3.1.3.2 Parametric Analysis of Train Configurations

Using the assumption that a train would contain 2 LNG ISO's, multiple train configurations were explored for the purpose of calculating the probability that multiple LNG ISO cars are derailed in a train accident. For example, 2 sequential LNG ISO cars will have a different probability distribution for number of cars derailed and release quantities than other LNG ISO car groupings (e.g., groups of 2 groups of 2 etc.). However, there are some constraints on placement of LNG ISOs in a train. For example, there must be at least 2 buffer cars between the first HAZMAT car and the front of the train. Also, trains will have a finite length depending upon the route and schedule. Thus, our analysis conservatively started with the first LNG ISOs no closer than car position 2 and no further back in a train than car 2 The resulting sensitivity analysis of multiple train configurations was used to identify optimum LNG ISO placement in a train. The following train configurations in Table 9 were considered in order to represent the effects of LNG ISO position and grouping within trains, and the configurations are illustrated schematically in Figure 26.

Train Configuration ID	Description
C-1	 LNG ISO cars in sequence)Train positions: (b)
C-2	 LNG ISO cars in sequence Train positions: (b)
C-3	 Two groups of LNG ISO cars Separated by 5 buffer cars Train positions: (b) (4)
C-4	 Two groups of LNG ISO cars Separated by \$0 buffer cars Train positions: (b) (4)
C-5	 (b) groups of LNG ISO cars and single car Separated by 10 buffer cars Train positions: (b) (4)
C-6	 (b) groups of LNG ISO cars Separated by 10 buffer cars Train positions: (b) (4) (b) (4)
C-7	 (b) groups of (b) LNG ISO cars Separated by 5 buffer cars Train positions: (b) (4) (b) (4)

Table 9. Train configurations evaluated in the analy	/sis.
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