Glossary (Typical Packaging Terminology)

Adapter: A fitting that will thread into the bottom valve assembly.

Bung: A threaded closure that is located in a container. Typically a 2" plug that goes in the top of an IBC or drum.

Clamp Ring: A closing device used to secure the lid or cover to the body of an open head drum or metal IBC. This ring requires a bolt and nut.

Closure Instructions: A set of instructions written by the manufacturer of the container to advise "how-to" tighten the fittings on the tank. This should be on file for DOT.

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations. A set of rules published in the Federal Register.

Coil: Can be either heating or cooling. Designed like a corkscrew with a lid attached. If heating a tank, they will probably run hot water or steam through the coils.

Composite Packaging: A package that consist of an outer package and an inner receptacle. Once assembled, it remains a single unit.

DOT: Department of Transportation

Dust Cap: A female cap that goes on a male adapter. Typically, it will have 2 "ears" or locking rings to tighten onto the male adapter.

Eyebrows: This is a slang term used to describe the little rises in a metal 22" lid. The eyebrow's function is to guide a forklift tine over the nipple welded in the lid so it avoids the nipple.

Fusible Link (or device): A fusible cap or bung that is threaded onto the nipple per DOT regulations. Most caps will have a plastic or metal link that will melt out at about 240ºF. This allows the tank to vent in a fire situation instead of building pressure and exploding. Plastic is also available.

Ground Wire: A clip that is attached to the container during liquid discharge. The other end is connected the ground so that you do not build static electricity while discharging a flammable liquid.

Hazmat Employee: A person who is employed by a hazmat employer and who in the course of employment directly affects hazardous materials transportation safety. This includes an owner-operator of a motor vehicle which transports hazardous materials in commerce. It also includes any individual that:

1. Loads, unloads or handles hazardous materials.
2. Manufacturers, tests, reconditions, repairs, modifies, marks or otherwise represents containers, drums or packages as qualified for use in the transportation of hazardous materials.
3. Prepares hazardous materials for transportation.
4. Is responsible for safety of transporting hazardous materials
5. Operates a vehicle used to transport hazardous materials

Implode: Venting was not provided during discharge with a pump causing the container to collapse in on itself.

Kamlock: Another name for a male adapter.

Manway: Can be referred to as either the size of the opening in a tank or the lid itself.

NACD: National Association of Chemical Distributors

Overpack: Typically means an enclosure that is used to provide protection or convenience in handling of a package or is used to consolidate two packages.

Packaging Groups: Is a grouping according to the degree of danger presented by hazardous materials. PG1 indicated great danger; PGII indicates medium danger; PGIII indicates minor danger. See 172.101(f) of 49CFR.

Passivation: This is a process that can be used to clean, polish or brighten a tank. It removes all surface contamination on a metal container.

POPS: Performance Oriented Packaging Standard. Testing criteria regulations adopted by the DOT and UN; used for the transportation of dangerous goods.

PSI: Pounds per square inch.

PSIG: Pounds per square inch gauge.

Quick Connect: Another name for a male adapter.

Residue: The hazardous material that remains in a package after its contents have been unloaded and before the package is refilled or cleaned.

RIPA: Reusable Industrial Packaging Association

SPCC: Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Act

Strapping schedule: Is a chart that tells you how many inches per gallon you have in the tank. A tank on a 42" x 48" footprint has approximately 8.5 gallons per inch.