



## Closed Loop Unloading of Chlorinated Organic Tank Trailers

Closed loop unloading systems are designed to minimize solvent vapor emissions during transfer by exchanging the liquid solvent in the trailer with the storage tank vapors. Closed loop unloading systems must have a customer-supplied unloading pump. A self-priming centrifugal pump can help minimize priming problems that other pump designs may encounter. Seal leakage may be controlled by using a dry cut-off sealless pump, or by using dual mechanical seals with an appropriate barrier fluid. Regardless of the specific system design, all closed loop transfers require a vapor return hose/piping system and an appropriate vapor return hose connection on the delivery trailer.

### Customer Supplied Unloading Pump (Fig. 1)

Unloading with a customer-supplied pump is a common method of closed loop transfer. The customer's pump pulls product from the trailer and discharges it into the storage tank while a separate vent line transfers tank vapors back to the trailer. This system allows the unloading hose and any fixed piping located on the intake-side of the pump to be evacuated of solvent during pump operation. Piping on the discharge side of the pump will still contain solvent after the transfer is complete. Presence of residual solvent in the delivery hose is minimized.

### Securing Connections

Vapor recovery connections are typically located on top of the trailer dome, but in some instances may be installed at ground level.

Typical vapor-return tank trailer connections are of either camlock or Chicago-type design. Since the type, diameter, and style of connector as well as its location on the tank trailer will affect the type of equipment necessary, it is important for both the customer and carrier to understand the system and agree in advance on who is to provide the necessary equipment.

### Residual Product

A small amount of product may be present in the unloading hose after the transfer is complete. The customer is responsible for handling this residual. Many customers recover this residual for use in their operation. It is never acceptable to drain the residual product onto the ground. If the residual must be discarded, it must be handled as a hazardous waste.

Where a supply of dry, inert, pressure-regulated gas (such as nitrogen) is available, residual product remaining in the hose can be 'blown' into the receiving tank. Caution should be taken in using air to clear lines, as some chlorinated organic products are flammable. A mixture of a flammable chlorinated organic vapors and air could be dangerous. Consult the OxyChem SDS for the chlorinated organic product that is being transferred to determine flammability status. This operation requires the carrier to supply a 'blow-down tee' between the pump and unloading hose. Storage tanks and solvent handling systems must be designed to handle the additional gas introduced into the storage system from this





operation. In order to minimize solvent vapor emissions, the excess gas may be vented to a refrigerated chiller, an activated carbon bed, or sent to a vent incinerator.

The compressed gas can be supplied by the carrier's delivery tractor air compressor, or from a customer supply. Customer inert gas supplies must be regulated to 30 psig maximum and should be passed through a filter and dryer to reduce the potential for particle and moisture contamination.

If a 'blow-down tee' is not available on the carrier's equipment, or if blowing down the line does not remove all residual product from the solvent hose, the product left in the hose can be manually drained into an appropriate, clean receptacle by 'walking the hose'. This requires a valved drain tee at the customer's inlet fitting, manual lifting of hoses, and may subject employees to potential solvent vapor exposures. In some states or localities, it may not be acceptable to open the line to the atmosphere for the purpose of draining.

Regardless of the method selected for handling residual product, customers are not permitted to install a 'blow-down tee' at the inlet fitting for the purpose of 'blowing' residual product back into the delivery trailer.

OxyChem does not condone release of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) to the atmosphere. Capture and control of vapor emissions is necessary when transferring chlorinated organics from one vessel to

another. A floating roof receiving tank, use of carbon drums for scrubbing or a vapor recovery system, such as a flare or other treatment device is necessary to prevent vapors from being emitted to atmosphere.

### **Design Considerations**

The customer's product inlet fitting should be designed with a valved drain tee to facilitate the controlled relief of excess pressure on the unloading hose.

Inlet fittings and customer-supplied pumps are generally designed to be positioned lower than the trailer discharge pipe to gravity-assist in priming and draining. Systems designed to accept a short unloading hose (supplied by customer), or no more than one standard length of carrier-supplied hose (20 ft.), will reduce the amount of residual product that must be handled.

Product transfer and vapor return hoses are most commonly fitted with 2-inch stainless steel female camlock quick connect fittings. The customer's inlet must be equipped to accept these fittings. Caps should always be installed on the fittings when not in use. If different fittings are to be used, the requirements must be specified when placing orders. NOTE: Camlok fittings are not dry disconnects.

If adding excess air or nitrogen into a storage system, it is important to confirm that the tank and auxiliary equipment are appropriately vented or pressure rated. Pressure/vacuum relief devices are always recommended for storage tanks.





### **Safety and Regulatory Considerations**

In accordance with DOT regulations carriers cannot "cap" the unloading hose following transfer and travel with residual product in hoses or piping [49 CFR 173.33(3)(e)]. It is the customer's responsibility to ensure that delivery hoses are properly drained after unloading is complete.

Trailer grounding is required when transferring flammable liquids. However, trailers unloading non-flammable chlorinated solvents generally remain ungrounded.

### **Carrier Requirements**

If the customer wants a "valved blow-down tee" or other special equipment or fittings to be supplied by the carrier, these requirements must be specified when ordering and arranged for with the carrier. Requirements should be clearly indicated as part of the order. Be aware that some carriers will not supply certain items. It is the customer's responsibility to ensure that both the equipment and method used for unloading will satisfy all state or local requirements.

A valved blow-down tee is generally equipped with a standard 3/4-inch air quick connect fitting (Chicago type). The compressor mounted on the tractor would typically be supplied by air. Again, all arrangements must be confirmed in advance.

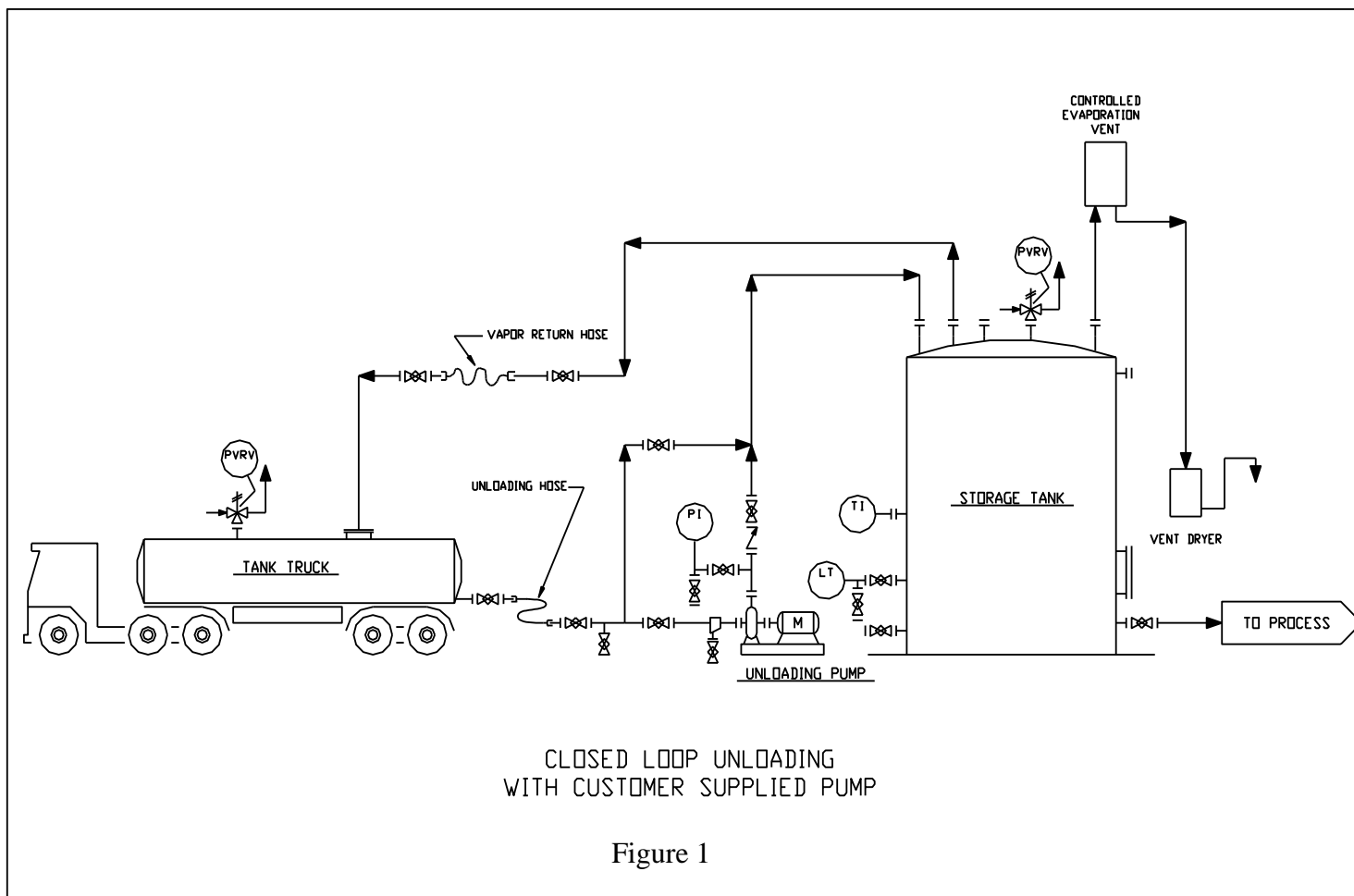
The most common trailers used for chlorinated solvent bulk transport are MC307 or MC312 manufactured before 09/95 and MC407 or MC412 trailers manufactured after 09/95. The maximum allowable working pressures for these trailers are 25 psig and 30 psig respectively.

Trailers should never be pressured when unloading with a closed loop system. However, if nitrogen or air is introduced into a trailer in an effort to prime the transfer pump, the pressure should never exceed the maximum allowable working pressure listed on the trailer specification plate. Due to safety and environmental concerns, empty trailers are not to be transported under pressure.

Further Information can be obtained by calling or writing:

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