California Highway Patrol Commercial Enforcement Program

Hazardous Materials Package
Securement

Introductions

Sergeant Josh Clements Officer Adam Roha

California Highway Patrol (CHP) Headquarters Commercial Vehicle Section Hazardous Materials Unit (916) 843-3400

CHP Responsibility

Enforcement of hazardous materials (HM) transportation regulations to ensure the safety of persons and property utilizing California highways.

Regulations

- State law
 - California Vehicle Code
- State regulations
 - Title 13 California Code of Regulations
- Federal regulations
 - Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations





The HM Inspection

- NAS Inspection
- Various Areas of Compliance
 - Documentation
 - HM Communication
 - Package Authorization,Integrity, and Securement



The HM Inspection cont.

Transporting









Cargo Securement - Generally

§393.100(c) Prevention against shifting of load. Cargo must be contained, immobilized or secured in accordance with this subpart to prevent shifting upon or within the vehicle to such an extent that the vehicle's stability or maneuverability is adversely affected.

Different Rules for Packages of HM

49 CFR §177.834(a)

Packages containing hazardous materials are held to a higher standard. This standard is intended to:

- Prevent damage to the package(s)
- Ensure package integrity
- Prevent a release of the hazardous material.





CVS























Hazmat Package Securement

§177.834(a) Packages secured in a motor vehicle. Any package containing any hazardous material, not permanently attached to a motor vehicle, must be secured against shifting, including relative motion between packages, within the vehicle on which it is being transported, under conditions normally incident to transportation. Packages having valves or other fittings must be loaded in a manner to minimize the likelihood of damage during transportation.

49 CFR §177.834(a)

"Any package containing <u>any hazardous material</u>, <u>not</u> <u>permanently attached</u> to a motor vehicle..."

This includes full, partially full, and packages containing only the residue of a hazardous material.

Permanently attached - e.g. cargo tanks

49 CFR §177.834(a) cont.

"must be <u>secured against shifting</u>, including relative motion between packages, within the vehicle on which it is..."

This does not mean no movement at all.

Shifting

A change in place or position of the package from the original place or position occupied when it was loaded onto the motor vehicle.

49 CFR §177.834(a) cont.

"under conditions normally incident to transportation ..."

These conditions include vehicle starting, stopping, cornering, accident avoidance, and varied road conditions (dips, bumps, potholes etc.).

Out-of-Service

Loading and securement is included in the North American Standard Out-of-Service Criteria

NORTH AMERICAN STANDARD OUT-OF-SERVICE CRITERIA

*April 1, 2016

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SAFETY ALLIANCE

Out-of-Service Criteria	Pages 13
Part III – North American Standard Hazardous Materials Out-of-Service Criteria	Pages 63
Part IV – North American Standard Administrative Out-of-Service Criteria	Pages 67
Appendix	Pages 69

THIS DOCUMENT REPLACES AND SUPERSEDES ALL PREVIOUS OUT-OF-SERVICE CRITERIA



Promoting Uniformity in Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety & Enforcement

Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance 6303 lvy Lane, Suite 310 Greenbelt, MD 20770 Phone: 301-830-6143 · www.cvsa.org

Copyright 1997-2016 Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance

Part I - North American Standard Driver

Out-of-Service Criteria

Part II – North American Standard Vehicle

*Rev. April 1, 2016 All Rights Reserved.

Pages 1 - 12

- 66 - 68 - 94



Out-of-Service cont.

Failure to secure HM packages from shifting will result in the vehicle being placed out-of-service. The vehicle may not continue until the violation has been corrected.

7. LOADING AND SECUREMENT

Blocking and Bracing

Transporting HM/DG not blocked, braced, or secured as required by applicable regulation constitutes an out-of-service condition.

NOTE: Any shifting likely to adversely affect HM/DG package integrity, under conditions normally incident to transportation.



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Are there certain methods required to be used to secure packages of HM?

No. Any of the following may be used provided the requirements of §177.834(a) are met:

- Blocking
- Bracing
- Using other cargo or dunnage

- Tie-downs
- Shoring bars (load locks)

FAQs cont.

Is stretch or shrink wrapping packages to a pallet considered securement?

Packages may be wrapped (unitized) on a pallet but they must be secured from shifting on the pallet. Additionally, the pallet must be secured from shifting.



Why is it Important?

- 1. Safety
 - Risk to Persons, Property and Environment
- 2. Damaged Containers = Leaking = Clean-Up
- 3. Fines/Penalties
- 4. Effect on Safety
 Measurement System Data
 - Hazardous MaterialsCompliance Basic





Safety Measurement System

Section	Description	Severity Weight	Out-of-Service
173.24(b)	Leaking HM from package	10	+2
173.24(c)	Use of unauthorized packaging	10	+2
177.801	Transporting a forbidden material	10	+2
177.834(a)	HM package not secure in vehicle	10	+2

Source: Safety Measurement System (SMS) Methodology: Behavior Analysis and Safety Improvement Category (BASIC)

Prioritization Status

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration February 2016

Awareness and Training

Train drivers and other personnel in charge of loading cargo, the requirements of this section.

It provides a higher level of safety and is required by 49 CFR §172.704 (HM function-specific training)

Resources

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



Interpretations

16-0088	02-0044

14-0230	12-0136

11-0198





