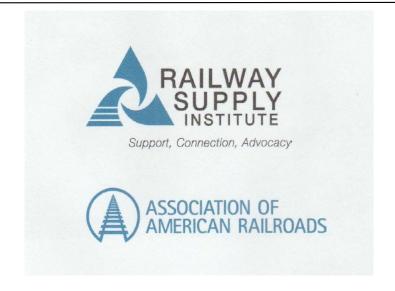
RSI-AAR Railroad Tank Car Safety Research and Test Project



FRA Hazmat Seminar - Houston, TX August 2018

John Byrne



- Formation of the Safety Project
- Initial Focus and Outcomes Design Features
 - Protection for pressure tank cars
 - Protection for general purpose tank cars
- Stub sill inspections & TCID
- AFFTAC
- Tank Car Accident Data
- Recent Analysis Conditional Probability of Release
- Changes in Fleet CPR for Flammable Liquids
- Flammable Liquids Progress Reports

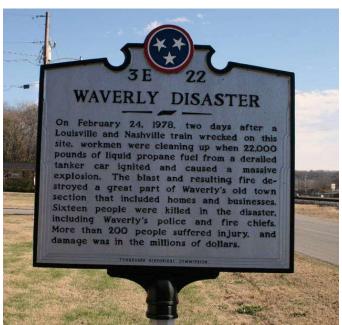


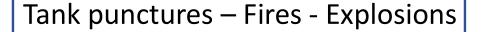
1970s - Significant Derailments / Accidents Involving LPG

1970 - Crescent City, Illinois

1974 - Decatur, Illinois

1978 – Waverly, Mississippi







AAR Tank Car Committee – Taskforce

- Tank Car Builders / NTSB / DOT
- DOT Class 112A / 114A Accident Review
- 10 Year PeriodKey Findings:

Majority of significant fires and explosions were caused by the couplers of adjacent cars impacting tank heads.





1970 - Railroad Tank Car Safety Research and Test Project

- Collaborative Effort between
 - Railway Progress Institute
 - Association of American Railroads
- Formed to conduct and oversee accident analysis
 - Data Collection
 - Statistical Analysis
 - Engineering Design
 - Testing

Focus: Improve damage resistance of tank cars



Statistical Analysis – RA 01-2-3

December 4, 1970

Scope: Ruptured Tank Cars 1958 – 1970

- 28 Accidents
- 64 Tank Cars 63 exposed to fire

Key Findings

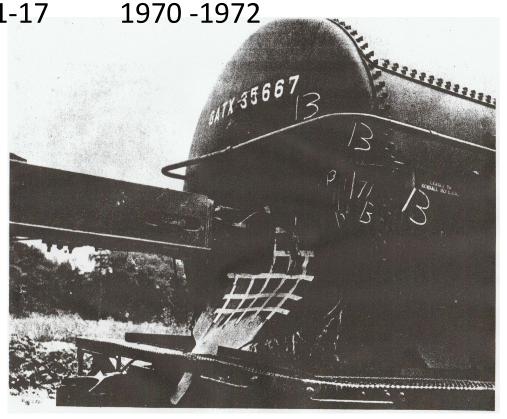
- No single feature of car design appears to represent a critical deficiency that can be corrected by immediate remedial action.
- Fire is a prerequisite to violent rupture.
- Commodity = LPG, Propane, Butane
- Primary failures cause by head and shell punctures



RSI – AAR Safety Project - History

Tank Car Head Study RA 05-1-17 1

- Drop weight test on 1/12 scale Heads
- 1/5 scale impact tests
- Full scale impact tests
 - Without head shields
 - With head shields
- Study estimated that ½" steel plate head shields would increase puncture speed by 100%
- Would have prevented 36% 58% of head punctures that occurred to 112A tank cars between 1965 -1970



Development of Double Shelf Couplers - 1974



- Accident analysis suggested that couplers of adjacent cars were one of the leading causes of shell punctures.
- Top and bottom coupler shelves considered as a solution to coupler disengagement during derailments.
- ASF initiated initial design and testing.
- Full scale testing of shelf couplers lead to redesign of shelves and recommendations
- Retrofit of all 112A tanks and new tank cars





HM-144 -

- Implemented 1977
- DOT 112 /114
- Flammable Compressed Gas
- Head Shields
- Shelf Couplers
- Thermal Protection
- Retrofit of 20,000 tank cars
- Estimated \$200 Million





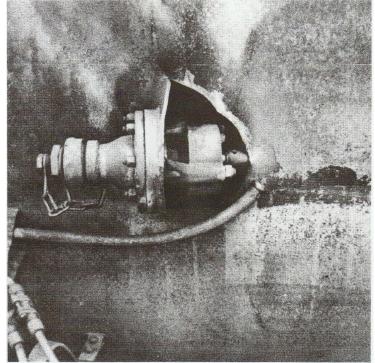
Improving Puncture Resistance of DOT 111s

Based on accident analysis 1965 – 1970

- Bottom Outlets, non-pressure cars
- Safety valve nozzles, non-pressure cars
- · Bottom washout
- Brake Reservoir bracket
- Sump
- Top unloading valves
- Manway or protective housing
- Stub sills and bolsters
- · Shell punctures
- Welds

RA-09-1-24 1973

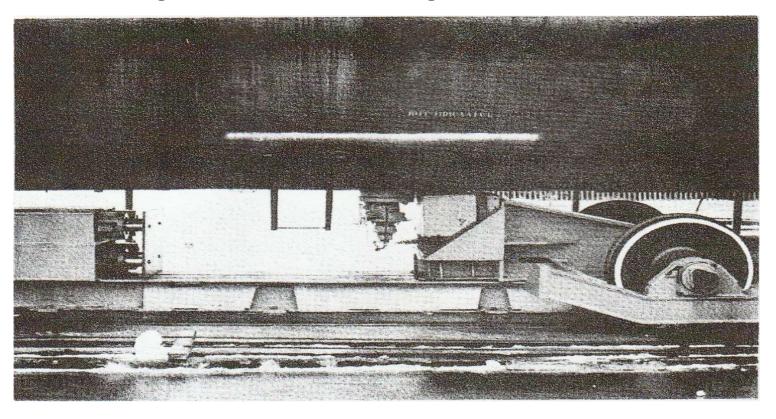
"The tank car appurtenance which has shown the highest vulnerability is the bottom outlet on non-pressure non-insulated stub sill cars."





Bottom Fittings Protection Test Program

1978





RSI – AAR Safety Project - History

Bottom Fittings Protection Test Program

Bottom Discontinuity Mandated on new tanks - 1/1/1978

Five designs tested (E10)

- Fatigue Tests non-destructive
- Impact Tests destructive

Recommendations

- Shallow skids / longer fatigue life
- Need reinforcement pads
- Avoid Transverse welds
- Profile of skid should be continuous
- Lock valve handles or stow separately

All Hazmat Cars Retrofitted by 1994 Estimated Cost = \$70 million





Stub Sill Inspection Programs (SS-2, SS-3)

- 1991 AAR creates a program for inspection of pre 1984 built stub sill cars
- 1992 FRA issues EO-17 (Referenced O&M Circular No.1)
 - Jacketed tanks 5 years
 - Non-jacketed tanks 7 years
 - Tanks with greater than 400K miles on accelerated schedule
 - All inspection data submitted to the RPI/AAR Safety Project for Analysis
 - Stub Sill Working Group determined need for design enhancements head braces / sill pad extensions
 - RSI/AAR Safety Project develop SILSPEC Program and database



Stub Sill Inspection Programs (SS-2, SS-3)

- 1999 SS-3 Program Started
 - Interim program pending development of DTA
 - Recurring inspection requirement
 - Harmonized with Tank Qualification with high mileage exceptions

RSI/AAR Safety Project

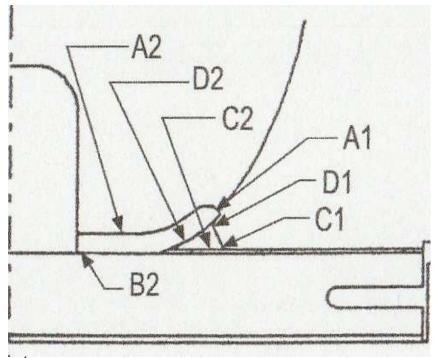
- Managed Upload Program & Databases
- Design Specific Reports
- Quarterly Review of Records

SS-2 = 116,535 Inspection Records

SS-3 = 233,045 Inspection Records



Stub Sill Design and Inspection



Point of Failure Moved Inboard

. Car Reporting Mark and Number		Inspection Performed by (Company)				
3. Stencil Class		4. Shop Loc. (Town) State or Province				
5. Built Date		6. Date of Inspection Mo Day Yi				
7. Car Jacketed? (Y,N)		8. Reserved (design specific)				
9. Reserved (design specific)		10. Original AAR Certificate of Construction Number				
11. Builder		12.	Stub Sill Design	Style (as inspec	ted)	
13. Total Mileage to Nearest 1,000 (actual cumulative mileage requ			Note: Lines	10 - 13 Provided	By Car Owner	
Transverse Weld Cracks (if more Enter max crack length to nearest 1/4 inch. (0, .2 Enter 0 if no crack.	than one, record 5, .5, .75) Inspection Technique	A-END Number of Cracks	Maximum Length	Inspection Technique	B-END Number of Cracks	Maximum Length
14. A-1 Pad to Tank 15. B-1 Pad to Sill (if no head brace) 16. C-1 Head Brace to Sill 17. D-1 Head Brace to Pad 18. E-1 Other - Car Builder Specified						
Longitudinal Weld Cracks (if more Enter max crack length to nearest 1/4 inch. (0, .2	5, .5, .75)	A-END			B-END	
Enter 0 if no crack. Enter N/A if item not applicable	Inspection Technique	Number of Cracks	Maximum Length	Inspection Technique	Number of Cracks	Maximum Length
19. A-2 Pad to Tank 20. B-2 Pad to Sill 21. C-2 Head Brace to Sill 22. D-2 Head Brace to Pad 23. E-2 Other - Car Builder Specified						
Parent Metal Cracks (if more than or						
Enter max crack length to nearest 1/4 inch. (0, .2 Enter 0 if no crack. Enter N/A if item not applicable	5, .5, .75) Inspection <u>Technique</u>	A-END Number of Cracks	Maximum Length	Inspection Technique	B-END Number of Cracks	Maximum Length
24. Tank 25. Pad						
26. Sill Webs 27. Sill Top Flange 28. Sill Bottom Flange						
29. Head Brace 30. Other - Design Specific						
			Car Owner's Re			

jrb1 john r. byrne, 8/14/2018

Tank Car Integrated Database (TCID)

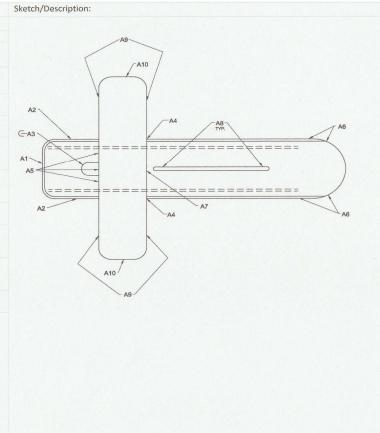
- Safety Project developed in 2012 with FRA funding
- Eliminated use of multiple forms
 - SS-3 Stub Sill Defect Data Outboard of Body Bolster
 - R-2 Non-accident damage (cracks/dents/buckles/corrosion)
 - R-1 Tank Repairs / Alterations / Conversions
- Improved Scope and Accuracy of Data Collection
 - Stub Sill Design Templates for Tank Qualification Inspections
 - Include Inboard Sill/Pad Welds and BOV Saddle / Skid / Sump
 - Differentiates Accident Damage / Non-Accident Damage
 - Differentiates Continuous / Non-continuous Sill Pads



Location	Designations:		
Pad-to-Ta	ank (Designated with an 'A' co	odes)	
Code	Description	Location	Includes
A1	Outboard sill pad-to- tank transverse weld.	A- & B-Ends	Full length of weld, including portion around corner of pad.
A2	Front sill pad longitudinal welds.	AR, AL, BR, BL	Full length of weld to termination at bolster pad.
A3	Fillet weld in outboard sill pad-to-tank cutout.	A- & B-Ends	Full length of weld.
A4	Sill pad longitudinal weld.	AR, AL, BR, BL	6" of weld from termination.
A5	Outboard sill pad-to- bolster pad transverse weld.	A- & B-Ends	Full length of weld.
A6	Inboard termination of sill pad longitudinal welds.	AR, AL, BR, BL	Last 6" of weld to termination.
A7	Sill pad-to-bolster pad transverse weld.	A- & B-Ends	Full length of weld.
A8	Sill pad-to-tank slot welds.	A- & B-Ends (2 to 16 places per car)	Last 6" of weld at each end of slot.
A9	Bolster pad-to-tank transverse weld.	ARO, ARI, ALO, ALI, BRO, BRI, BLO, BLI	36" from junction with sill pad.
A10	Top of bolster pad longitudinal weld.	AR, AL, BR, BL	Full length of weld.

Use the "Generic Tank Head Brace." template for head brace defects. Use the "Generic Body Bolster." template for body bolster defects. Use the TCID "Record Shell/Sill Damage" button for:

- All parent metal defects.
- All structural defects outside the scope of these templates.



Tank Car Integrated Database (TCID)

Enables Recording and Retention of Alterations and Conversions

- Change Category (Alteration / Conversion)
- Drawing / Part / Document / Commodity
- Approval Reference
- Comments scope of alteration or conversion

TCID Program and Database funded by Safety Project - managed by Sims Professional Engineering



2018 - TCID Transition to Railinc

- Improve integration with existing industry data improve accuracy
 - UMLER file link TCID Updates
 - Synchronize TCID data values (Specification / Components)
 - Link TCID to AAR Approvals 4-2, 4-5
 - Manage access to data current owner Link to EIN
 - Potential integration with component tracking
- Railinc dedicated user support
- Tank car owners share cost of enhancements



AFFTAC – Analysis of Fire Affects on Tank Cars

A Model that performs......

- a Transient
- Physics-based simulation of the Heat exchange
- Stresses, Expansions
- Flow through safety relief device
- Deterioration of insulation for a tank car exposed to fire.



AFFTAC Model - RA 16-01

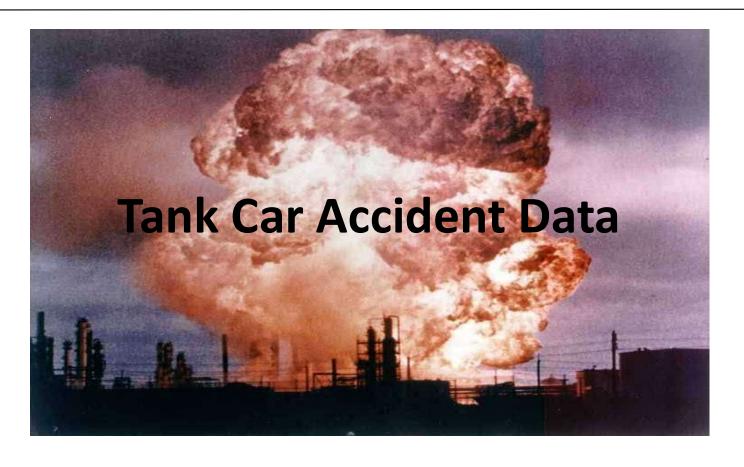
Analysis of Tank Cars with Flammable Commodities

- Ladings included crude oil, ethanol and propane
- API provided thermodynamic properties for 7 crude oils
- 6 different tanks modeled 117J, (4) 117R, 1 Pressure Tank
- 4 different PRDs 75psi 294psi start to discharge
- 3 Thermal Protection Materials
 - Degraded Fiberglass, Ceramic Fiber, Degraded fiberglass + ceramic fiber

AFFTAC Model - RA 16-01

- 200 simulations run to final time
- Final time = tank burst or tank empty
- Results
 - All cars equipped with degraded fiberglass exceeded 100 minutes
 - Met 49CFR 179.18 performance requirement



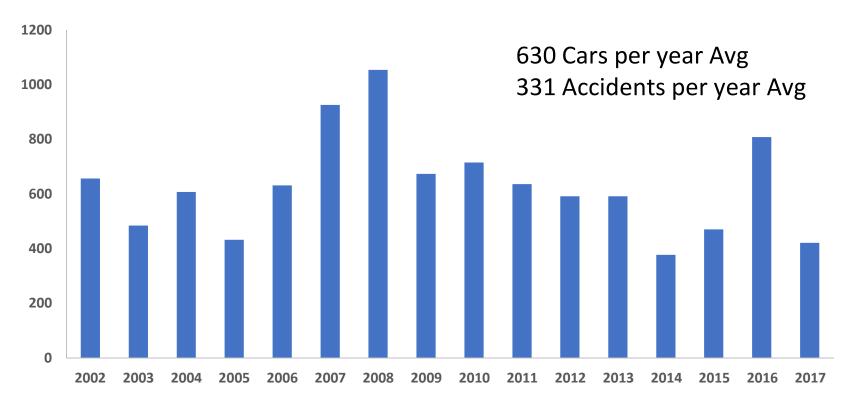




Location of Accident	Corpus Christi Texas	Melville, Sas.	Crescent City, Illinois			
Date of Accident	Feb. 4, 1970	June, 1970	June 21, 1970			
Car Number	CELX 2022	UTLX 90179	NATX 32025	SOEX 3252	NATX 33990	SCMX 3445
ICC/DOT Class	111A100W1	112A340W	112A340W	112A340W	112A340W	112A400W
Date Built	-66	1-69	3-66	9-69	3-66	11-69
Insulation?	No	No	No	No	No	No
Full Underframe?	Yes	No	No	No	No ,	No
Capacity: U S Gallons	20,850	33, 800	32,700	33,680	33,800	33,600
Lading	Ethylacetate	Propane	Propane	Propane	Propane	Propane
Exposed to fire prior to rupture	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type of Failure	Rupture	Rocketing	Rocketing	Rocketing	Rocketing	Rocketing
Tank Material: Type of steel	A212GrB	TCl28GrB	A2l2GrB	TCl28GRB	Ml28GrB	TCl28GrB
rank inside liameter	104"	117.925	120-3/8/102.614	119	118.616/102.8	118.537
Weld joint efficiency		.9	. 9	1.0	.9	1.0
Shell thickness		.687	.812	. 625	.692	.732
lead thickness	,	.687 .	.693	. 687	.600	.782
Valve setting-psig	75	280.5	280.5	280.5	280.5	330



Tank Cars Added to Accident Database since 2002





Accident Data Collection – Information Sources

- University of Illinois
- News Articles
- Railroads
- Car owners
- FRA
- NTSB / TSB

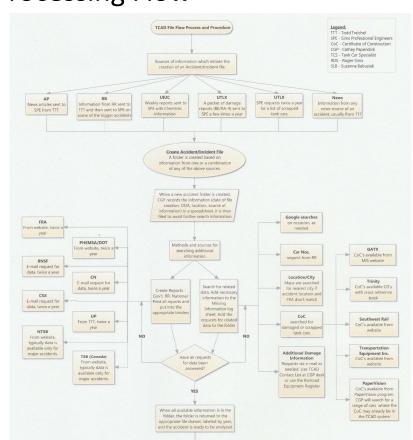
Date	Carrier Code	Location of RR Station	State or Province	Reporting Marks Initials
11/23/2017	CSX	Waycross	GA	TILX
11/24/2017	CN	Edmonton	ON	TILX
11/24/2017	UP	La Marque	TX	GBRX
11/24/2017	UP	La Marque	TX	TILX
11/24/2017	UP	La Marque	TX	UTLX
11/24/2017	UP	La Marque	TX	TAEX
11/24/2017	UP	La Marque	TX	TAEX
11/24/2017	UP	La Marque	TX	GBRX
11/27/2017	CSX	Lakeland	FL	PGTX
11/27/2017	CSX	Lakeland	FL	DVLX
11/27/2017	CSX	Lakeland	FL	CPDX
11/27/2017	CSX	Lakeland	FL	CPDX
11/27/2017	CN	Surrey	BC	PROX
11/27/2017	CN	Winnipeg	MB	GATX
11/28/2017	CN	Chicago	IL .	UTLX
11/28/2017	CN	Chicago	IL	UTLX
11/28/2017	CN	Chicago	IL .	UTLX
11/28/2017	CN	Chicago	IL	UTLX

Information collected both car damage and accident information



TCAD - Data Acquisition and Processing Flow

- File Creation
- Analysis & Coding
- Data Entry
- Data Review & Edit
- Quality Control
- Add UMLER Data
- File Completion
- Quarterly Reports





As of 6/30/2018:

- 48,588 Tank Car Records 66 data fields (attributes & damage)
- 30,695 Accident Records 24 data fields

Latest New Fields:

- Unit train yes/no (definition: train was all tank cars except buffer cars)
- Presence of fire at derailment
- Top nozzles (number)
- Top fittings protection (detail in the new UMLER field)
- Car exposure to fire (was previously left to catch-all Narrative field)
- Bottom outlet valve type
- Bottom outlet valve handle securement



Statistical Analysis of Tank Car Safety

Conditional

Probability of

Release

$$CPR_{CAR} = 1 - (1 - CPR_{H}) (1 - CPR_{S})(1 - CPR_{T})(1 - CPR_{B})$$



Latest CPR Study – TWP – 17

Data Included:

- Accident occurred 1980 through 2011
- Car was built 1970 or later
- Loaded cars only
- Stub-sill cars
- Tank car classes DOT/TC-111, 211, 105, 112, 114, 120
- Tank steel specs TC128, A515, A516 only
- Truck capacity 100 tons or more and 4 axles only
- Damaged by impact (as opposed to strictly by fire exposure).



The Number of Tank Car Records Used in Each Component Regression And the Number of Accidents Damaging Those Cars

Component	Tank Cars	Accidents
Shell	7,165	4,993
Head	4,467	2,464
Bottom Fittings	5,484	3,905
Top Fittings	4,467	2,175



CPR – Average Mainline Conditions

- Derailment Speed = 26 mph
- 11 Cars Derailed
- Car is Halfway Back in Derailment String 6th Car

Source: FRA mainline and siding freight train accidents for the period 2003-2012

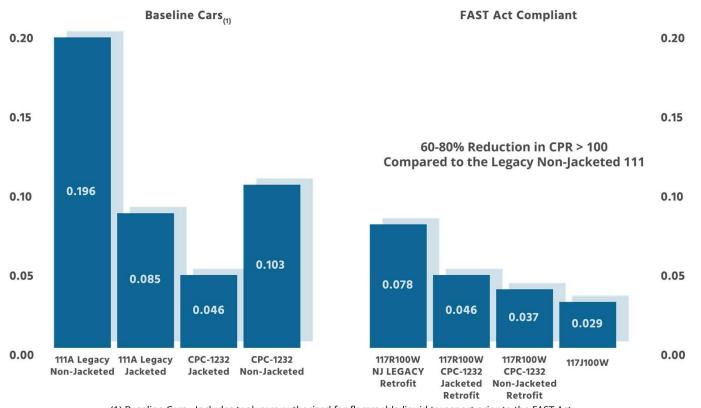


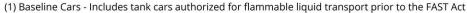
CPR > 100

Released Quantity is greater than 100 gls. Adjusted to filter out minor releases that Would not be expected to cause a pool fire



RELATIVE CPR > 100 OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS CARS







Fleet Average CPR Calculation

Sum of (CPR > 100 for each Car Specification X Number of Trips Made for that Specification)

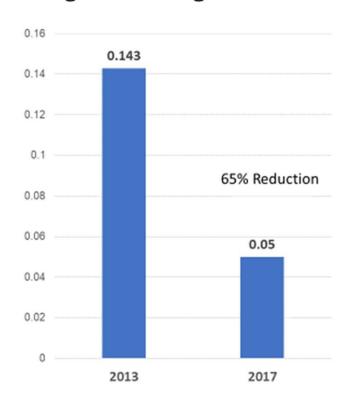
= Fleet Average

CPR > 100

otal Number of Trips Made for all Car Specifications



Change In Average Fleet CPR > 100 for Crude Oil (2013 vs. 2017)

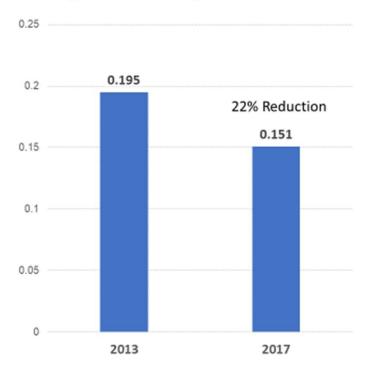


Key Factors:

- 99.6% Reduction in DOT 111 Shipments
- 86% Reduction in Non-Jacketed CPC-1232 Shipments
- 272% Increase in Jacketed CPC-1232 Shipments
- 31% of Crude Oil Shipments in 117J, 117R and 120J Specification Tanks
- 3/1/2018 Deadline for DOT 111 Removal



Change In Average Fleet CPR > 100 for Ethanol (2013 vs. 2017)

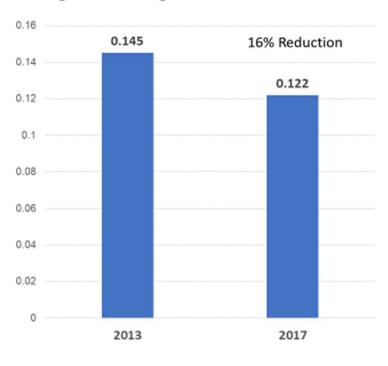


Key Factors:

- Total Shipments Increased by 22%
- · 15% Reduction in DOT 111 Shipments
- CPC-1232 shipments Increased by 1220%
- 10% of Shipments Made by CPC-1232 Tanks
- Use of DOT 117 & 120 Car specifications Increased to 21% of Shipments
- 5/1/2023 Deadline for DOT 111 Removal



Change In Average Fleet CPR > 100 for Other Flammable Liquids (2013 vs. 2017)



Key Factors:

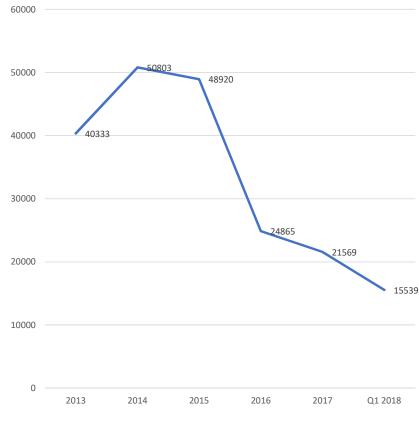
- Total Shipments Increased by 32%
- 3% Reduction in DOT 111 Shipments
- Use of CPC-1232 Specification Tanks Increased by 433%
- · 24% of Shipments Made by CPC-1232 Tanks
- DOT 117/120 Specification Tanks Made over 23K Shipments or 7% of Total Shipments
- 5/1/2025 Deadline for DOT 111 Removal (packing group I)
- 5/1/2029 Deadline for DOT 111 Removal (packing group || & || ||)



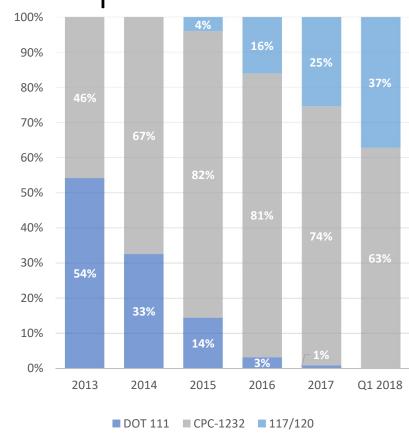
2018 Flammable Liquid Fleet Progress Report



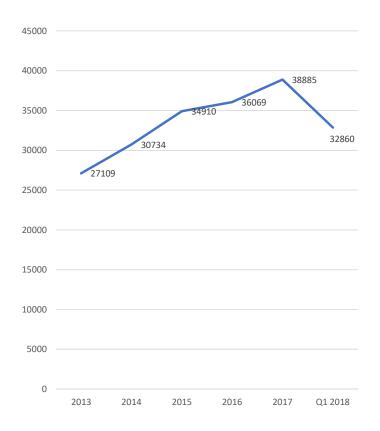
Crude Oil Fleet Size & Composition

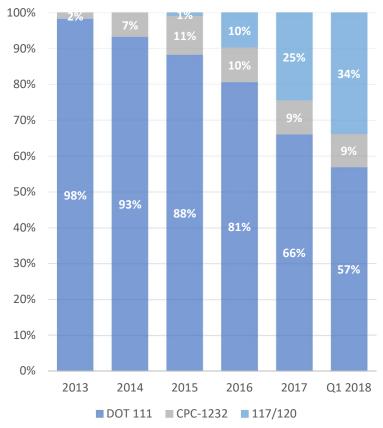






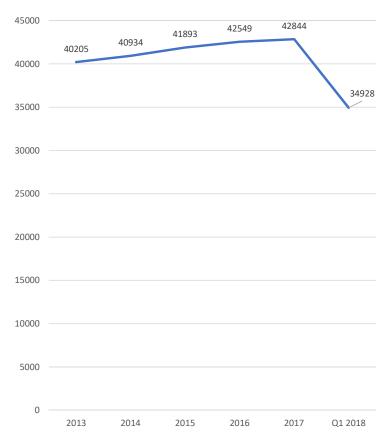
Ethanol Fleet Size & Composition

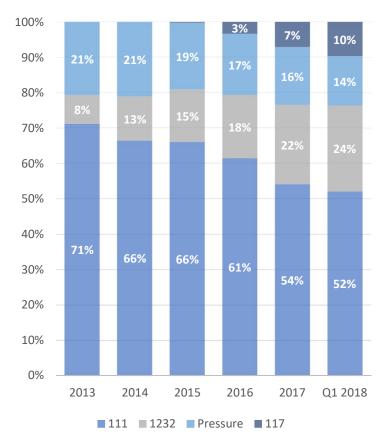




Source : Association of American Railroads

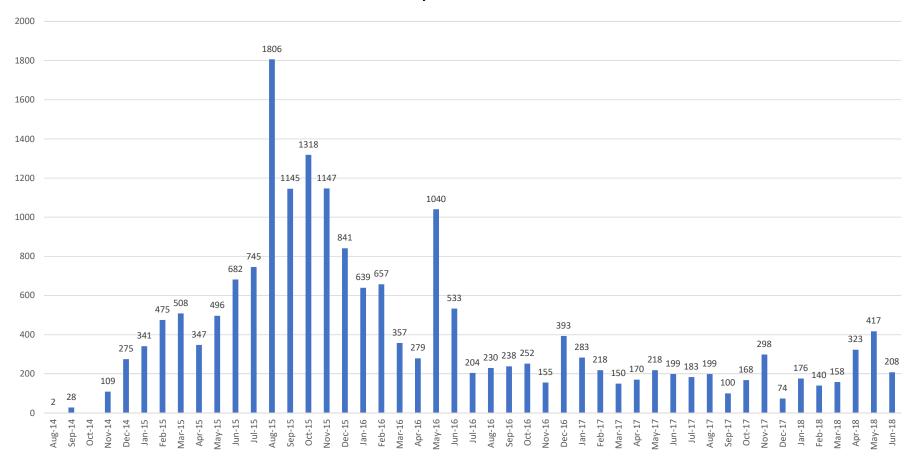
Other Flammable Liquids





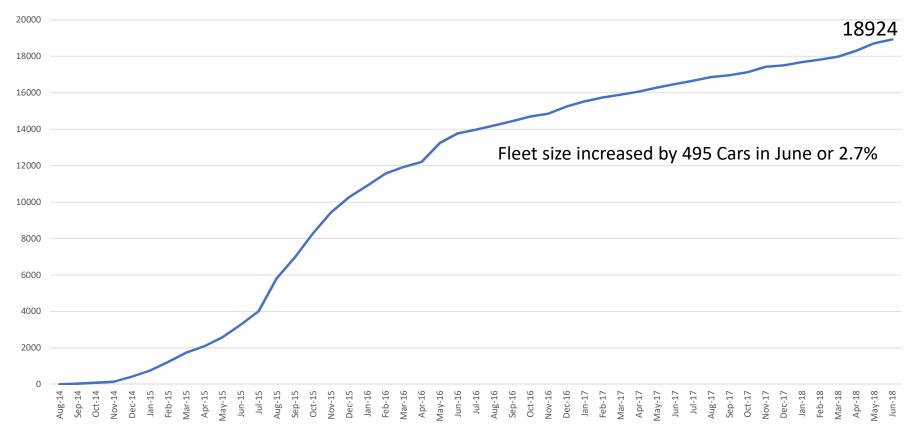
Source: Association of American Railroads

DOT 117J & 120J200 Monthly Production



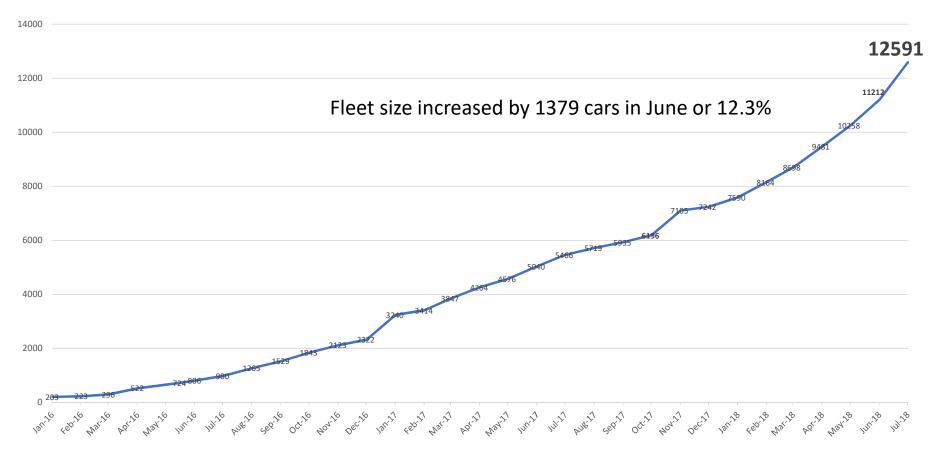
Based on 7/1/2018 UMLER File

DOT 117J & 120J200 Fleet Growth



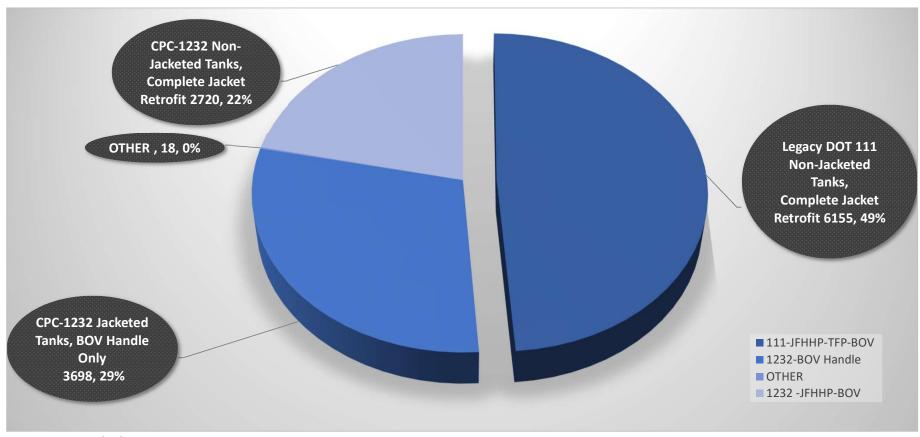
Based on 7/1/2018 UMLER

DOT 117R Fleet Growth



Based on 7/1/2018 UMLER

DOT 117R Fleet Composition



Based on 7/1/2018 UMLER

Thank You

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