled with the poison gas label and the label required for the other classification (see § 173.402(b)). The former regulations did not address themselves to the labeling of a material which could be classed as a Class B poison or as an irritating material. The new regulations do not resolve this situation; therefore, shippers may continue to class these types of materials as they have in the past until corrective action is taken.

FIRST NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION

The first National Symposium on Hazardous Materials Transportation will be held May 30 - June 1, 1973, in the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Participants in the Symposium will be from both industry and government.

Subjects to be discussed include:

1. What's New in Classification Criteria;
2. Progress and New Ideas in Packaging;
3. Incident Reporting System --
Why and How it Works;
4. Hazardous Materials Information --
Emergency Response - A Must;
5. Risk Analysis --
A Useful Tool to Improve Safety in Hazardous
Materials Transportation;
6. International Regulations and their Impact on U. S.
Trade;
7. Radioactive Materials Transportation --
A View in Perspective;
8. Problems and Answers to Shipment of Gases;
9. Shippers and Carriers --
Their Responsibilities to the Law and the Public;
10. Federal-State Cooperation in Enforcement of Hazardous
Materials Regulations; and
11. Interagency Hazardous Materials Ramifications.

Much interest has been evidenced in the Symposium, and we expect a large and enthusiastic attendance. See following page for additional information and blank registration form.



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Office of Hazardous Materials