



Emergency Response Guidebook 2008 and ERG2008 Training Video

**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Office of Hazardous Materials Initiatives and Training**



Federal Hazmat Law

49 U.S.C. Section 5101 et seq.

“...protect against the risks to life, property, and the environment which are inherent in the transportation of hazardous materials in intrastate, interstate, and foreign commerce.”

Driving force behind PHMSA's mission and ERG Initiative





DOT Intent

Place an ERG

in

Every Publicly Owned

Emergency Response Vehicle



ERG

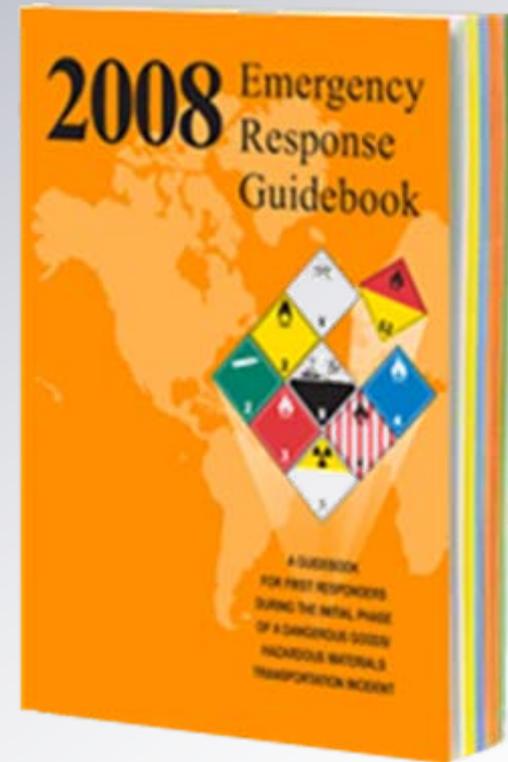
- **Aids Emergency Responders**
 - Initial Arrival On Scene
- **Identifies Specific or Generic Hazards of Material**
- **Provides for Protective Actions**
- **Lists Emergency Response Telephone Numbers**





ERG History

- **First Published 1973**
 - Four Year Cycle
- **Internationally Recognized Technical Guidance**
 - Translated into Several Languages Including Japanese, Thai, Hebrew, and German
- **1996 and Subsequent Issues**
 - Joint Collaboration for One North American Guidebook
 - USA, Canada, and Mexico





Federal Register Notice

- **Intent to Publish Next ERG**
 - **Solicit Comments:**
 - **For Revision of the Emergency Response Guidebook**
 - **From Experienced First Responders to hazmat incidents**
 - **On experiences of First Responders:**
 - **Obtaining emergency response information during an incident**
 - **Using Emergency Contact Phone Numbers in ERG**
 - **Using the ERG at Incidents**
 - **Established Open Email for Comments – Still Active**
 - ***ERG2008@dot.gov***



Getting the ERG to Emergency Responders

- **Hazmat Registration Fees Provide Funding for:**
 - Publishing and
 - Distribution to States
- **State Coordinators Volunteer to Distribute To Responders**
- **ERG2004 – 2.2 Million Copies Distributed Free of Charge**
- **ERG2008 – Over 1.75 Million Hard Copies Distributed**
- **ERG2008 Mobile Available on Website**
 - Software for I-phone Available Soon



2008 Guidebook Changes

- UN Changes
- 49 CFR Changes
- Comments From First Responders
- Emergency Telephone Number Updates
- Technical Changes Determined By Scientists
- Change Sheet Available in PDF Format From PHMSA Webpage
 - Multiple copies available at

<https://hazmatonline.phmsa.dot.gov/services/>

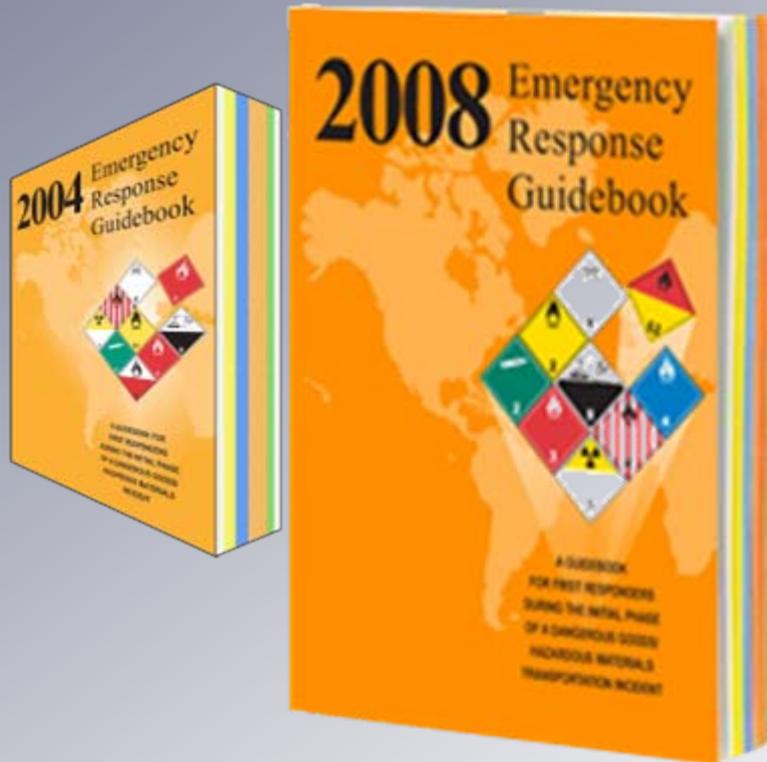
2008 Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG2008)

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM ERG2004

- The Guidebook cover has been updated.
- General Information (WHITE) pages – sections have been added, expanded and/or revised, including:
 - Shipping Documents (Papers)
 - How to Use this Guidebook During an Incident
 - User's guide
 - Isolation and Evacuation Distances
 - Who to Call for Assistance
 - Hazard Classification System (the standard classes and divisions within classes used in hazardous materials transportation)
 - Table of Placards and Initial Response Guide to Use On-Scene
 - Rail Car Identification Chart
 - Road Trailer Identification Chart
 - Pipeline Safety Information
 - Protective Clothing
 - Criminal/Terrorist Use of Chemical/Biological/Radiological Agents
 - Glossary
 - Publication Data (and related information)
 - Emergency Response Telephone Numbers



2004 Change to 2008



Layout - No Change

- White Pages
- Bordered Pages
 - Yellow
 - Blue
 - Orange
 - Green
- Glossary



White Page Changes



Shipping Paper Sample Sequence Change

Mandatory for International shipping papers since January 1, 2007

EMERGENCY CONTACT 1-000-000-0000	EXAMPLE OF EMERGENCY CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER		
NO. & TYPE OF PACKAGES	HAZARD CLASS OR DIVISION NO.		QUANTITY
1 TANKTRUCK	UN1219	ISOPROPANOL 3	II 12,000 LITERS
	ID NUMBER	SHIPPING NAME	PACKING GROUP

NOTE: Shipping papers originating in the US for domestic shipments may use the old sequence until January 1, 2013:

ISOPROPANOL, 3, UN1219, II



Page 1 - Color Coded

Old

**RESIST RUSHING IN!
APPROACH INCIDENT FROM UPWIND
STAY CLEAR OF ALL SPILLS, VAPORS, FUMES AND SMOKE**

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDEBOOK DURING AN INCIDENT INVOLVING DANGEROUS GOODS

ONE IDENTIFY THE MATERIAL BY FINDING ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:
THE 4-DIGIT ID NUMBER ON A PLACARD OR ORANGE PANEL
THE 4-DIGIT ID NUMBER (after UNNA) ON A SHIPPING DOCUMENT OR PACKAGE
THE NAME OF THE MATERIAL ON A SHIPPING DOCUMENT, PLACARD OR PACKAGE
IF AN ID NUMBER OR THE NAME OF THE MATERIAL CANNOT BE FOUND, SKIP TO THE NOTES BELOW.

TWO LOOK UP THE MATERIAL'S 3-DIGIT GUIDE NUMBER IN EITHER:
THE ID NUMBER INDEX (the yellow-bordered pages of the guidebook)
THE NAME OF MATERIAL INDEX (the blue-bordered pages of the guidebook)

If the guide number is supplemented with the letter "P", it indicates that the material may undergo violent polymerization if subjected to heat or contamination.

If the index entry is highlighted (in either yellow or blue), it is a TIH (Toxic Inhalation Hazard) material, a chemical warfare agent, or a Dangerous Water Reactive Material (produces toxic gas upon contact with water). LOOK FOR THE ID NUMBER AND NAME OF THE MATERIAL IN THE TABLE OF INITIAL ISOLATION AND PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCES (the green-bordered pages). Then, if necessary, BEGIN PROTECTIVE ACTIONS IMMEDIATELY (see Protective Actions on page 296). If protective action is not required, use the information jointly with the 3-digit guide.

USE GUIDE 112 FOR ALL EXPLOSIVES EXCEPT FOR EXPLOSIVES 1.4 (EXPLOSIVES C) WHERE GUIDE 114 IS TO BE CONSULTED.

THREE TURN TO THE NUMBERED GUIDE (the orange-bordered pages) AND READ CAREFULLY.

NOTES IF A NUMBERED GUIDE CANNOT BE OBTAINED BY FOLLOWING THE ABOVE STEPS, AND A PLACARD CAN BE SEEN, LOCATE THE PLACARD IN THE TABLE OF PLACARDS (pages 16-17), THEN GO TO THE 3-DIGIT GUIDE SHOWN NEXT TO THE SAMPLE PLACARD.

IF A REFERENCE TO A GUIDE CANNOT BE FOUND AND THIS INCIDENT IS BELIEVED TO INVOLVE DANGEROUS GOODS, TURN TO GUIDE 111 NOW, AND USE IT UNTIL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BECOMES AVAILABLE. If the shipping document lists an emergency response telephone number, call that number. If the shipping document is not available, or no emergency response telephone number is listed, IMMEDIATELY CALL the appropriate emergency response agency listed on the inside back cover of this guidebook. Provide as much information as possible, such as the name of the carrier (trucking company or railroad) and vehicle number. AS A LAST RESORT, CONSULT THE TABLE OF RAIL CAR AND ROAD TRAILER IDENTIFICATION CHART (pages 18-19). IF THE CONTAINER CAN BE IDENTIFIED, REMEMBER THAT THE INFORMATION ASSOCIATED WITH THESE CONTAINERS IS FOR THE WORST CASE POSSIBLE.

New &
Concise

BEFORE AN EMERGENCY – BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THIS GUIDEBOOK! In the U.S., according to the requirements of the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.120), and regulations issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, 40 CFR Part 311), first responders must be trained regarding the use of this guidebook.

**RESIST RUSHING IN!
APPROACH INCIDENT FROM UPWIND
STAY CLEAR OF ALL SPILLS, VAPORS, FUMES, SMOKE AND SUSPICIOUS SOURCES**

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDEBOOK DURING AN INCIDENT INVOLVING DANGEROUS GOODS

STEP ONE: IDENTIFY THE MATERIAL. USE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (4-DIGIT ID) FROM A PLACARD, ORANGE PANEL, SHIPPING PAPER OR PACKAGE (after UNNA)
- NAME OF THE MATERIAL FROM A SHIPPING DOCUMENT OR PACKAGE

STEP TWO: IDENTIFY 3-DIGIT GUIDE NUMBER USE:

- ID NUMBER INDEX in yellow-bordered pages or
- NAME OF MATERIAL INDEX in blue-bordered pages

Guide number supplemented with the letter "P" indicates that the material may undergo violent polymerization if subjected to heat or contamination.

INDEX ENTRIES HIGHLIGHTED IN GREEN are TIH (Toxic Inhalation Hazard) material, a chemical warfare agent or a Dangerous Water Reactive Material (produces toxic gas upon contact with water). IDENTIFY ID NUMBER AND NAME OF MATERIAL IN TABLE 1 – INITIAL ISOLATION AND PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCES (the green-bordered pages). IF NECESSARY, BEGIN PROTECTIVE ACTIONS IMMEDIATELY (see Protective Actions page 296). If no protective action required, use the information jointly with the 3-digit guide.

STEP THREE: TURN TO THE NUMBERED GUIDE (the orange-bordered pages) READ CAREFULLY. USE GUIDE 112 FOR ALL EXPLOSIVES EXCEPT FOR EXPLOSIVES 1.4 (EXPLOSIVES C) WHERE GUIDE 114 IS TO BE CONSULTED.

NOTE: IF ABOVE STEPS CANNOT BE COMPLETED AND PLACARD IS VISIBLE: Turn to pages 16-17, use 3-digit guide next to placard; PROCEED TO NUMBERED GUIDE (orange-bordered pages). If shipping document is available, call emergency response telephone number listed. If document or emergency response telephone is not available, IMMEDIATELY CALL the appropriate emergency response agency listed in the back of this guidebook. Provide as much information as possible, such as the name of the carrier (trucking company or railroad) and vehicle number. IF A REFERENCE TO A GUIDE CANNOT BE FOUND AND THIS INCIDENT IS BELIEVED TO INVOLVE DANGEROUS GOODS, TURN TO GUIDE 111 NOW, AND USE IT UNTIL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BECOMES AVAILABLE.

AS A LAST RESORT: IF ONLY THE CONTAINER CAN BE IDENTIFIED, CONSULT THE TABLE OF RAIL CAR AND ROAD TRAILER IDENTIFICATION CHART (pages 18-19). REMEMBER THAT THE INFORMATION ASSOCIATED WITH THESE CONTAINERS IS FOR WORST CASE SCENARIOS.



Guidebook Contents - Page 4

- New information on Green Pages – Toxic Inhalation Hazards (TIH) Now Table 1 and Table 2
 - Table 1, TIH materials, including certain chemical warfare agents, and water reactive materials
 - Provides two different types of recommended safe distances
 - Initial isolation distances
 - Protective action distances

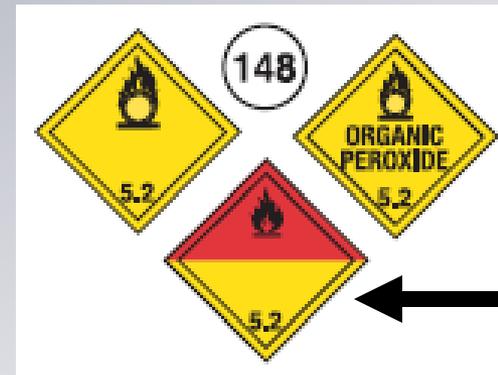
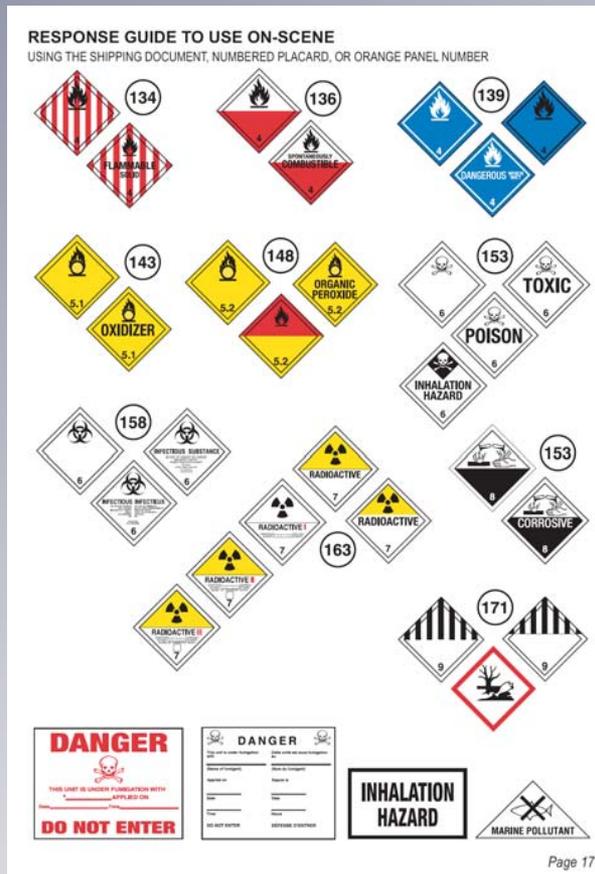


Guidebook Contents - Page 4 (cont'd)

- New information on Green Pages – Toxic Inhalation Hazards (TIH) Now Table 1 and Table 2
 - Table 2, Water Reactive Materials Which Produce Toxic Gases
 - Listed by ID number in order
 - Materials which produce large amounts of TIH when spilled in water
 - Identifies the TIH gases produced



Table of Placards Added New Organic Peroxide Placard and Environmentally Hazardous Substance Marking



New
Organic
Peroxide



New
EHS
Marking

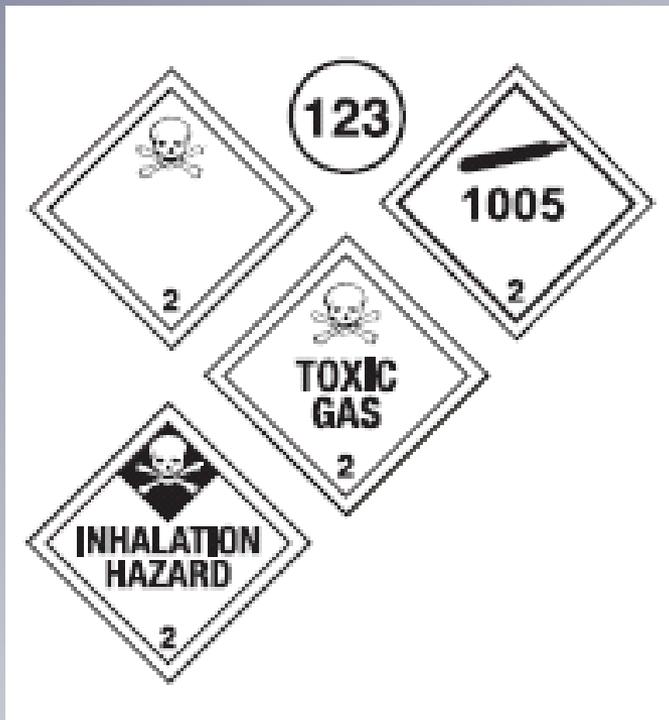


ERRATA

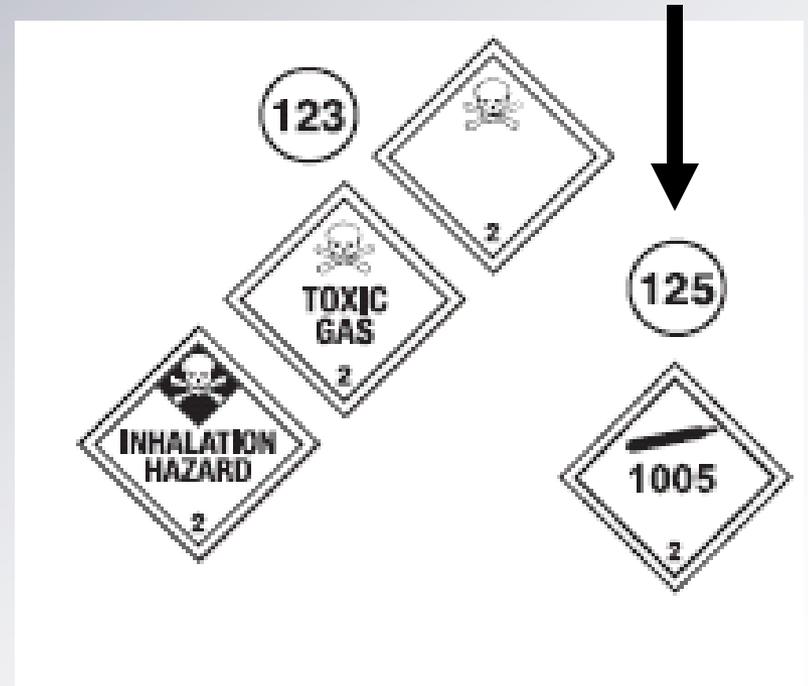
Table of Placards

Ammonia Anhydrous – UN1005

OLD



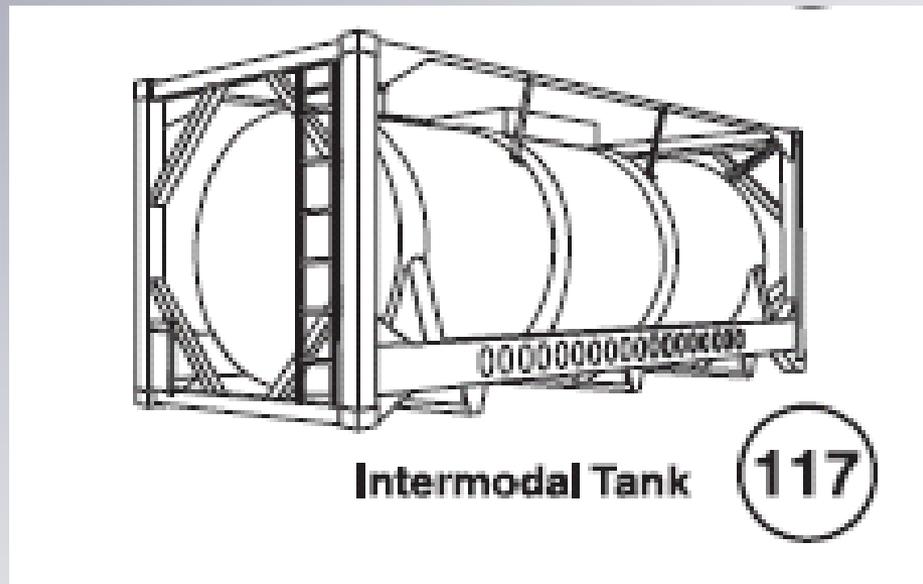
NEW





Rail and Road Trailer Identification Chart

- Enlarged detail on tank car figures
- New Intermodal Tank Identified





New Pipeline Pages

PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION

Hazardous materials are transported in North America through millions of miles of underground pipelines. Products commonly transported through these pipeline systems include natural gas, crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel. Although the pipelines are buried, there are aboveground structures and signs indicating the presence of underground pipelines.

Liquid Pipelines

Surface indications of a liquid pipeline leak can include:

- Liquids bubbling from the ground
- "Oil slick" on flowing or standing water
- Flames that appear to be coming from the ground
- Vapor clouds

Structures – Storage Tanks, Valves, Pump Stations, Aerial Patrol Markers

Signs – Will often appear at road, railroad, and water crossings. Signs may also be posted at property boundaries. The signs will include the operator's name, product transported, and an emergency phone number for the operator. Warning, Caution, or Danger will appear on the signs.



Gas Pipelines

Surface indications of a gas pipeline leak can include:

- Hissing, roaring, or blowing sound
- Dirt or water being blown in the air
- Continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas
- Flames that appear to be coming from the ground
- Dead or brown vegetation in an otherwise green field
- In winter, melted snow over the pipeline

Gas **Transmission** pipelines are large-diameter, steel lines transporting flammable, toxic, or corrosive gas at very high pressure.

Structures – Compressor Station Buildings, Valves, Metering Stations, and Aerial Patrol Markers

Signs – Will often appear at road, railroad, and water crossings. Signs may also be posted at property boundaries. The signs will include the operator's name, product transported, and an emergency phone number for the operator. Warning, Caution, or Danger will appear on the signs.



Natural gas **Distribution** pipelines are typically smaller-diameter, lower-pressure pipelines and may be steel, plastic, or cast iron. Natural gas is delivered directly to customers through distribution pipelines.

Regulator stations, customer meters & regulators, and valve box covers are generally the only aboveground indications of gas distribution pipelines.

Should you notice a leak or a spill, remember to only approach from upwind and uphill, identify the emergency telephone number for the company and then call that number as well as 911. Be cautious concerning the risks of asphyxiation, flammability as well as the danger of a potential explosion.

If you know the material involved, identify the three-digit guide number by looking up the name in the alphabetical list (blue-bordered pages) and then by using the three-digit guide number, consult the recommendations outlined in the recommended guide.



Other White Page Changes

- Protective clothing updates
- Criminal/Terrorist Use of Chemical/Biological/Radiological Agents
 - Initial Action Personal Safety Considerations (Radiological Agents)
- Glossary Terms
 - Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) 1-3 (AEGs) added
 - Packing Group added
 - Others



Yellow and Blue Page Changes



NEW: ID and Guide No. for Ethanol Mixtures

ID No.	Guide No.	Name of Material
3475	127	Ethanol and gasoline mixture, with more than 10% ethanol
3475	127	Ethanol and motor spirit mixture, with more than 10% ethanol
3475	127	Ethanol and petrol mixture, with more than 10% ethanol
3475	127	Gasoline and ethanol mixture, with more than 10% ethanol
3475	127	Motor spirit and ethanol mixture, with more than 10% ethanol
3475	127	Petrol and ethanol mixture, with more than 10% ethanol



NEW: Lithium Metal Batteries

ID No.	Guide No.	Name of Material
3090	138	Lithium metal batteries (including lithium alloy batteries)
3091	138	Lithium metal batteries contained in equipment (including lithium alloy batteries)
3091	138	Lithium metal batteries packed with equipment (including lithium alloy batteries)



NEW: Lithium Ion Batteries

ID No.	Guide No.	Name of Material
3480	147	Lithium ion batteries (including lithium ion polymer batteries)
3481	147	Lithium ion batteries contained in equipment (including lithium ion polymer batteries)
3481	147	Lithium ion batteries packed with equipment (including lithium ion polymer batteries)



NEW: Fuel Cell Cartridges

ID No.	Guide No.	Name of Material
3473	128	Fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment, containing flammable liquids
3473	128	Fuel cell cartridges, containing flammable liquids
3473	128	Fuel cell cartridges packed with equipment, containing flammable liquids
3476	138	Fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment, containing water-reactive substances
3476	138	Fuel cell cartridges, containing water-reactive substances
3476	138	Fuel cell cartridges packed with equipment, containing water-reactive substances
3477	153	Fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment, containing corrosive substances
3477	153	Fuel cell cartridges, containing corrosive substances
3477	153	Fuel cell cartridges packed with equipment, containing corrosive substances



NEW: Fuel Cell Cartridges (cont'd)

ID No.	Guide No.	Name of Material
3478	115	Fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment, containing liquefied flammable gas
3478	115	Fuel cell cartridges, containing liquefied flammable gas
3478	115	Fuel cell cartridges packed with equipment, containing liquefied flammable gas
3479	115	Fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment, containing hydrogen in metal hydride
3479	115	Fuel cell cartridges, containing hydrogen in metal hydride
3479	115	Fuel cell cartridges packed with equipment, containing hydrogen in metal hydride



ADDED: Contained in and Packed with Equipment

ID No.	Guide No.	Name of Material
3468	115	Hydrogen in a metal hydride storage system contained in equipment
3468	115	Hydrogen in a metal hydride storage system packed with equipment



Green Highlights – TIH

Use Green Pages If Applicable

ID No.	Guide No.	Name of Material	ID No.	Guide No.	Name of Material
---	112	Ammonium nitrate-fuel oil mixtures	1013	120	Carbon dioxide, compressed
---	158	Biological agents	1014	122	Carbon dioxide and Oxygen mixture
---	112	Blasting agent, n.o.s.	1014	122	Carbon dioxide and Oxygen mixture, compressed
---	112	Explosive A	1014	122	Oxygen and Carbon dioxide mixture
---	112	Explosive B	1014	122	Oxygen and Carbon dioxide mixture, compressed
---	114	Explosive C	1015	126	Carbon dioxide and Nitrous oxide mixture
---	112	Explosives, division 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5 or 1.6	1015	126	Nitrous oxide and Carbon dioxide mixture
---	114	Explosives, division 1.4	1016	119	Carbon monoxide
---	153	Toxins	1016	119	Carbon monoxide, compressed
1001	116	Acetylene	1017	124	Chlorine
1001	116	Acetylene, dissolved	1018	126	Chlorodifluoromethane
1002	122	Air, compressed	1018	126	Refrigerant gas R-22
1003	122	Air, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liquid)	1020	126	Chloropentafluoroethane
1003	122	Air, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liquid), non-pressurized	1020	126	Refrigerant gas R-115
1005	125	Ammonia, anhydrous	1021	126	1-Chloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane
1005	125	Anhydrous ammonia	1021	126	Chlorotetrafluoroethane
1006	121	Argon	1021	126	Refrigerant gas R-124
1006	121	Argon, compressed	1022	126	Chlorotrifluoroethane
1008	125	Boron trifluoride	1022	126	Refrigerant gas R-13
1008	125	Boron trifluoride, compressed	1023	119	Coal gas
1009	126	Bromotrifluoromethane	1023	119	Coal gas, compressed
1009	126	Refrigerant gas R-13B1	1026	119	Cyanogen
1010	116P	Butadienes, stabilized	1026	119	Cyanogen gas
1010	116P	Butadienes and hydrocarbon mixture, stabilized	1027	115	Cyclopropane
1011	115	Butane	1028	126	Dichlorodifluoromethane
1011	115	Butane mixture	1028	126	Refrigerant gas R-12
1012	115	Butylene	1029	126	Dichlorofluoromethane
1013	120	Carbon dioxide	1029	126	Refrigerant gas R-21

Name of Material	Guide No.	ID No.	Name of Material	Guide No.	ID No.
AC	117	1051	Acrylamide	153P	2074
Accumulators, pressurized, pneumatic or hydraulic	126	1956	Acrylamide, solid	153P	2074
Acetal	127	1088	Acrylamide, solution	153P	3426
Acetaldehyde	129	1089	Acrylic acid, stabilized	132P	2218
Acetaldehyde ammonia	171	1841	Acrylonitrile, stabilized	131P	1093
Acetaldehyde oxime	129	2332	Adamsite	154	1698
Acetic acid, glacial	132	2789	Adhesives (flammable)	128	1133
Acetic acid, solution, more than 10% but not more than 80% acid	153	2790	Adiponitrile	153	2205
Acetic acid, solution, more than 80% acid	132	2789	Aerosol dispensers	126	1950
Acetic anhydride	137	1715	Aerosols	126	1950
Acetone	127	1090	Air, compressed	122	1002
Acetone cyanohydrin, stabilized	155	1541	Air, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liquid)	122	1003
Acetone oils	127	1091	Air, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liquid), non-pressurized	122	1003
Acetonitrile	127	1648	Air bag inflators	171	3268
Acetyl bromide	156	1716	Air bag inflators, compressed gas	126	3353
Acetyl chloride	155	1717	Air bag inflators, pyrotechnic	171	3268
Acetylene	116	1001	Air bag modules	171	3268
Acetylene, dissolved	116	1001	Air bag modules, compressed gas	126	3353
Acetylene, solvent free	116	3374	Air bag modules, pyrotechnic	171	3268
Acetylene, Ethylene and Propylene in mixture, refrigerated liquid containing at least 71.5% Ethylene with not more than 22.5% Acetylene and not more than 6% Propylene	115	3138	Aircraft hydraulic power unit fuel tank	131	3165
Acetylene tetrabromide	159	2504	Alcoholates solution, n.o.s., in alcohol	132	3274
Acetyl iodide	156	1898	Alcoholic beverages	127	3065
Acetyl methyl carbinol	127	2621	Alcohols, flammable, poisonous, n.o.s.	131	1986
Acid, sludge	153	1906	Alcohols, flammable, toxic, n.o.s.	131	1986
Acid butyl phosphate	153	1718	Alcohols, n.o.s.	127	1987
Acridine	153	2713	Alcohols, poisonous, n.o.s.	131	1986
Acrolein, stabilized	131P	1092	Alcohols, toxic, n.o.s.	131	1986
Acrolein dimer, stabilized	129P	2607	Aldehydes, flammable, poisonous, n.o.s.	131	1988



Errata Blue Pages

- Identification number corrected

Petrol and ethanol mixture, with 127 3475
more than 10% ethanol

~~Petrol and ethanol mixture, with 127 347
more than 10% ethanol~~



Orange Guide Changes



ADDED: Guide 147

- New Guide for Lithium Ion Batteries

GUIDE 147	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES	ERG2008	ERG2008	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES	GUIDE 147
<p style="text-align: center;">POTENTIAL HAZARDS</p> <p>FIRE OR EXPLOSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithium ion batteries contain flammable liquid electrolyte that may vent, ignite and produce sparks when subjected to high temperatures (> 150°C (302 °F)), when damaged or abused (e.g., mechanical damage or electrical overcharging). • May burn rapidly with flare-burning effect. • May ignite other batteries in close proximity. <p>HEALTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with battery electrolyte may be irritating to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. • Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. • Burning batteries may produce toxic hydrogen fluoride gas (see GUIDE 125). • Fumes may cause dizziness or suffocation. <p style="text-align: center;">PUBLIC SAFETY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover. • As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 25 meters (75 feet) in all directions. • Keep unauthorized personnel away. • Stay upwind. • Keep out of low areas. • Ventilate closed spaces before entering. <p>PROTECTIVE CLOTHING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). • Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection. <p>EVACUATION</p> <p>Large Spill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 100 meters (330 feet). <p>Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If rail car or trailer is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 500 meters (1/3 mile) in all directions; also initiate evacuation including emergency responders for 500 meters (1/3 mile) in all directions. 			<p style="text-align: center;">EMERGENCY RESPONSE</p> <p>FIRE</p> <p>Small Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or regular foam. <p>Large Fire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water spray, fog or regular foam. • Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. <p>SPILL OR LEAK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flames, sparks or flames in immediate area). • Do not touch or walk through spilled material. • Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. • Leaking batteries and contaminated absorbent material should be placed in metal containers. <p>FIRST AID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move victim to fresh air. • Call 911 or emergency medical service. • Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. • Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. • Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. • In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes. • Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. 		
Page 240			Page 241		



Green Pages Revision

- **Table 1 -
Initial Isolation and
Protective Action Distances**
- **Table 2 –
Water-Reactive Materials
Which Produce Toxic Gases
When Spilled in Water**

TABLE 1 - INITIAL ISOLATION AND PROTECTIVE ACTION DISTANCES

Page 300

ID No.	NAME OF MATERIAL	SMALL SPILLS <small>(From a small package or small leak from a large package)</small>				LARGE SPILLS <small>(From a large package or from many small packages)</small>			
		First ISOLATE in all Directions		Then PROTECT persons Downwind during-		First ISOLATE in all Directions		Then PROTECT persons Downwind during-	
		Meters	(Feet)	DAY	NIGHT	Meters	(Feet)	DAY	NIGHT
				Kilometers (Miles)	Kilometers (Miles)			Kilometers (Miles)	Kilometers (Miles)
1005 1005	Ammonia, anhydrous Anhydrous ammonia	30 m	(100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	150 m (500 ft)	0.8 km (0.5 mi)	2.3 km (1.4 mi)	
1008 1008	Boron trifluoride Boron trifluoride, compressed	30 m	(100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.6 km (0.4 mi)	300 m (1000 ft)	1.9 km (1.2 mi)	4.8 km (3.0 mi)	
1016 1016	Carbon monoxide Carbon monoxide, compressed	30 m	(100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	150 m (500 ft)	0.7 km (0.5 mi)	2.7 km (1.7 mi)	
1017	Chlorine	60 m	(200 ft)	0.4 km (0.3 mi)	1.6 km (1.0 mi)	600 m (2000 ft)	3.5 km (2.2 mi)	8.0 km (5.0 mi)	
1023 1023	Coal gas Coal gas, compressed	30 m	(100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	60 m (200 ft)	0.3 km (0.2 mi)	0.4 km (0.3 mi)	
1026 1026	Cyanogen Cyanogen gas	30 m	(100 ft)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	0.9 km (0.5 mi)	150 m (500 ft)	1.0 km (0.7 mi)	3.5 km (2.2 mi)	
1040 1040	Ethylene oxide Ethylene oxide with Nitrogen	30 m	(100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.2 km (0.1 mi)	150 m (500 ft)	0.8 km (0.5 mi)	2.5 km (1.6 mi)	

TABLE 2 - WATER-REACTIVE MATERIALS WHICH PRODUCE TOXIC GASES

**Materials Which Produce Large Amounts of Toxic-by-Inhalation (TIH) Gas(es)
When Spilled in Water**

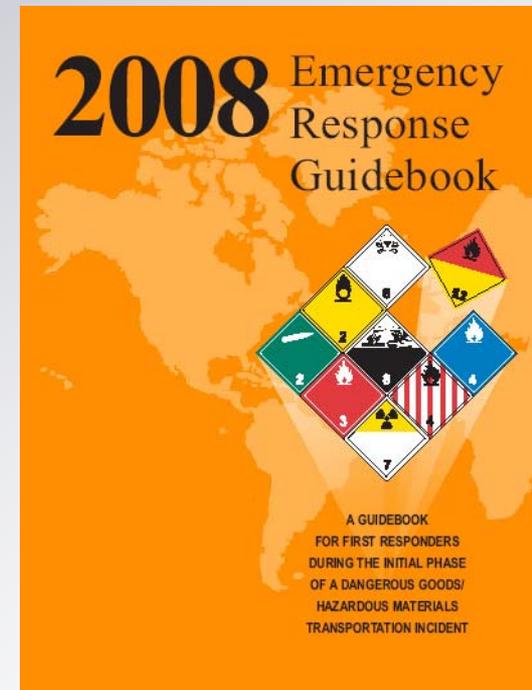
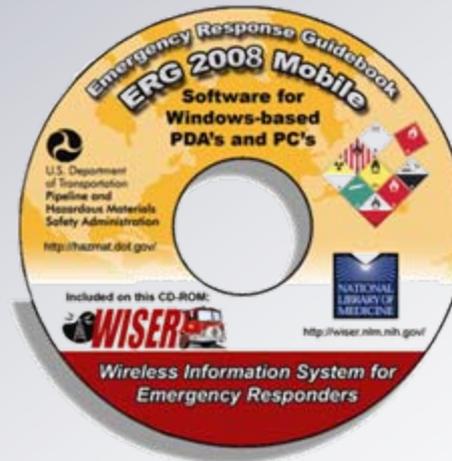
ID No.	Guide No.	Name of Material	TIH Gas(es) Produced
1162	155	Dimethyldichlorosilane	HCl
1183	139	Ethyldichlorosilane	HCl
1196	155	Ethyltrichlorosilane	HCl
1242	139	Methyldichlorosilane	HCl
1250	155	Methyltrichlorosilane	HCl
1295	139	Trichlorosilane	HCl
1298	155	Trimethylchlorosilane	HCl
1305	155P	Vinyltrichlorosilane	HCl
1305	155P	Vinyltrichlorosilane, stabilized	HCl
1340	139	Phosphorus pentasulfide, free from yellow and white Phosphorus	H ₂ S



ERG 2008 Mobile Pocket and Windows PC

<http://hazmat.dot.gov/pubs/erg/guidebook.htm>

- Requests Received From Emergency Responders Indicate Need for ERG2008 Mobile
- ERG2008 Download Now Available
- Smartphone Software Coming
- Windows Print Function Coming





PC Opening Screen

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File View Find Guidelines By Browse Help

Find Guidelines By: Placard

ICONS

Find Guidelines By:

- ID Number
- Material Name
- Placard
- Rail Car
- Road Trailer

Browse:

- Guide Pages
- Reference Pages

2008 Emergency Response Guidebook

A GUIDEBOOK FOR FIRST RESPONDERS DURING THE INITIAL PHASE OF A DANGEROUS GOODS/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT

Guidelines

Drag the splines to resize the images



Orange Guide for Applicable Placard

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Find Guidelines By

Placard

Start Page Guide 139

GUIDE SUBSTANCES - WATER-REACTIVE (Emitting Flammable and Toxic Gases)
139

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- Produce flammable and toxic gases on contact with water.
- May ignite on contact with water or moist air.
- Some react vigorously or explosively on contact with water.
- May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- May re-ignite after fire is extinguished.
- Some are transported in highly flammable liquids.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

HEALTH

- Highly toxic; contact with water produces toxic gas, may be fatal if inhaled.
- Inhalation or contact with vapors, substance or decomposition products may cause severe injury or death.
- May produce corrosive solutions on contact with water.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate the area before entry.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

EVACUATION

- **Large Spill**
- See Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances for highlighted materials. For non-highlighted materials, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

Fire

- If tank, rail car or truck involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Fire

- **DO NOT USE WATER OR FOAM. (FOAM MAY BE USED FOR CHLOROSILANES, SEE BELOW)**

Small Fire

- Dry chemical, soda ash, lime or sand.

Large Fire

- DRY sand, dry chemical, soda ash or lime or withdraw from area and let fire burn.
- **FOR CHLOROSILANES, DO NOT USE WATER; use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium expansion foam; DO NOT USE** dry chemicals, soda ash or lime on chlorosilane fires (large or small) as they may release large quantities of hydrogen gas that may explode.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not get water inside containers.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

SPILL OR LEAK

- Fully encapsulating, vapor protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.
- **ELIMINATE** all ignition sources (no smoking, flames, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- **DO NOT GET WATER ON spilled substance or inside containers.**
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- **FOR CHLOROSILANES, use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium expansion foam to reduce vapors.**

Small Spill

- Cover with DRY earth, DRY sand or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimize spreading or contact with rain.
- Dike for later disposal; do not apply water unless directed to do so.

Powder Spill

- Cover powder spill with plastic sheet or tarp to minimize spreading and keep powder dry.
- **DO NOT CLEAN-UP OR DISPOSE OF, EXCEPT UNDER SUPERVISION OF A SPECIALIST.**

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.



PC Window – Material By ID Number

DOT ERG 2008 Mobile

File View Find Guidelines By Browse



Find Guidelines By

ID	Guide	Material
112		Ammonium nitrate-fuel oil...
158		Biological agents
112		Blasting agent, n.o.s.
112		Explosive A
112		Explosive B
114		Explosive C
112		Explosives, division 1.1, ...
114		Explosives, division 1.4
153		Toxins
1001	116	Acetylene
1001	116	Acetylene, dissolved
1002	122	Air, compressed
1003	122	Air, refrigerated liquid (cr...
1003	122	Air, refrigerated liquid (cr...
1005	125	Ammonia, anhydrous
1005	125	Anhydrous ammonia
1006	121	Argon
1006	121	Argon, compressed
1008	125	Boron trifluoride
1008	125	Boron trifluoride, compre...
1009	126	Bromotrifluoromethane
1009	126	Refrigerant gas R-1381
1010	116P	Butadienes, stabilized
1010	116P	Butadienes and hydroca...
1011	115	Butane
1011	115	Butane mixture
1012	115	Butylene
1013	120	Carbon dioxide
1013	120	Carbon dioxide, compres...
1014	122	Carbon dioxide and Oxy...
1014	122	Carbon dioxide and Oxy...
1014	122	Oxygen and Carbon diox...
1014	122	Oxygen and Carbon diox...
1015	126	Carbon dioxide and Nitro...
1015	126	Nitrous oxide and Carbo...
1016	119	Carbon monoxide
1016	119	Carbon monoxide, comp...
1017	124	Chlorine
1018	126	Chlorodifluoromethane
1018	126	Refrigerant gas R-22
1020	126	Chloropentafluoroethane
1020	126	Refrigerant gas R-115
1021	126	1-Chloro-1,2,2,2-tetraflu...
1021	126	Chlorotrifluoroethane
1021	126	Refrigerant gas R-124

1541-Acetone cyanohydrin, stabilized

GUIDE SUBSTANCES - TOXIC and/or CORROSIVE (Flammable / Water-Sensitive)
155

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors form explosive mixtures with air; indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Those substances designated with a "P" may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Substance will react with water (some violently) releasing flammable, toxic or corrosive gases and runoff.
- Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
- Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.

HEALTH

- **TOXIC; inhalation**, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death.
- **Bromoacetates and chloroacetates** are extremely irritating/lachrymators.
- Reaction with water or moist air will release toxic, corrosive or flammable gases.
- Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate enclosed areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

EVACUATION

- Spill
- See Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances for highlighted materials. For non-highlighted materials, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Fire

- Note: Most foams will react with the material and release corrosive/toxic gases.

CAUTION: For Acetyl chloride (UN1717), use CO2 or dry chemical only.

Small Fire

- CO2, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- **FOR CHLOROSILANES, DO NOT USE WATER;** use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium expansion foam.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Do not get water inside containers.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.

Find All Substances with this Guide Page ...

Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances

Note	SMALL SPILLS (From a small package or small leak from large package)			LARGE SPILLS (From a large package or from many small packages)		
	First ISOLATE in all Directions	Then PROTECT Downwind during:		First ISOLATE in all Directions	Then PROTECT Downwind during:	
		DAY	NIGHT		DAY	NIGHT
W 30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	100 m (300 ft)	0.3 km (0.2 mi)	1.0 km (0.7 mi)

Toxic Gas(es) Produced When Spilled in Water: [HCN](#)

Drag the splitter to resize the list ->



PC Windows –Material By Name

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Find Guidelines By

Material Name

Material	Guide	ID
AC	117	1051
Accumulators, pressurized, pneumati...	126	1956
Acetal	127	1088
Acetaldehyde	129	1089
Acetaldehyde ammonia	171	1841
Acetaldehyde oxime	129	2332
Acetic acid, glacial	132	2789
Acetic acid, solution, more than 10% ...	153	2790
Acetic acid, solution, more than 80% ...	132	2789
Acetic anhydride	137	1715
Acetone	127	1090
Acetone cyanohydrin, stabilized	155	1541
Acetone oils	127	1091
Acetonitrile	127	1648
Acetyl bromide	156	1716
Acetyl chloride	155	1717
Acetylene	116	1001
Acetylene, dissolved	116	1001
Acetylene, solvent free	116	3374
Acetylene, Ethylene and Propylene i...	115	3138
Acetylene tetrabromide	159	2504
Acetyl iodide	156	1898
Acetyl methyl carbinol	127	2621
Acid, sludge	153	1906
Acid butyl phosphate	153	1718
Acidine	153	2713
Acrolein, stabilized	131P	1092
Acrolein dimer, stabilized	129P	2607
Acrylamide	153P	2074
Acrylamide, solid	153P	2074
Acrylamide, solution	153P	3426
Acrylic acid, stabilized	132P	2218
Acrylonitrile, stabilized	131P	1093
Adamsite	154	1698
Adhesives (flammable)	128	1133
Adiponitrile	153	2205
Aerosol dispensers	126	1950
Aerosols	126	1950
Air, compressed	122	1002
Air, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liqui...	122	1003
Air, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liqui...	122	1003
Air bag inflators	171	3268
Air bag inflators, compressed gas	126	3353
Air bag inflators, pyrotechnic	171	3268
Air bag modules	171	3268

1541-Acetone cyanohydrin... x Start Page
ID No: 1541 Acetone cyanohydrin, stabilized

GUIDE SUBSTANCES - TOXIC and/or CORROSIVE (Flammable / Water-Sensitive)
155

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors form explosive mixtures with air; indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
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- Substance will react with water (some violently) releasing flammable, toxic or corrosive gases and runoff.
- Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
- Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.

HEALTH

- **TOXIC; inhalation**, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death.
- **Bromoacetates and chloroacetates are extremely irritating/lachrymators.**
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- Ventilate enclosed areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

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- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

EVACUATION

- Spill
- See Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances for highlighted materials. For non-highlighted materials, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".
- Fire
- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Fire

- Note: Most foams will react with the material and release corrosive/toxic gases.

CAUTION: For Acetyl chloride (UN1717), use CO2 or dry chemical only.

Small Fire

- CO2, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- **FOR CHLOROSILANES, DO NOT USE WATER;** use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium expansion foam.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.

Fire Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Do not get water inside containers.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.

Find All Substances with this Guide Page ...

Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances

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		DAY	NIGHT		DAY	NIGHT		
W 30 m (100 ft)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)		100 m (300 ft)	0.3 km (0.2 mi)	1.0 km (0.7 mi)		

Toxic Gas(es) Produced When Spilled in Water: HCN



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Material Name

Material	Guide	ID
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Acetic anhydride	137	1715
Acetone	127	1090
Acetone cyanohydrin, stabilized	155	1541
Acetone oils	127	1091
Acetonitrile	127	1648
Acetyl bromide	156	1716
Acetyl chloride	155	1717
Acetylene	116	1001
Acetylene, dissolved	116	1001
Acetylene, solvent free	116	3374
Acetylene, Ethylene and Propylene i...	115	3138
Acetylene tetrabromide	159	2504
Acetyl iodide	156	1898
Acetyl methyl carbinol	127	2621
Acid, sludge	153	1906
Acid butyl phosphate	153	1718
Acridine	153	2713
Acrolein, stabilized	131P	1092
Acrolein dimer, stabilized	129P	2607
Acrylamide	153P	2074
Acrylamide, solid	153P	2074
Acrylamide, solution	153P	3426
Acrylic acid, stabilized	132P	2218
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Aerosols	126	1950
Air, compressed	122	1002
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Air, refrigerated liquid (cryogenic liqu...	122	1003
Air bag inflators	171	3268
Air bag inflators, compressed gas	126	3353
Air bag inflators, pyrotechnic	171	3268
Air bag modules	171	3268

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ID No: 1088 Acetal



GUIDE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (Polar / Water-Miscible)
127

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a "P" may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.

HEALTH

- Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.



EVACUATION

- **Large Spill**
- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).
- **Fire**
- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- **Fire**
- **CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.**
- **Small Fire**
- Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.
- **Large Fire**
- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- **Fire involving Tanks or Car/ Trailer Loads**
- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
- **Large Spill**
- Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.



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Find Guidelines By

Material Name

Material	Guide	ID
AC	117	1051
Accumulators, pressurized, pneumati...	126	1956
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Acetaldehyde	129	1089
Acetaldehyde ammonia	171	1841
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Acetic acid, solution, more than 80%	132	2789
Acetic anhydride	137	1715
Acetone	127	1090
Acetone cyanohydrin, stabilized	195	1941
Acetone oils	127	1091
Acetonitrile	127	1648
Acetyl bromide	156	1716
Acetyl chloride	156	1717
Acetylene	116	1001
Acetylene, dissolved	116	1001
Acetylene, solvent free	116	3374
Acetylene, Ethylene and Propylene i...	115	3138
Acetylene tetrabromide	159	2504
Acetyl iodide	156	1898
Acetyl methyl carbonyl	127	2621
Acid, sludge	153	1906
Acid butyl phosphate	153	1718
Acidline	153	2713
Acrolein, stabilized	131P	1032
Acrolein dimer, stabilized	129P	2607
Acrylamide	153P	2074
Acrylonitrile, solid	153P	2074
Acrylonitrile, solution	153P	3426
Acrylic acid, stabilized	132P	2218
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1541 Acetone cyanohydrin, stabilized

ID No: 1541 Acetone cyanohydrin, stabilized

GUIDE SUBSTANCES - TOXIC and/or CORROSIVE (Flammable / Water-Sensitive)

155

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.

- Vapors form explosive mixtures with air, indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Those substances designated with a "P" may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Substance will react with water (some violently) releasing flammable, toxic or corrosive gases and runoff.
- Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
- Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.

HEALTH

TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death.

Bromoacetates and chloroacetates are extremely irritating/lachrymators.

- Reaction with water or moist air will release toxic, corrosive or flammable gases.
- Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution/water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.

PUBLIC SAFETY

CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.

- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate enclosed areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

EVACUATION

Spill

See Table 1 - Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances for highlighted materials. For non-highlighted materials, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Fire

- CO₂, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam.
- Note: Most foams will react with the material and release corrosive/toxic gases.
- CAUTION: For Acetyl chloride (UN1717), use CO₂ or dry chemical only.**

Small Fire

- CO₂, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- FOR CHLOROSILANES, DO NOT USE WATER; use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium expansion foam.**
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.

Find All Substances with this Guide Page...

Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances

Note	SMALL SPILLS (From a small package or small leak from large package)		LARGE SPILLS (From a large package or from many small packages)		
	First ISOLATE in all Directions	Then PROTECT Downwind during:	First ISOLATE in all Directions	Then PROTECT Downwind during:	
W	30 m (100 ft)	DAY	100 m (300 ft)	DAY	1.0 km (0.7 mi)
		NIGHT		NIGHT	
	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.1 km (0.1 mi)	0.3 km (0.2 mi)		

Toxic Gas(es) Produced When Spilled in Water: HCN

1088 Acetal

ID No: 1088 Acetal

GUIDE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (Polar / Water-Miscible)

127

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.

- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a "P" may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.

HEALTH

- Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

PUBLIC SAFETY

CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.

- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Fire CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.
- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

Large Spill

- Use far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

FIRST AID

Find All Substances with this Guide Page...



All Substances With Same Guide Page

DOT ERG 2008 Mobile

File View Find Guidelines By Browse Help

Find Guidelines By

Guide Page 127

Start Page 1088-Acetal x ID No: 1088 Acetal

Guide	ID	Material
127	1088	Acetal
127	1090	Acetone
127	1091	Acetone oils
127	1110	n-Amyl methyl ketone
127	1110	Amyl methyl ketone
127	1110	Methyl amyl ketone
127	1139	Coating solution
127	1153	Ethylene glycol diethyl et...
127	1155	Diethyl ether
127	1155	Ethyl ether
127	1156	Diethyl ketone
127	1159	Diisopropyl ether
127	1165	Dioxane
127	1166	Dioxolane
127	1169	Extracts, aromatic, liquid
127	1170	Ethanol
127	1170	Ethanol, solution
127	1170	Ethyl alcohol
127	1170	Ethyl alcohol, solution
127	1171	Ethylene glycol monoeth...
127	1179	Ethyl butyl ether
127	1188	Ethylene glycol monome...
127	1193	Ethyl methyl ketone
127	1193	Methyl ethyl ketone
127	1197	Extracts, flavoring, liquid
127	1197	Extracts, flavoring, liquid

GUIDE **FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (Polar / Water-Miscible)**
127

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

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PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

EVACUATION

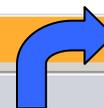
Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Fire

Drag the splitter to resize the list ->

Find All Substances with this Guide Page ...





Hazardous Materials Safety Assistance Team (HMSAT)

- Provide Training for First Responders on How to Use ERG
 - Multimodal Seminars
 - Workshops
 - On Request by State or Local Responders





PHMSA New Initiatives and The Enterprise Approach

- Fusion Center
- Wetlines Issues
- Alternative Fuels Issues
- Lithium Batteries
- Roll-Over Issues

July 1, 2008

SAFETY NEWS

**Advisory Guidance:
Offering, Accepting,
and Transporting
Ethanol and Gasoline/
Ethanol Fuel Blends**

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) is alerting shippers and carriers of the proper shipping names and identification numbers (ID) for fuel blends composed of ethanol and gasoline, as published in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 171-180 (HMR).

The following chart is provided as guidance in identifying proper shipping names and identification numbers for Ethanol, Gasoline, and gasoline/ethanol fuel blends. Voluntary compliance began January 28, 2008.

Proper Shipping Name and ID*	Ethanol Concentrations
Gasohol, NA 1203	E1 thru E10
Gasoline, UN 1203	E1 thru E10
Ethanol and Gasoline Mixtures, UN 3475	E11 thru E99
Denatured Alcohol, NA 1587	E95 thru E99
Alcohols, n.o.s., UN 1987	E95 thru E99
Ethanol or Ethyl alcohol, UN 1170	E100

* Except for Gasohol with not more than 20% ethanol, effective compliance date for HMR-2180 proper shipping names and IDs is October 1, 2008. For Gasohol with not more than 20% ethanol, the proper shipping name and ID remains Gasohol. Gasohol mixed with ethyl alcohol, with not more than 20 percent alcohol, NA 1203 may be used for US shipments only, until October 1, 2009.

Alcohols, Ethanol, and gasoline/ethanol fuel blends containing more than 10% alcohol are not considered petroleum distillate products when determining proper markings for shipments.

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

May 11, 2008

SAFETY NEWS

**Tank Truck Drivers!!!
This Sign's For You!**



What Percentage of Cargo Tank Rollovers Occur On Exit Ramps?
A. 25% B. 53% C. 7% D. 73%

YOU might be surprised to learn that according to a recent study conducted for the U. S. Department of Transportation, only about 7% of cargo tank rollovers occur on exit ramps. Eight times as many rollovers occur on straight roadways, often when a driver "over-corrects" after dropping a wheel off the road surface, or becoming distracted.

Signs like the one above notify you that you are headed into a driving challenge at a ramp. You have been trained to drive below the posted speed and you FOCUS all of your driving skills on safely negotiating the ramp. You are at the top of your driving game! How can you maintain that focus on the other challenge you face as a tanker driver? Constant situational awareness means that you can never let your guard down.

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration



U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration





WET LINES

Awareness for
Emergency
Responders





Safe Travel Campaign: Partnering for Safety



SafeTravel.dot.gov

Webpage and pocket guide
provide guidance on
safe airline travel with
portable electronics and
spare batteries.

SafeTravel
with electronic devices
and batteries
Quick Action Guide
SafeTravel.dot.gov

**YES,
It's Safe** to bring your laptop
computer, cell phone,
camera, personal
digital assistant
(PDA), or other battery-powered device
on board a passenger aircraft!

Batteries pose little risk contained in the
devices they power. Leave batteries in
your equipment – it is the
safest place.

Always carry your
laptop, cell phone, or other
electronic device with you. **Do not
check in luggage.**

Use only chargers designed for
your type of batteries. If unsure
about compatibility, contact the
manufacturer. **Don't mix and match!**

See reverse side for more
battery safety tips.

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration



Publications Development Enterprise

<http://hazmat.dot.gov/HMpubsreview>

<http://hazmat.dot.gov/HMpubsreview>

Home | About Us | Contact Us | Help

Revised this page
In error?
To update hazardous materials materials
[Click & Email](#)

ENTER HERE

Welcome to the DOT
PHMSA product review
website. To review a
product, follow these
three easy steps:

- 1 Select**
the product you
want to review.
- 2 Suggest**
changes.
- 3 Submit**
all comments by
the due date.

Welcome to HMpubsreview, the DOT Pipeline and
Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) product review website.
You have the opportunity to review publications, CD-ROMs, and other products
posted to this website before they are finalized and released to the hazmat
community. After review, please submit your comments to PHMSA.

Your contact information and comments must be submitted by the close date listed.
The file is inaccessible after that date.

Viewing PHMSA products currently in production is simple. Click the **ENTER HERE**
button in the left column. Step-by-step instructions are located on the left side of
the screen.

U.S. Department
of Transportation
Pipeline and
Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

- Post Hazmat Publications and Training Materials
- Hazmat Partners and Stakeholders Review and Comment
- PHMSA Produces Coordinated Outreach Materials



Select - Suggest - Submit



1 Select Product to Review



2 Suggest Changes

3 Submit by Due Date



Two Most Popular Publications

 **DOT CHART 13**
Hazardous Materials Marking, Labeling and Placarding Guide



Refer to 49 CFR, Part 172:
Marking - Subpart D
Labeling - Subpart E
Placarding - Subpart F
Emergency Response - Subpart G

NOTE: This document is for general guidance only and must not be used to determine compliance with 49 CFR, Parts 100-185.

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Office of Hazardous Materials Initiatives and Training **HAZMAT 7.0**

PRESENTATIONS PUBLICATIONS HAZMAT OFFICE 2004-2008 BOOK SEARCH MODEL

Welcome to the Hazmat Digipack Version 7.0

The products on this disk provide an overview of the U.S. Department of Transportation's Hazardous Materials Safety Program giving you a better understanding of who we are, what we do, and what we have to offer you. The customer base we serve includes shippers, carriers, package manufacturers and their respective associations, State and local governments, and the American public.

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) is responsible for producing and maintaining the national safety standards for hazmat transportation, participating in international standards development, and providing guidance in compliance and enforcement of these standards.

As you review the files, if you have any questions, please call, write, or email us for assistance.

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Office of Hazardous Materials Initiatives & Training, PHMS-50
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20590

Main: (202) 366-2301
Fax: (202) 366-7342
Email: training@dot.gov



FY 2008 Upcoming Events Information

- Multimodal Hazmat Transportation Seminars

MUTIMODAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION TRAINING
TWO-DAY SEMINARS
Bringing the training to you
March 4-5, 2008 | Houston, TX
June 24-25, 2008 | Las Vegas, NV
August 12-13, 2008 | Boston, MA

FREE! to first 450 pre-registrants

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

- Workshops

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION TRAINING
ONE-DAY WORKSHOPS
Bringing the training to you
December 11, 2007 | Sacramento, CA
December 13, 2007 | Baton Rouge, LA
April 1, 2008 | Houston, TX
April 2, 2008 | Washington, DC
May 4, 2008 | Houston, TX
May 8, 2008 | Louisville, KY
September 14, 2008 | Reno, NV
September 16, 2008 | Minneapolis, MN

Register early.
Space is limited.

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

<http://hazmat.dot.gov/training/training.htm>



Where to Find More Information

The screenshot shows the PHMSA Hazmat Safety Community website. The browser title is "PHMSA - Hazmat Safety Community - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/portal/site/PHMSA/menuitem.592e107d80e9067580cd871067c27789?vgnextoid=0f0b143389d8c010VgnVCM1000008049a8c0RCRD&vgnextchannel=0f0b143389d8c010VgnVCM100000>

The website header includes the PHMSA logo and the text "U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration". Navigation links include "Careers", "Contact Us", "FAQs", "Site Map", and an "Advanced Search" box. A secondary navigation bar lists "For the Public", "Hazmat Safety Community", "Pipeline Safety Community", "Media | Congress", and "Doing Business with PHMSA".

The main content area features a large heading "Hazmat Safety Community" and a grid of links to various resources:

- About Us:** Information about PHMSA's Office of Hazardous Materials Safety.
- Electronic Services:** Available online services.
- Grants & State Programs:** Financial and technical assistance for hazardous materials emergency planning and training.
- Interpretations:** PHMSA provides review and interpretation of regulations upon request.
- Registration:** Are you required to be registered? If so, how do you go about it?
- Special Permits & Approvals:** Alternatives to HMR requirements.
- Calendar:** Planned events specific to Hazardous Materials general and specific topics.
- Enforcement:** Inspection and enforcement ensuring compliance with United States law.
- Hazardous Materials Information Center:** 1-800-HMR-4922 Mon to Fri 9 to 5 EST (202 366 4400 For Washington DC residents)
- Library:** Available files, reports, documents, and publications.
- Risk Management:** Identifying and managing risks of transportation of hazmat in commerce.
- Training & Outreach:** Training information, who needs it, and how to obtain it.
- Contact Us:** How to connect with us for more information, requests, and questions.
- FAQs:** Frequently Asked Questions about Hazardous Materials information and training.
- Incident Reporting:** Notification and reporting requirements.
- NTSB Safety Recommendations:** PHMSA is required by law to respond to recommendations issued by NTSB.
- Rules & Regulations:** What are the rules and how do they apply to me?
- Data & Statistics:** Accidents and incidents as well as average, annual, and summary statistics.
- Glossary:** Hazardous Materials terms and definitions.
- International Standards:** Forums to harmonize United States and international standards and regulations.
- Preemption Index:** Preemption is the displacing effect that Federal law has on a conflicting or inconsistent state law.
- Security:** Enhancing hazardous materials transportation safety and security.

Additional sections include:

- Home** (with "Got a Question?" link)
- About PHMSA:** Mission and Goals, About the Agency, Key Officials, Organization, Calendar.
- Promoting Safety & Security:** Regulations, Special Permits & Approvals, International Standards, Security.
- Latest News:**
 - PHMSA Press Release 07-07: DOT Grants \$12.8 Million to First Responders and Emergency Workers to Improve Hazardous Materials Planning and Training
 - PHMSA Press Release 06-07: PHMSA Bans Non-Rechargeable Lithium Battery Shipments on Passenger Aircraft
 - PHMSA Focus, Summer Edition
 - PHMSA Press Release 05-07: PHMSA signed a MOA with the National Library of Medicine (NLM) to publish PHMSA's 2008 Emergency Response Guidebook as a software application on mobile devices for use by emergency responders.
 - DOT Press Release (11-06): DOT Proposes to Require Railroads to Route Hazardous Materials Based on Range of Safety and Security Factors
- Travel Resources:** Tips on how to safely pack and transport batteries, battery-powered devices, and other personal items when traveling. Includes a "SafeTravel" logo with the text "SAFETY TIPS FOR TRAVELERS".
- What Has Changed?:** A description of significant changes made to this site recently or since the last deployment. Includes a link to "Welcome to the New Improved PHMSA Web".
- Hazardous Materials Safety Resources**

The browser status bar at the bottom shows "Done" and "Trusted sites".

<http://hazmat.dot.gov>



QUESTIONS?

Call:

**The Office of
Hazardous Materials
Initiatives and Training
202-366-4900**

Or

Email:

Training@dot.gov

ERG2008@dot.gov





PHMSA and IAFC Collaboration

How to Use the ERG2008

