



Designation: F 1127 – 88 (Reapproved 1996)

Standard Guide for Containment by Emergency Response Personnel of Hazardous Material Spills¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 1127; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide describes methods to contain the spread of hazardous materials that have been discharged into the environment. It is directed toward those emergency response personnel who have had adequate hazardous material response training.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

F 716 Methods of Testing Sorbent Performance of Absorbents²

F 726 Method of Testing Sorbent Performance of Adsorbents²

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *absorption*—a process where the material taken up is distributed throughout the body of the absorbing material. (The body of the absorbing material must swell.)

3.1.2 *adsorption*—a process where the material taken up is distributed over the surface of the adsorbing material.

3.1.3 *gellant*—material that exists for both aqueous and organic materials.

3.1.4 *sorbent*—a material used to recover liquids (or fluids) through the mechanism of absorption or adsorption or both.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This guide contains information regarding the containment of a hazardous material that has escaped from its container. If a material can be contained, the impact on the environment and the threat it poses to responders and the general public is usually reduced. The techniques described in this guide are among those that may be used by emergency responders to lessen the impact of a discharge.

4.2 Emergency responders might include police, fire service personnel, government spill response personnel, industrial response personnel, or spill response contractors. In order to apply any of the techniques described in this guide, appropriate training is recommended.

5. Containment Methodology

5.1 Containment equipment, procedures, and techniques can be categorized into three general functional classes: (a) patch/plug, (b) enclosure, and (c) immobilization. The important advantage of containment is that it restricts the spreading of a spill and makes cleanup easier. Careful selection of techniques and materials is required. Errors in judgment can lead to worsening of the situation, deflagration or detonation, and increased hazard to personnel involved in the cleanup.

6. Patches and Plugs (General)

6.1 Diminishing or stopping the flow of a leaking hazardous material is desirable in order to limit the size of the spill. The following techniques may be helpful in controlling leaks, provided response personnel can use them safely under existing conditions. Whichever method is used, it should be noted that the higher the pressure inside the container, the more difficult it is to plug the leak.

6.1.1 *Wood Plug*—Wooden cones and wedges may be hammered into leaking containers (drums, tanks, pipes, etc.). Softwoods in particular are easily sawed or lathe-turned and conform well to irregular shapes. Additionally, softwood may absorb liquid and swell, enhancing its capacity to seal a leak. Wedges or cedar shingles are especially applicable to splits, gouges, rips, and tears. Rigid plywood sheets can be fastened over a damaged area with “T” bolts, toggle/molly/butterfly bolts, straps, or by mechanical bracing and wedging. To minimize leakage between the plywood and the container, a gasket of rubber or plastic sheeting, putty, butyl rubber caulk, lead wool, or oakum may be used.

6.1.2 *Metal Sheet*—Various sizes of steel or aluminum sheets can be fastened over damaged areas by mechanical methods (“T” bolts, toggle bolts, bracing, strapping, etc.). Gasketing material between the metal and the container generally provides more positive sealing.

6.1.3 *Inflatable Plugs and Bags*—Reinforced rubber and coated-fabric plugs can be inserted into an opening and inflated with gas (air, nitrogen, carbon dioxide) or water to form a seal. Lead-sealing bags can be secured with straps, chains, cables, fire hoses, or bands to seal a leaking container.

6.1.4 *Fabric Patch*—Fabrics such as neoprene-coated nylon can be positioned over leaks and held in place by bands, chains, straps, etc. Wood, plastic, or metal reinforcements may be required.

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F-20 on Hazardous Substances and Oil Spill Response and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F20.22 on Mitigation Actions.

Current edition approved Jan. 29, 1988. Published May 1988.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.04.

6.1.5 *Formed Plug*—Polymeric foam (for example, polyurethane or polyethylene), epoxy putty, or quick-setting hydraulic cement may be injected into a rigid concave form through a tubular handle or it may be troweled onto the form and placed against the damaged area. Once the patching material hardens, the support form may be removed.

6.1.6 *Caulking Patch*—Epoxy, plastic steel/aluminum, lead wool, clay-polymer mixtures, and oakum can be spread, troweled, or peened into cracks and small holes. Rapid-curing materials are available.

6.1.7 *Foam Plug (Self-Expanding)*—A package of polyethylene, polyurethane, or low-density neoprene rubber foam (all closed-cell) formed into a compact shape by compression and vacuum packing may be opened allowing the foam to expand and fill the leak area. These plugs may not be readily available.

6.1.8 *Magnetic Patch*—Magnetic sheets (rubber-bonded barium ferrite composite, with or without adhesive) backed by a thin (0.0025 in.) sheet of steel foil may be strapped over the damaged area.

6.1.9 *Mechanical Patch*—Neoprene stoppers, rubber balls, and plywood or spring steel sheets with neoprene gaskets can be mechanically held in or on the damaged area. Toggle and “T” bolts, washers, and wing nuts are useful attachments.

6.1.10 *Adhesive Patch*—Adhesive patches sometimes work but usually require tedious surface preparation. Tape (duct, lead, aluminum, or stainless steel) is useful when applied over a wooden or rubber plug before application of epoxy to create a relatively permanent repair.

6.1.11 *Bladder Wrap*—Coated fabric or reinforced rubber pipe patches (similar to a clamp) with integral inflation bladder can be secured around a pipe or small round container with nylon self-adhesive fabric, Velcro, fire hoses, or banding/strapping material.

6.1.12 *Split Clamp Pipe Patch*—A split, sleeve-type coupling with a bolted flange assembly can be used to cover a rusted or damaged pipe section.

6.1.13 *Pipe Pinch*—A “C”-shaped clamp device with hydraulically or explosively operated ram can flatten a section of pipe to pinch off the fluid flow.

7. Enclosure

7.1 Approved salvage drums (overpacks, recovery drums, waste drums, “open-head” drums) may be used to encapsulate leaking drums or other small containers. Contaminated materials (tools, clothing, soil) and plastic bags holding used sorbents or contaminated items also may be enclosed in salvage drums. Approved enclosure containers may be used for transport, storage, and disposal of many hazardous materials.

8. Immobilization

8.1 Once a hazardous material has escaped from its container, it may be possible to immobilize the material to prevent it from spreading. There are a number of methods that may be used to accomplish this task; these methods vary depending on whether the material is a liquid, a solid, or is volatile and escapes as a gas.

8.2 Liquids:

8.2.1 Spills of hazardous liquids (including slurries) are the most difficult of spill problems. Good management practice

aims to contain the material and localize it in a concentrated form. Typical procedures that can be used to affect the spreading of a spilled liquid are as follows:

8.2.2 Change the physical properties of the liquid by modifying the viscosity or vapor pressure by temperature change (usually cooling).

8.2.3 Immobilize the liquid by use of an adsorbent, absorbent, or a gelling agent (see 8.3.1.2).

8.2.4 Pump to a suitable container or lined pit.

8.2.5 Erect physical barriers.

8.2.6 Form dikes from earth sandbags, water inflatable bags, weighted adsorbent foamed plastic, or absorbent sand mixture.

8.2.7 Assemble collapsible containers (for example, plastic swimming pools if compatible) or use a plastic film-lined ground depression or pit for containment.

8.2.8 Deploy collection or containment devices such as boom curtains and portable dams. Suitable floating absorbents can help in preventing these booms from being made ineffective by stream current physically stripping liquid underneath.

8.2.9 A porous or wire mesh boom can be efficiently used with the proper floating absorbent material. A board boom is also effective in a ditch.

8.2.10 A reverse flow weir can be used to concentrate floating fluids.

8.2.11 Sewers or other types of drainage in the path of a spreading spill should be blocked. An absorbent/sand mixture can be used as a sealing dike or a soft closed-cell plastic foam can be used to cover the opening. Many impermeable systems can be used to seal the openings.

8.2.12 When a spilled material has a density greater than water, a weighted sorbent can be placed at the bottom of a watercourse or sewer to pick up and immobilize a spill.

8.3 Land Spills:

8.3.1 Typical methods for handling spills on land are listed, including pumping, sorbents (adsorbents and absorbents), gellants, dikes, dams, trenches, soil and dike sealants and physical state modifications.

8.3.1.1 *Pumping*—If a pool of spilled liquid can be contained on land, the most direct mitigation is to pump it into a suitable container (or to use a vacuum truck). Compatibility of all equipment with the material being handled is necessary. Many of the typical materials widely used for oil containment and cleanup are not suitable for many hazardous materials. Gaskets and sealants for pumping units may be oil resistant but fail quickly with a hazardous material. For low-boiling-point liquids the pump inlet will have to be below the level of the liquid. Otherwise, pump suction will cause the liquid to boil and the pump to cavitate. When pumping materials whose vapor is flammable, use nonsparking equipment. Employ a grounded system so that static electric buildup cannot occur at discharge ports or nozzles.

8.3.1.2 *Sorbents*—Sorbent is a general term applied to both adsorbents and absorbents. The source of these products can be natural or synthetic. They can be organic, inorganic, or mixed in composition. Proper use of these materials depends on the type of spill, location, and type of sorbent to be used. The Federal Schedule 2008.1-1.1 and 2001.3 recommends the use of inert materials (that is, sorbents without reference to the size

of a spill). It also gives the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) the directive to use that material or method *best* suited to mitigate the spill. A separate part of this regulation (2001.4) prohibits adding any harmful substance in *any* quantity to water. For “hazardous materials” this prohibits the wringing out of sorbents (absorbents) for reuse. So-called “universal or broad range” sorbents are covered in 8.3.1.6, since they are often mixtures of the singly defined types. It is also true that the broad range of materials considered hazardous makes a truly universal material unlikely. Since these materials are totally different, the definitions developed in Methods F 716 and F 726 are included in Section 3 of this guide.

8.3.1.3 *Adsorbents*—Adsorbent materials are those that are inert to the spilled material and usually have a large surface area. Since adsorption is by definition only a surface coating process, high surface area is advantageous if the fluid has sufficiently low viscosity to cover it. An incomplete list of adsorbent materials includes plastic foams, plastic fibers, straw, peat, sand, porous clay, feathers, foamed glass and silicates, activated alumina, and soil. The surface can be external as in a fiber, or internal as inside a granule of activated carbon. The criteria is that if the fiber does not swell greater than 10 % or the carbon granule does not change size, then the sorption phenomenon is called *adsorption* and the material for the liquid intended is an adsorbent. Since the spilled fluid is available on the surface of an adsorbent, it may be removable. This can be an advantage if separation following recovery is important. It is detrimental to the extent that:

- (1) The liquid can usually be removed by leaching (even by water used in clean up), rain, etc.,
- (2) Vaporization loss is often increased by increasing exposed surface area,
- (3) The adsorbent may lead fluid causing secondary spill problems, and
- (4) Since adsorbents can usually be wrung out they easily contaminate personnel handling them. In the line of safety awareness, what is suitable for No. 6 fuel oil or even No. 2 fuel oil may be inadequate, if not hazard increasing, for gasoline, styrene, etc.

8.3.1.4 *Absorbents*—Absorbent materials are those that are inert to the spilled material but physically swell up in it. They often have a low surface area. They are also adsorbent by the nature of their surface area but since this area is small they are not often used as adsorbents. Those absorbents useful in spill control do not dissolve in the spilled fluid but physically contain it in a form with minimum surface area. This reduction in surface area lowers the rate of evaporation and minimizes leaching. For many hazardous spills these are required properties. Absorbent materials also minimize human and secondary contamination since squeezing and contact may not be with a wetted surface as in the adsorbent. Use of an absorbent can mean a stopping of ground penetration, which can minimize cleanup. Also, fire, and the water used to extinguish it, or rain have a low tendency to leach spilled material. Absorbent materials for organic fluids include, among others, rubbers and cross-linked products like imbibing polymers. Absorbents for aqueous fluids include cellulose (synthetic and natural), cross-linked proteins, cross-linked hydrolyzed synthetic poly-

mers and cross-linked starches.

8.3.1.5 *Gellants*—Gellants are usually colloidal materials that upon addition to a liquid with intimate mixing, form very high viscosity materials. Since these materials are not true absorbents the network the fluid is held in can be broken by heat or other forces. The intimate mixing required is often difficult on a land spill. Gels usually have a delay time when congealing, therefore they may not be suitable for running spills.

8.3.1.6 *Miscellaneous*—This category includes the “universal sorbents” that are usually mixtures of other materials listed previously. These materials should be qualified for what type of spill they can be used on and their relative pick up of water and spill mixtures. This type of material can be especially valuable for small spills and quick on-site response. They are less important on larger spills where water sensitivity or the lack of water sensitivity is important.

8.3.1.7 *Dikes, Dams, and Trenches*—Artificial containment barriers can be created to confine liquid spills by forming a wall of sandbags, water-inflated bags, or earth (by shovelling or using mechanized earth-moving equipment). The use of an absorbent/sand mixture offers the advantage of a sealing and diking material. Sometimes the spill can be confined on a prepared surface, such as concrete or blacktop, but the more typical situation involves earthen surfaces and dikes, which are prone to pass spilled liquids unless coated with a soil sealant to prevent percolation into the earth. Inorganic foams, such as foamed concrete, foamed gypsum, and sodium silicate foam, have been used to produce dikes and barriers. The basic problem in adapting these materials to a particular application is the difficulty in building these materials up without some form of constraint. A quick set has been achieved in using silicate additions to cement slurries. Polyurethane foams have also been used successfully as diking material on dry hard-packed soil for short-term containment. Liquid spills may penetrate into the soil and seep under the dike.

8.3.1.8 *Dike Sealants*—Several low-cost methods for sealing surface soil to prevent infiltration have been developed. These include plastic sheets and materials that can be sprayed on a site to form an impervious layer. Soil surface sealant candidates can be grouped into several classes: reactive, non-reactive, and surface chemical. This classification is based on how the sealant is formed chemically and the interaction of the sealant with the soil surface. Reactive sealants are usually two-component systems in which one material is either reacted or catalyzed with a second material to yield a polymer. Such materials include epoxy, unsaturated polyester, phenol-formaldehyde, urea-formaldehyde, and urethane. Nonreactive sealants are those that have been previously polymerized and are either dispersed or dissolved in either an aqueous or a solvent system. Such materials are primarily thermoplastic in nature and include such materials as bitumastic, rubber, acrylic, cellulosic, fluoroplastic, phenolic, polyester, polystyrene, poly(vinyl chloride), and imbibing-type polymers. Certain of these imbibing types will swell and seal imperfections. Most of the others depend on a solid coherent layer of sealant. The third sealant type consists of repellent chemicals that, when applied to surfaces, modify the surface characteristics such that the

surfaces are not penetrated. Extensive repellent technology has been developed for four classes of materials: textiles, paper, leather, and masonry. In each, there is a broad range of techniques and chemical systems.

8.3.1.9 *Physical State Modification (Freezing)*—Many hazardous chemicals have a freezing point that is no lower than that for ordinary water and therefore, could be (theoretically) relatively easily frozen. Some liquid cargoes are even heated for shipment as liquids, ordinarily being solids or near-solids at ambient temperatures. With respect to a relatively small spill of hazardous substance on land, immobilization by freezing is possible. A device for effectively crushing and distributing the coolant on a spill is required.

8.4 Water Spills:

8.4.1 When a spill of a hazardous substance occurs in such a way that the material (liquid or fluidized solid) enters a watercourse, the problem of containment in the most concentrated form is exceedingly difficult.

8.4.2 For insoluble floating hazardous substances, many of the techniques applicable to oil spills may be suitable. These include booms, flow guides, curtains, adsorbent booms, etc. When the spilled floating material is flammable (for example, benzene or gasoline), the danger of ignition and fire must be recognized. An absorbent boom and floating material can be advantageous since it immobilizes the spilled fluid (in case it is hit by a stream of water); it reduces the rate of vapor release (allowing a fire to be cooled by mist and extinguished), and minimizes loss due to stream or tidal current. Recovery and removal are safer with respect to both personnel and the environment. Adsorbents (as noted in 8.3.1.3) may increase vapor release, etc. A reverse flow weir can be valuable if the water stream can be interrupted.

8.4.3 *Booms*—A sealed boom consisting of a plastic (resistant) curtain, a flotation device, and a tension device can be deployed around ships, oil rigs, at the mouth of harbors, and across streams. If the speed of the current (either stream or tidal) is more than $\frac{3}{4}$ knot, then absolute retention is not possible by use of boom alone. Use of the proper sorbent can alleviate this problem somewhat. Liquid entrapment behind a boom can aid in building a thicker layer of spilled product than can be pumped or removed by vacuum equipment. Point source control is most desirable. Use of particulate absorbents at the site of a spill allows collection of the contaminated units on a wire fence across a stream.

8.4.4 *Sorbents:* (see 8.3.1.3)

8.4.4.1 *Adsorbents* (see 8.3.1.3)—Certain adsorbents useful on land spills are less useful in spills on water. The main reason is preferential water wetting. Also, water may tend to weaken the structure of certain adsorbents useful on land. The nature of certain hazardous materials (for example, oxidizers) should be checked for compatibility with the sorbent. Strong oxidizers as a matter of practice should not be contacted with organic sorbents.

8.4.4.2 *Absorbents* (see 8.3.1.4)—Compatibility of absorbent with the spilled material should be checked. As a general practice, organic absorbents should not be used with strong oxidizers. Compatible absorbents in unitized packages can be weighted and used to pick up sinking materials as well as

establish bottom booms. The value of this as well as the ability to retrieve the spill from the bottom without loss during retrieval is very important.

8.4.4.3 *Gellants* (see 8.3.1.5)—Gellants in dry or water-dispersed form may have use in handling thin layer spills on quiet water. The ability to change viscosity allows separation techniques that would be impossible otherwise.

8.4.4.4 *Miscellaneous*—This unit is left open because the items listed in 8.3.1.6 are probably not applicable to spills on water.

8.4.5 *Underwater Dikes, Dams, and Trenches (Underwater Floaters)*—Underwater dikes of sandbags or other materials can be constructed. Dredging of underwater ditches at angles to the flow may also be useful. If pits can be dug, then vacuuming can be considered.

8.4.6 *Membrane Technology*—As applied to spills, membrane technology involves the use of a semipermeable membrane to concentrate a chemical, which has been spilled into the ground or surface water, for ease of recovery. Soluble, insoluble, and slightly soluble materials may be recovered by this technique. Because of time constraints, recovery from only small bodies of water is a limiting factor. The branches of technology involved are ultrafiltration (UF) and reverse osmosis (RO).

8.4.6.1 *Ultrafiltration (UF)*—Ultrafiltration is essentially a form of very fine, cross-flow filtration. Suspended solids, immiscible liquids, and emulsions may be recovered by this technique, which involves low pressure (from 50 to 400 psi or from 345 to 2760 kPa). The material to be recovered is pumped, under pressure, across the surface of a finely porous membrane. Water passes through the pores leaving a more concentrated product stream. Use of turbulence promoters assist in preventing buildup of product on the surface of the membrane. By use of recirculation loops, recoveries of up to 99 % of the product at volume reductions from 95 to 99 % are frequently possible. Membranes are made of many synthetic materials (cellulose acetate, polyamide, polyimide, polysulphone, etc.). Compatibility of the membrane and other components of the system to the chemical involved should be known before recovery is tried.

8.4.6.2 *Reverse Osmosis (RO)*—Reverse osmosis involves a diffusion reaction in which the water passes through a semipermeable membrane leaving behind a more concentrated product. Slightly soluble and soluble products may be recovered by this technique which requires high pressure (from 400 to 1000 psi or from 2760 to 6895 kPa). The material to be concentrated is pumped under high pressure across the surface of a membrane. Turbulence promoters decrease the buildup of product at the surface. By use of circulating pumps, volume reductions from 90 to 95 % are possible. Possible product recoveries vary with the size and type of molecule. Some examples include:

Inorganic Chemical, %		Organic Chemical, %	
Sodium chloride	99	Methanol	40
Potassium hydroxide	79	Ethylene dichloride	70
Ammonium nitrate	97	Benzene	90
Zinc sulphate	98	Malathion	99.9

At present, only dilute solutions may be handled by this technique (5 % for inorganics, 0.5 % for some organics). As

with UF, RO membranes are made of many synthetic materials (cellulose acetate, polyamide, polysulphone, polyetherimide etc.). These membranes are much more product specific in the application than are their UF counterparts. The capability of the membrane and the compatibility of the complete system to the chemical involved should be known before this technique is attempted.

8.5 Volatiles:

8.5.1 Many volatile materials are shipped in cylinders or containers under pressure. When these are vented through a hole, all except two of these volatile materials tend to cause a cooling effect. It is worth noting these two exceptions. One is helium, which is not hazardous except as a suffocating agent, and the other is hydrogen. A pressurized cylinder of either of these will heat up as the material is vented. Hydrogen in air has a low ignition point and burns with an almost invisible flame. Caution is urged when the volatile is hydrogen.

8.5.2 *Foam Covering*—Water-based foam blankets applied to the surface of a volatile liquid spill can significantly reduce the vapor hazard. The foam blanketing is effective with water-immiscible flammable liquids, water-soluble flammable liquids (polar compounds), and certain classes of water reactive liquids. Some gaseous materials shipped and stored as refrigerated liquids such as methane, ethylene, ammonia, and chlorine can also be benefited by foam blankets. Not all foams are effective against all chemicals (1-3).³ These references should be consulted along with foam manufacturer's literature before using foam for vapor control. Some foam/chemical combinations can exaggerate the hazard rather than mitigate it.

8.5.3 *Water Spraying*—The use of water spray must be considered carefully. If the water warms the spill it could cause increased vaporization. Water will raise the level of a contained spill and perhaps cause it to overflow. Sprays or mists are not effective in scrubbing vapor from air, but can be used to guide a drifting vapor cloud or plume away from sensitive areas. The advantages of the water fog and spray are availability and short response time.

8.5.4 *Chilling*—Cooling has been tested as a method to reduce the vaporization rate of hazardous substances involved in land spills or floating on water. Candidate coolants tested include the following: liquid nitrogen (LN₂), solid carbon dioxide (CO₂), and ice/water mixture. Only the latter two

coolants are practical. Even these must be dispensed uniformly over the spill surface as a finely divided solid. Carbon dioxide extinguishers or snow horns are not effective since they yield less than 10 % solids and may cause a static electric problem. Solid CO₂ is the most effective and applicable to all materials with which it does not react and where the boiling point is greater than the sublimation temperature of the CO₂. Wet ice has application to water-miscible materials; it both cools and dilutes. Special equipment is necessary to crush the ice to the correct particle size distribution and project it to the spill surface. Coolants appear to be restricted to in-plant use where quantities of dry or wet ice would normally be available. The effectiveness of cooling to mitigate spills of hazardous chemicals is dependent on many factors, such as delivery method, physical properties of the coolant, freezing point of the spilled material, and environmental factors. Wind and rain can have a significant impact on the effectiveness.

8.5.5 *Film Covering*—If a volatile spill could be covered with an inert film, the vapors could be contained and released to a treatment unit. When unrolling a plastic film, static generation of sparks should be considered.

8.5.6 *Scrubbing*—Capture of the vapor coming from a volatile spill should be considered. Scrubbing the vapors by drawing them through a neutralizing or absorbing material, or entraining foam may be possible.

8.5.7 *Neutralization*—Acidic or basic vapors can be drawn through a contacting bed with a countercurrent flow of neutralizing fluid. Neutralization or other forms of reaction can be combined with foam scrubbing.

8.6 *Solids*—In the absence of bad weather (rain or wind), fire, explosion, or contact with other spilled reactive materials, insoluble solids will usually be nonspreading. The lack of inherent mobility of solids improves the possibility of containment as opposed to fluids. Solids, especially those shipped in smaller containers such as bags and drums are usually easy to handle. However, certain solids, such as phenol, maleic anhydride, etc., are shipped as melted liquids in bulk but are solids at normal temperatures. When a solid is mixed with water, its containment is more difficult. In situations where solids are solubilized by contact with rain or with water used in fighting a fire, practical containment techniques used to contain spills of liquids should be employed (see 8.2). When the spill of a hazardous solid is accompanied by fire or water, or both, containment can be difficult. Reactions may give off particulate clouds, toxic vapor, and even explosions may occur.

³ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this guide.

REFERENCES

- (1) "Evaluation Development of Foams for Mitigating Air Pollution from Hazardous Spills," EPA-600/2-82/029, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA, June 1982.
- (2) "Handbook for Using Foams to Control Vapors from Hazardous Spill," EPA-600/8-8-019, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA.
- (3) *Hazardous Materials Spills Handbook*, Chapter 10, McGraw-Hill, 1982.
- (4) Department of Transportation, *Emergency Response Guide*, DOT-P 58.003, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, DC.
- (5) *A Guide to the Safe Handling of Hazardous Materials Accidents*, ASTM STP 825, ASTM, 1983.
- (6) *Sorbent Material for Cleanup of Hazardous Spills*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC.

The American Society for Testing and Materials takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.

This standard is copyrighted by ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, United States. Individual reprints (single or multiple copies) of this standard may be obtained by contacting ASTM at the above address or at 610-832-9585 (phone), 610-832-9555 (fax), or service@astm.org (e-mail); or through the ASTM website (<http://www.astm.org>).