

# GENERAL ORDER



Title  
**Hazardous Materials Incidents**

Series / Number  
**GO-HSC- 802.04**

Effective Date  
**June 1, 2009**

Replaces:  
GO-OPS-802.04 (Hazardous Materials Incidents), Effective Date May 21, 2002

Related To:  
GO-HSC-800.02 (Incident Command System), Effective Date December 28, 2006  
Circular 09-03 (Hazardous Materials Information), Effective Date June 1, 2009  
CALEA Chapters 46 (Critical Incidents, Special Operations, and Homeland Security) and 61 (Traffic)

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

I. Background.....	Page 1	V. Procedural Guidelines.....	Page 4
II. Policy.....	Page 1	VI. Cross Reference.....	Page 10
III. Definitions.....	Page 1	VII. Attachments.....	Page 10
IV. Regulations.....	Page 3		

### I. BACKGROUND

All public jurisdictions are subject to the potential for hazardous materials incidents. Several billion tons of hazardous materials are transported throughout the United States each year using private and public carrier, including truck, rail, ship, barge, and aircraft. Pipelines carry flammable liquids and gases. Hazardous materials may be stored at special bulk facilities and in warehouses and factories. Pesticides, fertilizers, fuels, cleansing materials, oxygen, and other hazardous materials are present in locations such as hardware stores, physicians' offices, schools, recreational facilities, dry cleaning establishments, hospitals, and private residences. While hazardous materials may be used in acts of terrorism, it is more likely that a hazardous material incident will be the result of a vehicular or other type of accident.

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) recognizes the risks and dangers, for both members and the public, associated with hazardous material incidents. This general order establishes the guidelines and procedures to be followed in response to the release, or potential release, of hazardous materials in the District of Columbia.

### II. POLICY

The policy of the Metropolitan Police Department is to ensure that members are able to identify and take the appropriate actions when responding to incidents involving uncontrolled or unplanned release of hazardous materials. Members shall be aware of the dangers associated with the incidents so that the appropriate protective measures can be taken to provide for the safety of members and the public.

### III. DEFINITIONS

When used in this directive, the following terms shall have the designated meanings:

- A. Command Official – Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) official who is responsible for establishing a command post on the scene of a hazardous

materials incident, serving as the liaison at the scene to other individuals and units, and managing personnel and emergency response activities until relieved by the Incident Commander.

- B. Command Post – Centralized base of operations established near the site of a hazardous materials incident, located at a safe distance upwind, uphill, and/or upstream from the incident site, where the on-scene Incident Commander, responders, and technical personnel manage response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with the media, and process communication.
- C. Emergency Response – Response to any occurrence that results in, or is likely to result in, a release of a hazardous material due to an unforeseen event.
- D. Emergency Response Guidebook – Publication (DOTP 5800.5) designed to assist public safety personnel in identifying the name or class of hazardous material(s) released or present at an incident site, the particular risk(s) presented by the materials, and recommended emergency action(s) that should be taken by initial responder(s).
- E. Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) – Any material in a particular form or quantity which the U.S. Secretary of Transportation determines may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property, or any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if unintentionally released. Materials so designated may include explosives, radioactive materials, etiologic (infectious causing) agents, flammable liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizing or corrosive materials, and flammable gases.
- F. Hazardous Materials Incident – Uncontrolled, unlicensed release of a hazardous material from a fixed site or transport vehicle.
- G. Hazardous Materials Response Unit – Unit of specially trained D.C. Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department (DCFEMS) and MPD personnel who respond to hazardous materials incidents to engage in various response actions including assessment, rescue, fire fighting, and containment.
- H. Hot Zone – Total exclusion area around the hazardous material incident, whose size will vary depending on the material involved.
- I. Incident Commander – DCFEMS official who is responsible for the management of local resources to effectively direct and control all emergency response activities at a hazardous materials incident site.
- J. Initial Responder – First (emergency) responder on the scene of a hazardous materials incident, generally a police officer trained at the "Awareness Level" who has been dispatched to any occurrence that involves or may involve the release of hazardous material(s).



- K. Member – Sworn MPD employee or MPD Reserve Corps member.
- L. Placard – Ten and three-quarter (10 ¾) inch square, on-point, diamond-shaped sign that is affixed to each side and to each end of any motor vehicle or rail car containing specified amounts of hazardous material(s). The placard indicates to emergency responders the primary hazard of the material being transported.

NOTE: Attachment A contains the major locations of hazardous materials in the District of Columbia. Attachment B contains examples of placards used on vehicles to indicate the type(s) of hazardous material being transported.

- M. Release – Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of a hazardous material, either accidental or intentional.
- N. Unified Command (UC) – Team that manages an incident by establishing a common set of objectives and strategies in accordance with GO-HS-800.02 (Incident Command System).

#### IV. REGULATIONS

- A. All hazardous materials incidents shall be handled in accordance with the applicable provisions of GO-HS-Order 800.02 (Incident Command System) and the Standard Operating Procedures [Incident Command System (ICS)].
- B. Only trained and certified personnel wearing appropriate approved Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (i.e., trained members of the DCFEMS; MPD Homeland Security Bureau, Special Operations Division, Domestic Security Operations Branch and Explosive Ordinance Disposal Unit; and of other specialized MPD units authorized to work in Hot Zones) are permitted entry to any Hot Zone.
- C. While at the scene of a hazardous materials incident, under no circumstances, shall any MPD member:
  - 1. Use flares as a traffic control measure;
  - 2. Handle any container that may have spilled from the vehicle, or otherwise expose him/herself to any product that may have been released;
  - 3. Eat, smoke, or drink within or near the incident site; or
  - 4. Touch any person who may be contaminated.
- D. A copy of the *Emergency Response Guide* shall be maintained at all times in all marked Police District and Homeland Security Bureau, Special Operations Division, vehicles.

## V. PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES

### A. Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents

1. The primary mission of the MPD, as initial responders, is to collect and provide all available information from a hazardous materials incident site to the Office of Unified Communications so the DCFEMS and other emergency responders are properly prepared to handle the incident and secure the incident area until it has been determined safe by the DCFEMS Incident Commander.
2. The initial responding member(s) shall investigate and prepare any necessary related reports unless otherwise directed by his/her Commanding Official.
3. Upon responding to a reported scene of a hazardous materials incident and observing that a placarded rail car or truck is involved, the initial responding member(s) shall:

- a. Park their vehicle at an alternative location which is a safe distance away from the incident site and upwind, uphill, and/or upstream from the incident site;

NOTE: Members shall refer to the guidelines for safe distances contained in the *Emergency Response Guidebook*.

- b. Immediately request an official to respond and identify a staging location for additional members to respond to and assist with handling the incident;
- c. Locate the driver or conductor of the involved vehicle so that the driver/conductor can aid in assessing the situation;
- d. Determine the following:
  - (1) Whether there has been any release of the product from the vehicle;
  - (2) Related information from the shipping papers (e.g., type of hazardous material being transported);
  - (3) Whether there is any evidence of smoke, fire, vapor clouds, or frosting on or near the vehicle or the operation of pressure relief devices on cargo tanks and rail cars;

NOTE: If these circumstances exist, members shall don their MPD Air Purifying Respirator (Gas Mask) and other appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).



- (4) Whether there any injuries;

NOTE: Members should particularly look for numerous dying or sick persons, dead animals, dead insects, and/or the complaint of unexplained odors.

- e. Ensure that the driver/conductor remains on scene at the command post in order to obtain additional information, but only if the driver/conductor is not in need of emergency medical treatment; and
  - f. Record the product classification and/or the four (4) digit identification number from the placard affixed to the transport vehicle(s) if the driver/conductor is not available or accessible.
4. Upon collecting and recording all available information, members shall transmit the following information to an Office of Unified Communications operator:
- a. Location of the incident and the type of vehicle involved (e.g., rail car, tractor/trailer, box truck, cargo tank);
  - b. Name and spelling of the product, if known; four (4) digit identification number, if known; and hazard classification appearing on the placard;
  - c. Whether there has been a release of the product from the transport vehicle and if it is in liquid or solid form;
  - d. Whether there is evidence of odor, smoke, fire, vapor clouds, or frosting in or around the vehicle; and
  - e. Number of persons injured and symptoms, if known.
5. Attempt to contain, using available voice amplification equipment, possibly contaminated persons who attempt to leave the scene for later decontamination;
6. Notify the Homeland Security Bureau, Intelligence Fusion Division, Command Information Center (CIC), of the incident and its circumstances;
7. Attempt to secure the area from vehicular and pedestrian traffic as much as possible until further assistance arrives; and

8. If exposed to a chemical through absorption, injection, ingestion, or inhalation:
  - a. Immediately report this fact to the DCFEMS and an MPD official on the scene in order, when appropriate, to undergo decontamination and/or receive medical treatment; and
  - b. Upon completion of any emergency medical treatment, comply with the appropriate provisions of GO- PER-100.11 (Medical Services).

B. Responsibilities and Procedures for Special Assignment Personnel

1. Homeland Security Bureau, Special Operations Division, Domestic Security Operations Unit (DSO)

The senior and/or ranking member in charge of the DSO shall respond to the scene and:

- a. Coordinate all DSO activities with the DCFEMS Incident Commander;
  - b. Ensure proper coordination exists among local participating agencies;
  - c. In consultation with the Commander, Special Operations Division, have the STAT (Special Threat Action) Team respond to the scene;
  - d. Maintain or expand the Incident Command System as appropriate;
  - e. Assign a representative to the Unified Command;
  - f. Ensure compliance with related national standards regarding working with hazardous materials;
  - g. Only allow entry into the Hot Zone if decontamination facilities have been established and on the approval of the DCFEMS/MPD Operations Section Chief;
  - h. Only allow entries into the Hot Zone for specific and necessary law enforcement purposes and upon the approval of the DCFEMS/MPD Operations Section Chief; and
  - i. Document any member's contamination or exposure.
2. Homeland Security Bureau, Special Operations Division, Tactical Patrol Branch, Explosive Ordinance Disposal Unit (EOD)



- a. The EOD shall respond to all hazardous materials incidents involving the presence of explosive materials.
  - b. The EOD shall be prepared to assist in the removal of any explosive materials determined to be present at the site.
  - c. The senior or ranking member of the EOD shall coordinate all EOD activities.
3. Homeland Security Bureau, Special Operations Division, Tactical Patrol Branch, Harbor Patrol Unit (Harbor Patrol Unit)
- a. The Harbor Patrol Unit shall respond to all hazardous materials incidents that occur on waterways located within the District of Columbia.
  - b. The Harbor Patrol Unit shall be prepared to:
    - (1) Assist the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or any contracting service in the safe movement of emergency response vessels, containment, and cleanup equipment;
    - (2) Detour all water traffic away from the affected area until recovery is completed; and
    - (3) Direct and assist in the relocation of all vessels docked at any involved marina to prevent fires or to permit the placement of containment booms should a spill occur in the vicinity of a boat marina.
  - c. The senior or ranking member of the Harbor Patrol Unit shall coordinate all Unit activities with the DCFEMS Incident Commander.
4. Homeland Security Bureau, Special Operations Division, Tactical Patrol Branch, Air Support Unit (Air Support Unit)
- a. The Air Support Unit shall not respond to a hazardous material incident unless specifically requested through the Unified Command.
  - b. Whenever the Air Support Unit is requested to respond to a hazardous materials incident, Unit personnel shall receive specific instructions from the DCFEMS/MPD Operations Section Chief as to their mission during this incident, including safe approach and potential landing zone(s).





- c. Office of Communications, Public Information Officer;
  - d. Motor Carrier Safety Unit;
  - e. Investigative Services Bureau, Criminal Investigations Division;
  - f. Domestic Security Operations Branch (as appropriate);
  - g. Explosive Ordinance Disposal Unit (as appropriate);
  - h. Harbor Patrol Unit (as appropriate); and
  - i. Air Support Unit (as appropriate).
3. District Commanders

The Commander or Watch Commander of the police district in which a hazardous materials incident occurs shall:

- a. Respond to the scene of the hazardous materials incident;
- b. Establish a radio vehicle located upwind, uphill, and/or upstream, and at a safe distance from the incident site, as the field command post from which police operations shall be directed;

NOTE: The guidelines for safe distances are contained in the *Emergency Response Guidebook*.

- c. Assess conditions at the scene, and after consulting with the DCFEMS Incident Commander, notify the Chief of Police (or official then in charge of the MPD) of the situation and whether additional police resources will be required beyond those available in the district;
- d. Ensure that all police personnel directed to report to the scene respond to a predetermined police staging area located a safe distance from the affected area;
- e. Ensure the reporting location and recommended safe routes to the location have been transmitted to the OUC for further transmittal to responding units;
- f. Maintain Unified Command with the DCFEMS Incident Commander and Command Post for the duration of operations;
- g. Document all cases involving the injury or exposure of police personnel and ensure that the member's service weapon and MPD-issued equipment is recovered; and





**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOCATION LIST**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>PRODUCT(S) ON SITE</b>
D. C. Wastewater Treatment Plant 5000 Overlook Avenue, SW	Chlorine Sulfur Dioxide
Delecarla Treatment Plant 5900 MacArthur Boulevard, NW	Chlorine Sulfur Dioxide
McMillian Reservoir 1st and Douglas Streets, NW	Chlorine Sulfur Dioxide
Potomac Electric Power Co. (PEPCO) Benning Road Generating Station	Chlorine Hydrazine aqueous solution Sulfuric Acid (98%)
Bureau of Engraving and Printing 14th and C Streets, SW	Sodium Cyanide
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.(AT&T) 30 E Street, SW 723 13th Street, NW	Sulfuric Acid
C&P Telephone Co. 1710 H Street, NW	Sulfuric Acid
RCI Corporation 1220 L Street, NW	Sulfuric Acid
Telenet, Inc. 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW	Sulfuric Acid
Naval Research Laboratory 4555 Overlook Avenue, SW	Various classes
U.S. Government Printing Office North Capitol and H Streets, NW	Various Classes
A.P. Woodson Company 818 Michigan Avenue, NE	Flammable Materials
Steuart Petroleum Company 401 Farragut Street, NE	Flammable Materials



U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
Research and  
Special Programs  
Administration

# DOT CHART 12

## Hazardous Materials Marking, Labeling & 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.

B 2



# Hazardous Materials Warning Labels

Actual label size: 100 mm (3.9 inches) on all sides

**CLASS 1 Explosives:**  
Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6



**CLASS 2 Gases:**  
Divisions 2.1, 2.2, 2.3



**CLASS 3 Flammable Liquid**



**CLASS 4 Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, and Dangerous When Wet:**  
Divisions 4.1, 4.2, 4.3



**CLASS 5 Oxidizer, Organic Peroxide:**  
Divisions 5.1 and 5.2



§172.411

\* Include compatibility group letter.

\*\* Include division number and compatibility group letter.

**CLASS 6 Poison (Toxic), Poison Inhalation Hazard, Infectious Substance:**  
Divisions 6.1 and 6.2



§172.417

§172.405(b), §172.415, §172.416, §172.417

**CLASS 7 Radioactive**



§172.419

§172.420, §172.422, §172.423

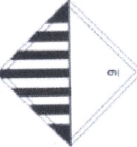
**CLASS 8 Corrosive**



§172.426, §172.427

§172.426, §172.427

**CLASS 9 Miscellaneous Hazardous Material**



§172.426, §172.427

§172.426, §172.427

**For Aircraft Only**



Cargo Aircraft Only



For Regulated Medical Waste (RMW), an infectious substance label is not required on an outer packaging, if the OSHA Biohazard marking is used as prescribed in 29 CFR 1910.100(g), CDC Etiologic Agent label must be used as prescribed in 42 CFR 72.3 and 72.6. A bulk package of RMW must display a BIOHAZARD marking. §172.323, §172.405(k), §172.429, §172.430, §172.432

§172.436, §172.438, §172.440, §172.450

§172.442

§172.446

§172.411

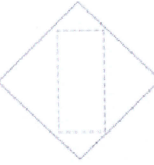
§172.448

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MARKINGS

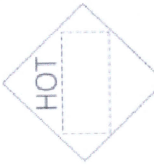
Fumigant Marking



§172.302(g) and §173.19



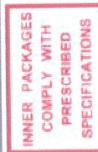
§172.332(d)



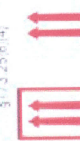
§172.325



§172.322



§173.25(c)(4)



§172.312(e)



§172.312(e)



§172.312(e)



§172.312(e)



§172.312(e)

Keep a copy of the Emergency Response Guidebook handy!

# Hazardous Materials Warning Placards

Actual placard size: 273 mm (10.8 inches) on all sides

## CLASS 1 Explosives



\$172.522  
\$172.523  
\$172.524  
\$172.525

\* For Divisions 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3, enter compatibility group letter, when required; placard any quantity. For Divisions 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6, enter compatibility group letter, when required; placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more.

## CLASS 5 Oxidizer & Organic Peroxide



\$172.530 \$172.532

For OXIDIZER and ORGANIC PEROXIDE (other than TYPE B, temperature controlled); placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more. For ORGANIC PEROXIDE (Division 5.2), Type B, temperature controlled; placard any quantity.

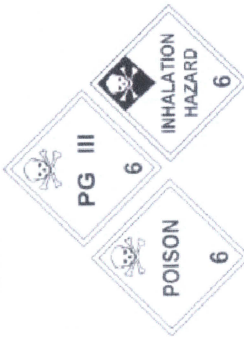
## CLASS 2 Gases



\$172.528  
\$172.530  
\$172.532  
\$172.540

For NON-FLAMMABLE GAS, OXYGEN (compressed gas or refrigerated liquid), and FLAMMABLE GAS; placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more (gross weight). For POISON GAS (Division 2.3); placard any quantity.

## CLASS 6 Poison (Toxic) and Poison Inhalation Hazard



\$172.504 (a)(10), \$172.554, \$172.555

For POISON (PG) or PGII, other than inhalation hazard; and POISON (PGIII); placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more. For POISON-INHALATION HAZARD (Division 6.1); inhalation hazard only; placard any quantity.

## CLASS 3 Flammable Liquid and Combustible Liquid



\$172.542  
\$172.544

For FLAMMABLE; placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more. GASOLINE may be used in place of FLAMMABLE; placard displayed on a cargo tank or portable tank transporting gasoline by highway. Placard combustible liquid transported in bulk. See §172.504 (a)(2) for use of FLAMMABLE placard in place of COMBUSTIBLE. FUEL OIL may be used in place of COMBUSTIBLE on a cargo or portable tank transporting fuel oil not classed as a flammable liquid by highway.

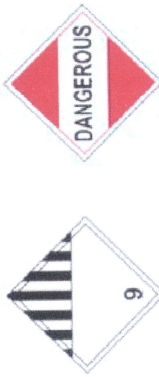
## CLASS 4 Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, and Dangerous When Wet



\$172.546, \$172.547, \$172.548

For FLAMMABLE SOLID and SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE; placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more. For DANGEROUS WHEN WET (Division 4.3); placard any quantity.

## CLASS 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous



\$172.571

A freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle, or rail car which contains non-bulk packages with two or more categories of hazardous materials that require different placards specified in Table 2 may be placarded with DANGEROUS placards instead of the specific placards required for each of the materials in Table 2. However, when 1,000 kg (2,205 lbs) or more of one category of material is loaded at one loading facility, the placard specified in Table 2 must be applied.

\$172.560

Not required for domestic transportation. A bulk packaging containing a Class 9 material must be marked with the appropriate ID number required for each of the materials in Table 2. However, when 1,000 kg (2,205 lbs) or more of one category of material is loaded at one loading facility, the placard specified in Table 2 must be applied.

\$172.538

Placard 454 kg (1,001 lbs) or more.

Placard any quantity - packages bearing RADIOACTIVE YELLOW-II labels only. Contains low specific activity radioactive materials in "sealed form" will not bear the label, but the radioactive placard is required for exclusive use shipment of low specific activity material and surface contaminated objects transported in accordance with §173.427 (b)(5) or (3).

\$172.554

## IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DISPLAYS



PLACARDS OR ORANGE PANELS



\$172.332

White square background required for placard for highway route controlled quantity radioactive material and for rail shipment of certain explosives and poisons, and for flammable gas in a DOT 113 tank car §172.367 and §172.510i.

MUST BE DISPLAYED ON: (1) Tank Cars, Cargo Tanks, Portable tanks, and other Bulk Packagings; (2) Vehicles or containers containing 4,000 kg (8,820 lbs) in non-bulk packages of only a single hazardous material having the same proper shipping name and identification number; and (3) 1,000 kg (2,205 lbs) of materials poisonous by inhalation in Hazard Zone A or B. See §172.301(a)(3) and §172.313(c).

Response begins with identification!



# General Guidelines on Use of Warning Labels and Placards

## LABELS

See 49 CFR, Part 172, Subpart E, for complete labeling regulations.

- The Hazardous Materials Table [§172.101, Col. 6] identifies the proper label(s) for the hazardous material listed.
- Any person who offers a hazardous material for transportation MUST label the package, if required [§172.400(a)].
- Labels may be affixed to packages when not required by regulations, provided each label represents a hazard of the material contained in the package [§172.401].
- The appropriate hazard class or division number must be displayed in the lower corner of a primary and subsidiary hazard label [§172.402(b)].
- For classes 1,2,3,4,5,6, and 8, text indicating a hazard (e.g., "CORROSIVE") is NOT required on a label. The label must otherwise conform to Subpart E of Part 172 [§172.405].
- Labels must be printed on or affixed to the surface of the package near the proper shipping name marking [§172.406(a)].
- When primary and subsidiary labels are required, they must be displayed next to each other [§172.406(c)].
- For a package containing a Division 6.1, Packing Group III material, the POISON label specified in §172.430 may be modified to display the text PG III instead of POISON or TOXIC. Also see §172.313(d).
- The class number must be displayed on a subsidiary label. For Transition 2005, see §172.402(b).

## PLACARDS

See 49 CFR, Part 172, Subpart F, for complete placarding regulations.

- Each person who offers for transportation or transports any hazardous material subject to the Hazardous Materials Regulations must comply with all applicable requirements of Subpart F [§172.500].
- Placards may be displayed for a hazardous material, even when not required, if the placarding otherwise conforms to the requirements of Subpart F of Part 172 [§172.502(c)].
- For other than Class 7 or the DANGEROUS placard, text indicating a hazard (e.g., "FLAMMABLE") is not required. Text may be omitted from the OXYGEN placard only if the specific ID number is displayed on the placard [§172.519(b)(3)].
- For a placard corresponding to the primary or subsidiary hazard class of a material, the hazard class or division number must be displayed in the lower corner of the placard. For Transition 2005, see §172.519(b)(4).
- Any transport vehicle, freight container, or rail car containing any quantity of material listed in Table 1 must be placarded [§172.504].
- When the gross weight of all hazardous materials in non-bulk packages covered in Table 2 is less than 454 kg (1,001 lbs), no placard is required on a transport vehicle or freight container [§172.504(c)].
- Notes: See §172.504(f)(10) for placarding Division 6.1, PG-III materials.
- Placarded loads require registration with USDOT. See §107.601 for registration regulations.

### Inhalation Hazard Materials



§172.540



§172.555



§172.313

Materials which meet the inhalation toxicity criteria have additional "communication standards" prescribed by the HMR. The words "Poison-Inhalation Hazard" must be entered on the shipping paper, as required by §172.203(m)(2). Packagings must be marked "Inhalation Hazard" or, alternatively, when the words "Inhalation Hazard" appear on the label or placard, the "Inhalation Hazard" marking is not required on the package. Transport vehicles, freight containers, portable tanks and unit load devices that contain a poisonous material subject to the "Poison-Inhalation Hazard" shipping description, must be placarded with a POISON INHALATION HAZARD or POISON GAS placard, as appropriate. This shall be in addition to any other placard required for that material [§172.504].

### Placarding Tables

[§172.504(e)]

Table 1 (Placard any quantity)

Hazard class or division	Placard name
1.1	EXPLOSIVES 1.1
1.2	EXPLOSIVES 1.2
1.3	EXPLOSIVES 1.3
2.3	POISON GAS
4.3	DANGEROUS WHEN WET
5.2 (Organic peroxide, Type B, liquid or solid, temperature controlled)	ORGANIC PEROXIDE
6.1 (Inhalation Hazard, Zone A or B)	POISON INHALATION HAZARD
7 (Radioactive Yellow III label only)	RADIOACTIVE

Table 2 (Placard 1,001 lbs or more)

Hazard class or division	Placard name
1.4	EXPLOSIVES 1.4
1.5	EXPLOSIVES 1.5
1.6	EXPLOSIVES 1.6
2.1	FLAMMABLE GAS
2.2	NON-FLAMMABLE GAS
3	FLAMMABLE
Combustible liquid	COMBUSTIBLE
4.1	FLAMMABLE SOLID
4.2	SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE
5.1	OXIDIZER
5.2 (Other than organic peroxide, Type B, liquid or solid, temperature controlled)	ORGANIC PEROXIDE
6.1 (Other than inhalation hazard, Zone A or B)	POISON
6.2	(None)
8	CORROSIVE
9	CLASS 9 [§172.504(f)(9)]
ORM-D	(None)

For complete details, refer to one or more of the following:

- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Transportation, Parts 100-185. [All modes]
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air. [Air]
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code. [Water]
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations of Transport Canada. [Rail and Highway]



U.S. Department of Transportation  
**Research and Special Programs Administration**

Copies of this Chart may be obtained by contacting:

USDOT/RSPA/OHMIT/DHM-50  
 Washington, D.C. 20590

or  
 Phone: 202-366-2301

E-mail: [training@rspa.dot.gov](mailto:training@rspa.dot.gov)

Web site: [www.rspa.dot.gov](http://www.rspa.dot.gov)

DHM50-0019-0104