bonding connections removed before the engine is started

Unloading and loading connections

The engine of a truck with a motor-driven pump should be stopped before loading lines are connected or disconnected The driver must remain at the tank truck controls If he must leave, discharge of the flammable product must be stopped and the hose removed When an unloading line must be run across a sidewalk, suitable warning signs should be provided

Delivervmen should make sure that the correct product is being handled and that the tank has previously contained the same liquid To assure removal of trapped liquids, especially when changing from a low flash liquid to a higher, the men should completely drain the tank and flush it out with the type of product to be loaded

They should determine that the tank is properly vented and that there is sufficient room to accommodate the quantity to be loaded or unloaded

Leaks

Spills or overflows must be avoided When they do occur, loading should be stopped, valves shut off, and the overflow cleaned up before loading is resumed Time should be allowed for all flammable vapors to dissipate before the truck engine is started

The driver should make every effort to park a damaged and leaking truck in such a way that it will not endanger traffic or property The public should be warned to keep away, and the police and fire departments notified The truck should be parked off the highway, if possible in a vacant lot and away from buildings and away from areas in which there is a concentration of people The truck should not be left unattended

Carriers subject to the safety regulations of the Department of Transportation must report all broken, leaking, and damaged containers on Form No 3666, under Section 177 814, Title 49, *Code of Federal Regulations*, part 177

The liquid should be trapped in containers or in a depression or pit if possible In case of a large spill, rather than endanger lives, especially in urban areas, the best practice is to use portable hand pumps to pump the product into drums or another tank truck

Fires

In the event of a tank truck fire during loading or unloading, the fuel supply to or from the truck should be shut off if possible If loading is being done, the spout should not be removed from the tank truck but, if possible, the dome cover should be closed or the opening covered with a wet sack or blanket

The fire should be attacked with carbon dioxide, foam, or dry chemical extinguishers, or water Burning liquid may be flushed away to a safe place if a supply of water is available, but not into a public sewer, drain, or public waterway

Where burning vapors are escaping from leaks or vents, it may be better to let them burn until the source of escaping liquid or vapor can be controlled

Storage

Class I and Class II liquids should not be kept or stored in a building used for public assembly (such as a school, church, or theater) except in approved containers (Fig 34-11)

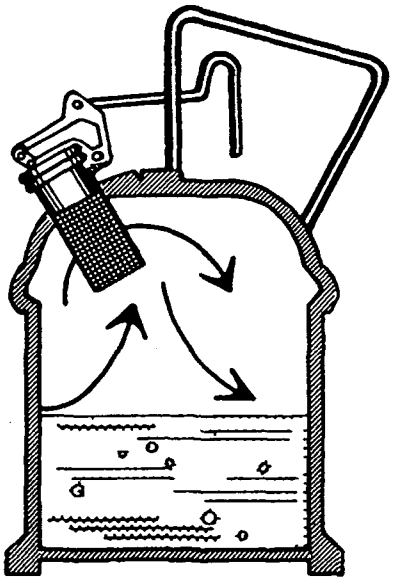

FIG 34-11 —Spring-loaded cover is designed to open in order to relieve internal vapor pressure at 5 psi Losses by evaporation of liquid stored in safety cans at ordinary temperatures are negligible