

Nurse Tanks and Toolbars (02-05-2013)

To ensure compliance with ODA regulations: It is the responsibility of the firm to inspect each and every nurse tank prior to their filling, and to inspect each and every toolbar prior to sending them out to their customers.

Nurse tanks and toolbars must be in compliance with OAC 901:5-3 and *applicable DOT Regulations*.

Nurse tanks must:

- Have a legible system name plate or *have passed applicable DOT inspection requirements*.
- *Have a NTIP decal or equivalent with Month/Year that the tank passed the V, T, and P test, if inspected per DOT requirements.*
- *Have displayed a “1005” Placard on each side and each end of the nurse tank and have at least 2 inches in height “ANHYDROUS AMMONIA” decals on each side and each end of the nurse tank. *Unless one end of the nurse tank contains valves, fittings, regulators or gauges that would prevent the decal or placard from being properly placed. **The “1005” Placard must be located away from any marking that could reduce its effectiveness, and in any case be located at least 3 inches away from such markings.*
- *Have at least 2 inches in height “Inhalation Hazard” decal placed on both long sides of the nurse tank.*
- *Have reflective surface in good condition. Nurse tanks must be painted white or aluminum.*
- Have displayed a slow moving vehicle emblem.
- Have two safety chains in place, with each chain having its own hook.
- Have liquid and vapor valves that are equipped with approved excess flow valves.
- Have liquid and vapor valves that are color coded (Liquid – Orange, Vapor – Yellow) or be identified by a legend.
- Have fittings protected with a rigid guard.
- Have a 400 psi pressure gauge approved for anhydrous ammonia use.
- Have a fixed maximum liquid level gauge and the liquid level gauge does not exceed 85% of the nurse tank’s capacity.
- Have safety relief valve(s) with rain cap(s).
- Have a hydrostatic relief valve (HRV) between the liquid valves; if the hose is attached to the nurse tank or where ever liquid ammonia can be trapped between two valves. *ODA recommends having a HRV installed on the liquid valve, in case the farmer’s hose or their toolbar does not have a HRV installed.
- Have the NH₃ hose secured on both ends while in transit, if hose is attached to the nurse tank.
- Have the NH₃ hose not be expired or not be damaged. *For expiration date, add 4 years to the Mfg.’s Date.
- Have a container of at least 5 gallons of water.
- Have personal protective equipment (rubber gloves, eye protection) available.
- Have bolts or suitable hold down devices securing the nurse tank to the running gear.

Toolbars must:

- Have a hydrostatic relief valve installed where liquid ammonia can be trapped between two valves.
- Have all NH₃ hoses on the high pressure side to not be expired or not be damaged. *For expiration date, add 4 years to the Mfg.’s Date.

This list is not intended to be all inclusive, please refer to the Ohio Fertilizer Laws/Rules and the DOT Regulations for the specific requirements.