



**CGA P-51—2021**  
**STANDARD FOR**  
**TRANSPORTATION SECURITY**  
**IN THE COMPRESSED GAS**  
**INDUSTRY**  
**FOURTH EDITION**

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NOTE—Technical changes from the previous edition are underlined

NOTE—Appendix A (Informative) is for information only.

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## 1 Introduction

Security measures improve the safe transportation of hazardous materials by reducing the risks from a wide range of threats. Concerns about terrorism, sabotage, theft, or intentional product contamination give companies that transport hazardous materials a compelling reason to implement security measures for transportation of their products. Security measures, like safety measures, protect the general public and the environment, as well as the compressed gas industry and its employees.

## 2 Scope

This publication is intended for management personnel, transportation specialists, and all other personnel that are responsible for the safe and secure transportation of raw materials and products by highway, rail, air, and pipeline. It contains tools and resources that are useful when assessing security issues related to the transportation of hazardous materials. It provides guidance for compliance with Title 49 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR) Part 172.800 (HM-232), *Security Requirements for Offerors and Transporters of Hazardous Materials*, and 49 CFR Part 385 Subpart E, *Hazardous Materials Safety Permits* [1].<sup>1</sup>

The implementation of the information in this publication will vary according to the compressed gas being transported and the mode and route of transportation. Companies should coordinate and communicate their security procedures with employees, carriers, customers, and all others involved in the safe and secure transportation of hazardous products.

## 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this publication, the following definitions apply.

### 3.1 Publication terminology

#### 3.1.1 Shall

Indicates that the procedure is mandatory. It is used whenever the criterion for conformance to specific recommendations allows no deviation.

#### 3.1.2 Should

Indicates that a procedure is recommended.

#### 3.1.3 May

Indicates that the procedure is optional.

#### 3.1.4 Will

Is used only to indicate the future of a degree of requirement.

#### 3.1.5 Can

Indicates a possibility or ability.

### 3.2 Technical definitions

#### 3.2.1 Bulk

Container having a water capacity greater than 1000 lb (454 kg).

NOTE—Includes tube trailers, cargo tanks, ISO containers, etc.

#### 3.2.2 Consequence

Amount of loss or damage expected from a successful attack against an asset.

NOTE—Loss may be monetary but may also include political, morale, operational effectiveness, or other impacts. The impact of security events that should be considered only includes those that are extremely severe. Examples of relevant consequences considered in a security vulnerability analysis include injury or death; large-scale disruption to public, private,

<sup>1</sup> References are shown by bracketed numbers and are listed in order of appearance in the reference section.