

## SAFETY PERFORMANCE DATA

In 1971, the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) of the Department of Transportation (DOT) established the Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) to fulfill the requirements of the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation law. RSPA's Office of Hazardous Materials Safety maintains the HMIS. This system is the principal source of safety data related to hazardous materials transportation. It contains comprehensive information on hazardous materials incidents, exemptions and approvals, enforcement actions, and other elements that support the regulatory program.

The HMIS is used by DOT, other Federal agencies, state and local governments, industry, researchers, the media, and the public. HMIS data supports regulatory evaluation and policy making, training programs, the better understanding of hazardous materials transportation incidents, and identification of possible safety problems.

The HMIS migration from its existing database management system into a more robust environment continued in 2001. RSPA expects this migration to improve system performance, maintenance, and accessibility. Alternative methods of archiving incident source documents are ongoing to improve the HMIS storage capability and the ease of retrieving reports. RSPA continues to make more data and reports available to the public on the Office of Hazardous Materials Safety Internet Home Page.

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**PLEASE NOTE:**

The following analysis is based on HMIS Incident Reports received by DOT through June 12, 2002, and is not based on the most current incident information. Each month DOT continues to receive and process Incident Reports for the current and previous years.

To see the most up-to-date Incident information, please see the "Hazardous Materials Incident Summary Statistics and Data" reached from the SPILLS section of the Office of Hazardous Materials Safety web site:

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

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**2000 and 2001 Safety Statistics** (Data as of June 12, 2002)

The Department of Transportation has received hazardous materials incident reports since 1971. The total number of reported hazardous materials incidents peaked in 1999. As shown in the table below, the number of reported incidents remained close to that level in 2000 and 2001, dropping 0.4 percent each year.

**Evaluation of Change  
Total Hazardous Materials Incidents from 1999 to 2001 by Year and Mode**

Transportation Modes	1999	2000				2001			
	1999 Incidents	2000 Incidents	Mode % of Total	2000 Diff from 1999	% Diff from 1999	2001 Incidents	Mode % of Total	2001 Diff from 2000	% Diff from 2000
<b>Air</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,420</b>	8.1%	-163	-10.3%	<b>1,074</b>	6.1%	-346	-24.4%
<b>Highway</b>	<b>14,989</b>	<b>15,089</b>	85.8%	+100	0.7%	<b>15,535</b>	88.7%	+446	3.0%
<b>Rail</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,054</b>	6.0%	-20	-1.9%	<b>893</b>	5.1%	-161	-15.3%
<b>Water</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	0.1%	+9	112.5%	<b>4</b>	>.1%	-13	-76.5%
<b>Total Incidents</b>	<b>17,654</b>	<b>17,580</b>		-74	-0.4%	<b>17,506</b>		-74	-0.4%

The majority of reported incidents are highway incidents. Highway incidents increased each year, while air and rail incidents decreased. Air incidents, in particular, have decreased significantly since 1999 when air incidents were at their highest since the beginning of the program. Additionally, air incident injuries continued their downward trend from a high of 57 in 1994 to 5 in 2000 and 13 in 2001. Although there are very few non-bulk water incidents, the 17 non-bulk water incidents in 2000 are the highest number reported in twenty years.

Serious incidents, which RSPA has defined as incidents that involve a fatality or major injury due to a hazardous material, closure of a major transportation artery or facility or evacuation of six or more persons due to the presence of a hazardous material, or a vehicle accident or derailment resulting in the release of a hazardous material, increased by 8.2 percent from 1999 to 2000 and then decreased by 16.9 percent from 2000 to 2001.

**Evaluation of Change  
Serious Hazardous Materials Incidents from 1999 to 2001 by Year and Mode**

Transportation Modes	1999	2000				2001			
	1999 Serious Incidents	2000 Serious Incidents	Mode % of Total	2000 Diff from 1999	% Diff from 1999	2001 Serious Incidents	Mode % of Total	2001 Diff from 2000	% Diff from 2000
<b>Air</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	2.4%	-3	-20.0%	<b>11</b>	2.6%	-1	-8.3%
<b>Highway</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>394</b>	78.3%	+15	4.0%	<b>341</b>	81.6%	-53	-13.5%
<b>Rail</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>95</b>	18.9%	+24	33.8%	<b>66</b>	15.8%	-29	-30.5%
<b>Water</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	0.4%	+2		<b>0</b>	0.0%	-2	-100.0%
<b>Total Serious</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>503</b>		+38	8.2%	<b>418</b>		-85	-16.9%

Serious incidents were 2.9 percent of all 2000 incidents and 2.4 percent of all 2001 incidents. In 2000, bulk incidents, while only 18.4 percent of all incidents, accounted for 80.9 percent of all serious incidents. In 2001, bulk incidents were 17.3 percent of all incidents and 81.1 percent of all serious incidents.

Examining the incidents by hazard class, corrosive materials and flammable-combustible liquids were involved in the most incidents, accounting for about 80 percent of all incidents in both 2000 and 2001. Flammable-combustible liquids, corrosive materials, and flammable gas accounted for over 70 percent of serious incidents in both 2000 and 2001.

### **2000 and 2001 Incidents Resulting in Fatalities**

Fourteen incidents in 2000 resulted in 16 fatalities:

- Eight were the result of a vehicle crash that caused the loads to ignite (seven loads were gasoline and the other was fuel oil).
- One fatality incident was the result of a vehicle crash that released anhydrous ammonia vapor.
- Five were caused by problems that occurred while unloading the material. One of these unloading incidents also caused a fire that burned down a public school (after school hours).

Four incidents in 2001 resulted in seven fatalities:

- All four incidents involved flammable liquids transported by highway.
- Six of the fatalities were caused by three incidents of gasoline cargo tank crashes.
- One fatality occurred as a result of improper unloading of hydrocarbon liquid from a tank truck into a storage tank.

### **2000 and 2001 Incidents Resulting in Evacuations**

Five rail incidents and two highway incidents in 2000 involved the evacuation of a thousand or more people:

- Five rail cars released 86,000 gallons of a flammable liquid, n.o.s., in Scottsbluff, NE. Local authorities evacuated approximately 3,200 people in the surrounding 25 square blocks for about two days.
- As a result of a multi-car derailment in Eunice, LA, various hazardous materials were released from seven rail cars and 2,500 people were evacuated.
- A release of hydrochloric acid vapor, due to the failure of a rail car's rubber liner, resulted in the evacuation of approximately 2,400 people in Sterling Heights, MI, for about twelve hours.
- An eleven block area of New Iberia, LA, was evacuated for about 24 hours after a train derailment resulted in a release of 600 gallons of xylenes.
- A highway shipment of nitric acid in an unlabeled 55 gallon drum was accidentally unloaded into a container of hypochlorite solution at a high school in St. Paul, MN, causing a chemical reaction resulting in a vapor release. 1,500 people at the school were evacuated while the site was neutralized.
- When the rear wheels detached from the trailer of a truckload of 1.2E explosives in Keystone, NJ, the road was closed and 1,200 people in the immediate area were evacuated as a safety precaution.

- The crew of a passing train observed smoke coming from a boxcar under seal in Danville, KY. The boxcar, containing sodium dithionite, was isolated in the yard by evacuating 1,000 people in the surrounding community for about three hours. The car was then moved to a more isolated area for emergency handling and five residences in that area were evacuated for four days.

In each 2001 evacuation incident, less than 1,000 people were evacuated. The two highest incidents of evacuation involved 500 and 700 people respectively.

- A tank car of sodium hydroxide solution was sideswiped and derailed in the Gadsden, AL, rail yard. Ten gallons of the product was released and approximately 500 people were evacuated.
- Due to a track failure, a tank car of acrylamide derailed, turned over on its side, and released about 300 gallons of the product. As a result, 700 people were evacuated.

### **2000 and 2001 Incidents Resulting in High Damage Costs**

There were five train derailments and seven tank truck crashes in 2000 that resulted in damages greater than \$1 million. The five derailments accounted for 80.4 percent of all damages due to rail and 27.8 percent of all reported damages. The seven crashes accounted for 34.3 percent of all damages due to highway and 22.2 percent of all reported damages.

There were five train derailments and four tank truck crashes in 2001 that resulted in damages greater than \$1 million. The five train derailments accounted for 62.7 percent of all damages due to rail and 22.2 percent of all reported damages. The four tank truck crashes accounted for 14.6 percent of all damages due to highway and 9.4 percent of all reported damages.

The incidents described above maintain the urgency of DOT's continuous work to improve safety in transporting hazardous materials.

### **Description of Charts and Graphs (Data as of June 12, 2002)**

Exhibits 1.1 and 1.2 summarize hazardous materials transportation incidents over the past eight years. The number of incidents increased significantly in 1994 and dropped through 1995 and 1996. Since then, the number of incidents gradually increased to over 17,000 in 1999, 2000, and 2001. Highway, clearly the most prevalent mode for incidents, accounted for the majority of incidents (86 percent) in the period from 1992 to 2001. Highway accounted for all fatalities except in 1996, when an air incident and two rail incidents resulted in fatalities, and in 2000, when one rail incident resulted in a fatality. The high number of rail injuries in 1996 were due to one derailment incident that resulted in 787 minor injuries. Serious incidents have remained relatively steady from 1992 through 2001, with the average number of serious incidents per year being just under 450.

Exhibit 1.3 summarizes vehicular accident and derailment incidents over the past eight years. The average number of incidents per year has been just over 300. All fatalities from these incidents were highway-related, except for two rail fatalities that occurred in 1996. All injuries occurred in the highway and rail modes of transport.

Exhibit 1.4 summarizes hazardous waste incidents over the past eight years. The average number of hazardous waste incidents over the last eight years has been just over 450. However, the number of incidents in 2000 is 23 percent lower than that average, and the number in 2001 is 30 percent lower. The only hazardous waste incident that resulted in a fatality occurred in 1996. Most injuries involved highway and rail modes of transport. The only injuries involving the air mode of transportation occurred in 1998.

Exhibits 2.1 and 2.2 display hazardous materials transportation incidents and fatalities over the past eight years and correspond to data from Exhibit 1.1.

Exhibits 2.3 - 2.6 display the number of incidents by mode over the past eight years. Exhibit 2.5 shows the noticeable increase in reporting of air incidents in 1998 and 1999 and a return to previous years' levels by 2001. The number of incidents that are bulk and non-bulk is also shown for highway and rail. The number of bulk incidents has remained fairly steady since 1990, except for noticeable reductions in bulk rail incidents in 1998 and 2001.

Exhibit 3.1 displays the hazardous materials incidents reported since 1987 and regulatory changes affecting reporting requirements. The graph is segmented into highway and all other incidents, and shows the impact highway incidents have on the trend of incidents. The increases in incident reporting in 1994 and in 1999 and the subsequent plateau through 2001 are also particularly evident.

Exhibit 3.2 displays the serious hazardous materials incidents since 1990. Note that serious incidents are measured on a different scale than all incidents. Serious incidents have remained relatively steady over the last 12 years.

Exhibit 3.3 illustrates the number of all incidents since 1990 that involved commodities shipped in bulk packagings. The number of bulk incidents has remained fairly constant during this period; most of the variability in the number of incident reports is due to changes in the number of non-bulk incidents.

Exhibits 4.1.1 - 4.1.4 show reported incidents and damages by hazard class. The first four columns of Exhibits 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 present and rank incidents by hazard class, and the last four columns present the number of incidents involving dollar damages, damages by dollar amount, percent, and rank. The majority of incidents and damages involved corrosive materials and flammable-combustible liquids. Exhibits 4.1.3 and 4.1.4 graphically depict the distribution of incidents among the top five hazard classes.

Exhibits 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 display injuries by hazard class. Also included is a breakdown between major and minor injuries. In 2000, corrosive materials, spontaneously combustible materials, flammable-combustible liquids, and poisonous materials accounted for more than 72 percent of injuries. In 2001 corrosive materials and flammable-combustible liquids, alone, accounted for over 68 percent of injuries.

Exhibit 4.3 lists the hazardous materials involved in incidents resulting in fatalities. One air incident in 1996 involving oxidizers resulted in 110 fatalities. Of the remaining materials, gasoline accounted for the most fatalities each year.

Exhibits 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 rank the 50 top hazardous materials involved in incidents. These 50 materials, out of approximately 3,000 hazardous materials identified in the Hazardous Materials Table, 49 CFR §172.101, were involved in 74.5 percent of all incidents in 2000 and 75.6 percent of all incidents in 2001. The Exhibits list the commodity, corresponding hazard class, number of incidents reported for that commodity, and corresponding percentage.

Exhibits 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 rank the hazardous materials involved in serious incidents. Serious incidents equaled less than three percent of all incidents in 2000 as well as in 2001. Gasoline accounts for more serious incidents than any other hazardous material. The Exhibits list the commodity, corresponding hazard class, number of incidents reported for that commodity, and corresponding percentage.

Exhibit 5 shows the distribution of incident damages in the five categories that appear on the report form. Carrier damage and decontamination/cleanup costs made up 79.8 percent of the costs associated with incidents involving damages in 2000 and 83.2 percent of those costs in 2001.

Exhibits 6.1 and 6.2 show the breakdown of incident causes by mode of transportation. Human error was the main cause of incidents in both 2000 and 2001. Combined with package failure, these two causes are responsible for over 97 percent of all incidents each year. Note that for accidents and derailments the cause of the crash is not determined.

Exhibits 7.1 and 7.2 display information on incidents involving an evacuation. The incidents are broken down by mode, cause, and consequence. Human error was the main cause of evacuation incidents in 2000 and 2001. While highway had the highest number of incidents with evacuations, rail incidents caused the greatest number of people to be evacuated.

Exhibits 8.1.1 and 8.1.2 show the consequences of hazardous materials incidents by transportation phase. As can be expected, most incidents resulting in high damages were due to en route accidents. En route accidents also resulted in the highest number of fatalities. Unloading incidents result in the second largest number of fatalities, the most minor injuries, and by far the largest number of incidents.

Exhibits 8.2.1 and 8.2.2 display the consequences of bulk and non-bulk hazardous materials incidents. Although an approximately equal number of minor injury incidents result from bulk and non-bulk incidents, bulk incidents lead to significantly more incidents with major injuries and damages greater than \$50,000, and accounted for all the incidents with fatalities. Non-bulk incidents accounted for the majority of evacuation incidents.

Exhibits 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 illustrate the consequences of hazardous materials incidents by time of day. Most injuries occur between 9 a.m. and noon. Fatalities are distributed from 9 a.m. to midnight in 2000, but were distributed throughout the 24 hour period in 2001.

Exhibits 9.1 and 9.2 show the number of serious bulk and non-bulk hazardous materials incidents by time of day. Most serious incidents occurred between 6 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Exhibits 10.1 and 10.2 display the breakdown of hazardous materials incidents, fatalities, injuries, and damages by state. States with large population centers and industrial cities had the most hazardous materials incidents.

Exhibits 11.1.1 - 11.7.2 display 2000 and 2001 incident data by county. The areas with the greatest concentration of hazardous materials incidents either were industrial centers or included numerous terminal facilities.

- Exhibits 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 - location of all incidents reported to RSPA.
- Exhibits 11.2.1 and 11.2.2 - origin of shipments that resulted in an incident.
- Exhibits 11.3.1 and 11.3.2 - location of highway incidents.
- Exhibits 11.4.1 and 11.4.2 - location of rail incidents.
- Exhibits 11.5.1 and 11.5.2 - location of loading and unloading incidents.
- Exhibits 11.6.1 and 11.6.2 - location of incidents that occurred en route.
- Exhibits 11.7.1 and 11.7.2 - location of serious incidents.

Note that the exhibits for rail, en route, and serious incidents use a different classification scheme from the other exhibits.

## Exhibit 1.1 Incident Statistics by Mode and Reporting Year

Mode	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
<b>Incidents by Mode</b>									
Air	929	813	918	1,029	1,386	1,583	1,420	1,074	9,152
Highway	13,995	12,764	11,916	11,864	13,111	14,989	15,089	15,535	109,263
Railway	1,157	1,153	1,112	1,103	989	1,074	1,054	893	8,535
Water	6	12	6	5	14	8	17	4	72
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	16,087	14,742	13,952	14,001	15,500	17,654	17,580	17,506	127,022
<b>Deaths by Mode</b>									
Air	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110
Highway	11	7	8	12	13	8	15	7	81
Railway	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	11	7	120	12	13	8	16	7	194
<b>Injuries by Mode</b>									
Air	57	33	33	24	20	12	5	13	197
Highway	425	296	216	152	151	217	161	93	1,711
Railway	95	71	926	45	22	35	82	29	1,305
Water	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	577	400	1,175	221	195	264	248	135	3,215
<b>Damages by Mode (in Dollars)</b>									
Air	177,695	100,582	87,188	336,178	266,628	286,082	271,629	308,126	1,834,108
Highway	25,242,713	22,144,029	29,256,831	24,719,802	28,613,957	32,192,927	49,607,673	38,188,548	249,966,480
Railway	18,673,002	8,485,159	17,385,078	8,355,659	16,363,506	30,606,652	26,520,313	21,019,834	147,409,203
Water	92,003	173,511	120,146	38,145	1,014,931	60,500	283,183	25,119	1,807,538
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	44,185,413	30,903,281	46,849,243	33,449,784	46,259,022	63,146,161	76,682,798	59,541,627	401,017,329

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.



## Exhibit 1.2

### Incident Statistics by Mode and Reporting Year

#### Serious Incidents

Mode	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
<b>Incidents by Mode</b>									
Air	15	11	13	12	23	15	12	11	112
Highway	335	329	376	345	340	379	394	341	2,839
Railway	76	68	77	66	69	71	95	66	588
Water	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	427	409	466	423	432	465	503	418	3,543

<b>Deaths by Mode</b>									
Air	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110
Highway	11	7	8	12	13	8	15	7	81
Railway	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	11	7	120	12	13	8	16	7	194

<b>Injuries by Mode</b>									
Air	33	22	21	4	4	4	0	3	91
Highway	188	88	85	66	52	109	41	24	653
Railway	45	20	892	6	9	3	57	8	1,040
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	266	130	998	76	65	116	98	35	1,784

<b>Damages by Mode (in Dollars)</b>									
Air	69,871	6,041	11,410	6,209	26,168	6,262	49,134	68,034	243,129
Highway	14,485,766	16,744,937	23,826,872	18,777,697	22,419,418	24,166,372	41,622,838	29,962,036	192,005,936
Railway	12,385,233	7,492,260	16,619,721	7,399,115	15,506,579	28,777,181	25,498,079	20,062,796	133,740,964
Water	0	71,141	0	0	0	0	75,000	0	146,141
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	26,940,870	24,314,379	40,458,003	26,183,021	37,952,165	52,949,815	67,245,051	50,092,866	326,136,170

\* RSPA defines serious incidents as incidents that involve: a fatality or major injury due to a hazardous material; closure of a major transportation artery or facility or evacuation of six or more persons due to the presence of a hazardous material; or a vehicle accident or derailment resulting in the release of a hazardous material.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 1.3

### Incident Statistics by Mode and Reporting Year

#### Accident / Derailment Incidents

Mode	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
<b>Incidents by Mode</b>									
Air	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
Highway	243	245	290	259	265	302	318	283	2,205
Railway	52	50	43	53	51	64	62	53	428
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>2,638</b>
<b>Deaths by Mode</b>									
Air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highway	11	6	5	10	8	6	10	6	62
Railway	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Injuries by Mode</b>									
Air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highway	95	14	22	11	9	15	15	8	189
Railway	16	4	842	5	4	0	1	0	872
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,061</b>
<b>Damages by Mode (in Dollars)</b>									
Air	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,164	50,000	92,164
Highway	13,528,095	16,268,066	22,293,396	17,785,687	21,488,847	20,996,510	36,712,293	28,923,413	177,996,307
Railway	12,013,577	7,260,124	15,460,065	7,338,960	15,441,681	28,568,371	23,978,356	19,892,439	129,953,573
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>25,541,672</b>	<b>23,528,190</b>	<b>37,753,461</b>	<b>25,124,647</b>	<b>36,930,528</b>	<b>49,564,881</b>	<b>60,732,813</b>	<b>48,865,852</b>	<b>308,042,044</b>

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

**Exhibit 1.4**  
**Incident Statistics by Mode and Reporting Year**  
**Hazardous Waste Incidents**

<b>Mode</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Incidents by Mode</b>									
Air	1	0	0	2	3	2	1	1	10
Highway	519	652	424	379	381	420	325	288	3,388
Railway	27	24	34	38	40	34	25	29	251
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>3,649</b>

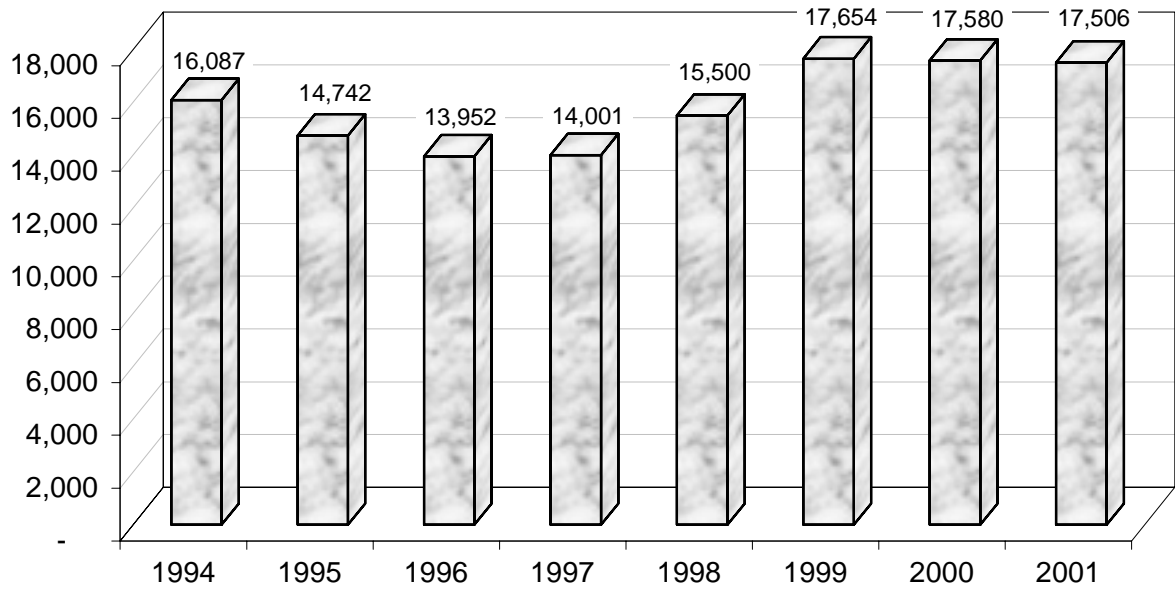
<b>Deaths by Mode</b>									
Air	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highway	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Railway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Injuries by Mode</b>									
Air	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Highway	4	23	10	9	4	21	12	6	89
Railway	1	1	3	1	1	6	1	0	14
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>106</b>

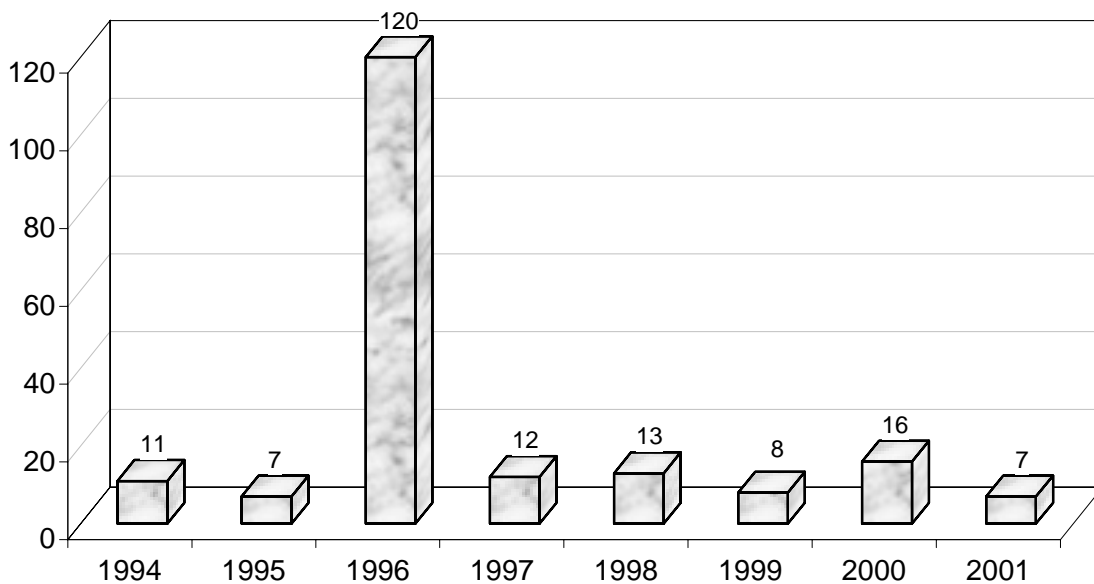
<b>Damages by Mode (in Dollars)</b>									
Air	0	0	0	75	5,175	2,000	0	0	7,250
Highway	1,153,436	1,612,542	1,861,803	3,376,202	907,838	1,285,017	1,042,343	473,562	11,712,743
Railway	1,296,204	466,580	43,960	35,520	31,445	1,306,262	73,490	89,725	3,343,186
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,449,640</b>	<b>2,079,122</b>	<b>1,905,763</b>	<b>3,411,797</b>	<b>944,458</b>	<b>2,593,279</b>	<b>1,115,833</b>	<b>563,287</b>	<b>15,063,179</b>

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 2.1 Hazardous Materials Incidents, 1994 - 2001

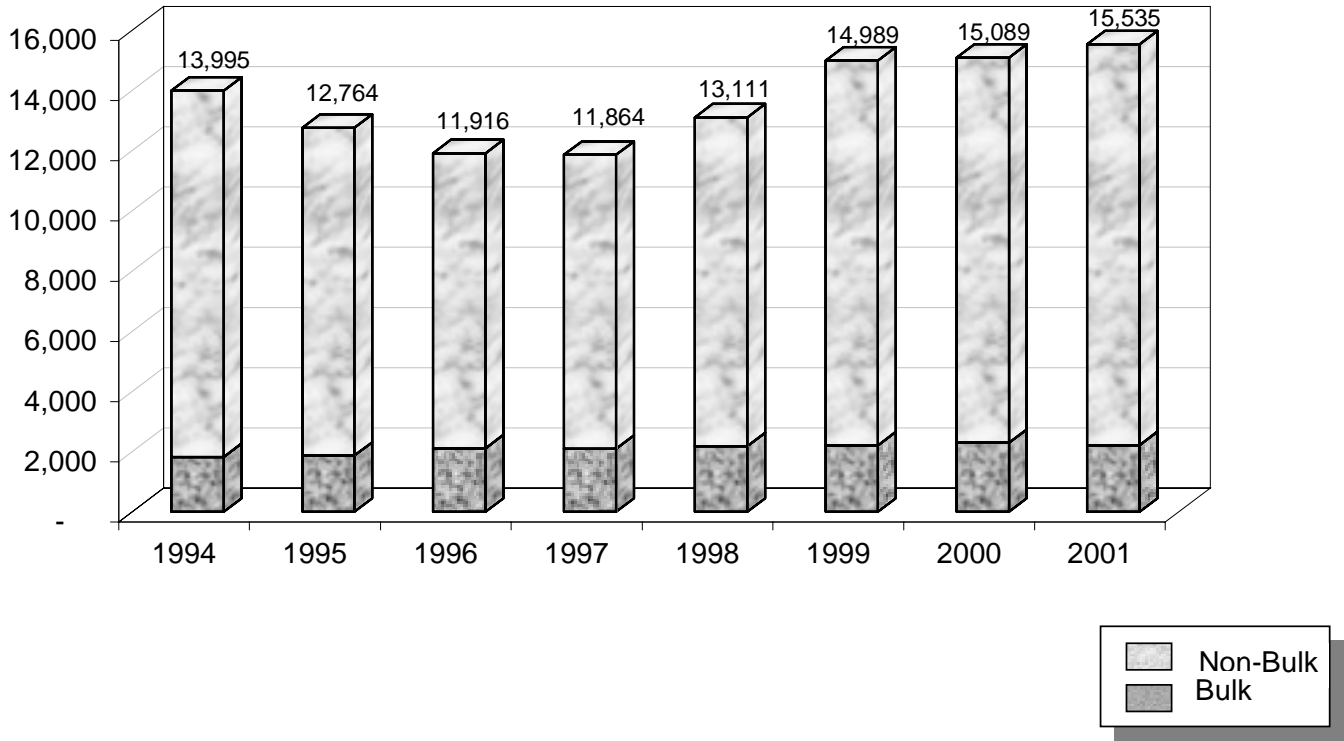


## Exhibit 2.2 Fatalities due to Hazardous Materials, 1994 - 2001

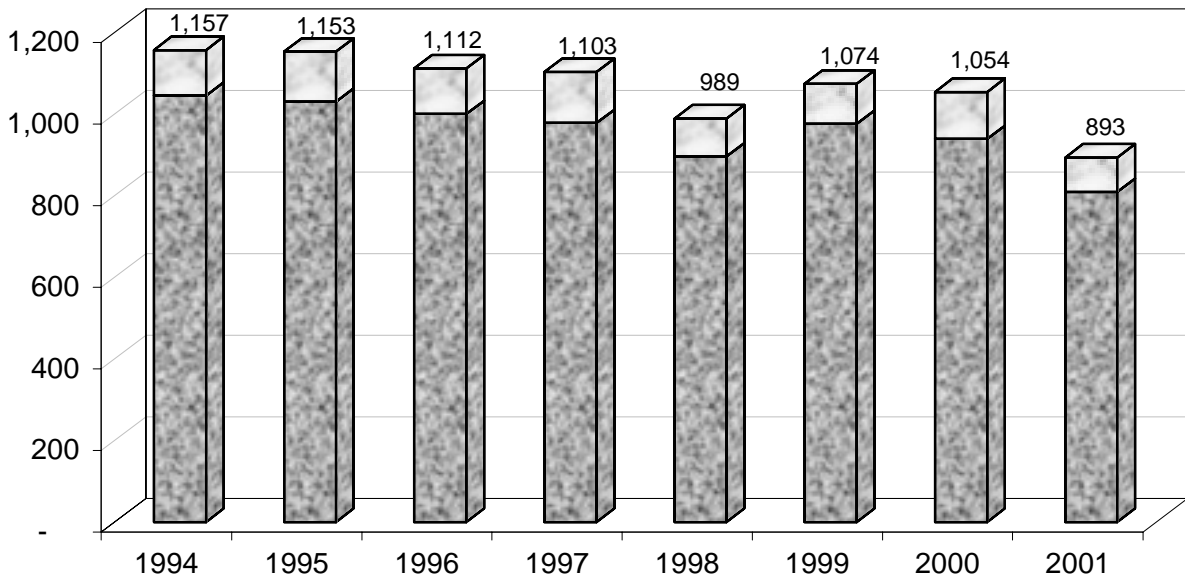


Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

### Exhibit 2.3 Hazardous Materials Incidents, 1994 - 2001 Highway by Bulk and Non-Bulk

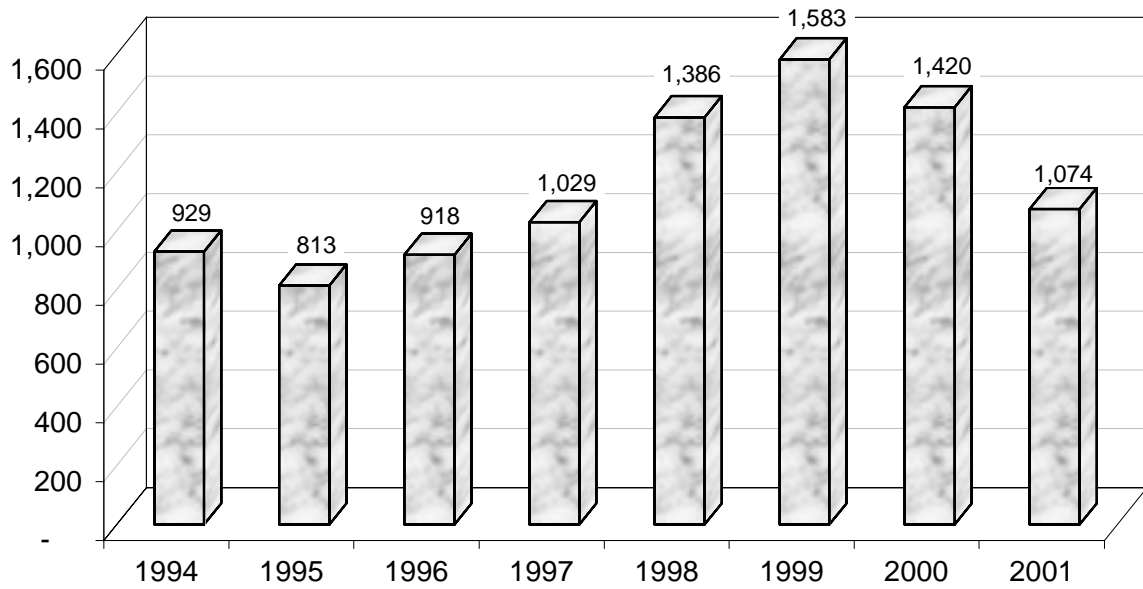


### Exhibit 2.4 Hazardous Materials Incidents, 1994 - 2001 Rail by Bulk and Non-Bulk

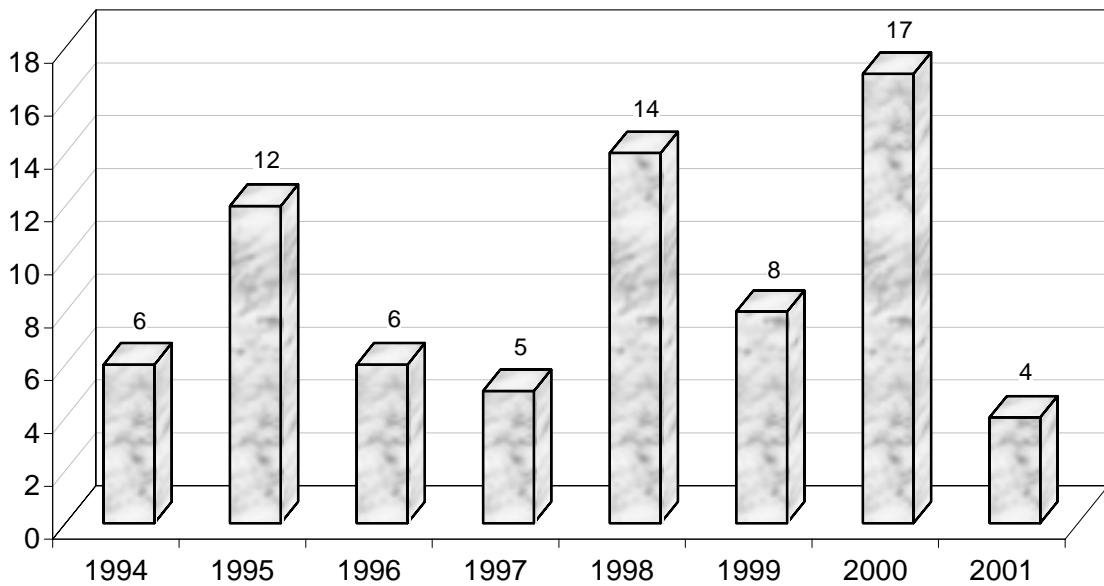


Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

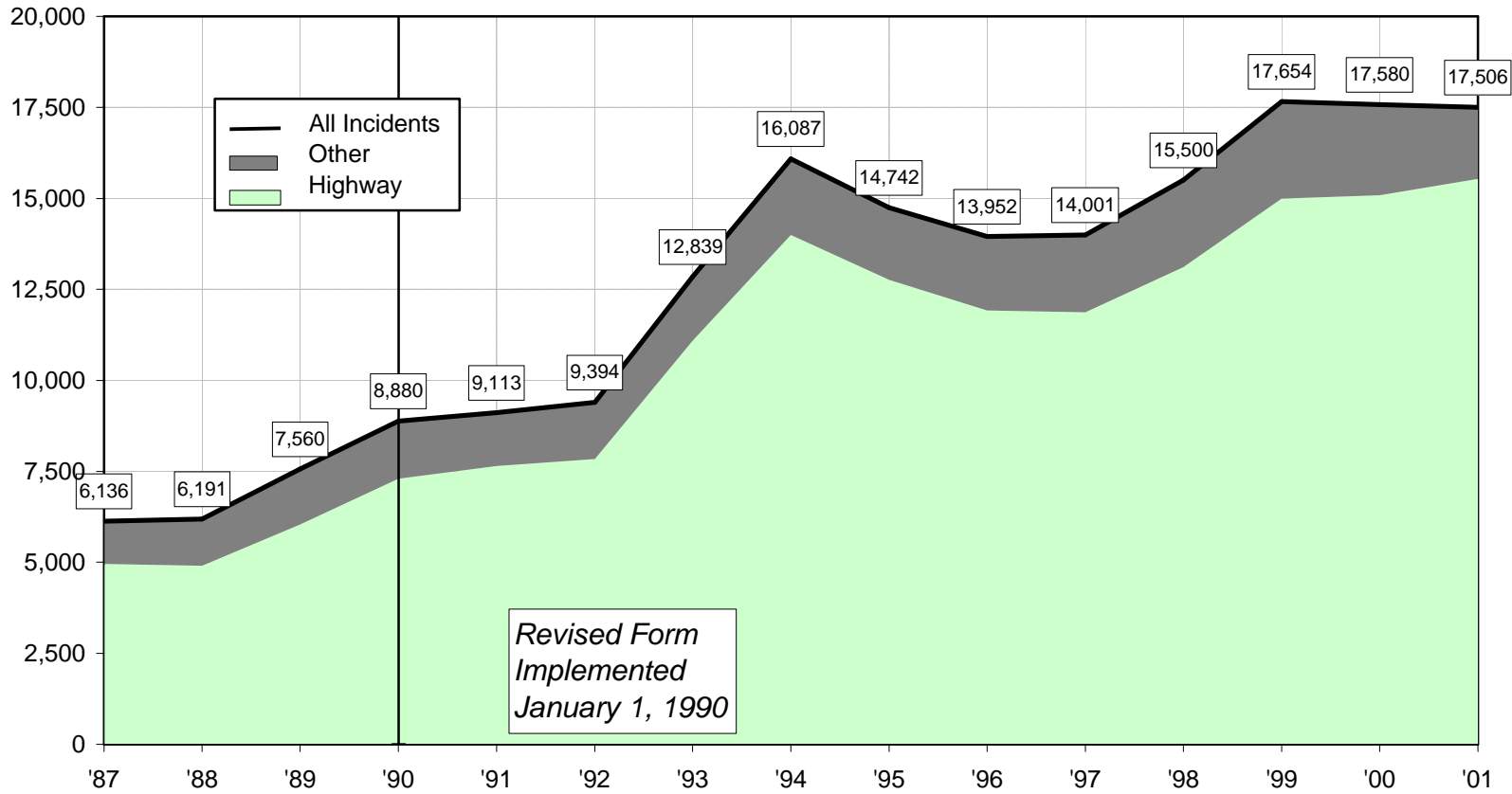
**Exhibit 2.5**  
**Hazardous Materials Incidents, 1994 - 2001**  
**Air**



**Exhibit 2.6**  
**Hazardous Materials Incidents, 1994 - 2001**  
**Water**



## Exhibit 3.1 Hazardous Materials Incidents, 1987-2001

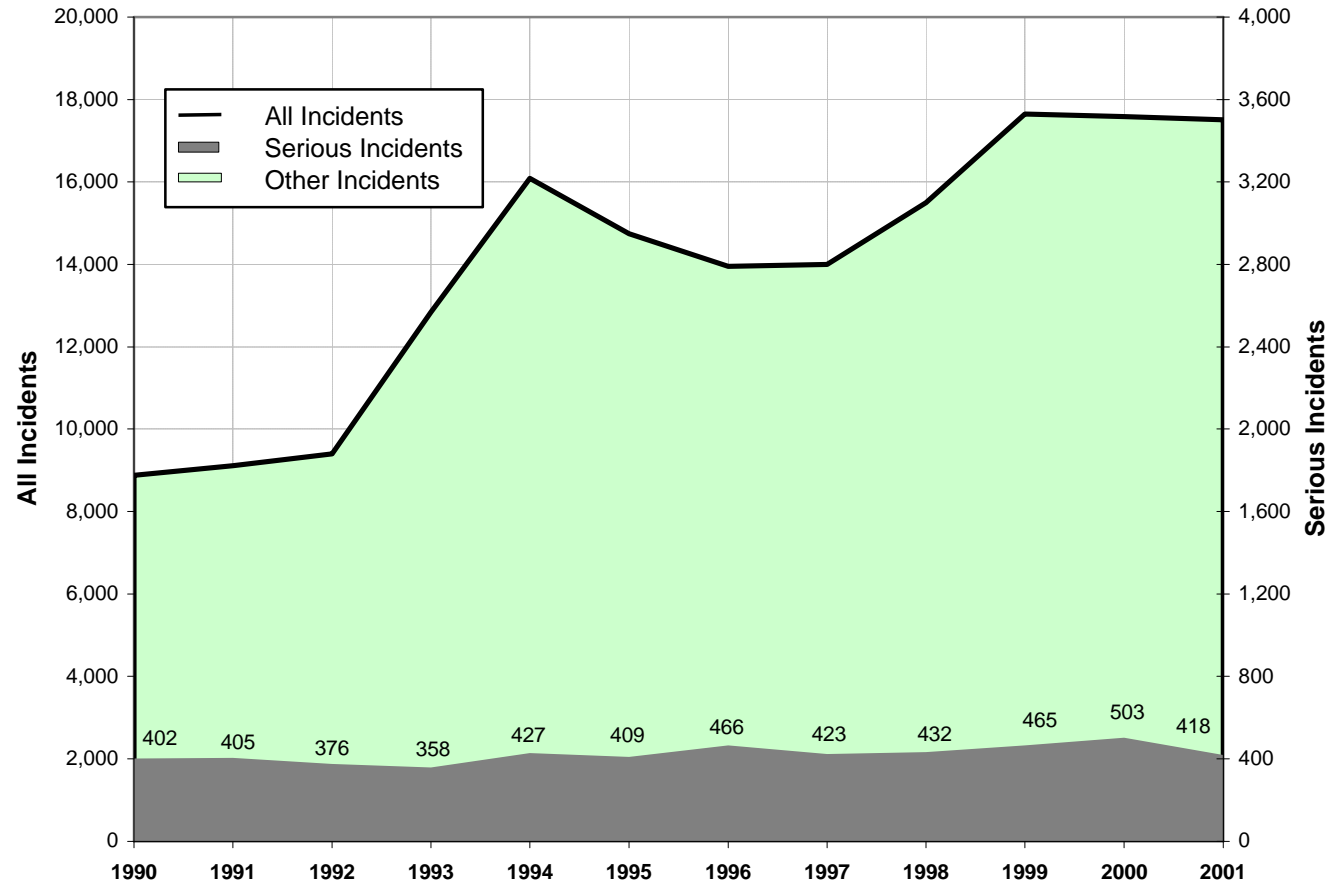


Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 3.2

### Hazardous Materials Incidents, 1990-2001

#### Serious Incidents



Note: RSPA defines serious incidents as incidents that involve: a fatality or major injury due to a hazardous material; closure of a major transportation artery or facility or evacuation of six or more persons due to the presence of a hazardous material; or a vehicle accident or derailment resulting in the release of a hazardous material.

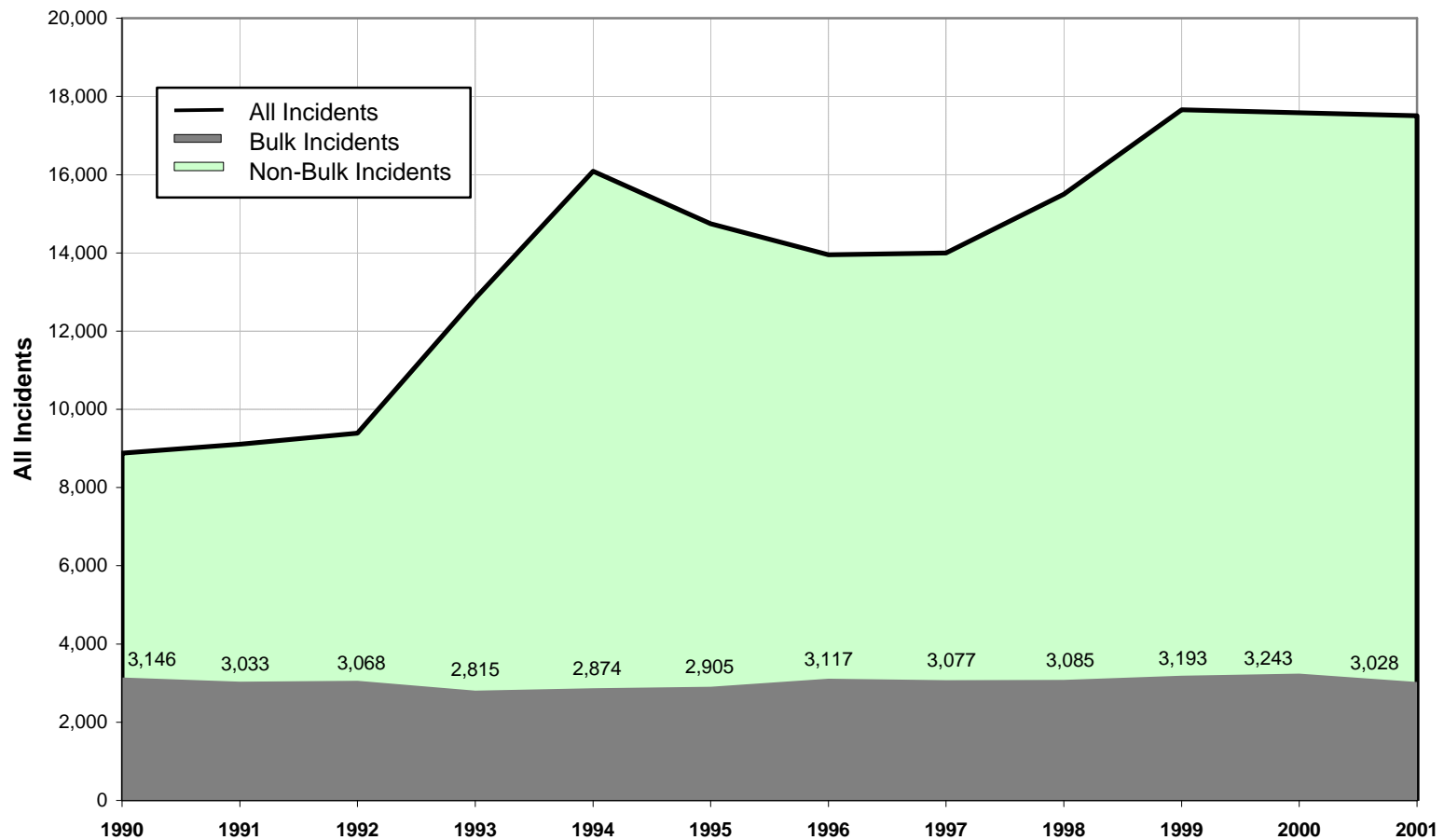
Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.



# Exhibit 3.3

## Hazardous Materials Incidents, 1990-2001

### Bulk and Non-Bulk Incidents



Note: Bulk packages are defined as those with a maximum capacity greater than 450 L (119 gallons).

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 4.1.1 Incidents and Damages by Hazard Class - 2000

Hazard Class *	Number of Reported Incidents	Percent of Reported Incidents	Rank by Incidents	Number of Incidents Involving Damages	Amount of Damages (\$)	Percent of Total Damages	Rank by \$ Damages
Corrosive Material	7,100	40.3	1	5,648	10,646,799	13.9	3
Flammable - Combustible Liquid	6,861	39.0	2	5,143	34,752,183	45.3	1
Poisonous Materials	1,010	5.7	3	720	4,788,172	6.2	5
Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	574	3.3	4	337	11,560,036	15.1	2
Nonflammable Compressed Gas	423	2.4	5	280	1,181,257	1.5	9
Oxidizer	417	2.4	6	314	1,214,290	1.6	8
Combustible Liquid	338	1.9	7	246	2,098,760	2.7	6
Flammable Gas	249	1.4	8	117	6,875,211	9.0	4
Organic Peroxide	203	1.2	9	192	173,991	0.2	12
Infectious Substance (Etiologic)	140	0.8	10	75	4,476	<.1	19
Flammable Solid	116	0.7	11	70	1,644,665	2.1	7
Other Regulated Material, Class D	61	0.3	12	33	2,252	<.1	20
Poisonous Gas	47	0.3	13	27	878,537	1.1	10
Dangerous When Wet Material	19	0.1	14	13	83,407	0.1	13
Spontaneously Combustible	17	0.1	15	12	579,833	0.8	11
Radioactive Material	13	0.1	16	2	83,000	0.1	14
Explosive No Blast Hazard	10	0.1	17	4	42,269	0.1	16
Very Insensitive Explosive	4	<.1	18	2	53,140	0.1	15
Explosive Mass Explosion Hazard	2	<.1	19	1	5,000	<.1	18
Explosive Projection Hazard	2	<.1	19	1	15,435	<.1	17
Explosive Fire Hazard	1	<.1	21	1	85	<.1	21
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>100.0</b>			<b>\$76,682,798</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Note: Since some incidents involve multiple hazard classes, double counting occurs in the "Number of Reported Incidents" and "Number of Incidents Involving Damages" columns. Therefore, no totals are shown for these columns.

The "Percent of Reported Incidents" is based on the sum of the "Number of Reported Incidents" column.

All percent figures are rounded to the nearest tenth.

\* No reports were received for other hazard classes.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 4.1.2

### Incidents and Damages by Hazard Class - 2001

Hazard Class **	Number of Reported Incidents	Percent of Reported Incidents *	Rank by Incidents	Number of Incidents Involving Damages	Amount of Damages (\$)	Percent of Total Damages *	Rank by \$ Damages
Corrosive Material	7,038	40.2	1	5,771	10,408,766	17.5	2
Flammable - Combustible Liquid	6,813	38.9	2	5,231	32,438,846	54.5	1
Poisonous Materials	1,143	6.5	3	909	4,192,138	7.0	4
Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	582	3.3	4	343	6,203,016	10.4	3
Oxidizer	456	2.6	5	372	1,067,695	1.8	7
Nonflammable Compressed Gas	423	2.4	6	304	1,334,796	2.2	6
Combustible Liquid	298	1.7	7	215	2,767,032	4.6	5
Flammable Gas	203	1.2	8	106	718,142	1.2	8
Organic Peroxide	178	1.0	9	145	106,237	0.2	9
Infectious Substance (Etiologic)	139	0.8	10	21	2,329	<.1	19
Flammable Solid	119	0.7	11	77	58,745	0.1	11
Other Regulated Material, Class D	47	0.3	12	21	28,504	<.1	13
Poisonous Gas	38	0.2	13	21	51,547	0.1	12
Spontaneously Combustible	16	0.1	14	11	10,320	<.1	18
Dangerous When Wet Material	14	0.1	15	8	24,100	<.1	16
Explosive No Blast Hazard	8	<.1	16	3	61,025	0.1	10
Radioactive Material	8	<.1	16	2	24,694	<.1	15
Explosive Mass Explosion Hazard	3	<.1	18	2	25,120	<.1	14
Explosive Fire Hazard	2	<.1	19	2	18,075	<.1	17
Very Insensitive Explosive	1	<.1	20	1	500	<.1	20
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>100.0</b>			<b>\$59,541,627</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Note: Since some incidents involve multiple hazard classes, double counting occurs in the "Number of Reported Incidents" and "Number of Incidents Involving Damages" columns. Therefore, no totals are shown for these columns.

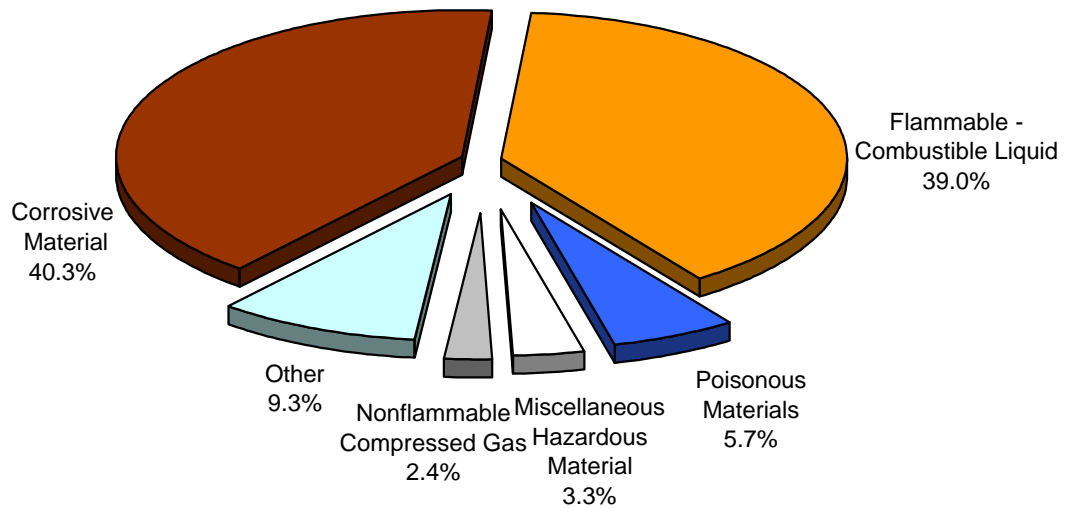
The "Percent of Reported Incidents" is based on the sum of the "Reported Number of Incidents" column.

\* All percent figures are rounded to the nearest tenth.

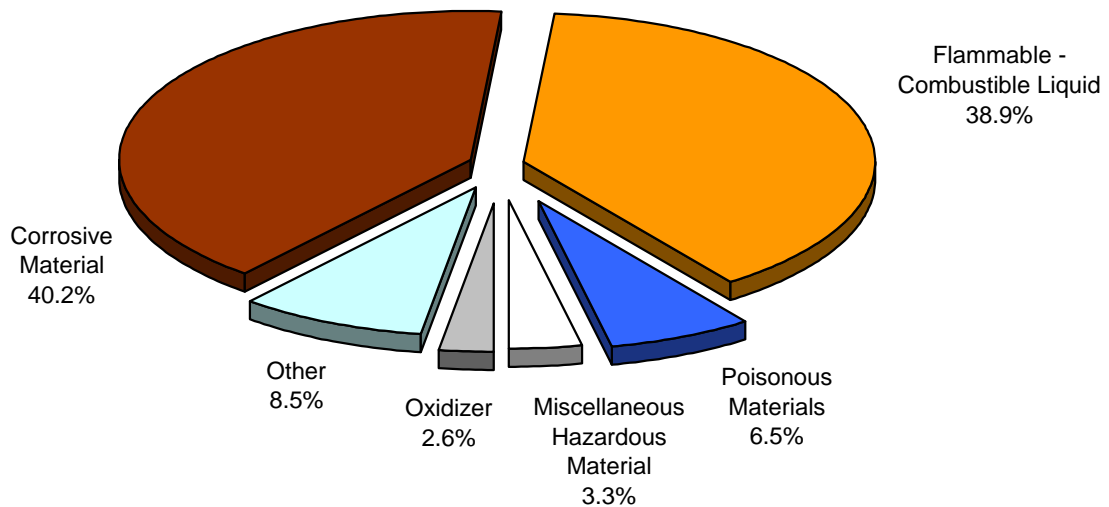
\*\* No reports were received for other hazard classes.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

### Exhibit 4.1.3 Incidents by Hazard Class - 2000



### Exhibit 4.1.4 Incidents by Hazard Class - 2001



Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 4.2.1

### Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2000 Injuries by Hazard Class

Hazard Class *	Number of Injuries	Percent of Injuries	Major Injuries **	Minor Injuries	Number of Incidents with Injuries		
					Major	Minor	Total ***
Corrosive Material	88	35.5	5	83	5	67	69
Spontaneously Combustible	40	16.1	0	40	0	1	1
Flammable - Combustible Liquid	26	10.5	5	21	5	16	21
Poisonous Materials	26	10.5	3	23	2	13	14
Nonflammable Compressed Gas	17	6.9	1	16	1	9	9
Flammable Gas	16	6.5	5	11	5	6	11
Oxidizer	14	5.6	0	14	0	1	1
Infectious Substance (Etiologic)	10	4.0	0	10	0	10	10
Poisonous Gas	6	2.4	0	6	0	3	3
Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	3	1.2	0	3	0	3	3
Combustible Liquid	1	0.4	0	1	0	1	1
Organic Peroxide	1	0.4	0	1	0	1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>144</b>

Note: All percent figures are rounded to nearest tenth.

\* No reports received for other hazard classes.

\*\* Major injuries are those requiring hospitalization or resulting in loss of time at work.

\*\*\* Since some incidents involve both major and minor incidents, the "Number of Incidents with Injuries - Total" column may not equal the sum of the two preceding columns.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 4.2.2

### Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2001 Injuries by Hazard Class

Hazard Class *	Number of Injuries	Percent of Injuries	Major Injuries **	Minor Injuries	Number of Incidents with Injuries		
					Major	Minor	Total ***
Corrosive Material	69	51.1	6	63	6	53	58
Flammable - Combustible Liquid	23	17.0	4	19	4	16	19
Flammable Gas	8	5.9	4	4	4	4	8
Nonflammable Compressed Gas	8	5.9	1	7	1	6	7
Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	7	5.2	1	6	1	4	5
Infectious Substance (Etiologic)	6	4.4	0	6	0	6	6
Poisonous Materials	4	3.0	1	3	1	2	3
Oxidizer	3	2.2	0	3	0	3	3
Poisonous Gas	3	2.2	0	3	0	2	2
Combustible Liquid	2	1.5	0	2	0	2	2
Explosive No Blast Hazard	1	0.7	0	1	0	1	1
Organic Peroxide	1	0.7	1	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>115</b>

Note: All percent figures are rounded to nearest tenth.

\* No reports received for other hazard classes.

\*\* Major injuries are those requiring hospitalization or resulting in loss of time at work.

\*\*\* Since some incidents involve both major and minor incidents, the "Number of Incidents with Injuries - Total" column may not equal the sum of the two preceding columns.

## Exhibit 4.3

### Hazardous Materials Incidents, 1994-2001 Fatalities by Hazard Class / Hazardous Material

Hazard Class Hazardous Material	Number of Fatalities								Total
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Combustible Liquid	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fuel Oil No. 1,2,4,5,6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petroleum Distillate	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flammable Gas	1	2	0	3	0	0	4	0	10
Acetylene Dissolved	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petroleum Gases Liquefied	...	2	...	3	...	...	4	...	9
Non Flammable Compressed Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ammonia Anhydrous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Poisonous Gas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ammonia Anhydrous	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chlorine	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flammable - Combustible Liquid	9	5	6	9	13	7	10	7	66
Alcohols n.o.s.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Butylacrylate	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Diesel Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Flammable Liquids n.o.s.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Gasoline	9	4	4	6	11	6	8	6	54
Heptanes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hydrocarbons Liquid n.o.s.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Paint Related Material	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petroleum Distillates n.o.s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Xylenes	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Oxidizer	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	110
Oxidizing Solid n.o.s.	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110
Poisonous Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Phenol Molten	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Corrosive Material	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sodium Hydrosulfide Solution	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Hazardous	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Elevated Temp Material Liquid	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>194</b>

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

# Exhibit 4.4.1

## Incidents by Top 50 Hazardous Materials - 2000

Rank	Hazardous Material	Hazard Class	Incidents	Percent of Total Incidents	Rank	Hazardous Material	Hazard Class	Incidents	Percent of Total Incidents
1	Flammable Liquids n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	1,198	6.8	26	Toxic Liquids Organic n.o.s.	Poisonous Materials	143	0.8
2	Corrosive Liquids n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	999	5.7	27	Corrosive Liquid Basic Organic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	139	0.8
3	Resin Solution	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	752	4.3	28	Flammable Liquids Corrosive n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	137	0.8
4	Corrosive Liquid Basic Inorganic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	615	3.5	29	Regulated Medical Waste	Infectious Substance (Etiologic)	136	0.8
5	Sodium Hydroxide Solution	Corrosive Material	554	3.2	30	Compounds Cleaning Liquid PHO	Corrosive Material	134	0.8
6	Corrosive Liquid Acidic Inorganic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	486	2.8	31	Petroleum Gases Liquefied	Flammable Gas	129	0.7
7	Corrosive Liquid Acidic Organic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	482	2.7	31	Amines Liquid Corrosives n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	129	0.7
8	Adhesives	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	437	2.5	33	Organophosphorus Pesticides Solid	Poisonous Materials	124	0.7
8	Potassium Hydroxide Solution	Corrosive Material	437	2.5	34	Diesel Fuel	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	123	0.7
10	Phosphoric Acid	Corrosive Material	413	2.3	35	Extracts Flavoring Liquid	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	120	0.7
11	Caustic Alkali Liquids n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	399	2.3	36	Fire Extinguishers	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	117	0.7
12	Hydrochloric Acid Solution	Corrosive Material	380	2.2	37	Combustible Liquid n.o.s.	Combustible Liquid	116	0.7
13	Paint or Paint Related Material	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	356	2.0	38	Dichloromethane	Poisonous Materials	114	0.6
14	Gasoline	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	349	2.0	39	Coating Solution	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	113	0.6
15	Isopropanol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	346	2.0	40	Environmentally Hazardous Solid n.o.s.	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	112	0.6
16	Printing Ink Flammable	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	311	1.8	41	Paint Related Material	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	108	0.6
17	Sulfuric Acid	Corrosive Material	259	1.5	42	Corrosive Liquids Toxic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	96	0.5
18	Petroleum Distillates n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	253	1.4	42	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	96	0.5
19	Fuel Oil (No. 1,2,4,5,6)	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	237	1.3	44	Ammonia Anhydrous	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	91	0.5
20	Ethanol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	209	1.2	45	Acetone	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	89	0.5
21	Hypochlorite Solution 5-16%	Corrosive Material	187	1.1	46	Disinfectant Liquid Corrosive n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	84	0.5
22	Environmentally Hazardous Liquid n.o.s.	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	185	1.1	47	Hydrogen Peroxide-Peroxyacetic Acid	Oxidizer	82	0.5
23	Fuel Oil No. 1,2,4,5,6	Combustible Liquid	165	0.9	48	Compounds Cleaning Liquid	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	80	0.5
24	Xylenes	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	160	0.9	49	Compounds Cleaning Liquid	Corrosive Material	79	0.4
25	Methanol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	150	0.9	49	Organic Peroxide Type E Liquid	Organic Peroxide	79	0.4
<b>TOTALS</b>								<b>13,089</b>	<b>74.5</b>

Note: Percentage figures are based on 17,580 incidents reported in 2000 and are rounded to the nearest tenth.  
 Since some incidents involve multiple hazardous materials, double counting can occur in the "Incidents" column.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.



## Exhibit 4.4.2

### Incidents by Top 50 Hazardous Materials - 2001

Rank	Hazardous Material	Hazard Class	Incidents	Percent of Total Incidents	Rank	Hazardous Material	Hazard Class	Incidents	Percent of Total Incidents
1	Corrosive Liquids n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	1,174	6.7	25	Environmentally Hazardous Liquid n.o.s.	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	165	0.9
2	Flammable Liquids n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	1,171	6.7	27	Fire Extinguishers	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	154	0.9
3	Resin Solution	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	743	4.2	28	Disinfectant Liquid Corrosive n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	146	0.8
4	Corrosive Liquid Basic Inorganic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	624	3.6	29	Compounds Cleaning Liquid PHO	Corrosive Material	135	0.8
5	Sodium Hydroxide Solution	Corrosive Material	567	3.2	30	Extracts Flavoring Liquid	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	134	0.8
6	Corrosive Liquid Acidic Organic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	483	2.8	31	Amines Liquid Corrosive n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	133	0.8
7	Corrosive Liquid Acidic Inorganic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	472	2.7	32	Regulated Medical Waste	Infectious Substance (Etiologic)	132	0.8
8	Isopropanol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	441	2.5	33	Flammable Liquids Corrosive n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	126	0.7
9	Phosphoric Acid	Corrosive Material	439	2.5	33	Environmentally Hazardous Solid n.o.s.	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	126	0.7
10	Adhesives	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	396	2.3	35	Dichloromethane	Poisonous Materials	122	0.7
11	Caustic Alkali Liquids n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	382	2.2	36	Toxic Liquids Organic n.o.s.	Poisonous Materials	112	0.6
12	Paint or Paint Related Material	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	364	2.1	37	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	108	0.6
13	Gasoline	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	324	1.9	38	Hypochlorite Solutions	Corrosive Material	107	0.6
14	Hydrochloric Acid Solution	Corrosive Material	318	1.8	39	Diesel Fuel	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	104	0.6
14	Potassium Hydroxide Solution	Corrosive Material	318	1.8	40	Corrosive Liquids Toxic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	100	0.6
16	Printing Ink Flammable	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	317	1.8	41	Acetone	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	89	0.5
17	Organophosphorus Pesticides Solid	Poisonous Materials	284	1.6	42	Combustible Liquid n.o.s.	Combustible Liquid	87	0.5
18	Sulfuric Acid	Corrosive Material	282	1.6	43	Compounds Cleaning Liquid	Corrosive Material	84	0.5
19	Methanol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	274	1.6	43	Paint Related Material	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	84	0.5
20	Ethanol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	244	1.4	45	Coating Solution	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	82	0.5
21	Fuel Oil (No. 1,2,4,5,6)	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	221	1.3	46	Ammonia Anhydrous	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	79	0.5
22	Petroleum Distillates n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	202	1.2	47	Hydrogen Peroxide-Peroxyacetic Acid	Oxidizer	78	0.4
23	Fuel Oil No. 1,2,4,5,6	Combustible Liquid	170	1.0	48	Petroleum Crude Oil	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	73	0.4
23	Corrosive Liquid Basic Organic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	170	1.0	49	Alcohols n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	69	0.4
25	Xylenes	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	165	0.9	50	Petroleum Gases Liquefied	Flammable Gas	68	0.4
<b>TOTALS</b>								<b>13,242</b>	<b>75.6</b>

Note: Percentage figures are based on 17,506 incidents reported in 2001.

Since some incidents involve multiple hazardous materials, double counting can occur in the "Incidents" column.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

# Exhibit 4.5.1

## Serious Incidents by Hazardous Material - 2000

Rank	Hazardous Material	Hazard Class	Incidents	Percent of Total Incidents	Rank	Hazardous Material	Hazard Class	Incidents	Percent of Total Incidents
1	Gasoline	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	92	0.5	30	Chlorine	Poisonous Gas	3	<.1
2	Petroleum Gases Liquefied	Flammable Gas	49	0.3	30	Petroleum Crude Oil	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	3	<.1
3	Diesel Fuel	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	27	0.2	30	Propane	Flammable Gas	3	<.1
4	Fuel Oil (No. 1,2,4,5,6)	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	20	0.1	30	Nitric Acid <70%	Corrosive Material	3	<.1
5	Flammable Liquids n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	19	0.1	30	Petroleum Distillates n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	3	<.1
5	Hydrochloric Acid Solution	Corrosive Material	19	0.1	30	Xylenes	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	3	<.1
7	Fuel Oil No. 1,2,4,5,6	Combustible Liquid	12	<.1	30	Denatured Alcohol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	3	<.1
8	Ammonia Anhydrous	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	11	<.1	30	Printing Ink Flammable	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	3	<.1
8	Fuel Aviation Turbine Engine	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	11	<.1	41	Acetic Acid Glacial	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
10	Sulfuric Acid	Corrosive Material	10	<.1	41	Acetylene Dissolved	Flammable Gas	2	<.1
10	Environmentally Hazardous Liquid n.o.s.	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	10	<.1	41	Asphalt	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
12	Methanol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	9	<.1	41	Ethanol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
13	Ammonium Nitrate <0.2%	Oxidizer	8	<.1	41	Hydrocarbons Liquid n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
13	Hypochlorite Solution 5-16%	Corrosive Material	8	<.1	41	Hydrogen Peroxide >60%	Oxidizer	2	<.1
15	Corrosive Liquids n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	7	<.1	41	Kerosene	Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
16	Adhesives	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	5	<.1	41	Maleic Anhydride	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
16	Paint or Paint Related Material	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	5	<.1	41	Methyl Chloride	Flammable Gas	2	<.1
16	Corrosive Liquid Basic Inorganic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	5	<.1	41	Methyl Methacrylate Monomer Inhibited	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
16	Elevated Temperature Material Liquid n.o.s.	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	5	<.1	41	Petroleum Oil	Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
20	Combustible Liquid n.o.s.	Combustible Liquid	4	<.1	41	Propionic Acid	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
20	Nitric Oxide	Poisonous Gas	4	<.1	41	Resin Solution	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
20	Nitrogen Refrigerated Liquid	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	4	<.1	41	Sodium Chlorate	Oxidizer	2	<.1
20	Oxygen Refrigerated Liquid	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	4	<.1	41	Toluene Diisocyanate	Poisonous Materials	2	<.1
20	Phosphoric Acid	Corrosive Material	4	<.1	41	Toluene	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
20	Sodium Hydroxide Solution	Corrosive Material	4	<.1	41	Vinyl Acetate Inhibited	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
20	Environmentally Hazardous Solid n.o.s.	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	4	<.1	41	Corrosive Liquid Acidic Inorganic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
20	Hazardous Waste Solid n.o.s.	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	4	<.1	41	Corrosive Liquid Acidic Organic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
20	Phenol Molten	Poisonous Materials	4	<.1	41	Explosive Blasting Type E	Very Insensitive Explosive	2	<.1
20	Sulfur Molten	Flammable Solid	4	<.1	41	Ammonia Anhydrous	Poisonous Gas	2	<.1
30	Acrylic Acid Inhibited	Corrosive Material	3	<.1	41	Elevated Temp Liquid Flammable n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
30	Caustic Alkali Liquids n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	3	<.1	41	Hypochlorite Solutions	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
30	Carbon Dioxide Refrigerated Liquid	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	3	<.1	64	92 materials tied for this rank	...	1 each	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>2.9</b>

Note: Percentage figures are based on 17,580 incidents reported in 2000 and are rounded to the nearest tenth.

RSPA defines serious incidents as incidents that involve: a fatality or major injury due to a hazardous material; closure of a major transportation artery or facility or evacuation of six or more persons due to the presence of a hazardous material; or

Since some incidents involve multiple hazardous materials, double counting can occur in the "Incidents" column. Therefore, no total is shown for this column.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 4.5.2

### Serious Incidents by Hazardous Material - 2001

Rank	Hazardous Material	Hazard Class	Incidents	Percent of Total Incidents	Rank	Hazardous Material	Hazard Class	Incidents	Percent of Total Incidents
1	Gasoline	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	94	0.5	23	Gasohol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	3	<.1
2	Petroleum Gases Liquefied	Flammable Gas	25	0.1	23	Gas Oil	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	3	<.1
3	Diesel Fuel	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	21	0.1	32	Acetic Anhydride	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
4	Fuel Oil (No. 1,2,4,5,6)	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	20	0.1	32	Alcohols n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
5	Sodium Hydroxide Solution	Corrosive Material	15	<.1	32	Caustic Alkali Liquid n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
6	Fuel Oil No. 1,2,4,5,6	Combustible Liquid	14	<.1	32	Ammonium Nitrate-Inorganic	Oxidizer	2	<.1
7	Flammable Liquids n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	13	<.1	32	Asphalt	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
7	Hydrochloric Acid Solution	Corrosive Material	13	<.1	32	Carbon Dioxide Refrigerated Liquid	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	2	<.1
9	Ammonia Anhydrous	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	9	<.1	32	Chlorine	Poisonous Gas	2	<.1
9	Sulfuric Acid	Corrosive Material	9	<.1	32	Compound Tree - Weed Killing Liquid	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
11	Nitrogen Refrigerated Liquid	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	8	<.1	32	Helium Refrigerated Liquid	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	2	<.1
12	Fuel Aviation Turbine	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	6	<.1	32	Fluorosilicic Acid	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
12	Environmentally Hazardous Liquid n.o.s.	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	6	<.1	32	Ethanolamine	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
14	Corrosive Liquids n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	5	<.1	32	Petroleum Distillate	Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
14	Petroleum Crude Oil	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	5	<.1	32	Potassium Hydroxide Solution	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
14	Phosphoric Acid	Corrosive Material	5	<.1	32	Resin Solution	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
14	Environmentally Hazardous Solid n.o.s.	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	5	<.1	32	Silicon Tetrafluoride	Poisonous Gas	2	<.1
18	Combustible Liquid n.o.s.	Combustible Liquid	4	<.1	32	Styrene Monomer Inhibited	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
18	Petroleum Distillates n.o.s.	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	4	<.1	32	Sulfur Molten	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	2	<.1
18	Corrosive Liquid Acidic Inorganic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	4	<.1	32	Trichloroisocyanuric Dry	Oxidizer	2	<.1
18	Elevated Temperature Material Liquid	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	4	<.1	32	Xylenes	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
18	Denatured Alcohol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	4	<.1	32	Detonators Electric (B)	Explosive No Blast Hazard	2	<.1
23	Acetone	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	3	<.1	32	Amines Liquid Corrosive n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	2	<.1
23	Ammonium Nitrate <0.2%	Oxidizer	3	<.1	32	Phosphorus White Solution	Spontaneously Combustible	2	<.1
23	Bipyridilium Pesticides Liquid Toxic	Poisonous Materials	3	<.1	32	Other Regulated Substances Liquid	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	2	<.1
23	Oxygen Refrigerated Liquid	Nonflammable Compressed Gas	3	<.1	32	Silane	Flammable Gas	2	<.1
23	Paint Or Paint Related	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	3	<.1	32	Regulated Medical Waste	Infectious Substance (Etiologic)	2	<.1
23	Methanol	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	3	<.1	32	Printing Ink Flammable	Flammable - Combustible Liquid	2	<.1
23	Corrosive Liquid Acidic Organic n.o.s.	Corrosive Material	3	<.1	58	69 materials tied for this rank	...	1 each	0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>2.4</b>

Note: Percentage figures are based on 17,506 incidents reported in 2001.

RSPA defines serious incidents as incidents that involve: a fatality or major injury due to a hazardous material; closure of a major transportation artery or facility or evacuation of six or more persons due to the presence of a hazardous material; or

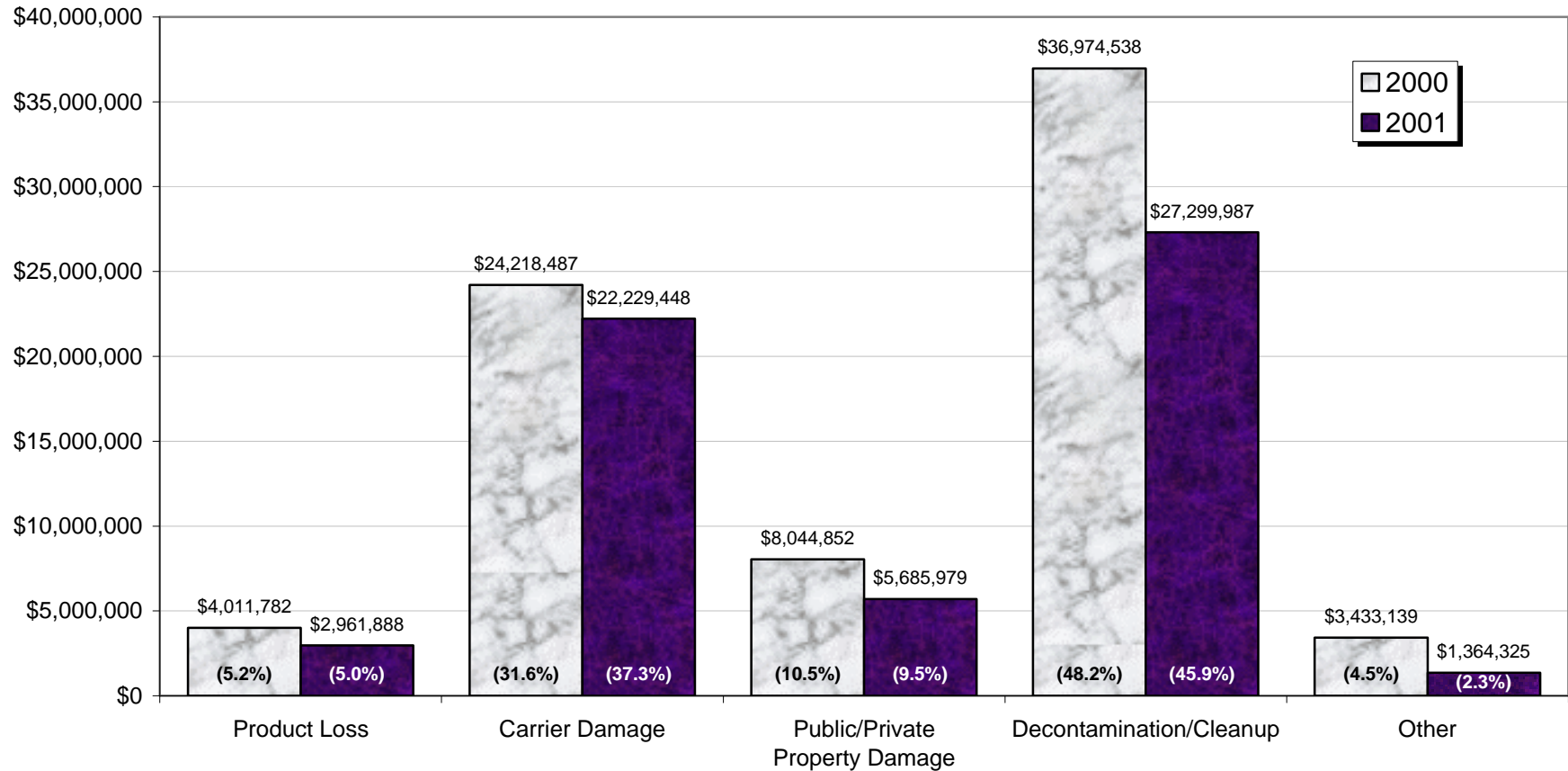
Since some incidents involve multiple hazardous materials, double counting can occur in the "Incidents" column. Therefore, no total is shown for this column.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

# Exhibit 5

## Characterization of Hazardous Materials Incident Damages, 2000-2001

**Damages (Millions)**



Note: The numbers in parentheses show the percent of the total reported damages for each individual year.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

**Exhibit 6.1**  
**Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2000**  
**Cause by Mode**

Cause	Air	Highway	Rail	Water	Total	Percent of all Incidents*
Human Error	1,208	13,182	652	11	15,053	85.6
Package Failure	202	1,550	337	6	2,095	11.9
Vehicular Accident/Derailment	1	318	62	0	381	2.2
Other	9	39	4	0	52	0.3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>15,089</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17,581</b>	...
Percent of Incidents by Mode	8.1	85.8	6.0	0.1	...	...

**Exhibit 6.2**  
**Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2001**  
**Cause by Mode**

Cause	Air	Highway	Rail	Water	Total	Percent of all Incidents*
Human Error	937	13,614	522	2	15,075	86.1
Package Failure	133	1,613	313	2	2,061	11.8
Vehicular Accident/Derailment	1	282	53	0	336	1.9
Other	3	26	5	0	34	0.2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>15,535</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17,506</b>	...
Percent of Incidents by Mode	6.1	88.4	5.1	<.1	...	...

Note: All percent figures are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

**Exhibit 7.1**  
**Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2000**  
**Evacuations - Cause and Consequence by Mode**

Mode	Incidents With Evacuations	CAUSE				CONSEQUENCE			
		Human Error	Package Failure	Accident/ Derailment	Other	People Evacuated	Deaths	Major Injuries *	Minor Injuries
Air	99	87	12	0	0	720	0	0	0
Highway	118	58	24	33	3	6,110	4	4	15
Railway	49	16	14	19	1	19,129	0	0	44
Water	2	1	1	0	0	55	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26,014</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>59</b>

**Exhibit 7.2**  
**Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2001**  
**Evacuations - Cause and Consequence by Mode**

Mode	Incidents With Evacuations	CAUSE				CONSEQUENCE			
		Human Error	Package Failure	Accident/ Derailment	Other	People Evacuated	Deaths	Major Injuries *	Minor Injuries
Air	70	65	4	0	1	428	0	0	3
Highway	93	53	14	26	0	2,163	0	3	6
Railway	25	4	5	15	1	2,732	0	0	5
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>

\* Major injuries are those requiring hospitalization or resulting in loss of time at work.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 8.1.1

### Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2000 Consequences by Transportation Phase

TRANSPORTATION PHASE	DEATHS		MAJOR INJURIES *		MINOR INJURIES		DAMAGES > \$50,000		EVACUATIONS		TOTAL INCIDENTS
	Incidents	People	Incidents	People	Incidents	People	Incidents	\$	Incidents	People	
En Route/Accident	9	10	5	5	6	11	165	57,123,570	51	9,859	370
En Route/Non-Accident	0	0	4	4	31	79	7	2,180,689	79	7,869	2,733
Loading	0	0	1	1	23	24	2	265,300	15	281	3,246
Unloading	5	6	7	7	61	80	12	5,291,702	44	3,874	9,881
Storage/Terminal	0	0	1	2	9	34	4	594,187	78	3,211	846
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>65,455,448</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>25,094</b>	<b>17,076</b>

## Exhibit 8.1.2

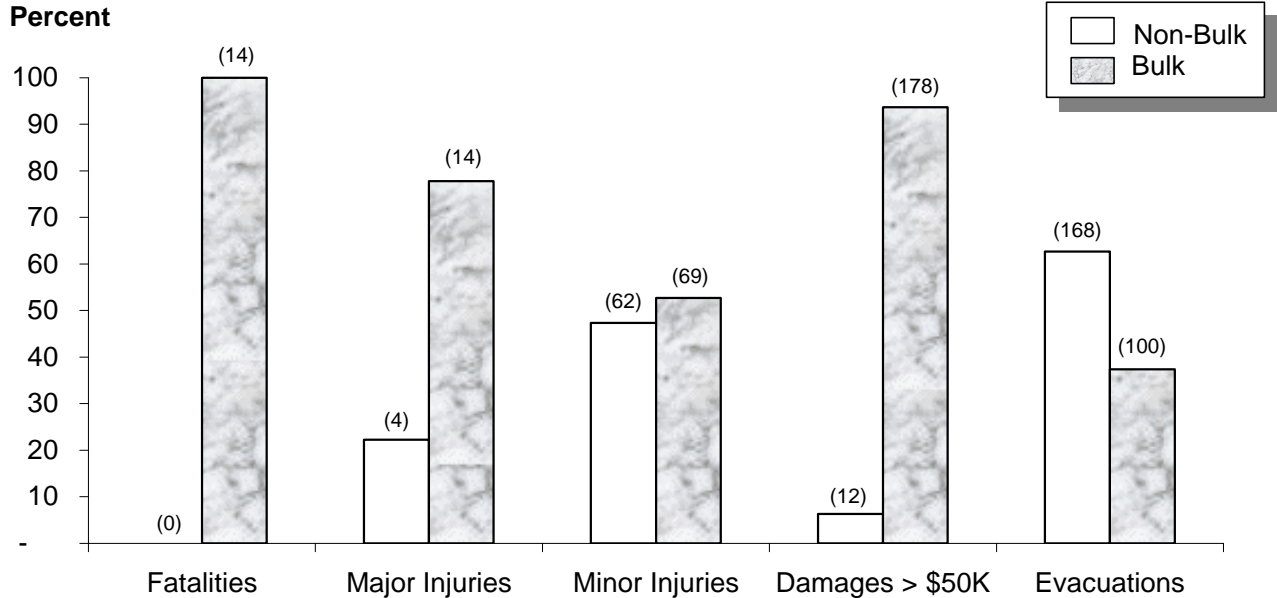
### Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2001 Consequences by Transportation Phase

TRANSPORTATION PHASE	DEATHS		MAJOR INJURIES		MINOR INJURIES		DAMAGES > \$50,000		EVACUATIONS		TOTAL INCIDENTS
	Incidents	People	Incidents	People	Incidents	People	Incidents	\$	Incidents	People	
En Route/Accident	3	6	4	4	3	3	157	46,173,795	39	2,947	318
En Route/Non-Accident	0	0	3	3	33	35	7	836,147	27	788	1,945
Loading	0	0	0	0	8	11	2	135,500	15	203	3,004
Unloading	1	1	11	11	52	61	13	1,187,916	23	417	11,272
Storage/Terminal	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	81	916	784
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>48,333,358</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>5,271</b>	<b>17,323</b>

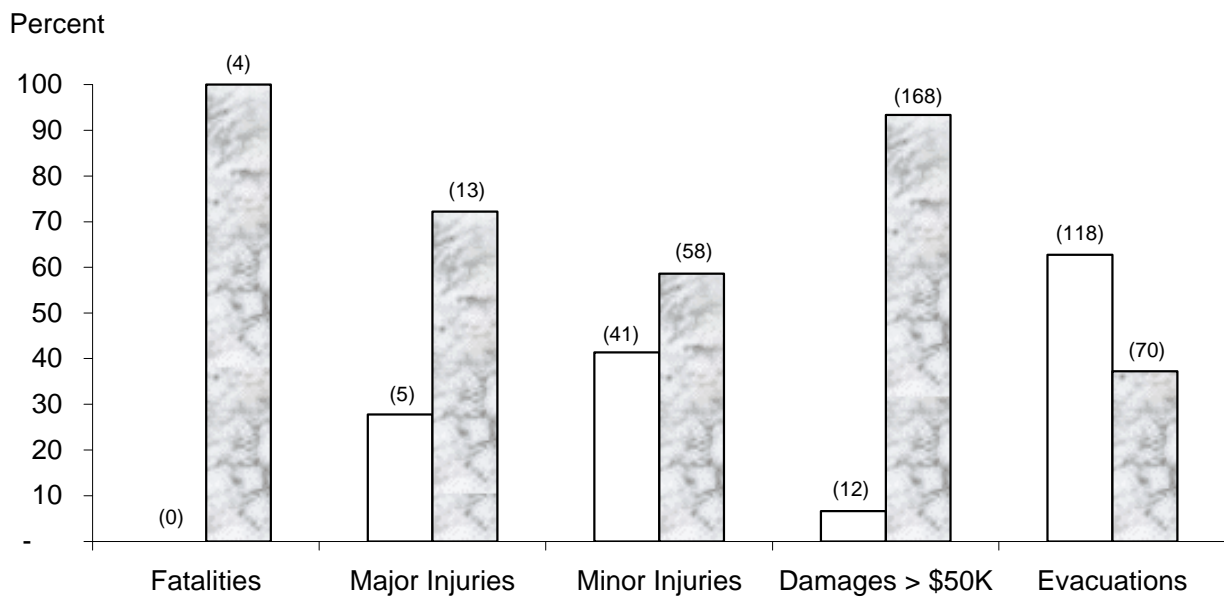
\* Major injuries are those requiring hospitalization or resulting in loss of time at work.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 8.2.1 Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2000 Consequences by Bulk and Non-Bulk



## Exhibit 8.2.2 Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2001 Consequences by Bulk and Non-Bulk



Note: Numbers in parentheses show the number of incidents resulting in each consequence.

Bulk packages are defined as those with a maximum capacity greater than 450 L (119 gallons).

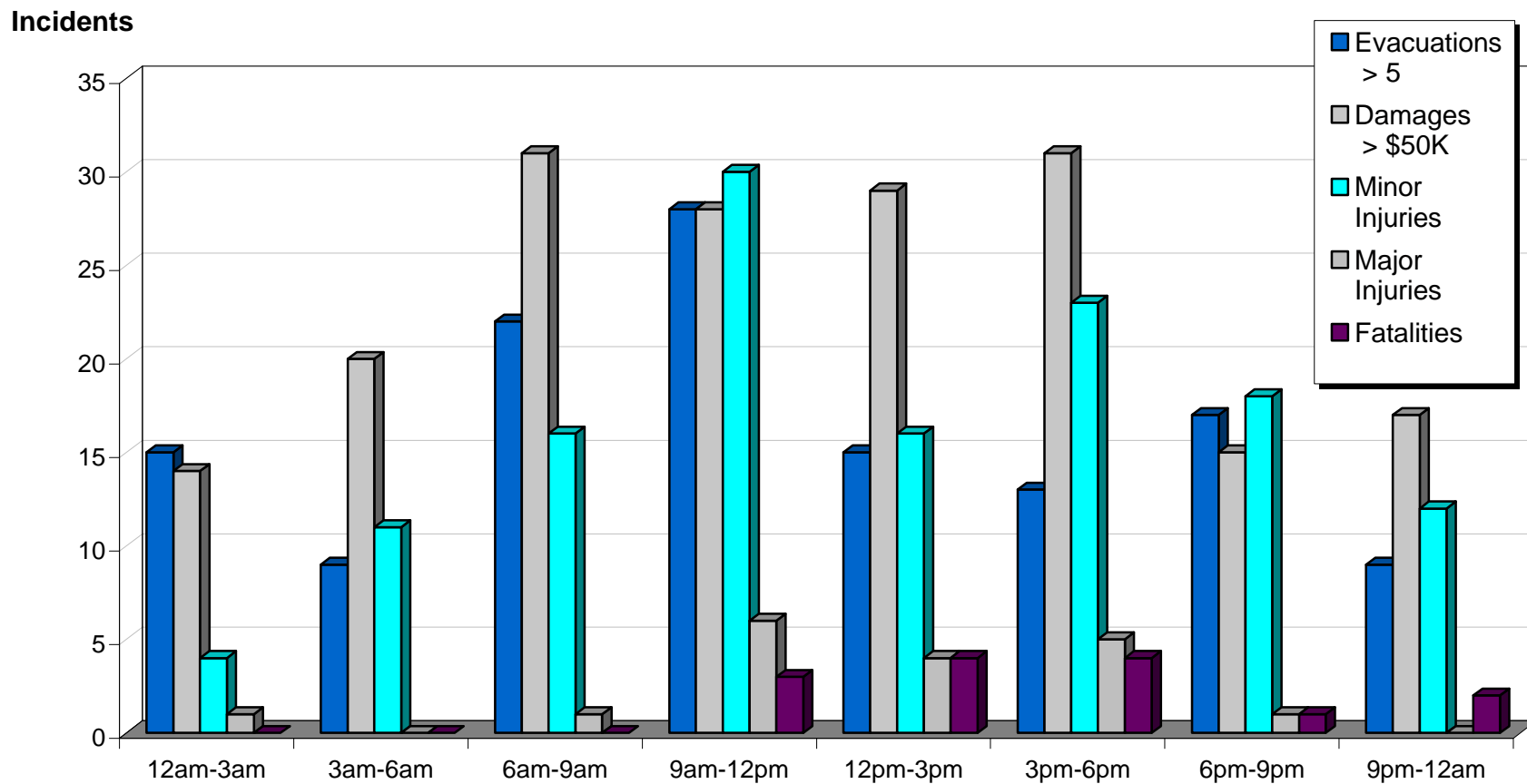
Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.



## Exhibit 8.3.1

### Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2000

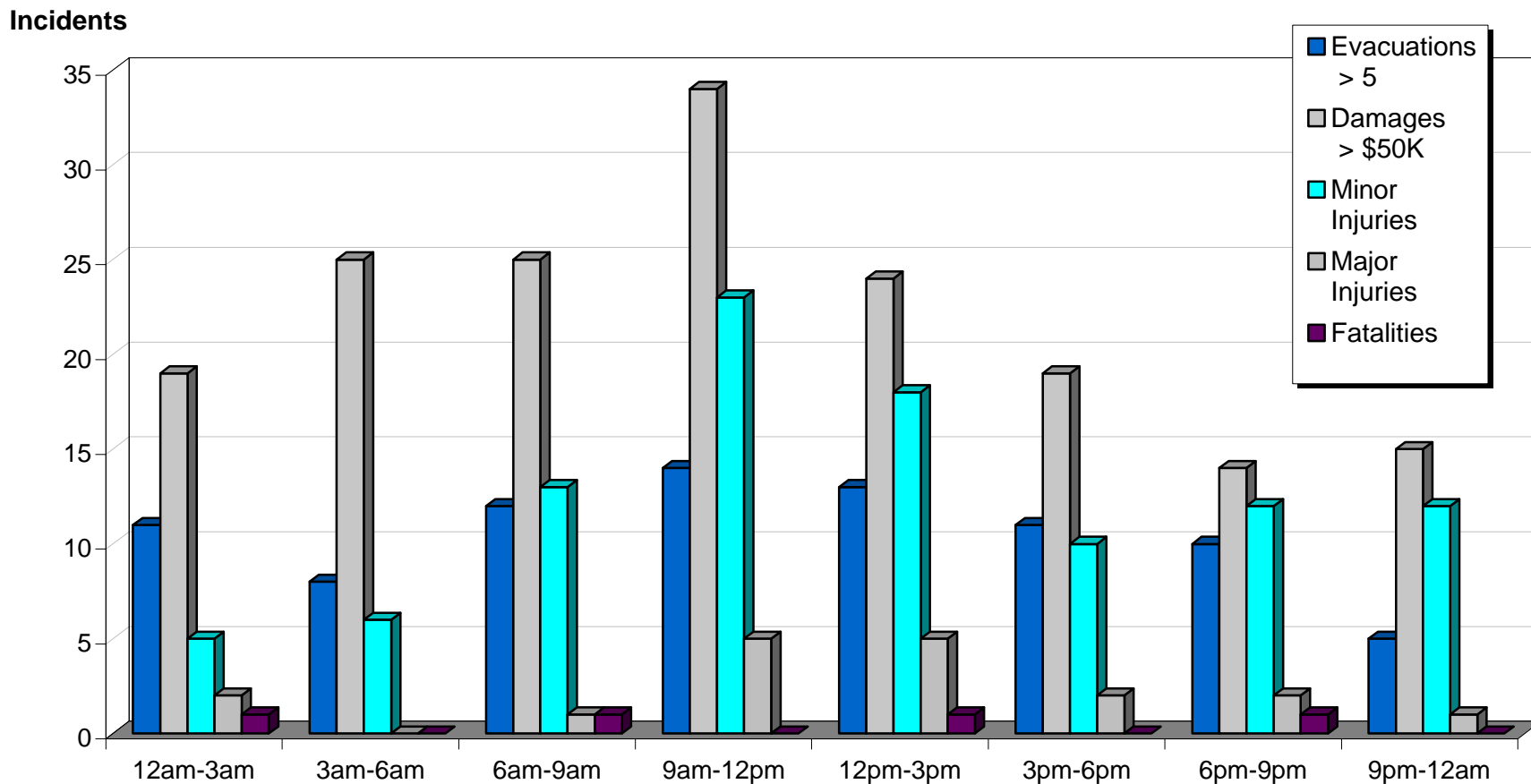
#### Consequences by Time of Day



Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 8.3.2

### Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2001 Consequences by Time of Day



Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

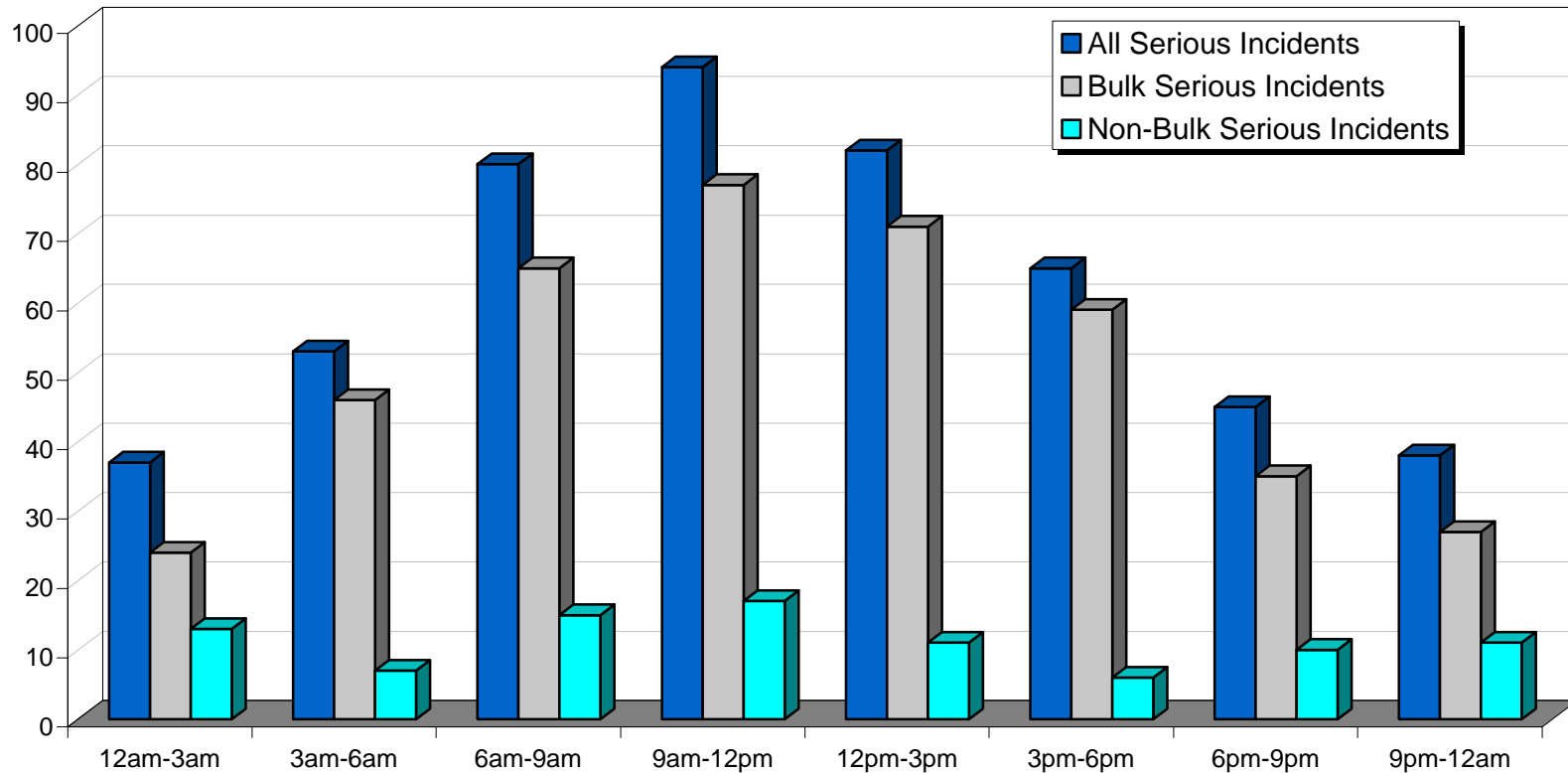
# Exhibit 9.1

## Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2000

### Serious Incidents by Time of Day

#### Bulk and Non-Bulk

Incidents



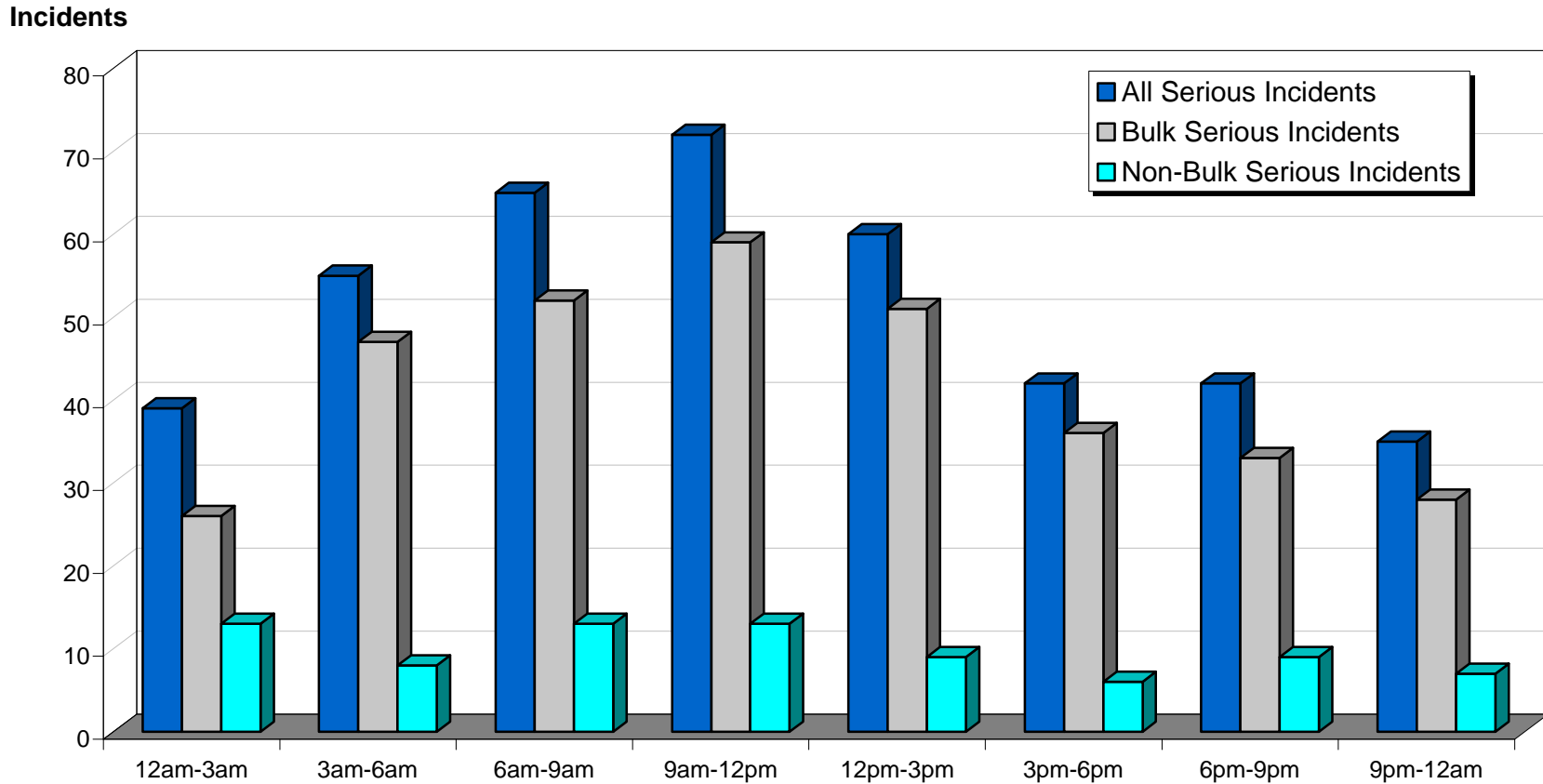
Note: RSPA defines serious incidents as incidents that involve: a fatality or major injury due to a hazardous material; closure of a major transportation artery or facility or evacuation of six or more persons due to the presence of a hazardous material; or

Bulk packages are defined as those with a maximum capacity greater than 450 L (119 gallons).

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 9.2

### Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2001 Serious Incidents by Time of Day Bulk and Non-Bulk



Note: RSPA defines serious incidents as incidents that involve: a fatality or major injury due to a hazardous material; closure of a major transportation artery or facility or evacuation of six or more persons due to the presence of a hazardous material; or

Bulk packages are defined as those with a maximum capacity greater than 450 L (119 gallons).

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 10.1

### Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2000 By State

State	Incidents	Deaths	Injuries		\$ Damages	State	Incidents	Deaths	Injuries		\$ Damages
			Major	Minor					Major	Minor	
Alabama	219	0	0	1	1,027,235	Montana	34	0	0	0	70,736
Alaska	43	0	0	0	384,168	Nebraska	94	0	0	0	3,106,524
Arizona	205	2	2	2	629,772	Nevada	60	1	0	0	348,929
Arkansas	226	0	0	4	1,058,415	New Hampshire	29	0	0	0	22,092
California	1,214	0	0	13	8,053,235	New Jersey	475	0	0	3	277,502
Colorado	262	0	1	3	650,495	New Mexico	95	0	0	1	97,681
Connecticut	317	0	0	1	563,847	New York	625	1	0	4	1,393,670
Delaware	31	0	0	1	36,147	North Carolina	726	0	0	8	1,717,718
Dist. of Columbia	6	0	0	0	2,304	North Dakota	22	0	0	0	46,475
Florida	718	1	0	8	1,202,514	Ohio	1,561	2	2	8	1,002,221
Georgia	465	0	2	5	3,682,520	Oklahoma	235	1	0	0	668,965
Hawaii	10	0	0	0	152,215	Oregon	307	0	0	3	6,006,301
Idaho	35	0	0	1	23,400	Pennsylvania	1,114	0	0	11	2,938,898
Illinois	977	0	2	5	905,399	Rhode Island	17	0	0	2	731,162
Indiana	486	0	0	3	1,107,691	South Carolina	161	1	0	15	648,356
Iowa	124	0	0	0	590,092	South Dakota	24	2	1	0	4,371,671
Kansas	361	0	0	0	107,978	Tennessee	1,014	0	0	5	416,865
Kentucky	433	0	1	46	1,636,820	Texas	1,457	1	6	40	4,532,010
Louisiana	339	0	1	11	16,644,109	Utah	249	1	0	0	1,336,862
Maine	23	0	0	0	162,516	Vermont	20	0	0	0	344,798
Maryland	326	0	0	1	678,624	Virginia	145	0	1	6	373,754
Massachusetts	346	0	0	2	717,316	Washington	181	1	0	2	664,194
Michigan	429	1	0	5	1,767,358	West Virginia	78	0	0	0	210,640
Minnesota	310	0	0	3	2,051,415	Wisconsin	253	1	0	1	438,395
Mississippi	205	0	0	3	158,557	Wyoming	35	0	0	0	128,944
Missouri	394	0	0	2	741,750	Other *	65	0	0	0	51,543
						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,580</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>\$76,682,798</b>

\* Incidents involving U.S. carriers that occurred in territorial possessions or foreign countries.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.

## Exhibit 10.2

### Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2001 By State

State	Incidents	Deaths	Injuries		\$ Damages	State	Incidents	Deaths	Injuries		\$ Damages
			Major	Minor					Major	Minor	
Alabama	205	0	0	0	1,349,172	Montana	24	0	0	0	103,560
Alaska	18	0	1	0	127,513	Nebraska	96	0	0	4	221,359
Arizona	212	0	0	1	1,141,567	Nevada	101	0	0	1	62,108
Arkansas	181	0	1	3	440,089	New Hampshire	22	0	0	0	1,957
California	1,311	0	1	9	3,069,713	New Jersey	391	0	0	2	1,383,150
Colorado	341	1	1	1	1,794,371	New Mexico	71	0	0	0	413,800
Connecticut	322	0	0	0	537,407	New York	596	0	0	3	4,783,084
Delaware	28	0	0	0	46,478	North Carolina	717	0	0	2	1,134,929
Dist. of Columbia	7	0	0	0	3,059	North Dakota	27	0	0	0	12,976
Florida	774	0	0	3	2,514,835	Ohio	1,511	0	0	3	2,170,275
Georgia	450	0	0	1	4,058,580	Oklahoma	251	0	0	2	548,724
Hawaii	7	0	0	0	970	Oregon	242	0	0	1	1,226,746
Idaho	31	0	0	0	323,251	Pennsylvania	1,006	0	1	6	1,235,633
Illinois	1,405	0	1	6	1,759,631	Rhode Island	19	0	0	0	6,831
Indiana	538	0	0	2	711,198	South Carolina	163	0	1	0	777,254
Iowa	175	0	0	2	1,663,082	South Dakota	18	0	0	0	16,178
Kansas	337	0	0	5	580,677	Tennessee	1,127	0	2	7	1,413,365
Kentucky	333	0	0	1	548,601	Texas	1,226	2	5	14	10,377,244
Louisiana	282	0	0	5	1,224,487	Utah	300	0	0	1	189,619
Maine	36	0	0	0	761,817	Vermont	13	0	0	1	189,403
Maryland	348	0	0	0	3,823,813	Virginia	191	0	0	2	380,146
Massachusetts	292	0	0	7	1,171,596	Washington	182	0	0	1	378,464
Michigan	333	0	1	2	895,486	West Virginia	77	0	0	1	335,547
Minnesota	280	0	0	2	480,117	Wisconsin	296	4	0	4	332,992
Mississippi	157	0	1	2	375,420	Wyoming	27	0	1	0	374,084
Missouri	366	0	1	5	1,328,421	Other *	43	0	0	5	740,848
						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,506</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>\$59,541,627</b>

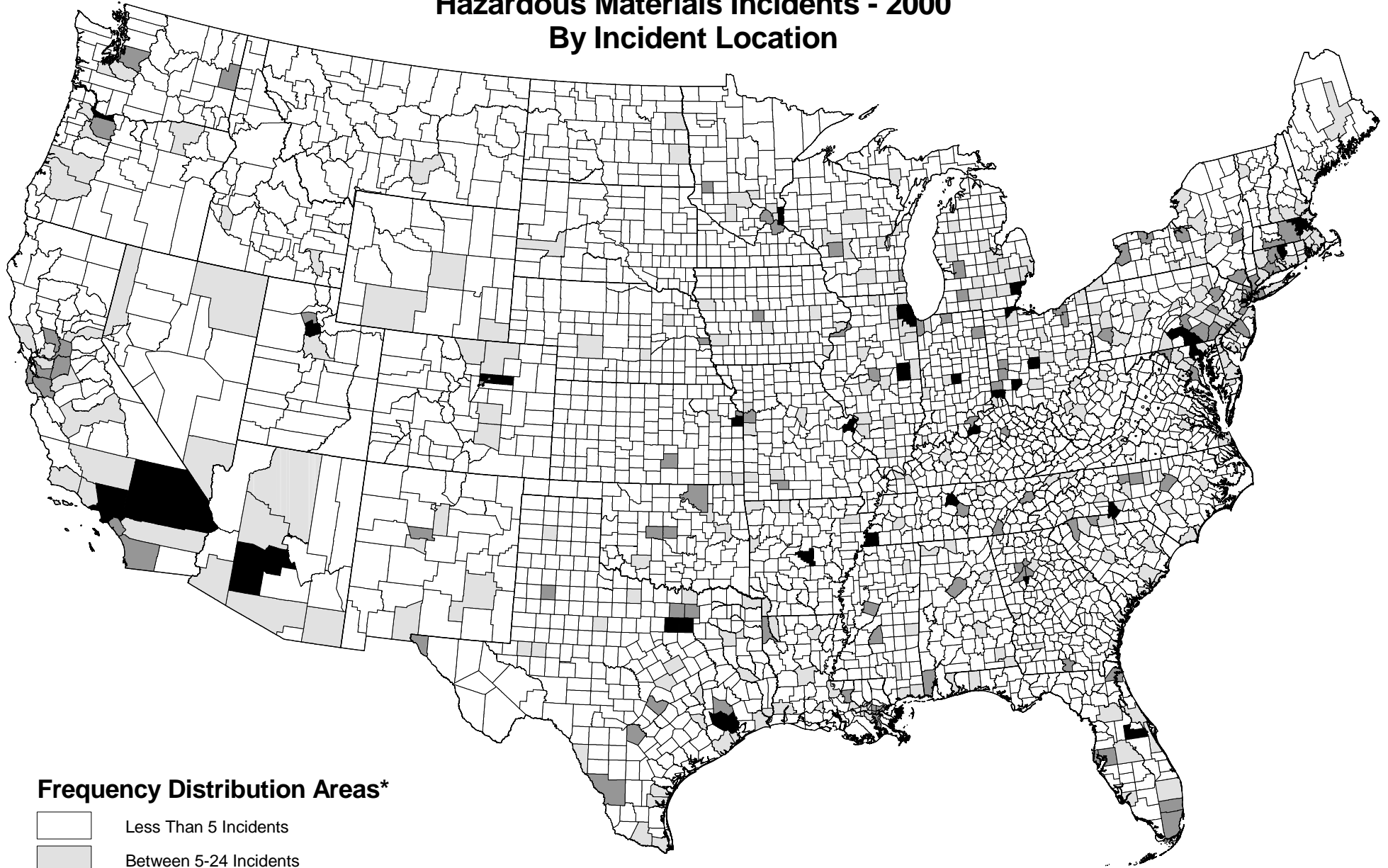
\* Incidents involving U.S. carriers that occurred in territorial possessions or foreign countries.

Source: Hazardous Materials Information System, U.S. Department of Transportation. Data as of 06/12/2002.





# Exhibit 11.1.1

## Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2000

### By Incident Location



#### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

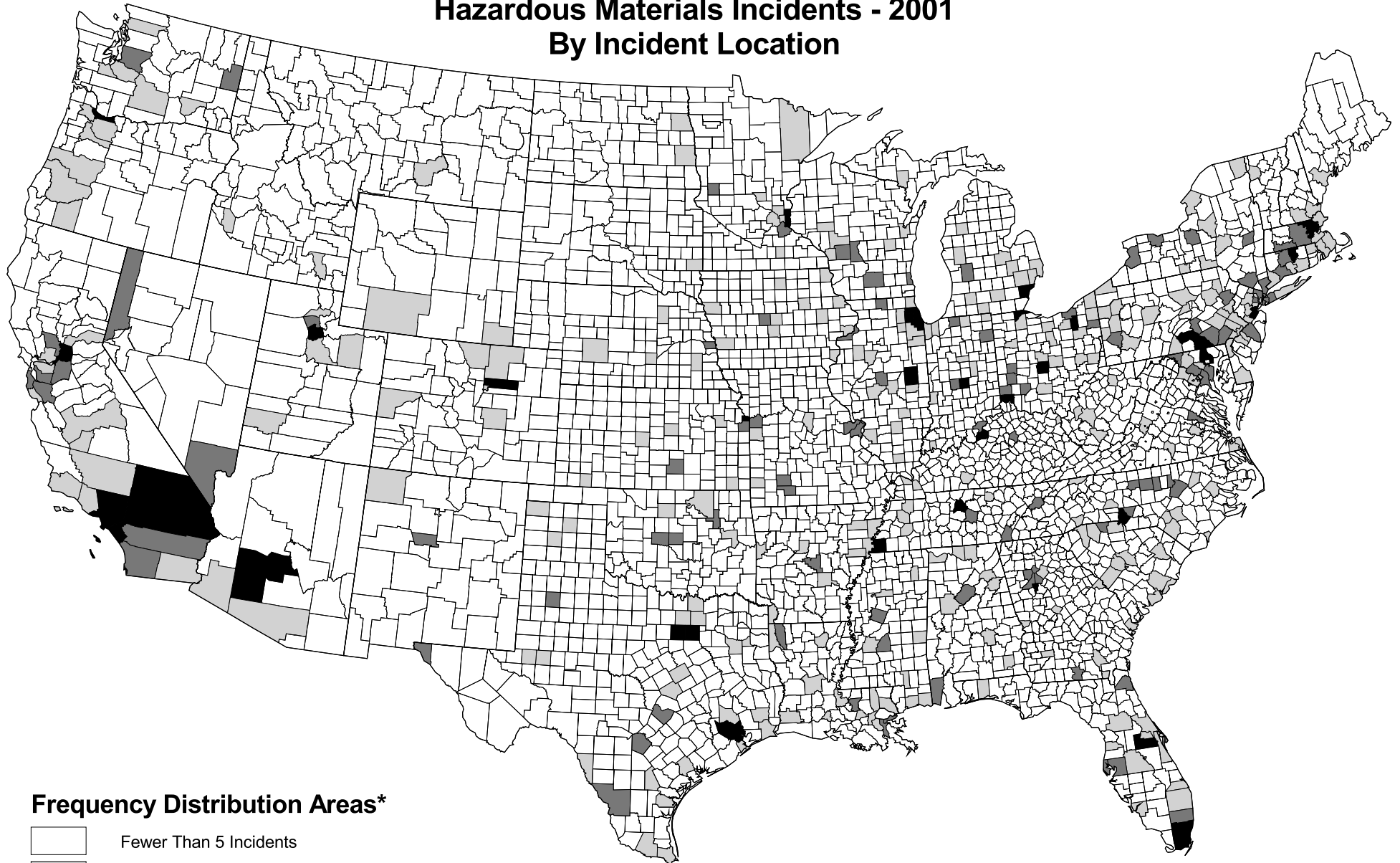
-  Less Than 5 Incidents
-  Between 5-24 Incidents
-  Between 25-100 Incidents
-  Greater Than 100 Incidents

\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties





# Exhibit 11.1.2

## Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2001

### By Incident Location



#### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

-  Fewer Than 5 Incidents
-  Between 5-24 Incidents
-  Between 25-100 Incidents
-  Greater Than 100 Incidents

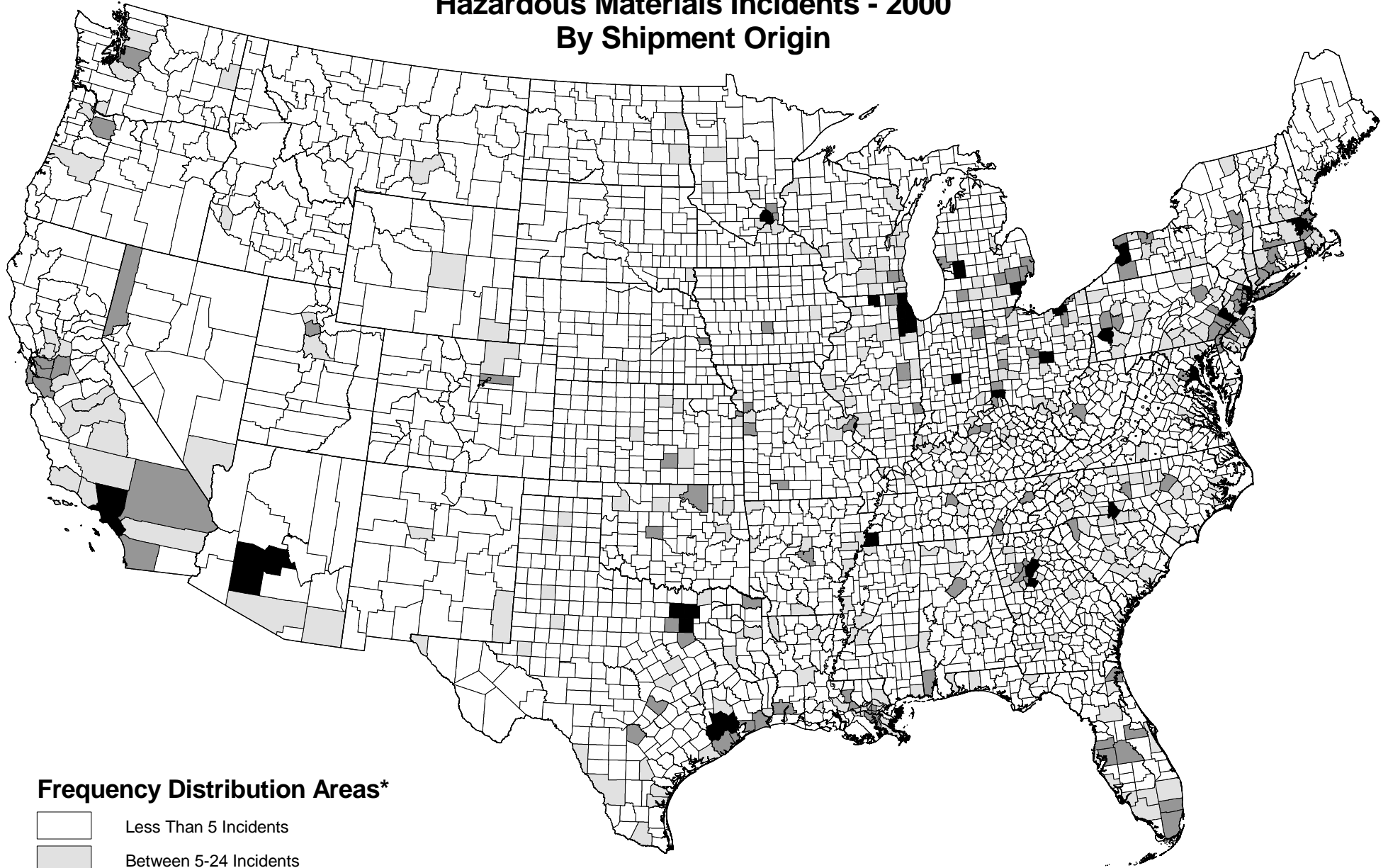
\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties



# Exhibit 11.2.1

## Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2000

### By Shipment Origin



#### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

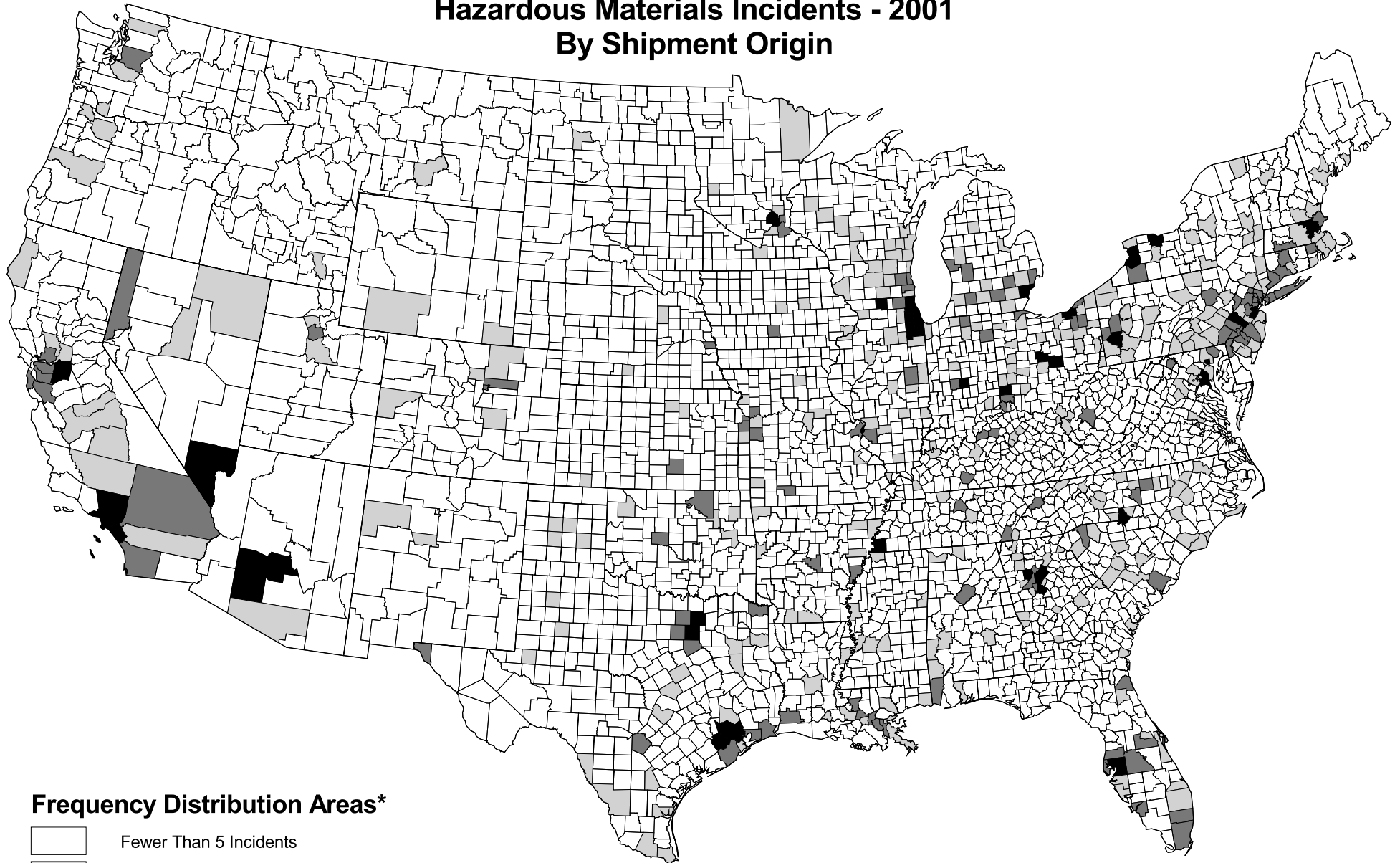
- Less Than 5 Incidents
- Between 5-24 Incidents
- Between 25-100 Incidents
- Greater Than 100 Incidents

\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties





# Exhibit 11.2.2

## Hazardous Materials Incidents - 2001

### By Shipment Origin



#### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

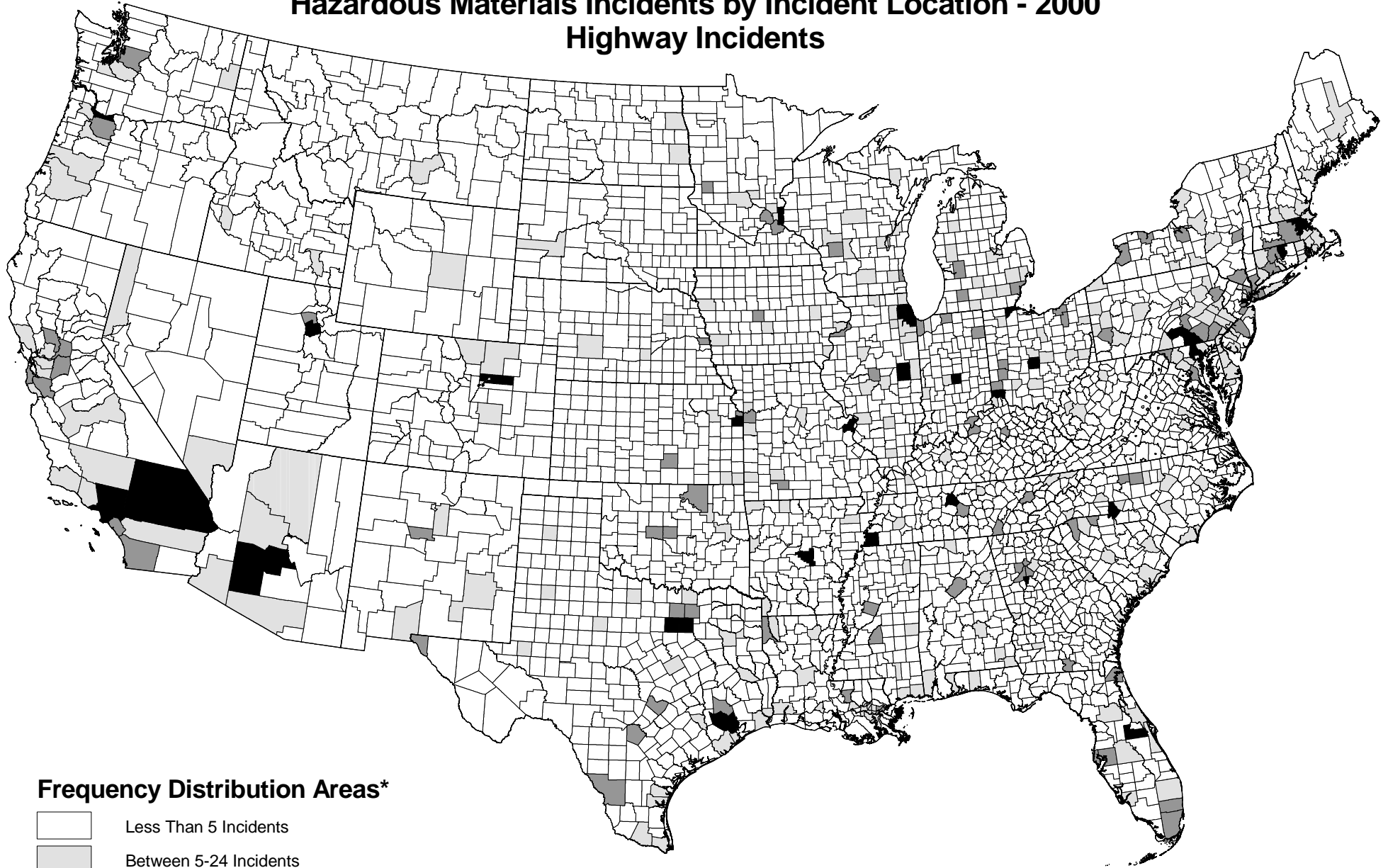
-  Fewer Than 5 Incidents
-  Between 5-24 Incidents
-  Between 25-100 Incidents
-  Greater Than 100 Incidents

\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties

# Exhibit 11.3.1

## Hazardous Materials Incidents by Incident Location - 2000

### Highway Incidents



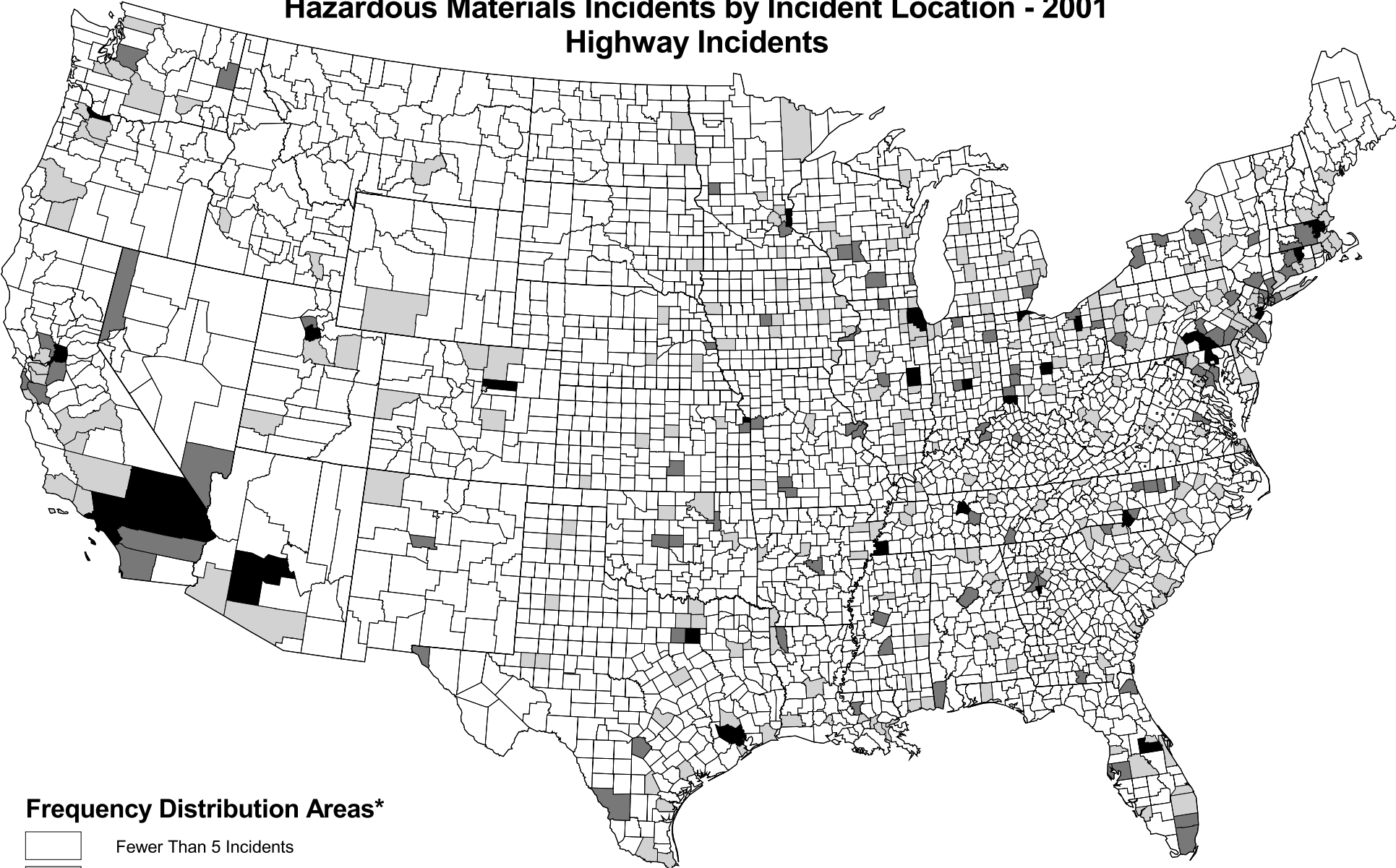
#### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

- Less Than 5 Incidents
- Between 5-24 Incidents
- Between 25-100 Incidents
- Greater Than 100 Incidents





\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties

# Exhibit 11.3.2

## Hazardous Materials Incidents by Incident Location - 2001 Highway Incidents



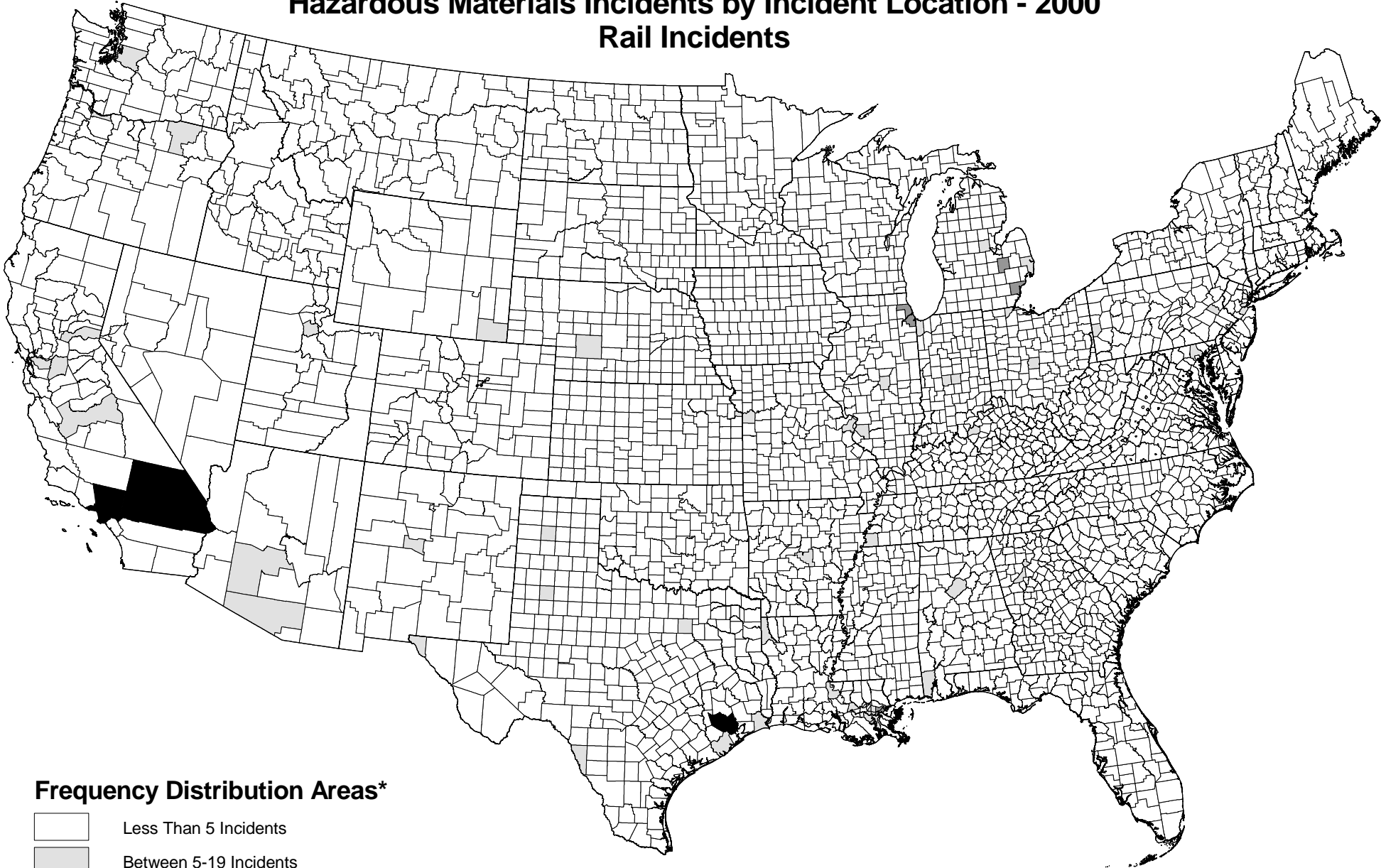
### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

-  Fewer Than 5 Incidents
-  Between 5-24 Incidents
-  Between 25-100 Incidents
-  Greater Than 100 Incidents

\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties

# Exhibit 11.4.1

## Hazardous Materials Incidents by Incident Location - 2000 Rail Incidents



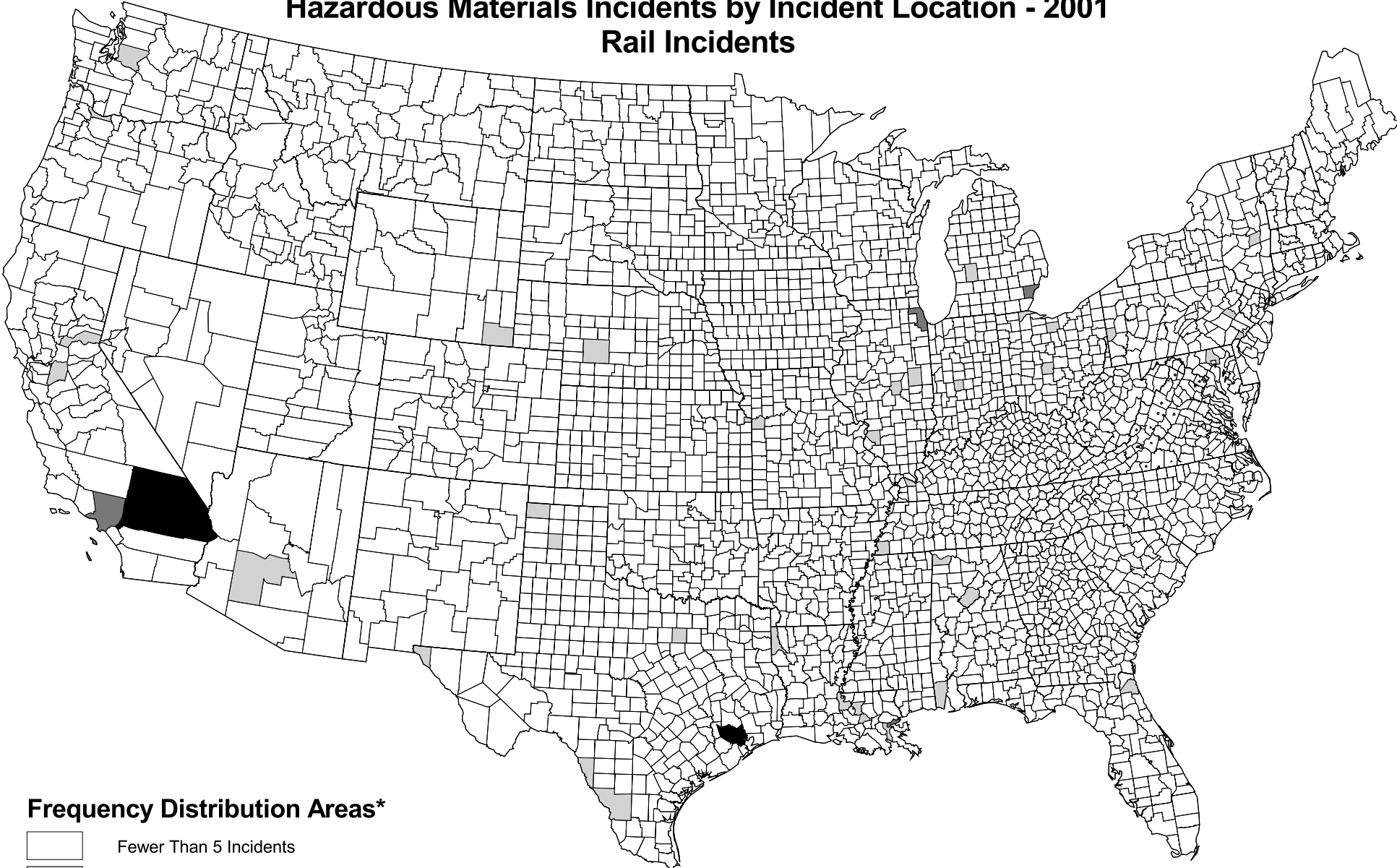
### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

- Less Than 5 Incidents
- Between 5-19 Incidents
- Between 20-30 Incidents
- Greater Than 30 Incidents





\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties

# Exhibit 11.4.2

## Hazardous Materials Incidents by Incident Location - 2001 Rail Incidents



### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

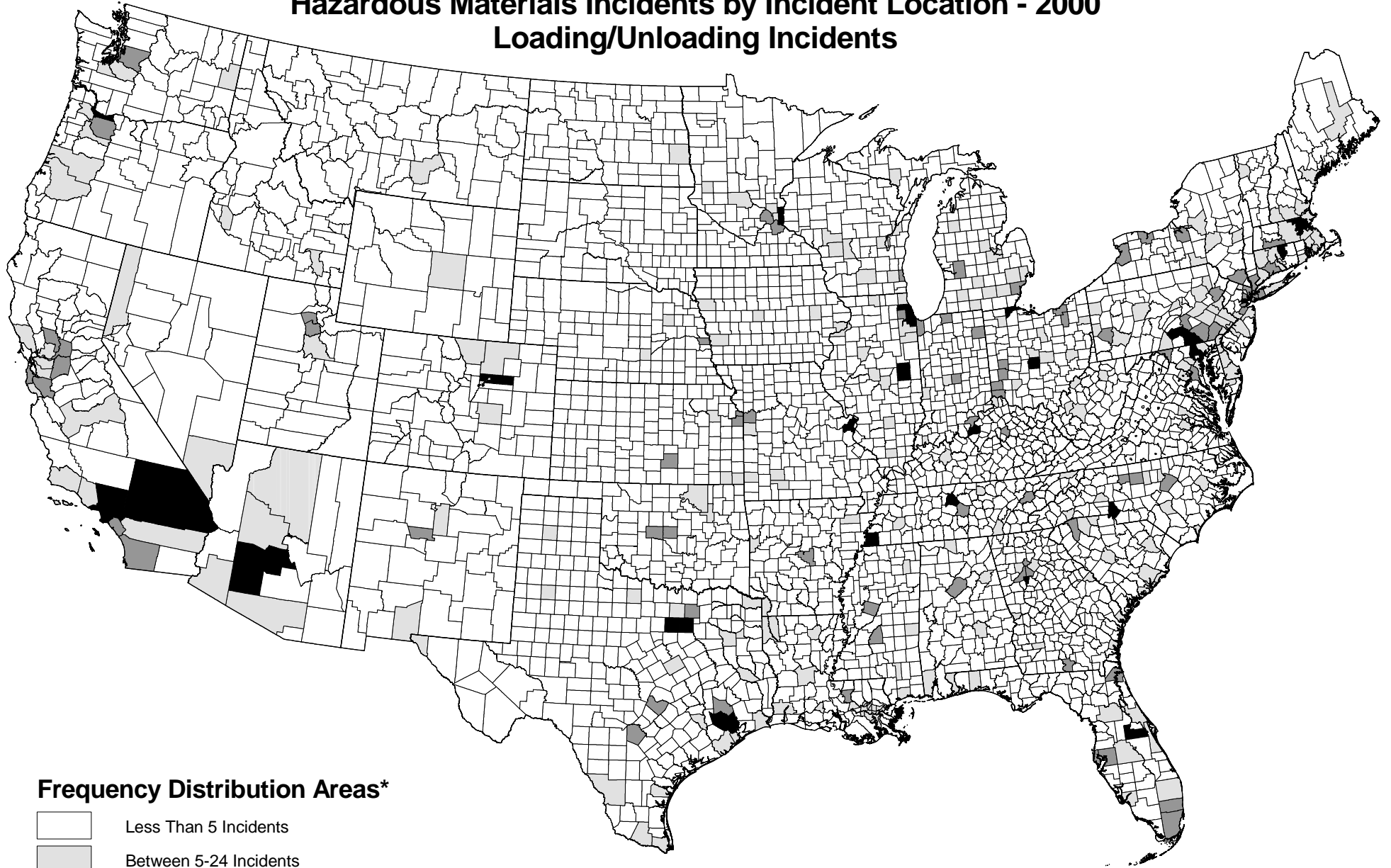
-  Fewer Than 5 Incidents
-  Between 5-19 Incidents
-  Between 20-30 Incidents
-  Greater Than 30 Incidents

\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties





# Exhibit 11.5.1

## Hazardous Materials Incidents by Incident Location - 2000

### Loading/Unloading Incidents



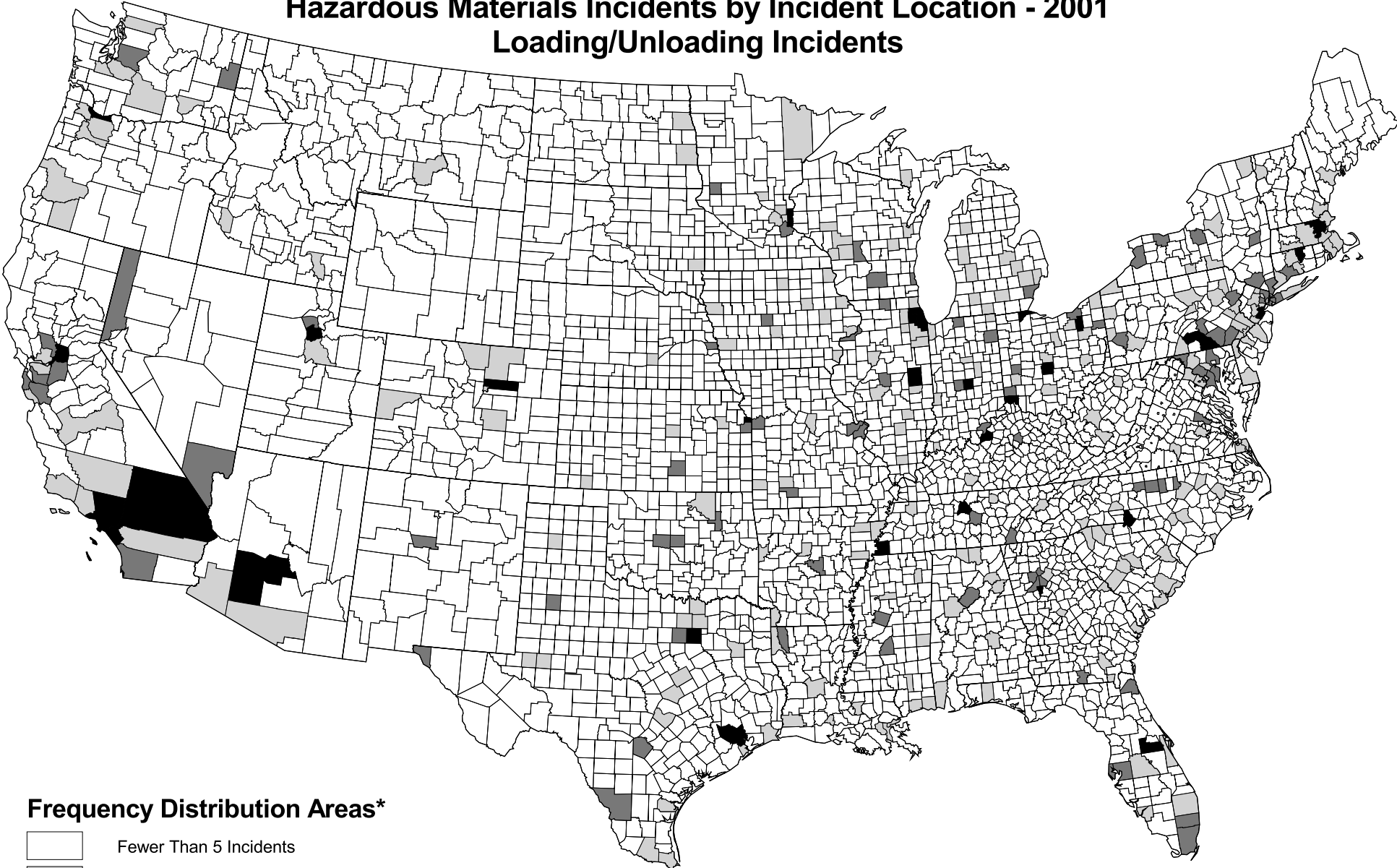
#### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

-  Less Than 5 Incidents
-  Between 5-24 Incidents
-  Between 25-100 Incidents
-  Greater Than 100 Incidents





\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties

# Exhibit 11.5.2

## Hazardous Materials Incidents by Incident Location - 2001 Loading/Unloading Incidents



### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

-  Fewer Than 5 Incidents
-  Between 5-24 Incidents
-  Between 25-100 Incidents
-  Greater Than 100 Incidents

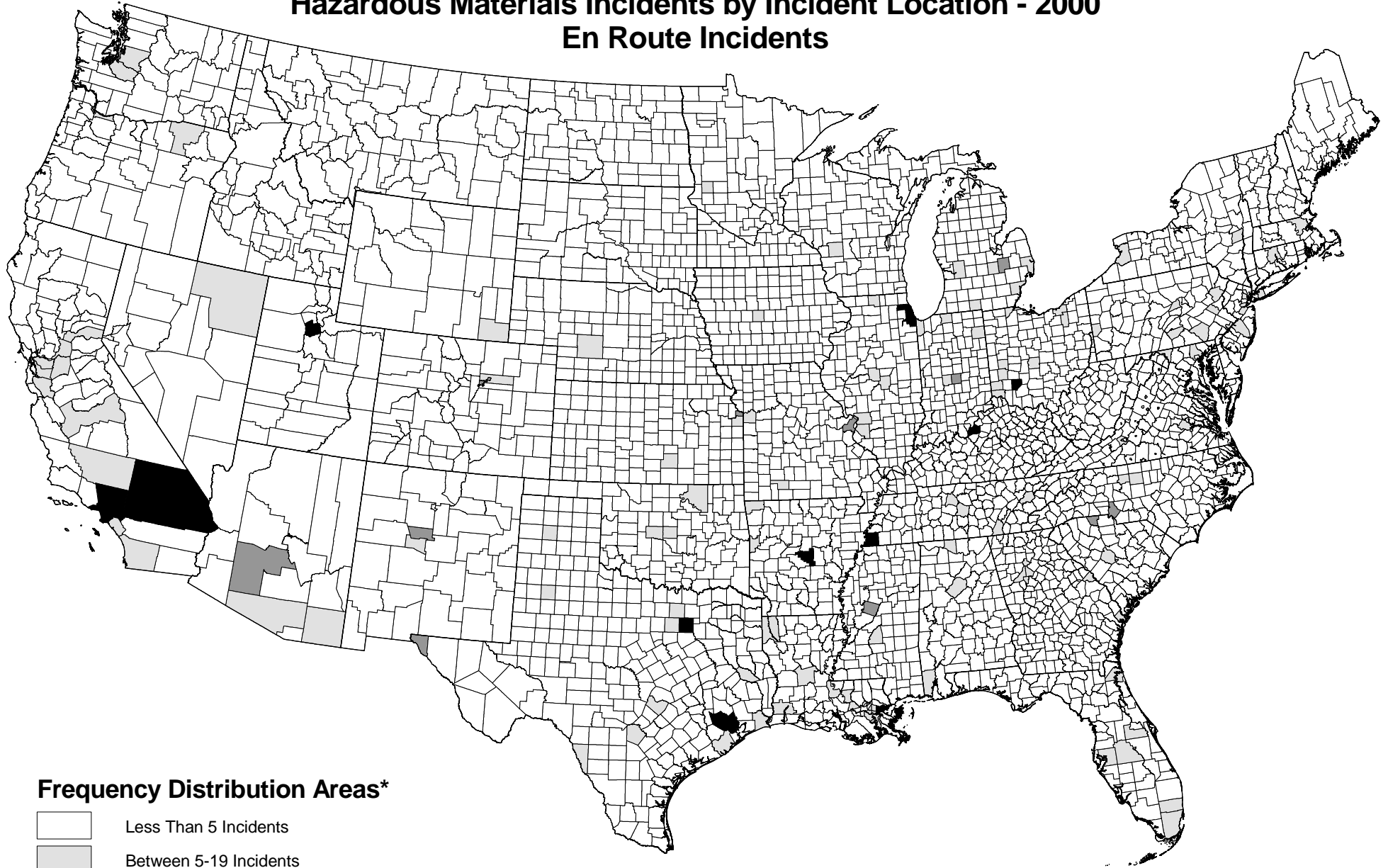
\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties



# Exhibit 11.6.1

## Hazardous Materials Incidents by Incident Location - 2000

### En Route Incidents



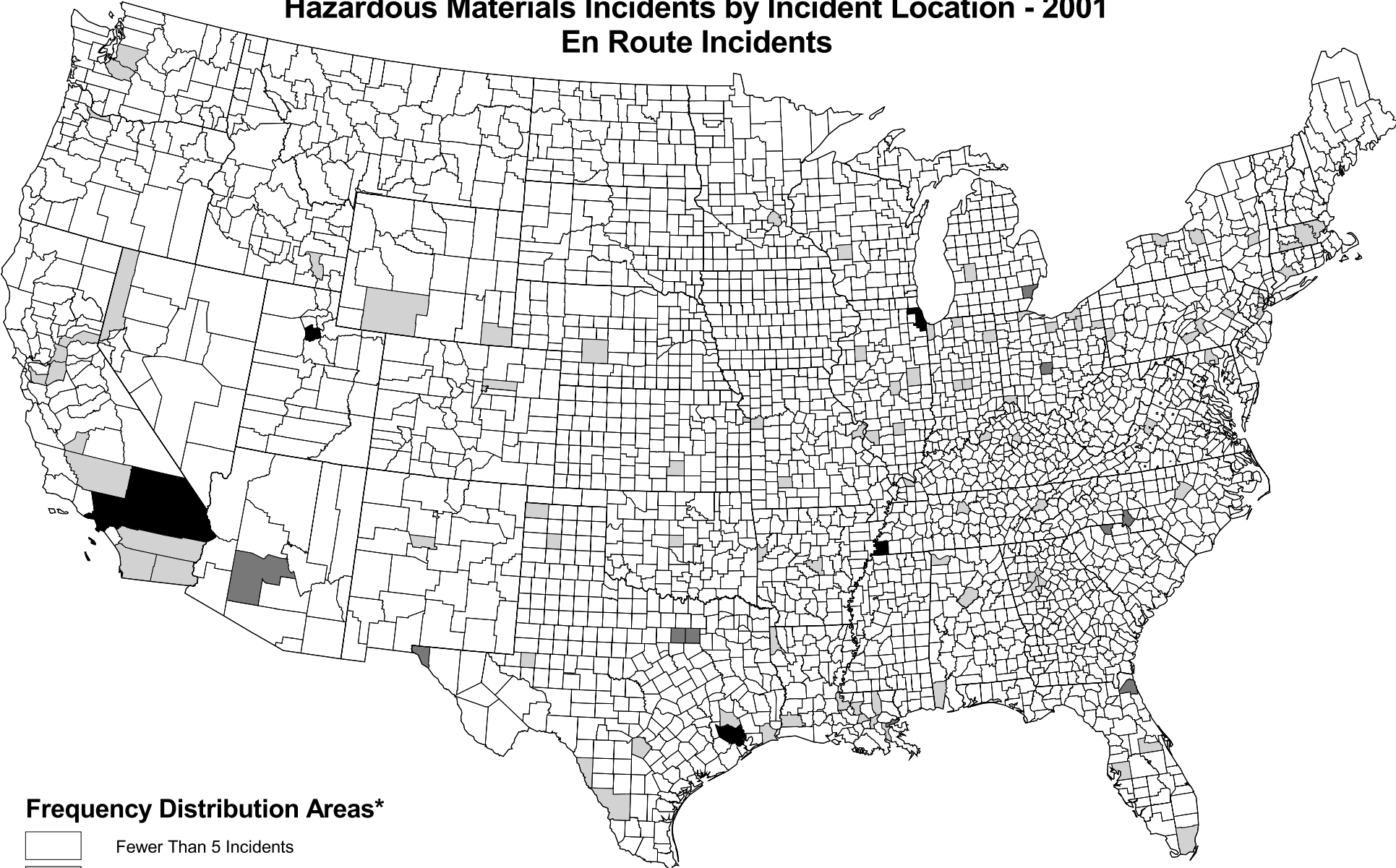
#### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

- Less Than 5 Incidents
- Between 5-19 Incidents
- Between 20-30 Incidents
- Greater Than 30 Incidents





\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties

# Exhibit 11.6.2

## Hazardous Materials Incidents by Incident Location - 2001 En Route Incidents



### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

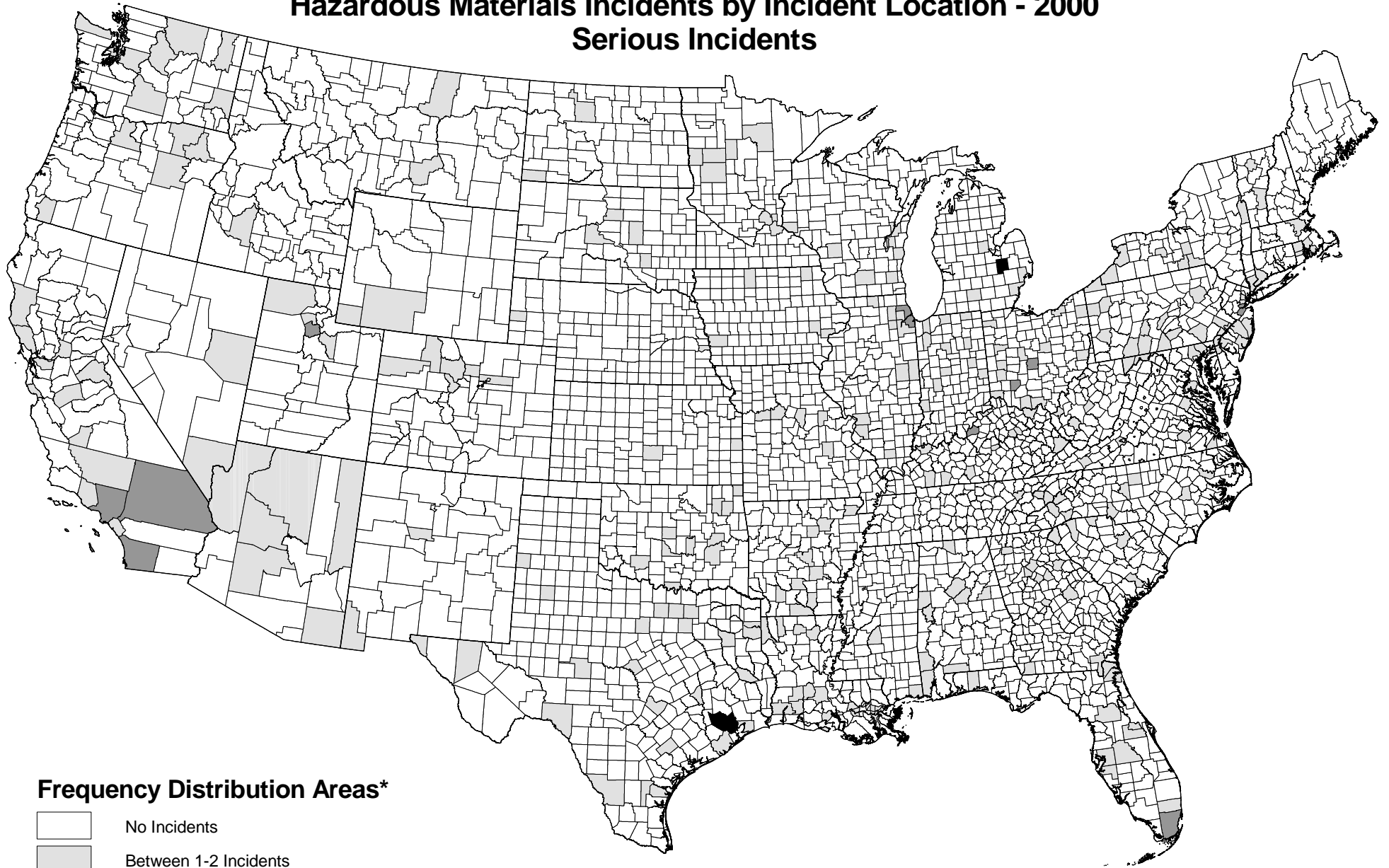
-  Fewer Than 5 Incidents
-  Between 5-19 Incidents
-  Between 20-30 Incidents
-  Greater Than 30 Incidents

\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties





# Exhibit 11.7.1

## Hazardous Materials Incidents by Incident Location - 2000

### Serious Incidents



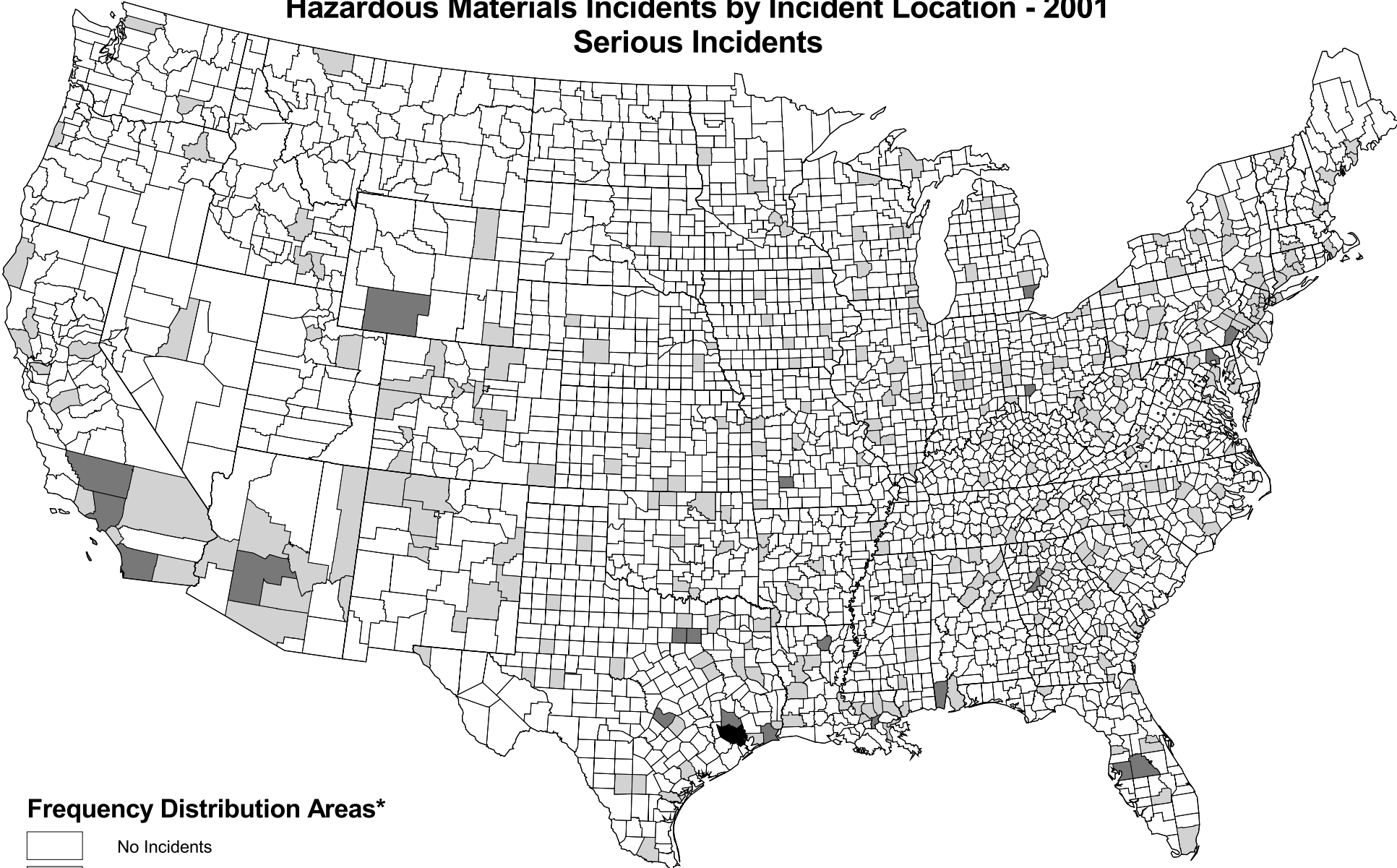
#### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

-  No Incidents
-  Between 1-2 Incidents
-  Between 3-7 Incidents
-  Greater Than 7 Incidents

\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties

# Exhibit 11.7.2

## Hazardous Materials Incidents by Incident Location - 2001 Serious Incidents



### Frequency Distribution Areas\*

- No Incidents
- Between 1-2 Incidents
- Between 3-7 Incidents
- Greater Than 7 Incidents

\*Areas shown are U.S. Counties