

4.1.1.21.6 Assimilation list

In the following table (assimilation list) dangerous substances are listed in the numerical order of their UN numbers. As a rule, each line deals with a dangerous substance, single entry or collective entry covered by a specific UN number. However, several consecutive lines may be used for the same UN number, if substances belonging to the same UN number have different names (e.g. individual isomers of a group of substances), different chemical properties, different physical properties and/or different transport conditions. In such cases the single entry or collective entry within the particular packing group is the last one of such consecutive lines.

Columns (1) to (4) of Table 4.1.1.21.6, following a structure similar to that of Table A of Chapter 3.2, are used to identify the substance for the purpose of this sub-section. The last column indicates the standard liquid(s) to which the substance can be assimilated.

Explanatory notes for each column:

Column (1) UN No.

Contains the UN number

- of the dangerous substance, if the substance has been assigned its own specific UN number, or
- of the collective entry to which dangerous substances not listed by name have been assigned in accordance with the criteria ("decision trees") of Part 2.

Column (2a) Proper shipping name or technical name

Contains the name of the substance, the name of the single entry, which may cover various isomers, or the name of the collective entry itself.

The indicated name can deviate from the applicable proper shipping name.

Column (2b) Description

Contains a descriptive text to clarify the scope of the entry in those cases when the classification, the transport conditions and/or the chemical compatibility of the substance may be variable.

Column (3a) Class

Contains the number of the class, whose heading covers the dangerous substance. This class number is assigned in accordance with the procedures and criteria of Part 2.

Column (3b) Classification code

Contains the classification code of the dangerous substance in accordance with the procedures and criteria of Part 2.

Column (4) Packing group

Contains the packing group number(s) (I, II or III) assigned to the dangerous substance. These packing group numbers are assigned in accordance with the procedures and criteria of Part 2. Certain substances are not assigned to packing groups.

Column (5) Standard liquid

This column indicates, as definite information, either a standard liquid or a combination of standard liquids to which the substance can be assimilated, or a reference to the rule for collective entries in 4.1.1.21.5.

Table 4.1.1.21.6: Assimilation list

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
1090	Acetone		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons Remark: applicable only, if it is proved that the permeability of the substance out of the package intended for carriage has an acceptable level
1093	Acrylonitrile, stabilized		3	FT1	I	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1104	Amyl acetates	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1105	Pentanol	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II/III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1106	Amylamines	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	FC	II/III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1109	Amyl formates	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1120	Butanol	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II/III	Acetic acid
1123	Butyl acetates	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II/III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1125	n-Butylamine		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1128	n-Butyl formate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1129	Butyraldehyde		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1133	Adhesives	containing flammable liquid	3	F1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1139	Coating solution	includes surface treatments or coatings used for industrial or other purposes such as vehicle undercoating, drum or barrel lining	3	F1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1145	Cyclohexane		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1146	Cyclopentane		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1153	Ethylene glycol diethyl ether		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons
1154	Diethylamine		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1158	Diisopropylamine		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1160	Dimethylamine aqueous solution		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1165	Dioxane		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1170	Ethanol or Ethanol solution	aqueous solution	3	F1	II/III	Acetic acid

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
	3.1.2	3.1.2	2.2	2.2	2.1.1.3	
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
1171	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons
1172	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons
1173	Ethyl acetate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1177	2-Ethylbutyl acetate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1178	2-Ethylbutyraldehyde		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1180	Ethyl butyrate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1188	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons
1189	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons
1190	Ethyl formate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1191	Octyl aldehydes	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1192	Ethyl lactate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1195	Ethyl propionate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1197	Extracts, liquid, for flavour or aroma		3	F1	II/III	Rule for collective entries
1198	Formaldehyde solution, flammable	aqueous solution, flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	3	FC	III	Acetic acid
1202	Diesel fuel	complying with EN 590:2013 + A1:2017 or with a flashpoint not more than 100 °C	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1202	Gas oil	flashpoint not more than 100 °C	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1202	Heating oil, light	extra light	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1202	Heating oil, light	complying with EN 590:2013 + A1:2017 or with a flashpoint not more than 100 °C	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1203	Motor spirit or gasoline or petrol		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1206	Heptanes	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1207	Hexaldehyde	n-Hexaldehyde	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
	3.1.2	3.1.2	2.2	2.2	2.1.1.3	
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
1208	Hexanes	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1210	Printing ink or Printing ink related material	flammable, including printing ink thinning or reducing compound	3	F1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1212	Isobutanol		3	F1	III	Acetic acid
1213	Isobutyl acetate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1214	Isobutylamine		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1216	Isooctenes	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1219	Isopropanol		3	F1	II	Acetic acid
1220	Isopropyl acetate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1221	Isopropylamine		3	FC	I	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1223	Kerosene		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1224	3,3-Dimethyl-2-butanone		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1224	Ketones, liquid, n.o.s.		3	F1	II/III	Rule for collective entries
1230	Methanol		3	FT1	II	Acetic acid
1231	Methyl acetate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1233	Methylamyl acetate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1235	Methylamine, aqueous solution		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1237	Methyl butyrate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1247	Methyl methacrylate monomer, stabilized		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1248	Methyl propionate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1262	Octanes	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1263	Paint or Paint related material	including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base or including paint thinning and reducing compound	3	F1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1265	Pentanes	n-Pentane	3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1266	Perfumery products	with flammable solvents	3	F1	II/III	Rule for collective entries
1268	Coal tar naphtha	vapour pressure at 50 °C not more than 110 kPa	3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1268	Petroleum distillates, n.o.s. or Petroleum products, n.o.s.		3	F1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1274	n-Propanol		3	F1	II/III	Acetic acid

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
1275	Propionaldehyde		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1276	n-Propyl acetate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1277	Propylamine	n-Propylamine	3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1281	Propyl formates	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1282	Pyridine		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1286	Rosin oil		3	F1	II/III	Rule for collective entries
1287	Rubber solution		3	F1	II/III	Rule for collective entries
1296	Triethylamine		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1297	Trimethylamine, aqueous solution	not more than 50% trimethylamine, by mass	3	FC	I/II/III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1301	Vinyl acetate, stabilized		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1306	Wood preservatives, liquid		3	F1	II/III	Rule for collective entries
1547	Aniline		6.1	T1	II	Acetic acid
1590	Dichloroanilines, liquid	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	6.1	T1	II	Acetic acid
1602	Dye, liquid, toxic, n.o.s. or Dye intermediate, liquid, toxic, n.o.s.		6.1	T1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1604	Ethylenediamine		8	CF1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1715	Acetic anhydride		8	CF1	II	Acetic acid
1717	Acetyl chloride		3	FC	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1718	Butyl acid phosphate		8	C3	III	Wetting solution
1719	Hydrogen sulphide	aqueous solution	8	C5	III	Acetic acid
1719	Caustic alkali liquid, n.o.s.	inorganic	8	C5	II/III	Rule for collective entries
1730	Antimony pentachloride, liquid	pure	8	C1	II	Water
1736	Benzoyl chloride		8	C3	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1750	Chloroacetic acid solution	aqueous solution	6.1	TC1	II	Acetic acid
1750	Chloroacetic acid solution	mixtures of mono- and dichloroacetic acid	6.1	TC1	II	Acetic acid
1752	Chloroacetyl chloride		6.1	TC1	I	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1755	Chromic acid solution	aqueous solution with not more than 30% chromic acid	8	C1	II/III	Nitric acid
1760	Cyanamide	aqueous solution with not more than 50% cyanamide	8	C9	II	Water
1760	O,O-Diethyl-dithiophosphoric acid		8	C9	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
	3.1.2	3.1.2	2.2	2.2	2.1.1.3	
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
1760	O,O-Diisopropyl-dithiophosphoric acid		8	C9	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1760	O,O-Di-n-propyl-dithiophosphoric acid		8	C9	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1760	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s.	flashpoint more than 60 °C	8	C9	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1761	Cupriethylenediamine solution	aqueous solution	8	CT1	II/III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1764	Dichloroacetic acid		8	C3	II	Acetic acid
1775	Fluoroboric acid	aqueous solution with not more than 50% fluoroboric acid	8	C1	II	Water
1778	Fluorosilicic acid		8	C1	II	Water
1779	Formic acid	with more than 85% acid by mass	8	CF1	II	Acetic acid
1783	Hexamethylenediamine solution	aqueous solution	8	C7	II/III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
1787	Hydriodic acid	aqueous solution	8	C1	II/III	Water
1788	Hydrobromic acid	aqueous solution	8	C1	II/III	Water
1789	Hydrochloric acid	not more than 38% aqueous solution	8	C1	II/III	Water
1790	Hydrofluoric acid	with not more than 60% hydrogen fluoride	8	CT1	II	Water the permissible period of use: not more than 2 years
1791	Hypochlorite solution	aqueous solution, containing wetting agents as customary in trade	8	C9	II/III	Nitric acid and wetting solution(*)
1791	Hypochlorite solution	aqueous solution	8	C9	II/III	Nitric acid (*)
(*) For UN No. 1791: Test to be carried out only with vent. If the test is carried out with nitric acid as the standard liquid, an acid-resistant vent and gasket shall be used. If the test is carried out with hypochlorite solutions themselves, vents and gaskets of the same design type, resistant to hypochlorite (e.g. of silicone rubber) but not resistant to nitric acid, are also permitted.						
1793	Isopropyl acid phosphate		8	C3	III	Wetting solution
1802	Perchloric acid	aqueous solution with not more than 50% acid, by mass	8	CO1	II	Water
1803	Phenolsulphonic acid, liquid	isomeric mixture	8	C3	II	Water
1805	Phosphoric acid, solution		8	C1	III	Water
1814	Potassium hydroxide solution	aqueous solution	8	C5	II/III	Water
1824	Sodium hydroxide solution	aqueous solution	8	C5	II/III	Water
1830	Sulphuric acid	with more than 51% pure acid	8	C1	II	Water
1832	Sulphuric acid, spent	chemical stable	8	C1	II	Water
1833	Sulphurous acid		8	C1	II	Water
1835	Tetramethylammonium hydroxide solution	aqueous solution, flashpoint more than 60 °C	8	C7	II	Water
1840	Zinc chloride solution	aqueous solution	8	C1	III	Water
1848	Propionic acid	with not less than 10% and less than 90% acid by mass	8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1862	Ethyl crotonate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
1863	Fuel, aviation, turbine engine		3	F1	I/II/III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1866	Resin solution	flammable	3	F1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1902	Diisooctyl acid phosphate		8	C3	III	Wetting solution
1906	Sludge acid		8	C1	II	Nitric acid
1908	Chlorite solution	aqueous solution	8	C9	II/III	Acetic acid
1914	Butyl propionates		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1915	Cyclohexanone		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1917	Ethyl acrylate, stabilized		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1919	Methyl acrylate, stabilized		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1920	Nonanes	pure isomers and isomeric mixture, flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1935	Cyanide solution, n.o.s.	inorganic	6.1	T4	I/II/III	Water
1940	Thioglycolic acid		8	C3	II	Acetic acid
1986	Alcohols, flammable, toxic, n.o.s.		3	FT1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1987	Cyclohexanol	technical pure	3	F1	III	Acetic acid
1987	Alcohols, n.o.s.		3	F1	II/III	Rule for collective entries
1988	Aldehydes, flammable, toxic, n.o.s.		3	FT1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1989	Aldehydes, n.o.s.		3	F1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1992	2,6-cis-Dimethyl-morpholine		3	FT1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
1992	Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s.		3	FT1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
1993	Propionic acid vinyl ester		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1993	(1-Methoxy-2-propyl) acetate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
1993	Flammable liquid, n.o.s.		3	F1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
2014	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution	with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide, stabilized as necessary	5.1	OC1	II	Nitric acid
2022	Cresylic acid	liquid mixture containing cresols, xlenols and methyl phenols	6.1	TC1	II	Acetic acid
2030	Hydrazine aqueous solution	with not less than 37% but not more than 64% hydrazine, by mass	8	CT1	II	Water
2030	Hydrazine hydrate	aqueous solution with 64% hydrazine	8	CT1	II	Water
2031	Nitric acid	other than red fuming, with not more than 55% pure acid	8	CO1	II	Nitric acid
2045	Isobutyraldehyde		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2050	Diisobutylene isomeric compounds		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2053	Methyl isobutyl carbinol		3	F1	III	Acetic acid
2054	Morpholine		8	CF1	I	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2057	Tripropylene		3	F1	II/III	Mixture of hydrocarbons

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
2058	Valeraldehyde	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2059	Nitrocellulose solution, flammable		3	D	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries: Deviating from the general procedure this rule may be applied to solvents of classification code F1
2075	Chloral, anhydrous, stabilized		6.1	T1	II	Wetting solution
2076	Cresols, liquid	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	6.1	TC1	II	Acetic acid
2078	Toluene diisocyanate	liquid	6.1	T1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2079	Diethylenetriamine		8	C7	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2209	Formaldehyde solution	aqueous solution with 37% Form-aldehyde, methanol content: 8-10%	8	C9	III	Acetic acid
2209	Formaldehyde solution	aqueous solution, with not less than 25% formaldehyde	8	C9	III	Water
2218	Acrylic acid, stabilized		8	CF1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2227	n-Butyl methacrylate, stabilized		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2235	Chlorobenzyl chlorides, liquid	para-Chlorobenzyl chloride	6.1	T2	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2241	Cycloheptane		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2242	Cycloheptene		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2243	Cyclohexyl acetate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2244	Cyclopentanol		3	F1	III	Acetic acid
2245	Cyclopentanone		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2247	n-Decane		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2248	Di-n-butylamine		8	CF1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2258	1,2-Propylenediamine		8	CF1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2259	Triethylenetetramine		8	C7	II	Water
2260	Tripropylamine		3	FC	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2263	Dimethylcyclohexanes	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2264	N,N-Dimethyl-cyclohexylamine		8	CF1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2265	N,N-Dimethyl-formamide		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2266	Dimethyl-N-propylamine		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2269	3,3'-Imino-dipropylamine		8	C7	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution

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	3.1.2	3.1.2	2.2	2.2	2.1.1.3	
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
2270	Ethylamine, aqueous solution	with not less than 50% but not more than 70% ethylamine, flashpoint below 23 °C, corrosive or slightly corrosive	3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2275	2-Ethylbutanol		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2276	2-Ethylhexylamine		3	FC	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2277	Ethyl methacrylate, stabilized		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2278	n-Heptene		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2282	Hexanols	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2283	Isobutyl methacrylate, stabilized		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2286	Pentamethylheptane		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2287	Isoheptenes		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2288	Isohexenes		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2289	Isophoronediamine		8	C7	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2293	4-Methoxy-4-methyl-pentan-2-one		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2296	Methylcyclohexane		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2297	Methylcyclohexanone	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2298	Methylcyclopentane		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2302	5-Methylhexan-2-one		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2308	Nitrosylsulphuric acid, liquid		8	C1	II	Water
2309	Octadienes		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2313	Picolines	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2317	Sodium cuprocyanide solution	aqueous solution	6.1	T4	I	Water
2320	Tetraethylenepentamine		8	C7	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2324	Triisobutylene	mixture of C12-monoolefines, flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2326	Trimethylcyclohexylamine		8	C7	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2327	Trimethylhexamethylenediamines	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	8	C7	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2330	Undecane		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2336	Allyl formate		3	FT1	I	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2348	Butyl acrylates, stabilized	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
2357	Cyclohexylamine	flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	8	CF1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2361	Diisobutylamine		3	FC	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2366	Diethyl carbonate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2367	alpha-Methylvaleraldehyde		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2370	1-Hexene		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2372	1,2-Di-(dimethylamino)-ethane		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2379	1,3-Dimethylbutylamine		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2383	Dipropylamine		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2385	Ethyl isobutyrate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2393	Isobutyl formate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2394	Isobutyl propionate	flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2396	Methacrylaldehyde, stabilized		3	FT1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2400	Methyl isovalerate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2401	Piperidine		8	CF1	I	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2403	Isopropenyl acetate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2405	Isopropyl butyrate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2406	Isopropyl isobutyrate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2409	Isopropyl propionate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2410	1,2,3,6-Tetrahydropyridine		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2427	Potassium chlorate, aqueous solution		5.1	O1	II/III	Water
2428	Sodium chlorate, aqueous solution		5.1	O1	II/III	Water
2429	Calcium chlorate, aqueous solution		5.1	O1	II/III	Water
2436	Thioacetic acid		3	F1	II	Acetic acid
2457	2,3-Dimethylbutane		3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2491	Ethanolamine		8	C7	III	Wetting solution
2491	Ethanolamine solution	aqueous solution	8	C7	III	Wetting solution

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code 2.2	Packing group 2.1.1.3	Standard liquid
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
2496	Propionic anhydride		8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2524	Ethyl orthoformate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2526	Furfurylamine		3	FC	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2527	Isobutyl acrylate, stabilized		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2528	Isobutyl isobutyrate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2529	Isobutyric acid		3	FC	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2531	Methacrylic acid, stabilized		8	C3	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2542	Tributylamine		6.1	T1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2560	2-Methylpentan-2-ol		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2564	Trichloroacetic acid solution	aqueous solution	8	C3	II/III	Acetic acid
2565	Dicyclohexylamine		8	C7	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2571	Ethylsulphuric acid		8	C3	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2571	Alkylsulphuric acids		8	C3	II	Rule for collective entries
2580	Aluminium bromide solution	aqueous solution	8	C1	III	Water
2581	Aluminium chloride solution	aqueous solution	8	C1	III	Water
2582	Ferric chloride solution	aqueous solution	8	C1	III	Water
2584	Methane sulphonic acid	with more than 5% free sulphuric acid	8	C1	II	Water
2584	Alkylsulphonic acids, liquid	with more than 5% free sulphuric acid	8	C1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2584	Benzene sulphonic acid	with more than 5% free sulphuric acid	8	C1	II	Water
2584	Toluene sulphonic acids	with more than 5% free sulphuric acid	8	C1	II	Water
2584	Arylsulphonic acids, liquid	with more than 5% free sulphuric acid	8	C1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2586	Methane sulphonic acid	with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid	8	C3	III	Water
2586	Alkylsulphonic acids, liquid	with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid	8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2586	Benzene sulphonic acid	with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid	8	C3	III	Water
2586	Toluene sulphonic acids	liquid, with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid	8	C3	III	Water

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
2586	Arylsulphonic acids, liquid	with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid	8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2610	Triallylamine		3	FC	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2614	Methallyl alcohol		3	F1	III	Acetic acid
2617	Methylcyclohexanols	pure isomers and isomeric mixture, flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	3	F1	III	Acetic acid
2619	Benzyl dimethylamine		8	CF1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2620	Amyl butyrates	pure isomers and isomeric mixture, flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2622	Glycidaldehyde	flashpoint below 23 °C	3	FT1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2626	Chloric acid, aqueous solution	with not more than 10% chloric acid	5.1	O1	II	Nitric acid
2656	Quinoline	flashpoint more than 60 °C	6.1	T1	III	Water
2672	Ammonia solution	relative density between 0.880 and 0.957 at 15 °C in water, with more than 10% but not more than 35% ammonia	8	C5	III	Water
2683	Ammonium sulphide solution	aqueous solution, flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	8	CFT	II	Acetic acid
2684	3-Diethylaminopropylamine		3	FC	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2685	N,N-Diethylethylenediamine		8	CF1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2693	Bisulphites, aqueous solution, n.o.s.	inorganic	8	C1	III	Water
2707	Dimethyldioxanes	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	3	F1	II/III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2733	Amines, flammable, corrosive, n.o.s. or Polyamines, flammable, corrosive, n.o.s.		3	FC	I/II/III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2734	Di-sec-butylamine		8	CF1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2734	Amines, liquid, corrosive, flammable, n.o.s. or Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, flammable, n.o.s.		8	CF1	I/II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2735	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. or Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.		8	C7	I/II/III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2739	Butyric anhydride		8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2789	Acetic acid, glacial or Acetic acid solution	aqueous solution, more than 80% acid, by mass	8	CF1	II	Acetic acid

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
2790	Acetic acid solution	aqueous solution, more than 10% but not more than 80% acid, by mass	8	C3	II/III	Acetic acid
2796	Sulphuric acid	with not more than 51% pure acid	8	C1	II	Water
2797	Battery fluid, alkali	Potassium/Sodium hydroxide, aqueous solution	8	C5	II	Water
2810	2-Chloro-6-fluorobenzyl chloride	stabilized	6.1	T1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2810	2-Phenylethanol		6.1	T1	III	Acetic acid
2810	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether		6.1	T1	III	Acetic acid
2810	Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s.		6.1	T1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
2815	N-Aminoethylpiperazine		8	CT1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2818	Ammonium polysulphide solution	aqueous solution	8	CT1	II/III	Acetic acid
2819	Amyl acid phosphate		8	C3	III	Wetting solution
2820	Butyric acid	n-Butyric acid	8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2821	Phenol solution	aqueous solution, toxic, non-alkaline	6.1	T1	II/III	Acetic acid
2829	Caproic acid	n-Caproic acid	8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2837	Bisulphates, aqueous solution		8	C1	II/III	Water
2838	Vinyl butyrate, stabilized		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2841	Di-n-amylamine		3	FT1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2850	Propylene tetramer	mixture of C12-monoolefines, flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2873	Dibutylaminoethanol	N,N-Di-n-butylaminoethanol	6.1	T1	III	Acetic acid
2874	Furfuryl alcohol		6.1	T1	III	Acetic acid
2920	O,O-Diethyl-dithiophosphoric acid	flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	8	CF1	II	n-Butyl acetate/n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2920	O,O-Dimethyl-dithiophosphoric acid	flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	8	CF1	II	Wetting solution
2920	Hydrogen bromide	33% solution in glacial acetic acid	8	CF1	II	Wetting solution
2920	Tetramethylammonium hydroxide	aqueous solution, flashpoint between 23 °C and 60 °C	8	CF1	II	Water
2920	Corrosive liquid, flammable, n.o.s.		8	CF1	I/II	Rule for collective entries
2922	Ammonium sulphide	aqueous solution, flashpoint more than 60 °C	8	CT1	II	Water
2922	Cresols	aqueous alkaline solution, mixture of sodium and potassium cresolate	8	CT1	II	Acetic acid

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
2922	Phenol	aqueous alkaline solution, mixture of sodium and potassium phenolate	8	CT1	II	Acetic acid
2922	Sodium hydrogen difluoride	aqueous solution	8	CT1	III	Water
2922	Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s.		8	CT1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
2924	Flammable liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.	slightly corrosive	3	FC	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
2927	Toxic liquid, corrosive, organic, n.o.s.		6.1	TC1	I/II	Rule for collective entries
2933	Methyl 2-chloropropionate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2934	Isopropyl 2-chloro-propionate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2935	Ethyl 2-chloropropionate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2936	Thiolactic acid		6.1	T1	II	Acetic acid
2941	Fluoroanilines	pure isomers and isomeric mixture	6.1	T1	III	Acetic acid
2943	Tetrahydrofurfurylamine		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
2945	N-Methylbutylamine		3	FC	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2946	2-Amino-5-diethylaminopentane		6.1	T1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
2947	Isopropyl chloroacetate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
2984	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution	with not less than 8% but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide, stabilized as necessary	5.1	O1	III	Nitric acid
3056	n-Heptaldehyde		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3065	Alcoholic beverages	with more than 24% alcohol by volume	3	F1	II/III	Acetic acid
3066	Paint or Paint related material	including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base or including paint thinning and reducing compound	8	C9	II/III	Rule for collective entries
3079	Methacrylonitrile, stabilized		6.1	TF1	I	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3082	sec-Alcohol C ₆ -C ₁₇ poly (3-6) ethoxylate		9	M6	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Alcohol C ₁₂ -C ₁₅ poly (1-3) ethoxylate		9	M6	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
3082	Alcohol C ₁₃ -C ₁₅ poly (1-6) ethoxylate		9	M6	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Aviation turbine fuel JP-5	flashpoint more than 60 °C	9	M6	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Aviation turbine fuel JP-7	flashpoint more than 60 °C	9	M6	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Coal tar	flashpoint more than 60 °C	9	M6	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Coal tar naphtha	flashpoint more than 60 °C	9	M6	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Creosote produced of coal tar	flashpoint more than 60 °C	9	M6	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Creosote produced of wood tar	flashpoint more than 60 °C	9	M6	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Cresyl diphenyl phosphate		9	M6	III	Wetting solution
3082	Decyl acrylate		9	M6	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Diisobutyl phthalate		9	M6	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Di-n-butyl phthalate		9	M6	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Hydrocarbons	liquid, flashpoint more than 60 °C, environmentally hazardous	9	M6	III	Rule for collective entries
3082	Isodecyl diphenyl phosphate		9	M6	III	Wetting solution
3082	Methylnaphthalenes	isomeric mixture, liquid	9	M6	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3082	Triaryl phosphates	n.o.s.	9	M6	III	Wetting solution
3082	Tricresyl phosphate	with not more than 3% ortho-isomer	9	M6	III	Wetting solution
3082	Trixylenyl phosphate		9	M6	III	Wetting solution
3082	Zinc alkyl dithiophosphate	C3-C14	9	M6	III	Wetting solution
3082	Zinc aryl dithiophosphate	C7-C16	9	M6	III	Wetting solution
3082	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.		9	M6	III	Rule for collective entries
3099	Oxidizing liquid, toxic, n.o.s.		5.1	OT1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
3101 3103 3105 3107 3109 3111 3113 3115 3117 3119	Organic Peroxide, Type B, C, D, E or F, liquid or Organic Peroxide, Type B, C, D, E or F, liquid, temperature controlled		5.2	P1		n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution and mixture of hydrocarbons and nitric acid(**)
(**) For UN Nos. 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119 (tert-butyl hydroperoxide with more than 40 % peroxide content and peroxyacetic acids are excluded):						

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
	3.1.2	3.1.2	2.2	2.2	2.1.1.3	
(1)	(2a)	(2b)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)
All organic peroxides in a technically pure form or in solution in solvents which, as far as their compatibility is concerned, are covered by the standard liquid "mixture of hydrocarbons" in this list. Compatibility of vents and gaskets with organic peroxides may be verified, also independently of the design type test, by laboratory tests with nitric acid. Organic peroxides of UN Nos 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117 and 3119 are not accepted for carriage by rail.						
3145	Butylphenols	liquid, n.o.s.	8	C3	I/II/III	Acetic acid
3145	Alkylphenols, liquid, n.o.s.	including C2 to C12 homologues	8	C3	I/II/III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3149	Hydrogen peroxide and peroxyacetic acid mixture, stabilized	with UN 2790 acetic acid, UN 2796 sulphuric acid and/or UN 1805 phosphoric acid, water and not more than 5% peroxyacetic acid	5.1	OC1	II	Wetting solution and nitric acid
3210	Chlorates, inorganic, aqueous solution, n.o.s.		5.1	O1	II/III	Water
3211	Perchlorates, inorganic, aqueous solution, n.o.s.		5.1	O1	II/III	Water
3213	Bromates, inorganic, aqueous solution, n.o.s.		5.1	O1	II/III	Water
3214	Permanganates, inorganic, aqueous solution, n.o.s.		5.1	O1	II	Water
3216	Persulphates, inorganic, aqueous solution, n.o.s.		5.1	O1	III	Wetting solution
3218	Nitrates, inorganic, aqueous solution, n.o.s.		5.1	O1	II/III	Water
3219	Nitrites, inorganic, aqueous solution, n.o.s.		5.1	O1	II/III	Water
3264	Cupric chloride	aqueous solution, slightly corrosive	8	C1	III	Water
3264	Hydroxylamine sulphate	25% aqueous solution	8	C1	III	Water
3264	Phosphorous acid	aqueous solution	8	C1	III	Water
3264	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s.	flashpoint more than 60 °C	8	C1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries; not applicable to mixtures having components of UN Nos. 1830, 1832, 1906 and 2308
3265	Methoxyacetic acid		8	C3	I	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3265	Allyl succinic acid anhydride		8	C3	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3265	Dithioglycolic acid		8	C3	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3265	Butyl phosphate	mixture of mono- and di-butyl phosphate	8	C3	III	Wetting solution
3265	Caprylic acid		8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3265	Isovaleric acid		8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3265	Pelargonic acid		8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3265	Pyruvic acid		8	C3	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
3265	Valeric acid		8	C3	III	Acetic acid
3265	Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s.	flashpoint more than 60 °C	8	C3	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
3266	Sodium hydrosulphide	aqueous solution	8	C5	II	Acetic acid
3266	Sodium sulphide	aqueous solution, slightly corrosive	8	C5	III	Acetic acid
3266	Corrosive liquid, basic, inorganic, n.o.s.	flashpoint more than 60 °C	8	C5	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
3267	2,2'-(Butylimino)-bisethanol		8	C7	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons and wetting solution
3267	Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s.	flashpoint more than 60 °C	8	C7	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
3271	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	flashpoint 60 °C	3	F1	III	Acetic acid
3271	Ether, n.o.s.		3	F1	II/III	Rule for collective entries
3272	Acrylic acid tert-butyl ester		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3272	Isobutyl propionate	flashpoint below 23 °C	3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3272	Methyl valerate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3272	Trimethyl ortho-formate		3	F1	II	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3272	Ethyl valerate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3272	Isobutyl isovalerate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3272	n-Amyl propionate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3272	n-Butylbutyrate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3272	Methyl lactate		3	F1	III	n-Butyl acetate/ n-butyl acetate-saturated wetting solution
3272	Ester, n.o.s.		3	F1	II/III	Rule for collective entries
3287	Sodium nitrite	40% aqueous solution	6.1	T4	III	Water
3287	Toxic liquid, inorganic, n.o.s.		6.1	T4	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
3291	Clinical waste, unspecified, n.o.s.	liquid	6.2	I3		Water
3293	Hydrazine, aqueous solution	with not more than 37% hydrazine, by mass	6.1	T4	III	Water
3295	Heptenes	n.o.s.	3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3295	Nonanes	flashpoint below 23 °C	3	F1	II	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3295	Decanes	n.o.s.	3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3295	1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene		3	F1	III	Mixture of hydrocarbons
3295	Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.		3	F1	I/II/III	Rule for collective entries
3405	Barium chlorate, solution	aqueous solution	5.1	OT1	II/III	Water
3406	Barium perchlorate, solution	aqueous solution	5.1	OT1	II/III	Water
3408	Lead perchlorate, solution	aqueous solution	5.1	OT1	II/III	Water

UN No.	Proper shipping name or technical name	Description	Class	Classification code	Packing group	Standard liquid
(1)	3.1.2 (2a)	3.1.2 (2b)	2.2 (3a)	2.2 (3b)	2.1.1.3 (4)	(5)
3413	Potassium cyanide, solution	aqueous solution	6.1	T4	I/II/III	Water
3414	Sodium cyanide, solution	aqueous solution	6.1	T4	I/II/III	Water
3415	Sodium fluoride, solution	aqueous solution	6.1	T4	III	Water
3422	Potassium fluoride, solution	aqueous solution	6.1	T4	III	Water

- 4.1.1.21.7** By derogation from 4.1.1.21.1, liquid waste classified under 2.1.3.5.5 may be filled into polyethylene packaging provided that the packagings have passed the tests with all standard liquids described in 6.1.6.1. Packagings shall conform to the packing group performance level as assigned in accordance with 2.1.3.5.5.

By derogation from 4.1.1.15, on the basis of the knowledge of the composition of the liquid waste, in case of presence of substances that could weaken the polyethylene packaging (e.g. some chlorinated compounds), the period of use permitted for this packaging shall be two and a half years from the date of its manufacture.

4.1.2 Additional general provisions for the use of IBCs

- 4.1.2.1** When IBCs are used for the carriage of liquids with a flashpoint of 60 °C (closed cup) or lower, or of powders liable to dust explosion, measures shall be taken to prevent a dangerous electrostatic discharge.

- 4.1.2.2** Every metal, rigid plastics and composite IBC, shall be inspected and tested, as relevant, in accordance with 6.5.4.4 or 6.5.4.5:

- before it is put into service;
- thereafter at intervals not exceeding two and a half and five years, as appropriate;
- after the repair or remanufacture, before it is re-used for carriage.

An IBC shall not be filled and offered for carriage after the date of expiry of the last periodic test or inspection. However, an IBC filled prior to the date of expiry of the last periodic test or inspection may be carried for a period not to exceed three months beyond the date of expiry of the last periodic test or inspection. In addition, an IBC may be carried after the date of expiry of the last periodic test or inspection:

- (a) after emptying but before cleaning, for purposes of performing the required test or inspection prior to refilling; and
- (b) unless otherwise approved by the competent authority, for a period not to exceed six months beyond the date of expiry of the last periodic test or inspection in order to allow the return of dangerous goods or residues for proper disposal or recycling.

NOTE: For the particulars in the transport document, see 5.4.1.1.11.

- 4.1.2.3** IBCs of type 31HZ2 shall be filled to at least 80% of the volume of the outer casing.

- 4.1.2.4** Except for routine maintenance of metal, rigid plastics, composite and flexible IBCs performed by the owner of the IBC, whose State and name or authorized symbol is durably marked on the IBC, the party performing routine maintenance shall durably mark the IBC near the manufacturer's UN design type mark to show:

- (a) The State in which the routine maintenance was carried out; and
- (b) The name or authorized symbol of the party performing the routine maintenance.

4.1.3 General provisions concerning packing instructions

- 4.1.3.1** Packing instructions applicable to dangerous goods of Classes 1 to 9 are specified in Section 4.1.4. They are subdivided in three sub-sections depending on the type of packagings to which they apply:

- Sub-section 4.1.4.1 for packagings other than IBCs and large packagings; these packing instructions are designated by an alphanumeric code starting with the letter "P" or "R" for packagings specific to RID and ADR;
- Sub-section 4.1.4.2 for IBCs; these are designated by an alphanumeric code starting with the letters "IBCs";
- Sub-section 4.1.4.3 for large packagings; these are designated by an alphanumeric code starting with the letters "LP".

Generally, packing instructions specify that the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 or 4.1.3, as appropriate, are applicable. They may also require compliance with the special provisions of Sections 4.1.5, 4.1.6, 4.1.7, 4.1.8 or 4.1.9 when appropriate. Special packing provisions may also be specified in the packing instruction for individual substances or articles. They are also designated by an alphanumeric code comprising the letters:

"PP" for packagings other than IBCs and large packagings, or "RR" for special provisions specific to RID and ADR;

"B" for IBCs or "BB" for special packing provisions specific to RID and ADR;

"L" for large packagings or "LL" for special packing provisions specific to RID and ADR.

Unless otherwise specified, each packaging shall conform to the applicable requirements of Part 6. Generally packing instructions do not provide guidance on compatibility and the user shall not select a packaging without checking that the substance is compatible with the packaging material selected (e.g. glass receptacles are unsuitable for most fluorides). Where glass receptacles are permitted in the packing instructions porcelain, earthenware and stoneware packagings are also allowed.

4.1.3.2 Column (8) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 shows for each article or substance the packing instruction(s) that shall be used. Columns (9a) and (9b) indicate the special packing provisions and the mixed packing provisions (see 4.1.10) applicable to specific substances or articles.

4.1.3.3 Each packing instruction shows, where applicable, the acceptable single and combination packagings. For combination packagings, the acceptable outer packagings, inner packagings and when applicable the maximum quantity permitted in each inner or outer packaging, are shown. Maximum net mass and maximum capacity are as defined in 1.2.1. Where packagings which need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3 (e.g. crates, pallets) are authorized in a packing instruction or the special provisions listed in Table A in Chapter 3.2, these packagings are not subject to the mass or volume limits generally applicable to packagings conforming to the requirements of Chapter 6.1, unless otherwise indicated in the relevant packing instruction or special provision.

4.1.3.4 The following packagings shall not be used when the substances being carried are liable to become liquid during carriage:

Packagings

Drums:	1D and 1G
Boxes:	4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1 and 4H2
Bags:	5L1, 5L2, 5L3, 5H1, 5H2, 5H3, 5H4, 5M1 and 5M2
Composite packagings:	6HC, 6HD2, 6HG1, 6HG2, 6HD1, 6PC, 6PD1, 6PD2, 6PG1, 6PG2 and 6PH1

Large packagings

Flexible plastics:	51H (outer packaging)
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IBCs

For substances of packing group I:	All types of IBC
For substances of packing groups II and III:	
Wooden:	11C, 11D and 11F
Fibreboard:	11G
Flexible:	13H1, 13H2, 13H3, 13H4, 13H5, 13L1, 13L2, 13L3, 13L4, 13M1 and 13M2
Composite:	11HZ2 and 21HZ2

For the purposes of this paragraph, substances and mixtures of substances having a melting point equal to or less than 45 °C shall be treated as solids liable to become liquid during transport.

4.1.3.5 Where the packing instructions in this Chapter authorize the use of a particular type of packaging (e.g. 4G, 1A2), packagings bearing the same packaging identification code followed by the letters "V", "U" or "W" marked in accordance with the requirements of Part 6 (e.g. 4GV, 4GU or 4GW; 1A2V, 1A2U or 1A2W) may also be used under the same conditions and limitations applicable to the use of that type of packaging according to the relevant packing instructions. For example, a combination packaging marked with the packaging code "4GV" may be used whenever a combination packaging marked "4G" is authorized, provided the requirements in the relevant packing instruction regarding types of inner packagings and quantity limitations are respected.

4.1.3.6 Pressure receptacles for liquids and solids

4.1.3.6.1 Unless otherwise indicated in RID, pressure receptacles conforming to:

- (a) the applicable requirements of Chapter 6.2 or
- (b) the national or international standards on the design, construction, testing, manufacturing and inspection, as applied by the country in which the pressure receptacles are manufactured, provided that the provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met and that, for metallic cylinders, tubes, pressure drums, bundles of cylinders and salvage pressure receptacles, the construction is such that the minimum burst ratio (burst pressure divided by test pressure) is:
 - (i) 1.50 for refillable pressure receptacles;
 - (ii) 2.00 for non-refillable pressure receptacles;

are authorized for the carriage of any liquid or solid substance other than explosives, thermally unstable substances, organic peroxides, self-reactive substances, substances where significant pressure may develop by evolution of chemical reaction and radioactive material (unless permitted in 4.1.9).

This sub-section is not applicable to the substances mentioned in 4.1.4.1, packing instruction P 200, table 3.

4.1.3.6.2 Every design type of pressure receptacle shall be approved by the competent authority of the country of manufacture or as indicated in Chapter 6.2.

4.1.3.6.3 Unless otherwise indicated, pressure receptacles having a minimum test pressure of 0.6 MPa shall be used.

4.1.3.6.4 Unless otherwise indicated, pressure receptacles may be provided with an emergency pressure relief device designed to avoid bursting in case of overfill or fire accidents.

Pressure receptacle valves shall be designed and constructed in such a way that they are inherently able to withstand damage without release of the contents or shall be protected from damage which could cause inadvertent release of the contents of the pressure receptacle, by one of the methods as given in 4.1.6.8 (a) to (e).

4.1.3.6.5 The degree of filling shall not exceed 95% of the capacity of the pressure receptacle at 50 °C. Sufficient ullage (outage) shall be left to ensure that the pressure receptacle will not be liquid full at a temperature of 55 °C.

4.1.3.6.6 Unless otherwise indicated pressure receptacles shall be subjected to a periodic inspection and test every 5 years. The periodic inspection shall include an external examination, an internal examination or alternative method as approved by the competent authority, a pressure test or equivalent effective non-destructive testing with the agreement of the competent authority including an inspection of all accessories (e.g. tightness of valves, emergency relief valves or fusible elements). Pressure receptacles shall not be filled after they become due for periodic inspection and test but may be carried after the expiry of the time limit. Pressure receptacle repairs shall meet the requirements of 4.1.6.11.

4.1.3.6.7 Prior to filling, the packer shall perform an inspection of the pressure receptacle and ensure that the pressure receptacle is authorized for the substances to be carried and that the requirements of RID have been met. Shut-off valves shall be closed after filling and remain closed during carriage. The consignor shall verify that the closures and equipment are not leaking.

4.1.3.6.8 Refillable pressure receptacles shall not be filled with a substance different from that previously contained unless the necessary operations for change of service have been performed.

4.1.3.6.9 Marking of pressure receptacles for liquids and solids according to 4.1.3.6 (not conforming to the requirements of Chapter 6.2) shall be in accordance with the requirements of the competent authority of the country of manufacturing.

4.1.3.7 Packagings or IBCs not specifically authorized in the applicable packing instruction shall not be used for the carriage of a substance or article unless specifically allowed under a temporary derogation agreed between RID Contracting States in accordance with 1.5.1.

4.1.3.8 Unpackaged articles other than Class 1 articles

4.1.3.8.1 Where large and robust articles cannot be packaged in accordance with the requirements of Chapters 6.1 or 6.6 and they have to be carried empty, uncleaned and unpackaged, the competent authority of the country of origin² may approve such carriage. In doing so the competent authority shall take into account that:

- (a) Large and robust articles shall be strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during carriage including transshipment between cargo transport units and between cargo transport units and warehouses, as well as any removal from a pallet for subsequent manual or mechanical handling;
- (b) All closures and openings shall be sealed so that there can be no loss of contents which might be caused under normal conditions of carriage, by vibration, or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure (resulting from altitude, for example). No dangerous residue shall adhere to the outside of the large and robust articles;
- (c) Parts of large and robust articles, which are in direct contact with dangerous goods:
 - (i) shall not be affected or significantly weakened by those dangerous goods; and
 - (ii) shall not cause a dangerous effect e.g. catalysing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods;
- (d) Large and robust articles containing liquids shall be stowed and secured to ensure that neither leakage nor permanent distortion of the article occurs during carriage;
- (e) They shall be fixed in cradles or crates or other handling devices or to the cargo transport unit in such a way that they will not become loose during normal conditions of carriage.

4.1.3.8.2 Unpackaged articles approved by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of 4.1.3.8.1 shall be subject to the consignment procedures of Part 5. In addition the consignor of such articles shall ensure that a copy of any such approval is attached to the transport document.

NOTE: A large and robust article may include flexible fuel containment systems, military equipment, machinery or equipment containing dangerous goods above the limited quantities according to 3.4.1.

² If the country of origin is not an RID Contracting State, the competent authority of the first RID Contracting State reached by the consignment.

4.1.4 List of packing instructions

NOTE: Although the following packing instructions use the same numbering system as used in the IMDG Code and the UN Model Regulations, readers should be aware that some of the details may be different.

4.1.4.1 Packing instructions concerning the use of packagings (except IBCs and large packagings)

P 001		PACKING INSTRUCTION (LIQUIDS)			P 001	
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:						
Combination packagings		Maximum capacity/Net mass (see 4.1.3.3)				
Inner packagings		Outer packagings	Packing group I	Packing group II	Packing group III	
Glass 10 l Plastics 30 l Metal 40 l	Drums	steel (1A1, 1A2)	250 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		aluminium (1B1, 1B2)	250 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		other metal (1N1, 1N2)	250 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		plastics (1H1, 1H2)	250 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		plywood (1D)	150 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		fibre (1G)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		Boxes	steel (4A)	250 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	aluminium (4B)		250 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
	other metal (4N)		250 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
	natural wood (4C1, 4C2)		150 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
	plywood (4D)		150 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
	reconstituted wood (4F)		75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
	fibreboard (4G)		75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
	expanded plastics (4H1)		60 kg	60 kg	60 kg	
	solid plastics (4H2)		150 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
	Jerricans	steel (3A1, 3A2)	120 kg	120 kg	120 kg	
		aluminium (3B1, 3B2)	120 kg	120 kg	120 kg	
		plastics (3H1, 3H2)	120 kg	120 kg	120 kg	
	Single packagings					
	Drums					
	steel, non-removable head (1A1)		250 l	450 l	450 l	
steel, removable head (1A2)		250 l ^(a)	450 l	450 l		
aluminium, non-removable head (1B1)		250 l	450 l	450 l		
aluminium, removable head (1B2)		250 l ^(a)	450 l	450 l		
metal other than steel or aluminium, non-removable head (1N1)		250 l	450 l	450 l		
metal other than steel or aluminium, removable head (1N2)		250 l ^(a)	450 l	450 l		
plastics, non-removable head (1H1)		250 l	450 l	450 l		
plastics, removable head (1H2)		250 l ^(a)	450 l	450 l		
Jerricans						
steel, non-removable head (3A1)		60 l	60 l	60 l		
steel, removable head (3A2)		60 l ^(a)	60 l	60 l		
aluminium, non-removable head (3B1)		60 l	60 l	60 l		
aluminium, removable head (3B2)		60 l ^(a)	60 l	60 l		
plastics, non-removable head (3H1)		60 l	60 l	60 l		
plastics, removable head (3H2)		60 l ^(a)	60 l	60 l		

^(a) Only substances with a viscosity of more than 2 680 mm²/s are authorized.

P 001		PACKING INSTRUCTION (LIQUIDS) (cont'd)			P 001
Single packagings (cont'd)					
Composite packagings					
plastics receptacle with outer steel, aluminium or plastics drum (6HA1, 6HB1, 6HH1)		250 l	250 l	250 l	
plastics receptacle with outer fibre or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HD1)		120 l	250 l	250 l	
plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium crate or box or plastics receptacle with outer wooden, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)		60 l	60 l	60 l	
glass receptacle with outer steel, aluminium, fibreboard, plywood, expanded plastics or solid plastics drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PG1, 6PD1, 6PH1 or 6PH2) or with outer steel or aluminium crate or box or with outer wooden or fibreboard box or with outer wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2)		60 l	60 l	60 l	
Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.					
Additional requirement					
For substances of Class 3, packing group III, which give off small quantities of carbon dioxide or nitrogen, the packagings shall be vented.					
Special packing provisions					
PP 1	For UN Nos. 1133, 1210, 1263 and 1866 and for adhesives, printing inks, printing ink related materials, paints, paint related materials and resin solutions which are assigned to UN No. 3082, metal or plastics packagings for substances of packing groups II and III in quantities of 5 litres or less per packaging are not required to meet the performance tests in Chapter 6.1 when carried: (a) in palletized loads, a pallet box or unit load device, e.g. individual packagings placed or stacked and secured by strapping, shrink or stretch-wrapping or other suitable means to a pallet; or (b) as inner packagings of combination packagings with a maximum net mass of 40 kg.				
PP 2	For UN No. 3065, wooden barrels with a maximum capacity of 250 litres and which do not meet the provisions of Chapter 6.1 may be used.				
PP 4	For UN No. 1774, packagings shall meet the packing group II performance level.				
PP 5	For UN No. 1204, packagings shall be so constructed that explosion is not possible by reason of increased internal pressure. Cylinders, tubes and pressure drums shall not be used for these substances.				
PP 6	(Deleted)				
PP 10	For UN No. 1791, packing group II, the packaging shall be vented.				
PP 31	For UN No. 1131, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.				
PP 33	For UN No. 1308, packing groups I and II, only combination packagings with a maximum gross mass of 75 kg allowed.				
PP 81	For UN No. 1790 with more than 60% but not more than 85% hydrogen fluoride and UN No. 2031 with more than 55% nitric acid, the permitted use of plastics drums and jerricans as single packagings shall be two years from their date of manufacture.				
PP 93	For UN No. 3532, packagings shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of gas or vapour to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the packagings in the event of loss of stabilization.				
Special packing provision specific to RID and ADR					
RR 2	For UN No. 1261, removable head packagings are not permitted.				

P 002		PACKING INSTRUCTION (SOLIDS)			P 002
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:					
Combination packagings		Maximum net mass (see 4.1.3.3)			
Inner packagings		Outer packagings	Packing group I	Packing group II	Packing group III
Glass	10 kg	Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plastics (1H1, 1H2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G)	400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
Plastics ^(a)	50 kg		400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
Metal	50 kg		400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
Paper ^{(a),(b),(c)}	50 kg		400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
Fibre ^{(a),(b),(c)}	50 kg		400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood (4C1) natural wood with sift proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) expanded plastics (4H1) solid plastics (4H2)	400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
			250 kg	400 kg	400 kg
			250 kg	400 kg	400 kg
			250 kg	400 kg	400 kg
			125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
			125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
			60 kg	60 kg	60 kg
			250 kg	400 kg	400 kg
		Jerricans steel (3A1, 3A2) aluminium (3B1, 3B2) plastics (3H1, 3H2)	120 kg	120 kg	120 kg
			120 kg	120 kg	120 kg
			120 kg	120 kg	120 kg
Single packagings					
Drums					
steel (1A1 or 1A2 ^(d))			400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
aluminium (1B1 or 1B2 ^(d))			400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
metal, other than steel or aluminium (1N1 or 1N2 ^(d))			400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
plastics (1H1 or 1H2 ^(d))			400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
fibre (1G) ^(e)			400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
plywood (1D) ^(e)			400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
Jerricans					
steel (3A1 or 3A2 ^(d))			120 kg	120 kg	120 kg
aluminium (3B1 or 3B2 ^(d))			120 kg	120 kg	120 kg
plastics (3H1 or 3H2 ^(d))			120 kg	120 kg	120 kg
Boxes					
steel (4A) ^(e)			Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg
aluminium (4B) ^(e)			Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg
other metal (4N) ^(e)			Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg
natural wood (4C1) ^(e)			Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg
plywood (4D) ^(e)			Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg
reconstituted wood (4F) ^(e)			Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg
natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2) ^(e)			Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg
fibreboard (4G) ^(e)			Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg
solid plastics (4H2) ^(e)			Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg
Bags					
bags (5H3, 5H4, 5L3, 5M2) ^(e)			Not allowed	50 kg	50 kg

^(a) These inner packagings shall be sift-proof.

^(b) These inner packagings shall not be used when the substances being carried may become liquid during carriage (see 4.1.3.4).

^(c) These inner packagings shall not be used for substances of packing group I.

^(d) These packagings shall not be used for substances of packing group I that may become liquid during carriage (see 4.1.3.4).

^(e) These packagings shall not be used when the substances being carried may become liquid during carriage (see 4.1.3.4).

P 002		PACKING INSTRUCTION (SOLIDS) (cont'd)			P 002
Single packagings (cont'd)					
Composite packagings					
plastics receptacle with outer steel, aluminium, plywood, fibre or plas- tics drum (6HA1, 6HB1, 6HG1 ^(e) , 6HD1 ^(e) or 6HH1)		400 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium crate or box, wooden box, plywood box, fibreboard box or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2 ^(e) , 6HG2 ^(e) or 6HH2)		75 kg	75 kg	75 kg	
glass receptacle with outer steel, aluminium plywood or fibre drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 ^(e) or 6PG1 ^(e)) or with outer steel or aluminium crate or box or with outer wooden, or fibreboard box or with outer wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 ^(e) or 6PD2 ^(e)) or with outer expanded plastics or solid plastics packaging (6PH1 or 6PH2 ^(e))		75 kg	75 kg	75 kg	
Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.					
Special packing provisions					
PP 6	(Deleted)				
PP 7	For UN No. 2000, celluloid may also be transported unpacked on pallets, wrapped in plastic film and secured by appropriate means, such as steel bands as a full load in closed wagons or in closed containers. Each pallet shall not exceed 1 000 kg.				
PP 8	For UN No. 2002, packagings shall be so constructed that explosion is not possible by reason of increased internal pressure. Cylinders, tubes and pressure drums shall not be used for these substances.				
PP 9	For UN Nos. 3175, 3243 and 3244, packagings shall conform to a design type that has passed a leakproofness test at the packing group II performance level. For UN No. 3175, the leakproofness test is not required when the liquids are fully absorbed in solid material contained in sealed bags.				
PP 11	For UN No. 1309, packing group III, and UN No. 1362, 5H1, 5L1 and 5M1 bags are allowed if they are overpacked in plastic bags and are wrapped in shrink or stretch wrap on pallets.				
PP 12	For UN Nos. 1361, 2213 and UN No. 3077, 5H1, 5L1 and 5M1 bags are allowed when carried in closed wagons or closed containers.				
PP 13	For articles classified under UN No. 2870, only combination packagings meeting the packing group I performance level are authorized.				
PP 14	For UN Nos. 2211, 2698 and 3314, packagings are not required to meet the performance tests in Chapter 6.1.				
PP 15	For UN Nos. 1324 and 2623, packagings shall meet the packing group III performance level.				
PP 20	For UN No. 2217, any sift-proof, tearproof receptacle may be used.				
PP 30	For UN No. 2471, paper or fibre inner packagings are not permitted.				
PP 34	For UN No. 2969 (as whole beans), 5H1, 5L1 and 5M1 bags are permitted.				
PP 37	For UN Nos. 2590 and 2212, 5M1 bags are permitted. All bags of any type shall be carried in closed wagons or containers or be placed in closed rigid overpacks.				
PP 38	For UN No. 1309, packing group II, bags are permitted only in closed wagons or closed containers.				
PP 84	For UN No. 1057, rigid outer packagings meeting the packing group II performance level shall be used. The packagings shall be designed and constructed and arranged to prevent movement, inadvertent ignition of the devices or inadvertent release of flammable gas or liquid. NOTE: For waste lighters collected separately see Chapter 3.3, special provision 654.				
PP 92	For UN No. 3531, packagings shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of gas or vapour to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the packagings in the event of loss of stabilization.				
Special packing provision specific to RID and ADR					
RR 5	Notwithstanding special packing provision PP84, only the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.5 to 4.1.1.7 need be complied with if the gross mass of the package is not more than 10 kg. NOTE: For waste lighters collected separately see Chapter 3.3, special provision 654.				

^(e) These packagings shall not be used when the substances being carried may become liquid during carriage (see 4.1.3.4).

P 003	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 003
	Dangerous goods shall be placed in suitable outer packagings. The packagings shall meet the provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.4, 4.1.1.8 and 4.1.3 and be so designed that they meet the construction requirements of 6.1.4. Outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use, shall be used. Where this packing instruction is used for the transport of articles or inner packagings of combination packagings, the packaging shall be designed and constructed to prevent inadvertent discharge of articles during normal conditions of carriage.	
	Special packing provisions	
PP 16	For UN No. 2800, batteries shall be protected from short circuits and shall be securely packed in strong outer packagings.	
	NOTE 1: Non-spillable batteries which are an integral part of, and necessary for, the operation of mechanical or electronic equipment shall be securely fastened in the battery holder on the equipment and protected in such a manner as to prevent damage and short circuits.	
	2: For used batteries (UN No. 2800), see P 801.	
PP 17	For UN No. 2037, packages shall not exceed 55 kg net mass for fibreboard packagings or 125 kg net mass for other packagings.	
PP 19	For UN Nos. 1364 and 1365, carriage as bales is authorized.	
PP 20	For UN Nos. 1363, 1386, 1408 and 2793 any sift-proof, tearproof receptacle may be used.	
PP 32	UN Nos. 2857 and 3358 and robust articles consigned under UN No. 3164 may be carried unpackaged, in crates or in appropriate overpacks.	
	NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).	
PP 87	(Deleted)	
PP 88	(Deleted)	
PP 90	For UN Nos. 3506 and 3554, sealed inner liners or bags of strong leakproof and puncture resistant material impervious to mercury or gallium, as appropriate, which will prevent escape of the substance from the package irrespective of the position or the orientation of the package shall be used.	
PP 91	For UN 1044, large fire extinguishers may also be carried unpackaged provided that the requirements of 4.1.3.8.1 (a) to (e) are met, the valves are protected by one of the methods in accordance with 4.1.6.8 (a) to (d) and other equipment mounted on the fire extinguisher is protected to prevent accidental activation. For the purpose of this special packing provision, "large fire extinguishers" means fire extinguishers as described in indents (c) to (e) of special provision 225 of Chapter 3.3.	
PP 96	For UN No. 2037 waste gas cartridges carried in accordance with special provision 327 of Chapter 3.3, the packagings shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the creation of dangerous atmospheres and the build-up of pressure.	
	Special packing provisions specific to RID and ADR	
RR 6	For UN No. 2037, in the case of carriage by full load, metal articles may also be packed as follows: The articles shall be grouped together in units on trays and held in position with an appropriate plastics cover; these units shall be stacked and suitably secured on pallets.	
RR 9	For UN 3509, packagings are not required to meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. Packagings meeting the requirements of 6.1.4, made leak tight or fitted with a leak tight and puncture resistant sealed liner or bag, shall be used. When the only residues contained are solids which are not liable to become liquid at temperatures likely to be encountered during carriage, flexible packagings may be used. When liquid residues are present, rigid packagings that provide a means of retention (e.g. absorbent material) shall be used. Before being filled and handed over for carriage, every packaging shall be inspected to ensure that it is free from corrosion, contamination or other damage. Any packaging showing signs of reduced strength shall no longer be used (minor dents and scratches are not considered as reducing the strength of the packaging). Packagings intended for the carriage of packagings, discarded, empty, uncleaned with residues of Class 5.1 shall be so constructed or adapted that the goods cannot come into contact with wood or any other combustible material.	

P 004	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 004
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3473, 3476, 3477, 3478 and 3479.		
The following packagings are authorized: (1) For fuel cell cartridges, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.3, 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level. (2) For fuel cell cartridges packed with equipment: strong outer packagings which meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.3. When fuel cell cartridges are packed with equipment, they shall be packed in inner packagings or placed in the outer packaging with cushioning material or divider(s) so that the fuel cell cartridges are protected against damage that may be caused by the movement or placement of the contents within the outer packaging. The equipment shall be secured against movement within the outer packaging. For the purpose of this packing instruction, "equipment" means apparatus requiring the fuel cell cartridges with which it is packed for its operation. (3) For fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment: strong outer packagings which meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.3. Large robust equipment (see 4.1.3.8) containing fuel cell cartridges may be carried unpackaged. For fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment, the entire system shall be protected against short circuit and inadvertent operation. NOTE: The packagings authorized in (2) and (3) may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		

P 005	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 005
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3528, 3529 and 3530.		
If the engine or machinery is constructed and designed so that the means of containment containing the dangerous goods affords adequate protection, an outer packaging is not required. Dangerous goods in engines or machinery shall otherwise be packed in outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use, and meeting the applicable requirements of 4.1.1.1, or they shall be fixed in such a way that they will not become loose during normal conditions of carriage, e.g. in cradles or crates or other handling devices. NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3). In addition, the manner in which means of containment are contained within the engine or machinery, shall be such that under normal conditions of carriage, damage to the means of containment containing the dangerous goods is prevented; and in the event of damage to the means of containment containing liquid dangerous goods, no leakage of the dangerous goods from the engine or machinery is possible (a leakproof liner may be used to satisfy this requirement). Means of containment containing dangerous goods shall be so installed, secured or cushioned as to prevent their breakage or leakage and so as to control their movement within the engine or machinery during normal conditions of carriage. Cushioning material shall not react dangerously with the content of the means of containment. Any leakage of the contents shall not substantially impair the protective properties of the cushioning material. Additional requirement Other dangerous goods (e.g. batteries, fire extinguishers, compressed gas accumulators or safety devices) required for the functioning or safe operation of the engine or machinery shall be securely mounted in the engine or machine.		

P 006	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 006
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3537 to 3548.		
(1) The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level. (2) In addition, for robust articles the following packagings are authorized: Strong outer packagings constructed of suitable material and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use. The packagings shall meet the provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.8 and 4.1.3 in order to achieve a level of protection that is at least equivalent to that provided by Chapter 6.1. Articles may be carried unpackaged or on pallets when the dangerous goods are afforded equivalent protection by the article in which they are contained. NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3). (3) Additionally, the following conditions shall be met: (a) Receptacles within articles containing liquids or solids shall be constructed of suitable materials and secured in the article in such a way that, under normal conditions of carriage, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the article itself or the outer packaging; (b) Receptacles containing liquids with closures shall be packed with their closures correctly oriented. The receptacles shall in addition conform to the internal pressure test provisions of 6.1.5.5; (c) Receptacles that are liable to break or be punctured easily, such as those made of glass, porcelain or stoneware or of certain plastics materials shall be properly secured. Any leakage of the contents shall not substantially impair the protective properties of the article or of the outer packaging; (d) Receptacles within articles containing gases shall meet the requirements of Section 4.1.6 and Chapter 6.2 as appropriate or be capable of providing an equivalent level of protection as packing instructions P 200 or P 208; (e) Where there is no receptacle within the article, the article shall fully enclose the dangerous substances and prevent their release under normal conditions of carriage. (4) Articles shall be packed to prevent movement and inadvertent operation during normal conditions of carriage. (5) Articles containing pre-production prototype lithium cells or batteries or sodium ion cells or batteries when these prototypes are carried for testing or production runs of not more than 100 lithium cells or batteries or sodium ion cells or batteries that are of a type that has not met the testing requirements of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 38.3 shall in addition meet the following: (a) Packagings shall conform to the requirements in paragraph (1) of this packing instruction; (b) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibration and shocks and prevent movement of the article within the package that may lead to damage and a dangerous condition during carriage. When cushioning material is used to meet this requirement it shall be non-combustible and electrically non-conductive; (c) Non-combustibility of the cushioning material shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the packaging is designed or manufactured; (d) The article may be carried unpackaged under conditions specified by the competent authority of any RID Contracting State, which may also recognize an approval granted by the competent authority of a country which is not an RID Contracting State, provided that this approval has been granted in accordance with the procedures applicable according to RID, ADR, ADN, the IMDG Code or the ICAO Technical Instructions. Additional conditions that may be considered in the approval process include, but are not limited to: (i) The article shall be strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during carriage, including trans-shipment between cargo transport units and between cargo transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet for subsequent manual or mechanical handling; and (ii) The article shall be fixed in cradles or crates or other handling devices in such a way that it will not become loose during normal conditions of carriage.		

P 010	PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 010
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:			
Combination packagings			Maximum net mass (see 4.1.3.3)
Inner packagings	Outer packagings		
Glass	1 l	Drums	
Steel	40 l	steel (1A1, 1A2)	400 kg
		plastics (1H1, 1H2)	400 kg
		plywood (1D)	400 kg
		fibre (1G)	400 kg
		Boxes	
		steel (4A)	400 kg
		natural wood (4C1, 4C2)	400 kg
		plywood (4D)	400 kg
		reconstituted wood (4F)	400 kg
		fibreboard (4G)	400 kg
		expanded plastics (4H1)	60 kg
		solid plastics (4H2)	400 kg
Single packagings			Maximum capacity (see 4.1.3.3)
Drums			
steel, non-removable head (1A1)			450 l
Jerricans			
steel, non-removable head (3A1)			60 l
Composite packagings			
plastics receptacle in steel drums (6HA1)			250 l
Steel pressure receptacles , provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.			

P 099	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 099
Only packagings which are approved for these goods by the competent authority may be used. A copy of the competent authority approval shall accompany each consignment or the transport document shall include an indication that the packaging was approved by the competent authority.		

P 101	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 101
Only packagings which are approved by the competent authority of the country of origin may be used. If the country of origin is not an RID Contracting State, the packaging shall be approved by the competent authority of the first RID Contracting State reached by the consignment. NOTE: For the information in the transport document, see 5.4.1.2.1 (e).		

P 111		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 111
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings		Outer packagings
Bags paper, waterproofed plastics textile, rubberized Receptacles wood Sheets plastics textile, rubberized		Not necessary		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provision				
PP 43	For UN No. 0159, inner packagings are not required when metal (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2) or plastics (1H1 or 1H2) drums are used as outer packagings.			

P 112a		PACKING INSTRUCTION (Solid wetted, 1.1D)		P 112a
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings		Outer packagings
Bags paper, multiwall, water resistant plastics textile textile, rubberized woven plastics Receptacles metal plastics wood		Bags plastics textile, plastic coated or lined Receptacles metal plastics wood		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Additional requirement Intermediate packagings are not required if leakproof removable head drums are used as the outer packaging.				
Special packing provisions				
PP 26	For UN Nos. 0004, 0076, 0078, 0154, 0219 and 0394, packagings shall be lead free.			
PP 45	For UN Nos. 0072 and 0226, intermediate packagings are not required.			

P 112b		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 112b	
(Solid dry, other than powder 1.1D)					
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:					
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings		Outer packagings	
Bags paper, kraft paper, multiwall, water resistant plastics textile textile, rubberized woven plastics		Bags (for UN No. 0150 only) plastics textile, plastic coated or lined		Bags woven plastics, sift-proof (5H2) woven plastics, water-resistant (5H3) plastics, film (5H4) textile, sift-proof (5L2) textile, water resistant (5L3) paper, multiwall, water resistant (5M2) Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)	
Special packing provisions					
PP 26	For UN Nos. 0004, 0076, 0078, 0154, 0216, 0219 and 0386, packagings shall be lead free.				
PP 46	For UN Nos. 0209, bags, sift-proof (5H2) are recommended for flake or prilled TNT in the dry state and a maximum net mass of 30 kg.				
PP 47	For UN No. 0222, inner packagings are not required when the outer packaging is a bag.				

P 112c		PACKING INSTRUCTION (Solid dry powder 1.1D)		P 112c
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings		Outer packagings
Bags paper, multiwall, water resistant plastics woven plastics Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood		Bags paper, multiwall, water resistant with inner lining plastics Receptacles metal plastics wood		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Additional requirements 1. Inner packagings are not required if drums are used as the outer packaging. 2. The packaging shall be sift-proof.				
Special packing provisions				
PP 26	For UN Nos. 0004, 0076, 0078, 0154, 0216, 0219 and 0386, packagings shall be lead free.			
PP 46	For UN No. 0209, bags, sift-proof (5H2) are recommended for flake or prilled TNT in the dry state and a maximum net mass of 30 kg.			
PP 48	For UN No. 0504, metal packagings shall not be used. Packagings of other material with a small amount of metal, for example metal closures or other metal fittings such as those mentioned in 6.1.4, are not considered metal packagings.			

P 113		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 113
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings		Outer packagings
Bags paper plastics textile, rubberized Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood		Not necessary		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Additional requirement The packaging shall be sift-proof.				
Special packing provisions				
PP 49	For UN Nos. 0094 and 0305, no more than 50 g of substance shall be packed in an inner packaging.			
PP 50	For UN No. 0027, inner packagings are not necessary when drums are used as outer packagings.			
PP 51	For UN No. 0028, paper kraft or waxed paper sheets may be used as inner packagings.			

P 114a		PACKING INSTRUCTION (Solid wetted)		P 114a
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings		Outer packagings
Bags plastics textile woven plastics Receptacles metal plastics wood		Bags plastics textile, plastic coated or lined Receptacles metal plastics Dividing partitions wood		Boxes steel (4A) metal, other than steel or aluminium (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Additional requirement Intermediate packagings are not required if leakproof removable head drums are used as outer packagings.				
Special packing provisions				
PP 26	For UN Nos. 0077, 0132, 0234, 0235 and 0236, packagings shall be lead free.			
PP 43	For UN No. 0342, inner packagings are not required when metal (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2) or plastics (1H1 or 1H2) drums are used as outer packagings.			

P 114b	PACKING INSTRUCTION (Solid dry)		P 114b
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:			
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings	
Bags paper, kraft plastics textile, sift-proof woven plastics, sift-proof Receptacles fibreboard metal paper plastics woven plastics, sift-proof wood	Not necessary	Boxes natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)	
Special packing provisions			
PP 26	For UN Nos. 0077, 0132, 0234, 0235 and 0236, packagings shall be lead free.		
PP 48	For UN Nos. 0508 and 0509, metal packagings shall not be used. Packagings of other material with a small amount of metal, for example metal closures or other metal fittings such as those mentioned in 6.1.4, are not considered metal packagings.		
PP 50	For UN Nos. 0160, 0161 and 0508, inner packagings are not necessary if drums are used as outer packagings.		
PP 52	For UN Nos. 0160 and 0161, when metal drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2) are used as outer packagings, metal packagings shall be so constructed that the risk of explosion, by reason of increased internal pressure from internal or external causes is prevented.		

P 115	PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 115
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:			
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Receptacles plastics wood		Bags plastics in metal receptacles Drums metal Receptacles wood	Boxes natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provisions			
PP 45	For UN No. 0144, intermediate packagings are not required.		
PP 53	For UN Nos. 0075, 0143, 0495 and 0497, when boxes are used as outer packagings, inner packagings shall have taped screw cap closures and be not more than 5 litres capacity each. Inner packagings shall be surrounded with non-combustible absorbent cushioning materials. The amount of absorbent cushioning material shall be sufficient to absorb the liquid contents. Metal receptacles shall be cushioned from each other. Net mass of propellant is limited to 30 kg for each package when outer packagings are boxes.		
PP 54	For UN Nos. 0075, 0143, 0495 and 0497, when drums are used as outer packagings and when intermediate packagings are drums, they shall be surrounded with non-combustible cushioning material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the liquid contents. A composite packaging consisting of a plastics receptacle in a metal drum may be used instead of the inner and intermediate packagings. The net volume of propellant in each package shall not exceed 120 litres.		
PP 55	For UN No. 0144, absorbent cushioning material shall be inserted.		
PP 56	For UN No. 0144, metal receptacles may be used as inner packagings.		
PP 57	For UN Nos. 0075, 0143, 0495 and 0497, bags shall be used as intermediate packagings when boxes are used as outer packagings.		
PP 58	For UN Nos. 0075, 0143, 0495 and 0497, drums shall be used as intermediate packagings when drums are used as outer packagings.		
PP 59	For UN No. 0144, fibreboard boxes (4G) may be used as outer packagings.		
PP 60	For UN No. 0144, aluminium drums (1B1 and 1B2) and metal, other than steel or aluminium, drums (1N1 and 1N2) shall not be used.		

P 116		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 116
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings	
Bags paper, water and oil resistant plastics textile, plastic coated or lined woven plastics, sift-proof Receptacles fibreboard, water resistant metal plastics wood, sift-proof Sheets paper, water resistant paper, waxed plastics		Not necessary	Bags woven plastics (5H1, 5H2, 5H3) paper, multiwall, water resistant (5M2) plastics, film (5H4) textile, sift-proof (5L2) textile, water resistant (5L3) Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2) Jerricans steel (3A1, 3A2) plastics (3H1, 3H2)	
Special packing provisions				
PP 61	For UN Nos. 0082, 0241, 0331 and 0332, inner packagings are not required if leakproof removable head drums are used as outer packagings.			
PP 62	For UN Nos. 0082, 0241, 0331 and 0332, inner packagings are not required when the explosive is contained in a material impervious to liquid.			
PP 63	For UN No. 0081, inner packagings are not required when contained in rigid plastic which is impervious to nitric esters.			
PP 64	For UN No. 0331, inner packagings are not required when bags (5H2), (5H3) or (5H4) are used as outer packagings.			
PP 65	(Deleted)			
PP 66	For UN No. 0081, bags shall not be used as outer packagings.			

P 130	PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 130
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:			
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings	
Not necessary	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)	
Special packing provision			
PP 67	The following applies to UN Nos. 0006, 0009, 0010, 0015, 0016, 0018, 0019, 0034, 0035, 0038, 0039, 0048, 0056, 0137, 0138, 0168, 0169, 0171, 0181, 0182, 0183, 0186, 0221, 0243, 0244, 0245, 0246, 0254, 0280, 0281, 0286, 0287, 0297, 0299, 0300, 0301, 0303, 0321, 0328, 0329, 0344, 0345, 0346, 0347, 0362, 0363, 0370, 0412, 0424, 0425, 0434, 0435, 0436, 0437, 0438, 0451, 0488, 0502 and 0510: Large and robust explosives articles, normally intended for military use, without their means of initiation or with their means of initiation containing at least two effective protective features, may be carried unpackaged. When such articles have propelling charges or are self-propelled, their ignition systems shall be protected against stimuli encountered during normal conditions of carriage. A negative result in Test Series 4 on an unpackaged article indicates that the article can be considered for carriage unpackaged. Such unpackaged articles may be fixed to cradles or contained in crates or other suitable handling devices. NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		

P 131	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 131
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags paper plastics Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Reels	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provision		
PP 68	For UN Nos. 0029, 0267 and 0455, bags and reels shall not be used as inner packagings.	

P 132a	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 132a
(Articles consisting of closed metal, plastics or fibreboard casings that contain a detonating explosive, or consisting of plastics-bonded detonating explosives)		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Not necessary	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) wood, natural, ordinary (4C1) wood, natural, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2)

P 132b PACKING INSTRUCTION P 132b (Articles without closed casings)		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Sheets paper plastics	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2)

P 133 PACKING INSTRUCTION P 133		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Trays, fitted with dividing partitions fibreboard plastics wood	Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2)
Additional requirement Receptacles are only required as intermediate packagings when the inner packagings are trays.		
Special packing provision		
PP 69	For UN Nos. 0043, 0212, 0225, 0268 and 0306, trays shall not be used as inner packagings.	

P 134 PACKING INSTRUCTION P 134		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags water resistant Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Sheets fibreboard, corrugated Tubes fibreboard	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)

P 135 PACKING INSTRUCTION P 135		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags paper plastics Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Sheets paper plastics	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)

P 136 PACKING INSTRUCTION P 136		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags plastics textile Boxes fibreboard plastics wood Dividing partitions in the outer packagings	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)

P 137 PACKING INSTRUCTION P 137		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags plastics Boxes fibreboard wood Tubes fibreboard metal plastics Dividing partitions in the outer packagings	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provision		
PP 70	For UN Nos. 0059, 0439, 0440 and 0441, when the shaped charges are packed singly, the conical cavity shall face downwards and the package shall be marked as illustrated in figures 5.2.1.10.1.1 or 5.2.1.10.1.2. When the shaped charges are packed in pairs, the conical cavities shall face inwards to minimize the jetting effect in the event of accidental initiation.	

P 138 PACKING INSTRUCTION P 138		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags plastics	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Additional requirement If the ends of the articles are sealed, inner packagings are not necessary.		

P 139 PACKING INSTRUCTION P 139		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags plastics Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Reels Sheets paper plastics	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provisions		
PP 71	For UN Nos. 0065, 0102, 0104, 0289 and 0290, the ends of the detonating cord shall be sealed, for example, by a plug firmly fixed so that the explosive cannot escape. The ends of flexible detonating cord shall be fastened securely.	
PP 72	For UN Nos. 0065 and 0289, inner packagings are not required when they are in coils.	

P 140		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 140
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings		Outer packagings
Bags plastics Receptacles wood Reels Sheets paper, kraft plastics		Not necessary		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provisions				
PP 73	For UN No. 0105, no inner packagings are required if the ends are sealed.			
PP 74	For UN No. 0101, the packaging shall be sift-proof except when the fuse is covered by a paper tube and both ends of the tube are covered with removable caps.			
PP 75	For UN No. 0101, steel, aluminium or other metal boxes or drums shall not be used.			

P 141		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 141
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings	
Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Trays, fitted with dividing partitions plastics wood Dividing partitions in the outer packagings		Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)	

P 142	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 142
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags paper plastics Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Sheets paper Trays, fitted with dividing partitions plastics	Not necessary	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)

P 143		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 143
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings		Outer packagings
Bags paper, kraft plastics textile textile, rubberized Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Trays, fitted with dividing partitions plastics wood		Not necessary		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Additional requirement Instead of the above inner and outer packagings, composite packagings (6HH2) (plastics receptacle with outer solid plastics box) may be used.				
Special packing provision				
PP 76	For UN Nos. 0271, 0272, 0415 and 0491, when metal packagings are used, metal packagings shall be so constructed that the risk of explosion, by reason of increase in internal pressure from internal or external causes is prevented.			

P 144		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 144
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings		Outer packagings
Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Dividing partitions in the outer packagings		Not necessary		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary with metal liner (4C1) plywood (4D) with metal liner reconstituted wood (4F) with metal liner plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provision				
PP 77	For UN Nos. 0248 and 0249, packagings shall be protected against the ingress of water. When water-activated contrivances are transported unpackaged, they shall be provided with at least two independent protective features which prevent the ingress of water. NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).			

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 200
Type of packagings		
Cylinders, tubes, pressure drums and bundles of cylinders		
Cylinders, tubes, pressure drums and bundles of cylinders are authorised provided the special packing provisions of 4.1.6, the provisions listed below under (1) to (9) and, when referred to in the column "Special packing provisions" of Tables 1, 2 or 3, the relevant special packing provisions listed below under (10), are met.		
General		
(1) Pressure receptacles shall be so closed and leakproof as to prevent escape of the gases; (2) Pressure receptacles containing toxic substances with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 ml/m³ (ppm) as specified in the table shall not be equipped with any pressure relief device. Pressure relief devices shall be fitted on UN pressure receptacles used for the carriage of UN 1013 CARBON DIOXIDE and UN 1070 NITROUS OXIDE. (3) The following three tables cover compressed gases (Table 1), liquefied and dissolved gases (Table 2) and substances not in Class 2 (Table 3). They provide: (a) the UN number, name and description, and the classification code of the substance; (b) the LC₅₀ for toxic substances; (c) the types of pressure receptacles authorised for the substance, shown by the letter "X"; (d) the maximum test period for periodic inspection of the pressure receptacles; NOTE: For pressure receptacles which make use of composite materials, the maximum test period shall be 5 years. The test period may be extended to that specified in Tables 1 and 2 (i.e. up to 10 years), if approved by the competent authority or body designated by this authority which issued the type approval. (e) the minimum test pressure of the pressure receptacles; (f) the maximum working pressure of the pressure receptacles for compressed gases (where no value is given, the working pressure shall not exceed two thirds of the test pressure) or the maximum filling ratio(s) dependent on the test pressure(s) for liquefied and dissolved gases; (g) special packing provisions that are specific to a substance.		
Test pressure, filling ratios and filling requirements		
(4) The minimum test pressure required for is 1 MPa (10 bar); (5) In no case shall pressure receptacles be filled in excess of the limit permitted in the following requirements: (a) For compressed gases, the working pressure shall be not more than two thirds of the test pressure of the pressure receptacles. Restrictions to this upper limit on working pressure are imposed by special packing provision "o" of paragraph (10). In no case shall the internal pressure at 65 °C exceed the test pressure. (b) For high pressure liquefied gases, the filling ratio shall be such that the settled pressure at 65 °C does not exceed the test pressure of the pressure receptacles. The use of test pressures and filling ratios other than those in the Table is permitted, except where special packing provision "o" of paragraph (10) applies, provided that: (i) the criterion of special packing provision "r" of paragraph (10) is met when applicable; or (ii) the above criterion is met in all other cases. For high pressure liquefied gases and gas mixtures for which relevant data are not available, the maximum filling ratio (FR) shall be determined as follows: $FR = 8,5 \times 10^{-4} \times d_g \times P_h$ where: FR = maximum filling ratio d_g = gas density (at 15 °C, 1 bar)(in kg/m³) P_h = minimum test pressure (in bar). If the density of the gas is unknown, the maximum filling ratio shall be determined as follows: $FR = \frac{P_h \times MM \times 10^{-3}}{R \times 338}$ where: FR = maximum filling ratio P_h = minimum test pressure (in bar) MM = molecular mass (in g/mol) R = 8.31451 × 10⁻² bar.l.mol⁻¹.K⁻¹ (gas constant).		

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 200
	For gas mixtures, the average molecular mass is to be taken, taking into account the volumetric concentrations of the various components.	
	(c) For low pressure liquefied gases, the maximum mass of contents per litre of water capacity shall equal 0.95 times the density of the liquid phase at 50 °C; in addition, the liquid phase shall not fill the pressure receptacle at any temperature up to 60 °C. The test pressure of the pressure receptacle shall be at least equal to the vapour pressure (absolute) of the liquid at 65 °C, minus 100 kPa (1 bar).	
	For low pressure liquefied gases and gas mixtures for which relevant data are not available, the maximum filling ratio shall be determined as follows:	
	$FR = (0,0032 \times BP - 0,24) \times d_l$	
	where:	
	FR = maximum filling ratio	
	BP = boiling point (in Kelvin)	
	d_l = density of the liquid at boiling point (in kg/l).	
	(d) For UN 1001 ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED, and UN 3374 ACETYLENE, SOLVENT FREE, see special packing provision "p" of paragraph (10).	
	(e) For liquefied gases charged with compressed gases, both components – the liquefied gas and the compressed gas – have to be taken into consideration in the calculation of the internal pressure in the pressure receptacle.	
	The maximum mass of contents per litre of water capacity shall not exceed 0.95 times the density of the liquid phase at 50 °C; in addition, the liquid phase shall not completely fill the pressure receptacle at any temperature up to 60 °C.	
	When filled, the internal pressure at 65 °C shall not exceed the test pressure of the pressure receptacles. The vapour pressures and volumetric expansions of all substances in the pressure receptacles shall be considered. When experimental data is not available, the following steps shall be carried out:	
	(i) Calculation of the vapour pressure of the liquefied gas and of the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 15 °C (filling temperature);	
	(ii) Calculation of the volumetric expansion of the liquid phase resulting from the heating from 15 °C to 65 °C and calculation of the remaining volume for the gaseous phase;	
	(iii) Calculation of the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 65 °C considering the volumetric expansion of the liquid phase;	
	NOTE: The compressibility factor of the compressed gas at 15 °C and 65 °C shall be considered.	
	(iv) Calculation of the vapour pressure of the liquefied gas at 65 °C;	
	(v) The total pressure is the sum of the vapour pressure of the liquefied gas and the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 65 °C;	
	(vi) Consideration of the solubility of the compressed gas at 65 °C in the liquid phase;	
	The test pressure of the pressure receptacle shall not be less than the calculated total pressure minus 100 kPa (1 bar).	
	If the solubility of the compressed gas in the liquid phase is not known for the calculation, the test pressure can be calculated without taking the gas solubility (sub-paragraph (vi)) into account.	
	(6) Other test pressure and filling ratio may be used provided they satisfy the general requirements outlined in paragraphs (4) and (5) above;	
	(7) (a) The filling of pressure receptacles may only be carried out by specially-equipped centres, with qualified staff using appropriate procedures.	
	The procedures shall include checks:	
	(i) of the conformity of receptacles and accessories with RID;	
	(ii) of their compatibility with the product to be carried;	
	(iii) of the absence of damage which might affect safety;	
	(iv) of compliance with the filling ratio or pressure of filling, as appropriate;	
	(v) of marks and identification.	
	(b) LPG to be filled in cylinders shall be of high quality; this is deemed to be fulfilled if the LPG to be filled is in compliance with the limitations on corrosiveness as specified in ISO 9162:1989.	
	Periodic inspections	
	(8) Refillable pressure receptacles shall be subjected to periodic inspections in accordance with the requirements of 6.2.1.6 and 6.2.3.5 respectively.	

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 200
(9)	If special provisions for certain substances do not appear in the tables below, periodic inspections shall be carried out: (a) Every 5 years in the case of pressure receptacles intended for the carriage of gases of classification codes 1T, 1TF, 1TO, 1TC, 1TFC, 1TOC, 2T, 2TO, 2TF, 2TC, 2TFC, 2TOC, 4A, 4F and 4TC; (b) Every 5 years in the case of pressure receptacles intended for the carriage of substances from other classes; (c) Every 10 years in the case of pressure receptacles intended for the carriage of gases of classification codes 1A, 1O, 1F, 2A, 2O and 2F. For pressure receptacles which make use of composite materials, the maximum test period shall be 5 years. The test period may be extended to that specified in Tables 1 and 2 (i.e. up to 10 years), if approved by the competent authority or body designated by this authority which issued the type approval.	
Special packing provisions		
(10)	Material compatibility - a: Aluminium alloy pressure receptacles shall not be used. - b: Copper valves shall not be used. - c: Metal parts in contact with the contents shall not contain more than 65% copper. - d: When steel pressure receptacles or composite pressure receptacles with steel liners are used, only those bearing the "H" mark in accordance with 6.2.2.7.4 (p) are permitted. Requirements for toxic substances with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 ml/m³ (ppm) - k: Valve outlets shall be fitted with pressure retaining gas-tight plugs or caps having threads that match those of the valve outlets and made of material not liable to attack by the contents of the pressure receptacle. Each cylinder within a bundle shall be fitted with an individual valve that shall be closed during carriage. After filling, the manifold shall be evacuated, purged and plugged. Bundles containing UN 1045 FLUORINE, COMPRESSED, may be constructed with isolation valves on groups of cylinders not exceeding 150 litres total water capacity instead of isolation valves on every cylinder. Cylinders and individual cylinders within a bundle shall have a test pressure greater than or equal to 200 bar and a minimum wall thickness of 3.5 mm for aluminium alloy or 2 mm for steel. Individual cylinders not complying with this requirement shall be carried in a rigid outer packaging that will adequately protect the cylinder and its fittings and meeting the packing group I performance level. Pressure drums shall have a minimum wall thickness as specified by the competent authority. Pressure receptacles shall not be fitted with a pressure relief device. Cylinders and individual cylinders in a bundle shall be limited to a maximum water capacity of 85 litres. Each valve shall be capable of withstanding the test pressure of the pressure receptacle and be connected directly to the pressure receptacle by either a taper thread or other means which meets the requirements of ISO 10692-2:2001. Each valve shall either be of the packless type with non-perforated diaphragm, or be of a type which prevents leakage through or past the packing. Carriage in capsules is not allowed. Each pressure receptacle shall be tested for leakage after filling. Gas specific provisions - l: UN 1040 ETHYLENE OXIDE may also be packed in hermetically sealed glass or metal inner packagings suitably cushioned in fibreboard, wooden or metal boxes meeting the packing group I performance level. The maximum quantity permitted in any glass inner packaging is 30 g, and the maximum quantity permitted in any metal inner packaging is 200 g. After filling, each inner packaging shall be determined to be leak-tight by placing the inner packaging in a hot water bath at a temperature, and for a period of time, sufficient to ensure that an internal pressure equal to the vapour pressure of ethylene oxide at 55 °C is achieved. The maximum net mass in any outer packaging shall not exceed 2.5 kg. - m: Pressure receptacles shall be filled to a working pressure not exceeding 5 bar.	

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 200
n:	Cylinders and individual cylinders in a bundle shall contain not more than 5 kg of the gas. When bundles containing UN 1045 FLUORINE, COMPRESSED are divided into groups of cylinders in accordance with special packing provision "k" each group shall contain not more than 5 kg of the gas.	
o:	In no case shall the working pressure or filling ratio shown in the tables be exceeded.	
p:	For UN 1001 ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED, and UN 3374 ACETYLENE, SOLVENT FREE: cylinders shall be filled with a homogeneous monolithic porous material; the working pressure and the quantity of acetylene shall not exceed the values prescribed in the approval or in ISO 3807-1:2000, ISO 3807-2:2000 or ISO 3807:2013, as applicable. For UN 1001 ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED: cylinders shall contain a quantity of acetone or suitable solvent as specified in the approval (see ISO 3807-1:2000, ISO 3807-2:2000 or ISO 3807:2013, as applicable); cylinders manifolded together shall be carried vertically. Alternatively, for UN 1001 ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED: cylinders which are not UN pressure receptacles may be filled with a non monolithic porous material; the working pressure, the quantity of acetylene and the quantity of solvent shall not exceed the values prescribed in the approval. The maximum test period for periodic inspection of the cylinders shall not exceed five years.	
q:	Valve outlets of pressure receptacles for pyrophoric gases or flammable mixtures of gases containing more than 1% of pyrophoric compounds shall be fitted with gas-tight plugs or caps which shall be made of material not liable to attack by the contents of the pressure receptacle. When these pressure receptacles are manifolded in a bundle, each of the pressure receptacles shall be fitted with an individual valve that shall be closed during carriage, and the outlet of the manifold valve shall be fitted with a pressure retaining gas-tight plug or cap. Gas-tight plugs or caps shall have threads that match those of the valve outlets. Carriage in capsules is not allowed.	
r:	The filling ratio of this gas shall be limited such that, if complete decomposition occurs, the pressure does not exceed two thirds of the test pressure of the pressure receptacle.	
ra:	This gas may also be packed in capsules under the following conditions: (a) The mass of gas shall not exceed 150 g per capsule; (b) The capsules shall be free from faults liable to impair the strength; (c) The leakproofness of the closure shall be ensured by an additional device (cap, crown, seal, binding, etc.) capable of preventing any leakage of the closure during carriage; (d) The capsules shall be placed in an outer packaging of sufficient strength. A package shall not weigh more than 75 kg.	
s:	Aluminium alloy pressure receptacles shall be: (a) Equipped only with brass or stainless steel valves; and (b) Cleaned for hydrocarbons contamination and not contaminated with oil. UN pressure receptacles shall be cleaned in accordance with ISO 11621:1997.	
ta:	(Reserved)	
Periodic inspection		
u:	The interval between periodic tests may be extended to 10 years for aluminium alloy pressure receptacles. This derogation may only be applied to UN pressure receptacles when the alloy of the pressure receptacle has been subjected to stress corrosion testing as specified in ISO 7866:2012 + Cor 1:2014.	
ua:	The interval between periodic tests may be extended to 15 years for aluminium alloy cylinders and bundles of such cylinders if the provisions of paragraph (13) of this packing instruction are applied. This shall not apply to cylinders made from aluminium alloy AA 6351. For mixtures, this provision "ua" may be applied provided all the individual gases in the mixture have been allocated "ua" in Table 1 or Table 2.	
v:	(1) The interval between inspections for steel cylinders, other than refillable welded steel cylinders for UN Nos. 1011, 1075, 1965, 1969 or 1978, may be extended to 15 years: (a) with the agreement of the competent authority (authorities) of the country (countries) where the periodic inspection and the carriage take place; and (b) in accordance with the requirements of a technical code or a standard recognised by the competent authority. (2) For refillable welded steel cylinders for UN Nos. 1011, 1075, 1965, 1969 or 1978, the interval may be extended to 15 years, if the provisions of paragraph (12) of this packing instruction are applied.	

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 200
va: For seamless steel cylinders which are equipped with residual pressure valves (RPVs) (see note below) that have been designed and tested in accordance with EN ISO 15996:2005 + A1:2007 or EN ISO 15996:2017 and for bundles of seamless steel cylinders equipped with main valve(s) with a residual pressure device, tested in accordance with EN ISO 15996:2005 + A1:2007 or EN ISO 15996:2017, the interval between periodic tests may be extended to 15 years if the provisions of paragraph (13) of this packing instruction are applied. For mixtures, this provision "va" may be applied provided all the individual gases in the mixture have been allocated "va" in Table 1 or Table 2. NOTE: "Residual Pressure Valve" (RPV) means a closure which incorporates a residual pressure device that prevents ingress of contaminants by maintaining a positive differential between the pressure within the cylinder and the valve outlet. In order to prevent back-flow of fluids into the cylinder from a higher pressure source a "Non-Return Valve" (NRV) function shall either be incorporated into the residual pressure device or be a discrete additional device in the cylinder valve, e.g. a regulator. Requirements for N.O.S. entries and for mixtures z: The construction materials of the pressure receptacles and their accessories shall be compatible with the contents and shall not react to form harmful or dangerous compounds therewith. The test pressure and filling ratio shall be calculated in accordance with the relevant requirements of (5). Toxic substances with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 ml/m³ shall not be carried in tubes, pressure drums or MEGCs and shall meet the requirements of special packing provision "k". However, UN 1975 NITRIC OXIDE AND DINITROGEN TETROXIDE MIXTURE may be carried in pressure drums. For pressure receptacles containing pyrophoric gases or flammable mixtures of gases containing more than 1% pyrophoric compounds, the requirements of special packing provision "q" shall be met. The necessary steps shall be taken to prevent dangerous reactions (i.e. polymerisation or decomposition) during carriage. If necessary, stabilisation or addition of an inhibitor shall be required. Mixtures containing UN 1911 DIBORANE, shall be filled to a pressure such that, if complete decomposition of the diborane occurs, two thirds of the test pressure of the pressure receptacle shall not be exceeded. Mixtures containing UN 2192 GERMANE, other than mixtures of up to 35% germane in hydrogen or nitrogen or up to 28% germane in helium or argon, shall be filled to a pressure such that, if complete decomposition of the germane occurs, two thirds of the test pressure of the pressure receptacle shall not be exceeded. Mixtures of fluorine and nitrogen with a fluorine concentration below 35% by volume may be filled in pressure receptacles up to a maximum allowable working pressure for which the partial pressure of fluorine does not exceed 3.1 MPa (31 bar) absolute. $\text{working pressure (bar)} < \frac{31}{x_f} - 1$ where: x_f = fluorine concentration in % by volume/100. Mixtures of fluorine and inert gases with a fluorine concentration below 35% by volume may be filled in pressure receptacles up to a maximum allowable working pressure for which the partial pressure of fluorine does not exceed 3.1 MPa (31 bar) absolute, additionally taking the coefficient of nitrogen equivalency in accordance with ISO 10156:2017 into account when calculating the partial pressure. $\text{working pressure (bar)} < \frac{31}{x_f} (x_f + K_k \times x_k) - 1$ where: x_f = fluorine concentration in % by volume/100; K_k = coefficient of equivalency of an inert gas relative to nitrogen (coefficient of nitrogen equivalency); x_k = inert gas concentration in % by volume/100. However, the working pressure for mixtures of fluorine and inert gases shall not exceed 20 MPa (200 bar). The minimum test pressure of pressure receptacles for mixtures of fluorine and inert gases equals 1.5 times the working pressure or 20 MPa (200 bar), with the greater value to be applied.		

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 200
Requirements for substances not in Class 2		
ab: Pressure receptacles shall satisfy the following conditions:		
(a) The pressure test shall include an inspection of the inside of the pressure receptacles and check of accessories;		
(b) In addition resistance to corrosion shall be checked every two years by means of suitable instruments (e.g. ultrasound) and the condition of the accessories verified;		
(c) Wall thickness shall not be less than 3 mm.		
ac: Tests and inspections shall be carried out under the supervision of an expert approved by the competent authority.		
ad: Pressure receptacles shall satisfy the following conditions:		
(a) Pressure receptacles shall be designed for a design pressure of not less than 2.1 MPa (21 bar) (gauge pressure);		
(b) In addition to the marks for refillable receptacles, the pressure receptacles shall bear the following particulars in clearly legible and durable characters:		
(i) The UN number and the proper shipping name of the substance according to 3.1.2;		
(ii) The maximum permitted mass when filled and the tare of the pressure receptacle, including accessories fitted during filling, or the gross mass.		
(11) The applicable requirements of this packing instruction are considered to have been complied with if the following standards, as relevant, are applied:		
Applicable requirements	Reference	Title of document
(7)	EN 13365:2002 + A1:2005	Transportable gas cylinders – Cylinder bundles for permanent and liquefied gases (excluding acetylene) – Inspection at the time of filling
(7)	EN ISO 24431:2016	Gas cylinders – Seamless, welded and composite cylinders for compressed and liquefied gases (excluding acetylene) – Inspection at time of filling
(7) (a)	ISO 10691:2004	Gas cylinders – Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) – Procedures for checking before, during and after filling
(7) (a)	ISO 11755:2005	Gas cylinders – Cylinder bundles for compressed and liquefied gases (excluding acetylene) – Inspection at time of filling
(7) (a) and (10) p	EN ISO 11372:2011	Gas cylinders – Acetylene cylinders – Filling conditions and filling inspection
(7) (a) and (10) p	EN ISO 13088:2012 + A1:2020	Gas cylinders – Acetylene cylinder bundles – Filling conditions and filling inspection
(7)	EN 1439:2021	LPG equipment and accessories – Procedures for checking transportable refillable LPG cylinders before, during and after filling
(7)	EN 13952:2017	LPG equipment and accessories – Filling operations for LPG cylinders
(12) An interval of 15 years for the periodic inspection of refillable welded steel cylinders may be granted in accordance with special packing provision v (2) of paragraph (10), if the following provisions are applied.		
1. General provisions		
1.1 For the application of this section, the competent authority shall not delegate its tasks and duties to Xb bodies (inspection bodies of type B) or IS (in-house inspection services) (for the definitions of Xb and IS, see 6.2.3.6.1).		
1.2 The owner of the cylinders shall apply to the competent authority for granting the 15 year interval, and shall demonstrate that the requirements of sub-paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are met.		

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 200
1.3	Cylinders manufactured since 1 January 1999 shall have been manufactured in conformity with the following standards: – EN 1442; or – EN 13322-1; or – Annex I, parts 1 to 3 to Council Directive 84/527/EEC^a as applicable according to the table in 6.2.4. Other cylinders manufactured before 1 January 2009 in conformity with RID in accordance with a technical code accepted by the national competent authority may be accepted for a 15 year interval, if they are of equivalent safety to the provisions of RID as applicable at the time of application.	
1.4	The owner shall submit documentary evidence to the competent authority demonstrating that the cylinders comply with the provisions of sub-paragraph 1.3. The competent authority shall verify that these conditions are met.	
1.5	The competent authority shall check whether the provisions of sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 are fulfilled and correctly applied. If all provisions are fulfilled, it shall authorise the 15-year interval for the cylinders. In this authorisation, the type of cylinder (as specified in the type approval) or a group of cylinders (see Note) covered shall be clearly identified. The authorisation shall be delivered to the owner; the competent authority shall keep a copy. The owner shall keep the documents for as long as the cylinders are authorised for a 15 year interval. NOTE: A group of cylinders is defined by the production dates of identical cylinders for a period, during which the applicable provisions of RID and of the technical code accepted by the competent authority have not changed in their technical content. Example: Cylinders of identical design and volume having been manufactured according to the provisions of RID as applicable between 1 January 1985 and 31 December 1988 in combination with a technical code accepted by the competent authority applicable for the same period, form one group in terms of the provisions of this paragraph.	
1.6	The competent authority shall monitor the owner of the cylinders for compliance with the provisions of RID and the authorisation given as appropriate, but at least every three years or when changes to the procedures are introduced.	
	2. Operational provisions	
2.1	Cylinders having been granted a 15 year interval for periodic inspection shall only be filled in filling centres applying a documented quality system to ensure that all the provisions of paragraph (7) of this packing instruction and the requirements and responsibilities of EN 1439:2021 (or until 31 December 2024, EN 1439:2017) and EN 13952:2017 are fulfilled and correctly applied.	
2.2	The competent authority shall verify that these requirements are fulfilled and check this as appropriate, but at least every three years or when changes to the procedures are introduced.	
2.3	The owner shall provide documentary evidence to the competent authority that the filling centre complies with the provisions of sub-paragraph 2.1.	
2.4	If a filling centre is situated in a different RID Contracting State, the owner shall provide additional documentary evidence that the filling centre is monitored accordingly by the competent authority of that RID Contracting State.	
2.5	To prevent internal corrosion, only gases of high quality with very low potential contamination shall be filled into the cylinders. This is deemed to be fulfilled, if the gases conform to the limitations on corrosiveness as specified in ISO 9162:1989.	
	3. Provisions for qualification and periodic inspection	
3.1	Cylinders of a type or group already in use, for which a 15 year interval has been granted and to which the 15 year interval has been applied, shall be subject to a periodic inspection according to 6.2.3.5. NOTE: For the definition of a group of cylinders, see Note to sub-paragraph 1.5.	
3.2	If a cylinder with a 15-year interval fails the hydraulic pressure test during a periodic inspection e.g. by bursting or leakage, the owner shall investigate and produce a report on the cause of the failure and if other cylinders (e.g. of the same type or group) are affected. In the latter case, the owner shall inform the competent authority. The competent authority shall then decide on appropriate measures and inform the competent authorities of all other RID Contracting States accordingly.	
3.3	If internal corrosion as defined in the standard applied (see sub-paragraph 1.3) has been detected, the cylinder shall be withdrawn from use and shall not be granted any further period for filling and carriage.	

^a Council directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to welded unalloyed steel gas cylinders, published in the Official Journal of the European Communities No. L 300 of 19 November 1984.

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 200
	3.4 Cylinders having been granted a 15 year interval shall only be fitted with valves designed and manufactured for a minimum 15 year period of use according to EN 13152:2001 + A1:2003, EN 13153:2001 + A1:2003, EN ISO 14245:2010, EN ISO 14245:2019, EN ISO 14245:2021, EN ISO 15995:2010, EN ISO 15995:2019 or EN ISO 15995:2021. After a periodic inspection, a new valve shall be fitted to the cylinder, except that manually operated valves, which have been refurbished or inspected according to EN 14912:2022 may be re-fitted, if they are suitable for another 15 year period of use. Refurbishment or inspection shall only be carried out by the manufacturer of the valves or according to his technical instruction by an enterprise qualified for such work and operating under a documented quality system. 4. Marking Cylinders having been granted a 15 year interval for periodic inspection in accordance with this paragraph shall additionally be marked clearly and legibly with "P15Y". This mark shall be removed if the cylinder is no longer authorised for a 15 year interval. NOTE: This mark shall not apply to cylinders subject to the transitional provision in 1.6.2.9, 1.6.2.10 or the provisions of special packing provision v (1) of paragraph (10) of this packing instruction. (13) An interval of 15 years for the periodic inspection of seamless steel and aluminium alloy cylinders and bundles of such cylinders may be granted in accordance with special packing provisions ua or va of paragraph (10), if the following provisions are applied: 1. General provisions 1.1 For the application of this paragraph, the competent authority shall not delegate its tasks and duties to Xb bodies (inspection bodies of type B) or IS (in-house inspection services) (for the definitions of Xb and IS, see 6.2.3.6.1). 1.2 The owner of the cylinders or bundles of cylinders shall apply to the competent authority for granting the 15 year interval, and shall demonstrate that the requirements of sub-paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are met. 1.3 Cylinders manufactured since 1 January 1999 shall have been manufactured in conformity with one of the following standards: – EN 1964-1 or EN 1964-2; or – EN 1975; or – EN ISO 9809-1 or EN ISO 9809-2; or – EN ISO 7866; or – Annex I, parts 1 to 3 to Council Directive 84/525/EEC^b and 84/526/EEC^c as applicable at the time of manufacture (see also the Table in 6.2.4.1). Other cylinders manufactured before 1 January 2009 in conformity with RID in accordance with a technical code accepted by the national competent authority may be accepted for a 15 year interval for periodic inspection, if they are of equivalent safety to the provisions of RID as applicable at the time of application. NOTE: This provision is considered to be fulfilled if the cylinder has been reassessed according to the procedure for the reassessment of conformity described in Annex III of Directive 2010/35/EU of 16 June 2010 or Annex IV, Part II, of Directive 1999/36/EC of 29 April 1999. Cylinders and bundles of cylinders marked with the United Nations packaging symbol specified in 6.2.2.7.2 (a) shall not be granted a 15 year interval for periodic inspection. 1.4 Bundles of cylinders shall be constructed such that contact between cylinders along the longitudinal axis of the cylinders does not result in external corrosion. The supports and restraining straps shall be such as to minimise the risk of corrosion to the cylinders. Shock absorbent materials used in supports shall only be allowed if they have been treated to eliminate water absorption. Examples of suitable materials are water resistant belting and rubber. 1.5 The owner shall submit documentary evidence to the competent authority demonstrating that the cylinders comply with the provisions of sub-paragraph 1.3. The competent authority shall verify that these conditions are met.	

^b Council directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to seamless, steel gas cylinders, published in the Official Journal of the European Communities No. L 300 of 19.11.1984.

^c Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to seamless, unalloyed aluminium and aluminium alloy gas cylinders, published in the Official Journal of the European Communities No. L 300 of 19.11.1984.

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 200
1.6	The competent authority shall check whether the provisions of sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 are fulfilled and correctly applied. If all provisions are fulfilled, it shall authorise the 15 year interval for periodic inspection for the cylinders or bundles of cylinders. In this authorisation a group of cylinders (see Note below) covered shall be clearly identified. The authorisation shall be delivered to the owner; the competent authority shall keep a copy. The owner shall keep the documents for as long as the cylinders are authorised for a 15 year interval. NOTE: A group of cylinders is defined by the production dates of identical cylinders for a period, during which the applicable provisions of RID and of the technical code accepted by the competent authority have not changed in their technical content. Example: Cylinders of identical design and volume having been manufactured according to the provisions of RID applicable between 1 January 1985 and 31 December 1988 in combination with a technical code accepted by the competent authority applicable for the same period form one group in terms of the provisions of this paragraph.	
1.7	The owner shall ensure compliance with the provisions of RID and the authorisation given as appropriate and shall demonstrate this to the competent authority on request but at least every three years or when significant changes to the procedures are introduced.	
2.	Operational provisions	
2.1	Cylinders or bundles of cylinders having been granted a 15 year interval for periodic inspection shall only be filled in filling centres applying a documented and certified quality system to ensure that all the provisions of paragraph (7) of this packing instruction and the requirements and responsibilities of EN ISO 24431:2016 or EN 13365:2002 as applicable are fulfilled and correctly applied. The quality system, according to the ISO 9000 (series) or equivalent, shall be certified by an accredited independent body recognized by the competent authority. This includes procedures for pre- and post-fill inspections and the filling process for cylinders, bundles of cylinders and valves.	
2.2	Aluminium alloy cylinders and bundles of such cylinders without RPVs having been granted a 15 year interval for periodic inspection shall be checked prior to every fill in accordance with a documented procedure which shall at least include the following: (a) Open the cylinder valve or the main valve of the bundle of cylinders main valve to check for residual pressure; (b) If gas is emitted, the cylinder or bundle of cylinders may be filled; (c) If no gas is emitted, the internal condition of the cylinder or bundle of cylinders shall be checked for contamination; (d) If no contamination is detected, the cylinder or bundle of cylinders may be filled. (e) If contamination is detected, corrective action shall be carried out.	
2.3	Seamless steel cylinders fitted with RPVs and bundles of seamless steel cylinders equipped with main valve(s) with a residual pressure device having been granted a 15 year interval for periodic inspection shall be checked prior to every fill in accordance with a documented procedure which shall at least include the following: (a) Open the cylinder valve or bundle of cylinders main valve to check for residual pressure; (b) If gas is emitted, the cylinder or bundle of cylinders may be filled; (c) If no gas is emitted the functioning of the residual pressure device shall be checked; (d) If the check shows that the residual pressure device has retained pressure the cylinder or bundle of cylinders may be filled; (e) If the check shows that the residual pressure device has not retained pressure, the internal condition of the cylinder or bundle of cylinders shall be checked for contamination: (i) If no contamination is detected, the cylinder or bundle of cylinders may be filled following repair or replacement of the residual pressure device; (ii) If contamination is detected, corrective action shall be carried out.	
2.4	To prevent internal corrosion, only gases of high quality with very low potential contamination shall be filled into cylinders or bundles of cylinders. This is deemed to be fulfilled, if the compatibility of gases/material is acceptable in accordance with EN ISO 11114-1:2020 + A1:2023 and EN ISO 11114-2:2021, and the gas quality meets the specifications in EN ISO 14175:2008 or, for gases not covered in the standard, a minimum purity of 99.5% by volume and a maximum moisture content of 40 ml/m ³ (ppm). For nitrous oxide the values shall be a minimum purity of 98% by volume and a maximum moisture content of 70 ml/m ³ (ppm).	
2.5	The owner shall ensure that the requirements of 2.1 to 2.4 are fulfilled and provide documentary evidence of this to the competent authority on request, but at least every three years or when significant changes to the procedures are introduced.	

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 200
2.6 If a filling centre is situated in a different RID Contracting State, the owner shall provide to the competent authority, on request, additional documentary evidence that the filling centre is monitored accordingly by the competent authority of that RID Contracting State. See also 1.2.		
3. Provisions for qualification and periodic inspection		
3.1 Cylinders and bundles of cylinders already in use, for which the conditions of sub-paragraph 2 have been met from the date of the last periodic inspection to the satisfaction of the competent authority, may have their inspection period extended to 15 years from the date of the last periodic inspection. Otherwise the change of test period from ten to fifteen years shall be made at the time of periodic inspection. The periodic inspection report shall indicate that this cylinder or bundle of cylinders shall be fitted with a residual pressure device as appropriate. Other documentary evidence may be accepted by the competent authority.		
3.2 If a cylinder with a 15 year interval fails the pressure test by bursting or leakage or if a severe defect is detected by a non-destructive test (NDT) during a periodic inspection the owner shall investigate and produce a report on the cause of the failure and if other cylinders (e.g. of the same type or group) are affected. In the latter case, the owner shall inform the competent authority. The competent authority shall then decide on appropriate measures and inform the competent authorities of all other RID Contracting States accordingly.		
3.3 If internal corrosion and other defects as defined in the periodic inspection standards referenced in 6.2.4 have been detected, the cylinder shall be withdrawn from use and shall not be granted any further period for filling and carriage.		
3.4 Cylinders or bundles of cylinders having been granted a 15 year interval for periodic inspection shall only be fitted with valves designed and tested according to EN 849 or EN ISO 10297 as applicable at the time of manufacture (see also the Table in 6.2.4.1). After a periodic inspection a new valve shall be fitted, except that valves which have been refurbished or inspected according to EN ISO 22434:2022 may be re-fitted.		
4. Marking		
Cylinders and bundles of cylinders having been granted a 15 year interval for periodic inspection in accordance with this paragraph shall have the date (year) of the next periodic inspection as required in section 5.2.1.6 (c) and at the same time additionally be marked clearly and legibly with "P15Y". This mark shall be removed if the cylinder or bundle of cylinders is no longer authorised for a 15 year interval for periodic inspection.		

P 200		PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)										P 200
Table 1: Compressed gases												
UN No.	Name and description	Classification code	LC ₅₀ ml/m ³	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	Test period, years ^(d)	Test pressure, bar ^(e)	Maximum working pressure, bar ^(e)	Special packing provisions	
1002	AIR, COMPRESSED	1 A		X	X	X	X	10			ua, va	
1006	ARGON, COMPRESSED	1 A		X	X	X	X	10			ua, va	
1016	CARBON MONOXIDE, COMPRESSED	1 TF	3760	X	X	X	X	5			u	
1023	COAL GAS, COMPRESSED	1 TF		X	X	X	X	5				
1045	FLUORINE, COMPRESSED	1 TOC	185	X			X	5	200	30	a, k, n, o	
1046	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	1 A		X	X	X	X	10			ua, va	
1049	HYDROGEN, COMPRESSED	1 F		X	X	X	X	10			d, ua, va	
1056	KRYPTON, COMPRESSED	1 A		X	X	X	X	10			ua, va	
1065	NEON, COMPRESSED	1 A		X	X	X	X	10			ua, va	
1066	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED	1 A		X	X	X	X	10			ua, va	
1071	OIL GAS, COMPRESSED	1 TF		X	X	X	X	5				
1072	OXYGEN, COMPRESSED	1 O		X	X	X	X	10			s, ua, va	
1612	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	1 T		X	X	X	X	5			z	
1660	NITRIC OXIDE, COMPRESSED	1 TOC	115	X			X	5	225	33	k, o	
1953	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	1 TF	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			z	
1954	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S	1 F		X	X	X	X	10			z, ua, va	
1955	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.	1 T	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			z	
1956	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	1 A		X	X	X	X	10			z, ua, va	
1957	DEUTERIUM, COMPRESSED	1 F		X	X	X	X	10			d, ua, va	
1964	HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, COMPRESSED, N.O.S.	1 F		X	X	X	X	10			z, ua, va	
1971 1971	METHANE, COMPRESSED or NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED with high methane content	1 F		X	X	X	X	10			ua, va	
2034	HYDROGEN AND METHANE MIXTURE, COMPRESSED	1 F		X	X	X	X	10			d, ua, va	
2190	OXYGEN DIFLUORIDE, COMPRESSED	1 TOC	2,6	X			X	5	200	30	a, k, n, o	
3156	COMPRESSED GAS, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	1 O		X	X	X	X	10			z, ua, va	
3303	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	1 TO	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3304	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	1 TC	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3305	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	1 TFC	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3306	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	1 TOC	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			z	

^(d) Not applicable for pressure receptacles made of composite materials.

^(e) Where the entries are blank, the working pressure shall not exceed two thirds of the test pressure.

P 200		PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)										P 200	
Table 2: Liquefied gases and dissolved gases													
UN No.	Name and description	Classification code	LC ₅₀ ml/m ³	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	Test period, years ^(a)	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions		
1001	ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED	4 F		X			X	10	60		c, p		
1005	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	2 TC	4000	X	X	X	X	5	29	0.54	b, ra		
1008	BORON TRIFLUORIDE	2 TC	864	X	X	X	X	5	225	0.715	a		
1009	BROMOTRIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 13B1)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	300	0.86	a		
									42	1.13	ra		
									120	1.44	ra		
1010	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,2-butadiene) or	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.59	ra		
	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,3-butadiene) or	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.55	ra		
	BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE, STABILIZED	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.50	ra, v, z		
1011	BUTANE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.52	ra, v		
1012	BUTYLENE (Butylenes mixture) or	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.50	ra, z		
	BUTYLENE (1-Butylene) or	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.53	ra		
	BUTYLENE (cis-2-Butylene) or	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.55	ra		
	BUTYLENE (trans-2-Butylene)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.54	ra		
1013	CARBON DIOXIDE	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	190	0.68	ra, ua, va		
									250	0.76	ra, ua, va		
1017	CHLORINE	2 TOC	293	X	X	X	X	5	22	1.25	a, ra		
1018	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 22)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	27	1.03	ra		
1020	CHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 115)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	25	1.05	ra		
1021	1-CHLORO-1,2,2,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 124)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	11	1.20			
1022	CHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 13)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	100	0.83	ra		
									120	0.90	ra		
									190	1.04	ra		
									250	1.11	ra		
1026	CYANOGEN	2 TF	350	X	X	X	X	5	100	0.70	ra, u		
1027	CYCLOPROPANE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	18	0.55	ra		
1028	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 12)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	16	1.15	ra		
1029	DICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 21)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	10	1.23	ra		
1030	1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 152a)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	16	0.79	ra		
1032	DIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.59	b, ra		
1033	DIMETHYL ETHER	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	18	0.58	ra		
1035	ETHANE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	95	0.25	ra		
									120	0.30	ra		
									300	0.40	ra		
1036	ETHYLAMINE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.61	b, ra		
1037	ETHYL CHLORIDE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.80	a, ra		
1039	ETHYL METHYL ETHER	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.64	ra		
1040	ETHYLENE OXIDE, or	2 TF	2900	X	X	X	X	5	15	0.78	l, ra		
1040	ETHYLENE OXIDE WITH NITROGEN up to a total pressure of 1MPa (10 bar) at 50 °C												
1041	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE with more than 9% but not more than 87% ethylene oxide	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	190	0.66	ra		
									250	0.75	ra		

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)											P 200
Table 2: Liquefied gases and dissolved gases (cont'd)												
UN No.	Name and description	Classification code	LC50 ml/m3	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	Test period, years ^(d)	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions	
1043	FERTILIZER AMMONIATING SOLUTION with free ammonia	CARRIAGE PROHIBITED										
1048	HYDROGEN BROMIDE, ANHYDROUS	2 TC	2860	X	X	X	X	5	60	1.51	a, d, ra	
1050	HYDROGEN CHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	2 TC	2810	X	X	X	X	5	100	0.30	a, d, ra	
									120	0.56	a, d, ra	
									150	0.67	a, d, ra	
									200	0.74	a, d, ra	
1053	HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	2 TF	712	X	X	X	X	5	48	0.67	d, ra, u	
1055	ISOBUTYLENE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.52	ra	
1058	LIQUEFIED GASES, non-flammable, charged with nitrogen, carbon dioxide or air	2 A		X	X	X	X	10			ra, z	
1060	METHYLACETYLENE AND PROPADIENE MIXTURE, STABILIZED	2 F		X	X	X	X	10			c, ra, z	
	Propadiene with 1% to 4% methylacetylene			X	X	X	X	10	22	0.52	c, ra	
	Mixture P1			X	X	X	X	10	30	0.49	c, ra	
	Mixture P2			X	X	X	X	10	24	0.47	c, ra	
1061	METHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	13	0.58	b, ra	
1062	METHYL BROMIDE with not more than 2% chloropicrin	2 T	850	X	X	X	X	5	10	1.51	a	
1063	METHYL CHLORIDE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 40)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	17	0.81	a, ra	
1064	METHYL MERCAPTAN	2 TF	1350	X	X	X	X	5	10	0.78	d, ra, u	
1067	DINITROGEN TETROXIDE (NITROGEN DIOXIDE)	2 TOC	115	X		X	X	5	10	1.30	k	
1069	NITROSYL CHLORIDE	2 TC	35	X			X	5	13	1.10	k, ra	
1070	NITROUS OXIDE	2 O		X	X	X	X	10	180	0.68	ua, va	
									225	0.74	ua, va	
									250	0.75	ua, va	
1075	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	2 F		X	X	X	X	10			v, z	
1076	PHOSGENE	2 TC	5	X		X	X	5	20	1.23	a, k, ra	
1077	PROPYLENE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	27	0.43	ra	
1078	REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S.	2 A		X	X	X	X	10			ra, z	
	Mixture F 1			X	X	X	X	10	12	1.23	ra, z	
	Mixture F 2			X	X	X	X	10	18	1.15	ra, z	
	Mixture F 3			X	X	X	X	10	29	1.03	ra, z	
1079	SULPHUR DIOXIDE	2 TC	2520	X	X	X	X	5	12	1.23	ra	
1080	SULPHUR HEXAFLUORIDE	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	70	1.06	ra, ua, va	
									140	1.34	ra, ua, va	
									160	1.38	ra, ua, va	
1081	TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE, STABILIZED	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	200		m, o, ra	
1082	TRIFLUOROCHLOROETHYLENE, STABILIZED (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1113)	2 TF	2000	X	X	X	X	5	19	1.13	ra, u	
1083	TRIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.56	b, ra	
1085	VINYL BROMIDE, STABILIZED	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	1.37	a, ra	
1086	VINYL CHLORIDE, STABILIZED	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	12	0.81	a, ra	
1087	VINYL METHYL ETHER, STABILIZED	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.67	ra	
1581	CHLOROPICRIN AND METHYL BROMIDE MIXTURE with more than 2% chloropicrin	2 T	850	X	X	X	X	5	10	1.51	a	

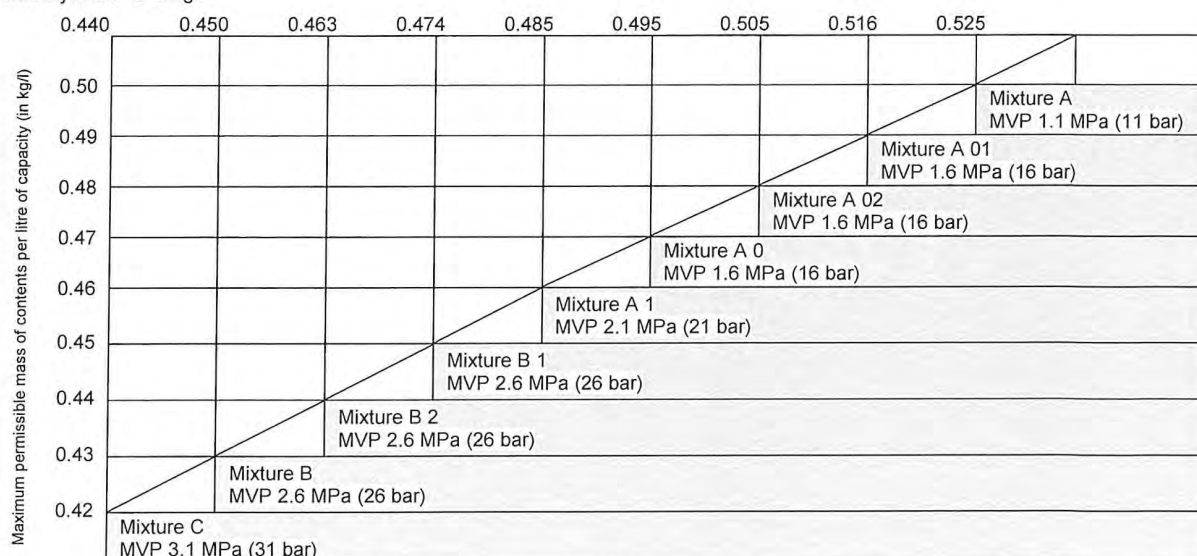
P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)										P 200
Table 2: Liquefied gases and dissolved gases (cont'd)											
UN No.	Name and description	Classification code	LC50 ml/m3	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	Test period, years ^(f)	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions
1582	CHLOROPICRIN AND METHYL CHLORIDE MIXTURE	2 T	^(f)	X	X	X	X	5	17	0.81	a
1589	CYANOGEN CHLORIDE, STABILIZED	2 TC	80	X			X	5	20	1.03	k
1741	BORON TRICHLORIDE	2 TC	2541	X	X	X	X	5	10	1.19	a, ra
1749	CHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE	2 TOC	299	X	X	X	X	5	30	1.40	a
1858	HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1216)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	22	1.11	ra
1859	SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE	2 TC	922	X	X	X	X	5	200	0.74	a
1860	VINYL FLUORIDE, STABILIZED	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	300	1.10	a
1911	DIBORANE	2 TF	80	X			X	5	250	0.64	a, ra
1912	METHYL CHLORIDE AND METHYLENE CHLORIDE MIXTURE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	250	0.07	d, k, o
1912	METHYL CHLORIDE AND METHYLENE CHLORIDE MIXTURE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	17	0.81	a, ra
1952	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE with not more than 9% ethylene oxide	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	190	0.66	ra
1952	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE with not more than 9% ethylene oxide	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	250	0.75	ra
1958	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1,2,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 114)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	10	1.30	ra
1959	1,1-DIFLUOROETHYLENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1132a)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	250	0.77	ra
1962	ETHYLENE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	225	0.34	
1962	ETHYLENE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	300	0.38	

^(f) Considered to be toxic. The LC₅₀ value still to be determined.

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)										P 200
Table 2: Liquefied gases and dissolved gases (cont'd)											
UN No.	Name and description	Classification code	LC50 ml/m3	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	Test period, years ^(g)	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions
1965	HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S	2 F		X	X	X	X	10		(g)	ra, v, z
	Mixture A							10	10	0.50	ra, v, z
	Mixture A 01							10	15	0.49	ra, v, z
	Mixture A 02							10	15	0.48	ra, v, z
	Mixture A 0							10	15	0.47	ra, v, z
	Mixture A 1							10	20	0.46	ra, v, z
	Mixture B 1							10	25	0.45	ra, v, z
	Mixture B 2							10	25	0.44	ra, v, z
	Mixture B							10	25	0.43	ra, v, z
Mixture C							10	30	0.42	ra, v, z	
1967	INSECTICIDE GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.	2 T		X	X	X	X	5			z
1968	INSECTICIDE GAS, N.O.S.	2 A		X	X	X	X	10			ra, z
1969	ISOBUTANE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.49	ra, v
1973	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE AND CHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE with fixed boiling point, with approximately 49% chlorodifluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R 502)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	31	1.01	ra
1974	CHLORODIFLUOROBROMOMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 12B1)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	10	1.61	ra
1975	NITRIC OXIDE AND DINITROGEN TETROXIDE MIXTURE (NITRIC OXIDE AND NITROGEN DIOXIDE MIXTURE)	2 TOC	115	X		X	X	5			k, z
1976	OCTAFLUOROCYCLOBUTANE (REFRIGERANT GAS RC 318)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	11	1.32	ra
1978	PROPANE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	23	0.43	ra, v
1982	TETRAFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 14)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	200	0.71	
									300	0.90	

(g) For mixtures of UN No. 1965, the maximum permissible filling mass per litre of capacity is as follows:

Density at 50 °C in kg/l



MVP = Maximum vapour pressure at 70 °C.

Note: The graph above can be used to determine the correct filling ratios for the mixtures listed in 2.2.2.3.

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)										P 200
Table 2: Liquefied gases and dissolved gases (cont'd)											
UN No.	Name and description	Classification code	LC50 ml/m3	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	Test period, years ^(d)	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions
1983	1-CHLORO-2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 133a)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	10	1.18	ra
1984	TRIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 23)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	190 250	0.88 0.96	ra ra
2035	1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 143a)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	35	0.73	ra
2036	XENON	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	130	1.28	
2044	2,2-DIMETHYLPROPANE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.53	ra
2073	AMMONIA SOLUTION, relative density less than 0.880 at 15 °C in water, with more than 35% but not more than 40% ammonia	4 A		X	X	X	X	5	10	0.80	b
	AMMONIA SOLUTION, relative density less than 0.880 at 15 °C in water, with more than 40% but not more than 50% ammonia	4 A		X	X	X	X	5	12	0.77	b
2188	ARSINE	2 TF	178	X			X	5	42	1.10	d, k
2189	DICHLOROSILANE	2 TFC	314	X	X	X	X	5	10 200	0.90 1.08	a a
2191	SULPHURYL FLUORIDE	2 T	3020	X	X	X	X	5	50	1.10	u
2192	GERMANE ^(h)	2 TF	620	X	X	X	X	5	250	0.064	d, q, r, ra
2193	HEXAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 116)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	200	1.13	
2194	SELENIUM HEXAFLUORIDE	2 TC	50	X			X	5	36	1.46	k, ra
2195	TELLURIUM HEXAFLUORIDE	2 TC	25	X			X	5	20	1.00	k, ra
2196	TUNGSTEN HEXAFLUORIDE	2 TC	218	X	X	X	X	5	10	3.08	a, ra
2197	HYDROGEN IODIDE, ANHYDROUS	2 TC	2860	X	X	X	X	5	23	2.25	a, d, ra
2198	PHOSPHORUS PENTAFLUORIDE	2 TC	261	X	X	X	X	5	200 300	0.90 1.25	
2199	PHOSPHINE ^(h)	2 TF	20	X			X	5	225 250	0.30 0.45	d, k, q d, k, q
2200	PROPADIENE, STABILIZED	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	22	0.50	ra
2202	HYDROGEN SELENIDE, ANHYDROUS	2 TF	51	X			X	5	31	1.60	k
2203	SILANE ^(h)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	225 250	0.32 0.36	q q
2204	CARBONYL SULPHIDE	2 TF	1700	X	X	X	X	5	30	0.87	ra, u
2417	CARBONYL FLUORIDE	2 TC	360	X	X	X	X	5	200 300	0.47 0.70	
2418	SULPHUR TETRAFLUORIDE	2 TC	40	X			X	5	30	0.91	a, k, ra
2419	BROMOTRIFLUORO-ETHYLENE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	1.19	ra
2420	HEXAFLUOROACETONE	2 TC	470	X	X	X	X	5	22	1.08	ra
2421	NITROGEN TRIOXIDE	2 TOC	CARRIAGE PROHIBITED								
2422	OCTAFLUOROBUT-2-ENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1318)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	12	1.34	ra
2424	OCTAFLUOROPROPANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 218)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	25	1.04	ra
2451	NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE	2 O		X	X	X	X	10	200	0.50	
2452	ETHYLACETYLENE, STABILIZED	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.57	c, ra
2453	ETHYL FLUORIDE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 161)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	30	0.57	ra
2454	METHYL FLUORIDE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 41)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	300	0.63	ra
2455	METHYL NITRITE	2 A	CARRIAGE PROHIBITED								
2517	1-CHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 142b)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.99	ra
2534	METHYLCHLOROSILANE	2 TFC	2810	X	X	X	X	5			ra, z
2548	CHLORINE PENTAFLUORIDE	2 TOC	122	X			X	5	13	1.49	a, k

^(h) Considered as pyrophoric.

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)										P 200
Table 2: Liquefied gases and dissolved gases (cont'd)											
UN No.	Name and description	Classification code	LC50 ml/m3	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	Test period, years ^(d)	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions
2599	CHLOROTRIFLUORO-METHANE AND TRIFLUOROMETHANE AZEOTROPIC MIXTURE with approximately 60% chlorotri-fluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R 503)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	31	0.12	ra
									42	0.17	ra
									100	0.64	ra
2601	CYCLOBUTANE	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.63	ra
2602	DICHLORODIFLUORO-METHANE AND DIFLUOROETHANE AZEOTROPIC MIXTURE with approximately 74% dichlorodifluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R 500)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	22	1.01	ra
2676	STIBINE	2 TF	178	X			X	5	200	0.49	k, r, ra
2901	BROMINE CHLORIDE	2 TOC	290	X	X	X	X	5	10	1.50	a
3057	TRIFLUOROACETYL CHLORIDE	2 TC	10	X		X	X	5	17	1.17	k, ra
3070	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE with not more than 12,5% ethylene oxide	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	18	1.09	ra
3083	PERCHLORYL FLUORIDE	2 TO	770	X	X	X	X	5	33	1.21	u
3153	PERFLUORO(METHYL VINYL ETHER)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	20	0.75	ra
3154	PERFLUORO(ETHYL VINYL ETHER)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	10	0.98	ra
3157	LIQUEFIED GAS, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	2 O		X	X	X	X	10			z
3159	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 134a)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	18	1.05	ra
3160	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2 TF	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			ra, z
3161	LIQUEFIED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2 F		X	X	X	X	10			ra, z
3162	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.	2 T	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			z
3163	LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.	2 A		X	X	X	X	10			ra, z
3220	PENTAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 125)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	49 35	0.95 0.87	ra ra
3252	DIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 32)	2 F		X	X	X	X	10	48	0.78	ra
3296	HEPTAFLUOROPROPANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 227)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	13	1.21	ra
3297	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE with not more than 8.8% ethylene oxide	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	10	1.16	ra
3298	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND PENTAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE with not more than 7.9% ethylene oxide	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	26	1.02	ra
3299	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND TETRAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE with not more than 5.6% ethylene oxide	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	17	1.03	ra
3300	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE with more than 87% ethylene oxide	2 TF	> 2900	X	X	X	X	5	28	0.73	ra
3307	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	2 TO	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			z
3308	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2 TC	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			ra, z
3309	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2 TFC	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			ra, z
3310	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2 TOC	≤ 5000	X	X	X	X	5			z
3318	AMMONIA SOLUTION, relative density less than 0.880 at 15 °C in water, with more than 50% ammonia	4 TC		X	X	X	X	5			b

P 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)											P 200
Table 2: Liquefied gases and dissolved gases (cont'd)												
UN No.	Name and description	Classification code	LC50 ml/m3	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	Test period, years ⁽ⁱ⁾	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions	
3337	REFRIGERANT GAS R 404A (Pentafluoroethane, 1,1,1-trifluoroethane, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane zeotropic mixture with approximately 44% pentafluoroethane and 52% 1,1,1-trifluoroethane)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	36	0.82	ra	
3338	REFRIGERANT GAS R 407A (Difluoromethane, pentafluoroethane, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane zeotropic mixture with approximately 20% difluoromethane and 40% pentafluoroethane)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	32	0.94	ra	
3339	REFRIGERANT GAS R 407B (Difluoromethane, pentafluoroethane, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane zeotropic mixture with approximately 10% difluoromethane and 70% pentafluoroethane)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	33	0.93	ra	
3340	REFRIGERANT GAS R 407C (Difluoromethane, pentafluoroethane, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane zeotropic mixture with approximately 23% difluoromethane and 25% pentafluoroethane)	2 A		X	X	X	X	10	30	0.95	ra	
3354	INSECTICIDE GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S	2 F		X	X	X	X	10			ra, z	
3355	INSECTICIDE GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2 TF		X	X	X	X	5			ra, z	
3374	ACETYLENE, SOLVENT FREE	2 F		X			X	5	60		c, p	
3553	DISILANE ^(h)	2F		X	X	X	X	10	225	0.39	q	
Table 3: Substances not in class 2												
UN No.	Name and description	Class	Classification Code	LC ₅₀ ml/m ³	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	Test period, years ⁽ⁱ⁾	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions
1051	HYDROGEN CYANIDE, STABILIZED containing less than 3% water	6.1	TF1	40	X			X	5	100	0.55	k
1052	HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, ANHYDROUS	8	CT1	1307	X		X	X	5	10	0.84	a, ab,ac
1745	BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE	5.1	OTC	25	X		X	X	5	10	⁽ⁱ⁾	k,ab,ad,
1746	BROMINE TRIFLUORIDE	5.1	OTC	50	X		X	X	5	10	⁽ⁱ⁾	k,ab,ad
2495	IODINE PENTAFLUORIDE	5.1	OTC	120	X		X	X	5	10	⁽ⁱ⁾	k,ab,ad

⁽ⁱ⁾ A minimum ullage of 8% by volume is required.

P 201	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 201
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3167, 3168 and 3169.		
The following packagings are authorized:		
(1) Cylinders and gas receptacles conforming to the construction, testing and filling requirements approved by the competent authority. (2) The following combination packagings provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Outer packagings: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2). Inner packagings: (a) For non-toxic gases, hermetically sealed inner packagings of glass or metal with a maximum capacity of 5 litres per package; (b) For toxic gases, hermetically sealed inner packagings of glass or metal with a maximum capacity of 1 litre per package. Packagings shall conform to the packing group III performance level.		

P 202	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 202
(Reserved)		

P 203	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 203
This instruction applies to Class 2 refrigerated liquefied gases.		
Requirements for closed cryogenic receptacles (1) The special packing provisions of 4.1.6 shall be met. (2) The requirements of Chapter 6.2 shall be met. (3) The closed cryogenic receptacles shall be so insulated that they do not become coated with frost. (4) Test pressure Refrigerated liquids shall be filled in closed cryogenic receptacles with the following minimum test pressures: (a) For closed cryogenic receptacles with vacuum insulation, the test pressure shall not be less than 1.3 times the sum of the maximum internal pressure of the filled receptacle, including during filling and discharge, plus 100 kPa (1 bar); (b) For other closed cryogenic receptacles, the test pressure shall be not less than 1.3 times the maximum internal pressure of the filled receptacle, taking into account the pressure developed during filling and discharge. (5) Filling For non-flammable, non-toxic refrigerated liquefied gases (classification codes 3 A and 3 O) the volume of liquid phase at the filling temperature and at a pressure of 100 kPa (1 bar) shall not exceed 98% of the water capacity of the pressure receptacle. For flammable refrigerated liquefied gases (classification code 3 F) the gas filled into the receptacle shall remain below the level at which, if the contents were raised to the temperature at which the vapour pressure equalled the opening pressure of the relief valve, the volume of the liquid phase would reach 98% of the water capacity at that temperature. (6) Pressure-relief devices Closed cryogenic receptacles shall be fitted with at least one pressure-relief device.		

P 203	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 203
(7) Compatibility Materials used to ensure the leakproofness of the joints or for the maintenance of the closures shall be compatible with the contents. In the case of receptacles intended for the carriage of oxidizing gases (classification code 3 O), these materials shall not react with these gases in a dangerous manner. (8) Periodic inspection (a) The periodic inspection and test frequencies of pressure relief valves in accordance with 6.2.1.6.3 shall not exceed five years. (b) The periodic inspection and test frequencies of non-UN closed cryogenic receptacles in accordance with 6.2.3.5.2 shall not exceed 10 years.		
Requirements for open cryogenic receptacles Only the following non oxidizing refrigerated liquefied gases of classification code 3 A may be carried in open cryogenic receptacles: UN Nos. 1913, 1951, 1963, 1970, 1977, 2591, 3136 and 3158. For these gases, when used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply. Open cryogenic receptacles shall be constructed to meet the following requirements: (1) The receptacles shall be designed, manufactured, tested and equipped in such a way as to withstand all conditions, including fatigue, to which they will be subjected during their normal use and during normal conditions of carriage. (2) The capacity shall be not more than 450 litres. (3) The receptacle shall have a double wall construction with the space between the inner and outer wall being evacuated (vacuum insulation). The insulation shall prevent the formation of hoar frost on the exterior of the receptacle. (4) The materials of construction shall have suitable mechanical properties at the service temperature. (5) Materials which are in direct contact with the dangerous goods shall not be affected or weakened by the dangerous goods intended to be carried and shall not cause a dangerous effect, e.g. catalysing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods. (6) Receptacles of glass double wall construction shall have an outer packaging with suitable cushioning or absorbent materials which withstand the pressures and impacts liable to occur under normal conditions of carriage. (7) The receptacle shall be designed to remain in an upright position during carriage, e.g. have a base whose smaller horizontal dimension is greater than the height of the centre of gravity when filled to capacity or be mounted on gimbals. (8) The openings of the receptacles shall be fitted with devices allowing gases to escape, preventing any splashing out of liquid, and so configured that they remain in place during carriage. (9) Open cryogenic receptacles shall bear the following marks permanently affixed e.g. by stamping, engraving or etching: (a) The manufacturer's name and address; (b) The model number or name; (c) The serial or batch number; (d) The UN number and proper shipping name of gases for which the receptacle is intended; (e) The capacity of the receptacle in litres.		
P 204	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 204
(Deleted)		

P 205	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 205
This instruction applies to UN No. 3468.		
(1) For metal hydride storage systems, the special packing provisions of 4.1.6 shall be met. (2) Only pressure receptacles not exceeding 150 litres in water capacity and having a maximum developed pressure not exceeding 25 MPa are covered by this packing instruction. (3) Metal hydride storage systems meeting the applicable requirements for the construction and testing of pressure receptacles containing gas of Chapter 6.2 are authorised for the carriage of hydrogen only. (4) When steel pressure receptacles or composite pressure receptacles with steel liners are used, only those bearing the "H" mark, in accordance with 6.2.2.9.2 (j) shall be used. (5) Metal hydride storage systems shall meet the service conditions, design criteria, rated capacity, type tests, batch tests, routine tests, test pressure, rated charging pressure and provisions for pressure relief devices for transportable metal hydride storage systems specified in ISO 16111:2008 or ISO 16111:2018 (Transportable gas storage devices – Hydrogen absorbed in reversible metal hydride) and their conformity and approval shall be assessed in accordance with 6.2.2.5. (6) Metal hydride storage systems shall be filled with hydrogen at a pressure not exceeding the rated charging pressure shown in the permanent mark on the system as specified by ISO 16111:2008 or ISO 16111:2018. (7) The periodic test requirements for a metal hydride storage system shall be in accordance with ISO 16111:2008 or ISO 16111:2018 and carried out in accordance with 6.2.2.6, and the interval between periodic inspections shall not exceed five years. See 6.2.2.4 to determine which standard is applicable at the time of periodic inspection and test.		

P 206	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 206
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504 and 3505.		
Unless otherwise indicated in RID, cylinders and pressure drums conforming to the applicable requirements of Chapter 6.2 are authorized.		
(1) The special packing provisions of 4.1.6 shall be met. (2) The maximum test period for periodic inspection shall be 5 years. (3) Cylinders and pressure drums shall be so filled that at 50 °C the non-gaseous phase does not exceed 95% of their water capacity and they are not completely filled at 60 °C. When filled, the internal pressure at 65 °C shall not exceed the test pressure of the cylinders and pressure drums. The vapour pressures and volumetric expansion of all substances in the cylinders and pressure drums shall be taken into account. For liquids charged with a compressed gas both components – the liquid and the compressed gas – have to be taken into consideration in the calculation of the internal pressure in the pressure receptacle. When experimental data is not available, the following steps shall be carried out: (a) Calculation of the vapour pressure of the liquid and of the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 15 °C (filling temperature); (b) Calculation of the volumetric expansion of the liquid phase resulting from the heating from 15 °C to 65 °C and calculation of the remaining volume for the gaseous phase; (c) Calculation of the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 65 °C considering the volumetric expansion of the liquid phase; NOTE: The compressibility factor of the compressed gas at 15 °C and 65 °C shall be considered. (d) Calculation of the vapour pressure of the liquid at 65 °C; (e) The total pressure is the sum of the vapour pressure of the liquid and the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 65 °C; (f) Consideration of the solubility of the compressed gas at 65 °C in the liquid phase. The test pressure of the cylinders or pressure drums shall not be less than the calculated total pressure minus 100 kPa (1 bar). If the solubility of the compressed gas in the liquid phase is not known for the calculation, the test pressure can be calculated without taking the gas solubility (sub-paragraph (f)) into account.		
(4) The minimum test pressure shall be in accordance with packing instruction P 200 for the propellant but shall not be less than 20 bar.		
Additional requirement Cylinders and pressure drums shall not be offered for carriage when connected with spray application equipment such as a hose and wand assembly.		
Special packing provisions		
PP 89	For UN Nos. 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504 and 3505, notwithstanding 4.1.6.9 (b), non-refillable cylinders used may have a water capacity not exceeding 1 000 litres divided by the test pressure expressed in bars provided capacity and pressure restrictions of the construction standard comply with clause 1 of ISO 11118:2015 + Amd 1:2019, which limits the maximum capacity to 50 litres.	
PP 97	For fire extinguishing agents assigned to UN No. 3500 the maximum test period for periodic inspection shall be 10 years. They may be carried in tubes of a maximum water capacity of 450 litres conforming to the applicable requirements of Chapter 6.2.	

P 207	PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 207
This instruction applies to UN No. 1950.			
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:			
(a) Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level.			
(b) Rigid outer packagings with a maximum net mass as follows:			
Fibreboard		55 kg	
Other than fibreboard		125 kg	
The provisions of 4.1.1.3 need not be met.			
The packagings shall be designed and constructed to prevent excessive movement of the aerosols and inadvertent discharge during normal conditions of carriage.			
Special packing provision			
PP 87	For UN 1950 waste aerosols carried in accordance with special provision 327, the packagings shall have a means of retaining any free liquid that might escape during carriage, e.g. absorbent material. The packagings shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the creation of dangerous atmospheres and the build-up of pressure.		
Special packing provision specific to RID and ADR			
RR 6	For UN No. 1950, in the case of carriage by full load, metal articles may also be packed as follows: The articles shall be grouped together in units on trays and held in position with an appropriate plastics cover; these units shall be stacked and suitably secured on pallets.		

P 208	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 208
This instruction applies to Class 2 adsorbed gases.		
(1) The following packagings are authorized provided the general packing requirements of 4.1.6.1 are met: Cylinders specified in Chapter 6.2 and in accordance with ISO 11513:2011, ISO 11513:2019, ISO 9809-1:2010 or ISO 9809-1:2019. (2) The pressure of each filled cylinder shall be less than 101.3 kPa at 20 °C and less than 300 kPa at 50 °C. (3) The minimum test pressure of the cylinder shall be 21 bar. (4) The minimum burst pressure of the cylinder shall be 94.5 bar. (5) The internal pressure at 65 °C of the filled cylinder shall not exceed the test pressure of the cylinder. (6) The adsorbent material shall be compatible with the cylinder and shall not form harmful or dangerous compounds with the gas to be adsorbed. The gas in combination with the adsorbent material shall not affect or weaken the cylinder or cause a dangerous reaction (e.g. a catalyzing reaction). (7) The quality of the adsorbent material shall be verified at the time of each fill to ensure that the pressure and chemical stability requirements of this packing instruction are met each time an adsorbed gas package is offered for carriage. (8) The adsorbent material shall not meet the criteria of any of the classes in RID. (9) Requirements for cylinders and closures containing toxic gases with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 ml/m³ (ppm) (see Table 1) shall be as follows: (a) Valve outlets shall be fitted with pressure retaining gas-tight plugs or caps having threads matching those of the valve outlets. (b) Each valve shall either be of the packless type with non-perforated diaphragm, or be of a type which prevents leakage through or past the packing. (c) Each cylinder and closure shall be tested for leakage after filling. (d) Each valve shall be capable of withstanding the test pressure of the cylinder and be directly connected to the cylinder by either a taper-thread or other means which meets the requirements of ISO 10692-2:2001. (e) Cylinders and valves shall not be fitted with a pressure relief device.		

P 208

PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)

P 208

(10) Valve outlets for cylinders containing pyrophoric gases shall be fitted with gas-tight plugs or caps having threads matching those of the valve outlets.

(11) The filling procedure shall be in accordance with Annex A of ISO 11513:2011 (applicable until 31 December 2024) or Annex A of ISO 11513:2019.

(12) The maximum period for periodic inspections shall be 5 years.

(13) Special packing provisions that are specific to a substance (see Table 1).

Material compatibility

a: Aluminium alloy cylinders shall not be used.

d: When steel cylinders are used, only those bearing the "H" mark in accordance with 6.2.2.7.4 (p) are permitted.

Gas specific provisions

r: The filling of this gas shall be limited such that, if complete decomposition occurs, the pressure does not exceed two thirds of the test pressure of the cylinder.

Material compatibility for n.o.s. adsorbed gas entries

z: The construction materials of the cylinders and their accessories shall be compatible with the contents and shall not react to form harmful or dangerous compounds therewith.

Table 1: Adsorbed gases

UN No.	Name and description	Classification code	LC ₅₀ ml/m ³	Special packing provisions
3510	ADSORBED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	9F		z
3511	ADSORBED GAS, N.O.S.	9A		z
3512	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.	9T	≤ 5000	z
3513	ADSORBED GAS, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	9O		z
3514	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	9TF	≤ 5000	z
3515	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	9TO	≤ 5000	z
3516	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	9TC	≤ 5000	z
3517	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	9TFC	≤ 5000	z
3518	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	9TOC	≤ 5000	z
3519	BORON TRIFLUORIDE, ADSORBED	9TC	387	a
3520	CHLORINE, ADSORBED	9TOC	293	a
3521	SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE, ADSORBED	9TC	450	a
3522	ARSINE, ADSORBED	9TF	20	d
3523	GERMANE, ADSORBED	9TF	620	d, r
3524	PHOSPHORUS PENTAFLUORIDE, ADSORBED	9TC	190	
3525	PHOSPHINE, ADSORBED	9TF	20	d
3526	HYDROGEN SELENIDE, ADSORBED	9TF	2	

P 209	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 209
This packing instruction applies to UN 3150 DEVICES, SMALL, HYDROCARBON GAS POWERED or HYDROCARBON GAS REFILLS FOR SMALL DEVICES.		
(1) The special packing provisions of 4.1.6 when applicable shall be met. (2) The articles shall comply with the provisions of the country in which they were filled. (3) The devices and refills shall be packed in outer packagings conforming to 6.1.4 tested and approved in accordance with Chapter 6.1 for packing group II.		

P 300	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 300
This instruction applies to UN No. 3064.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
Combination packagings consisting of inner metal cans of not more than 1 litre capacity each and outer wooden boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F) containing not more than 5 litres of solution.		
Additional requirements		
1. Metal cans shall be completely surrounded with absorbent cushioning material.		
2. Wooden boxes shall be completely lined with suitable material impervious to water and nitroglycerin.		

P 301	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 301
This instruction applies to UN No. 3165.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.4, 4.1.1.5, 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Aluminium pressure receptacle made from tubing and having welded heads.		
Primary containment of the fuel within this receptacle shall consist of a welded aluminium bladder having a maximum internal volume of 46 litres.		
The outer receptacle shall have a minimum design gauge pressure of 1 275 kPa and a minimum burst gauge pressure of 2 755 kPa.		
Each receptacle shall be leak checked during manufacture and before dispatch and shall be found leakproof.		
The complete inner unit shall be securely packed in non-combustible cushioning material, such as vermiculite, in a strong outer tightly closed metal packaging which will adequately protect all fittings.		
Maximum quantity of fuel per primary containment and package is 42 litres;		
(2) Aluminium pressure receptacle.		
Primary containment of the fuel within this receptacle shall consist of a welded vapour tight fuel compartment with an elastomeric bladder having a maximum internal volume of 46 litres.		
The pressure receptacle shall have a minimum design gauge pressure of 2 860 kPa and a minimum burst gauge pressure of 5 170 kPa.		
Each receptacle shall be leak-checked during manufacture and before dispatch and shall be securely packed in non-combustible cushioning material such as vermiculite, in a strong outer tightly closed metal packaging which will adequately protect all fittings.		
Maximum quantity of fuel per primary containment and package is 42 litres.		

P 302	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 302
This instruction applies to UN No. 3269.		
The following combination packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
Outer packagings:		
Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G);		
Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2);		
Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2).		
Inner packagings:		
The activator (organic peroxide) shall have a maximum quantity of 125 ml per inner packaging if liquid, and 500 g per inner packaging if solid.		
The base material and the activator shall each be separately packed in inner packagings.		
The components may be placed in the same outer packaging provided that they will not interact dangerously in the event of a leakage.		
Packagings shall conform to the packing group II or III performance level according to the criteria for Class 3 applied to the base material.		

P 303	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 303
This instruction applies to UN No. 3555.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 as well as 4.1.5.12 are met:		
Plastics drum non-removable head (1H1) of maximum capacity 250 l.		
Special packing provision		
PP 26	For UN No. 3555, packagings shall be lead free.	

P 400	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 400
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. They shall be made of steel and shall be subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 1 MPa (10 bar, gauge pressure). During carriage, the liquid shall be under a layer of inert gas with a gauge pressure of not less than 20 kPa (0.2 bar); (2) Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F or 4G), drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1D or 1G) or jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1 or 3B2) enclosing hermetically sealed metal cans with inner packagings of glass or metal, with a capacity of not more than 1 litre each, having closures with gaskets. Inner packagings shall have threaded closures or closures physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during carriage. Inner packagings shall be cushioned on all sides with dry, absorbent, non-combustible material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents. Inner packagings shall not be filled to more than 90% of their capacity. Outer packagings shall have a maximum net mass of 125 kg; (3) Steel, aluminium or metal drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2), jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1 or 3B2) or boxes (4A, 4B or 4N) with a maximum net mass of 150 kg each with hermetically sealed inner metal cans not more than 4 litre capacity each, with closures fitted with gaskets. Inner packagings shall have threaded closures or closures physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during carriage. Inner packagings shall be cushioned on all sides with dry, absorbent, non-combustible material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents. Each layer of inner packagings shall be separated by a dividing partition in addition to cushioning material. Inner packagings shall not be filled to more than 90% of their capacity.		
Special packing provision		
PP 86	For UN Nos. 3392 and 3394, air shall be eliminated from the vapour space by nitrogen or other means.	

P 401	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 401
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. They shall be made of steel and subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 0.6 MPa (6 bar, gauge pressure). During carriage, the liquid shall be under a layer of inert gas with a gauge pressure of not less than 20 kPa (0.2 bar); (2) Combination packagings: - Outer packagings: - Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); - Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); - Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2). - Inner packagings: - Glass, metal or plastics which have threaded closures with a maximum capacity of 1 litre. Each inner packaging shall be surrounded by inert cushioning and absorbent material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents. The maximum net mass per outer packaging shall not exceed 30 kg.		
Special packing provision specific to RID and ADR		
RR 7	For UN Nos. 1183, 1242, 1295 and 2988, the pressure receptacles shall however be subjected to the tests every five years.	

P 402	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 402				
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. They shall be made of steel and subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 0.6 MPa (6 bar, gauge pressure). During carriage, the liquid shall be under a layer of inert gas with a gauge pressure of not less than 20 kPa (0.2 bar); (2) Combination packagings: Outer packagings: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2). Inner packagings with a maximum net mass as follows: <table><tr><td>Glass</td><td>10 kg</td></tr><tr><td>Metal or plastics</td><td>15 kg.</td></tr></table> Each inner packaging shall be fitted with threaded closures. Each inner packaging shall be surrounded by inert cushioning and absorbent material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents. The maximum net mass per outer packaging shall not exceed 125 kg. (3) Steel drums (1A1) with a maximum capacity of 250 litres; (4) Composite packagings consisting of a plastics receptacle with outer steel drum or aluminium (6HA1 or 6HB1) with a maximum capacity of 250 litres.			Glass	10 kg	Metal or plastics	15 kg.
Glass	10 kg					
Metal or plastics	15 kg.					
Special packing provision specific to RID and ADR						
RR 4	For UN No. 3130, the openings of receptacles shall be tightly closed by means of two devices in series, one of which shall be screwed or secured in an equivalent manner.					
RR 7	For UN No. 3129, the pressure receptacles shall however be subjected to the tests every five years.					
RR 8	For UN Nos. 1389, 1391, 1411, 1421, 1928, 3129, 3130, 3148 and 3482, the pressure receptacles shall however be subjected to an initial test and to periodic tests at a pressure of not less than 1 MPa (10 bar).					

P 403		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 403
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:				
Combination packagings			Maximum net mass	
Inner packagings		Outer packagings		
Glass	2 kg	Inner packagings shall be hermetically sealed (e.g. by taping or by threaded closures).	Drums	
Plastics	15 kg		steel (1A1, 1A2)	400 kg
Metal	20 kg		aluminium (1B1, 1B2)	400 kg
			other metal (1N1, 1N2)	400 kg
			plastics (1H1, 1H2)	400 kg
			plywood (1D)	400 kg
			fibre (1G)	400 kg
			Boxes	
			steel (4A)	400 kg
			aluminium (4B)	400 kg
		other metal (4N)	400 kg	
		natural wood (4C1)	250 kg	
		natural wood with sift proof walls (4C2)	250 kg	
		plywood (4D)	250 kg	
		reconstituted wood (4F)	125 kg	
		fibreboard (4G)	125 kg	
		expanded plastics (4H1)	60 kg	
		solid plastics (4H2)	250 kg	
		Jerricans		
		steel (3A1, 3A2)	120 kg	
		aluminium (3B1, 3B2)	120 kg	
		plastics (3H1, 3H2)	120 kg	
Single packagings			Maximum net mass	
Drums				
steel (1A1, 1A2)			250 kg	
aluminium (1B1, 1B2)			250 kg	
metal other than steel or aluminium (1N1, 1N2)			250 kg	
plastics (1H1, 1H2)			250 kg	
Jerricans				
steel (3A1, 3A2)			120 kg	
aluminium (3B1, 3B2)			120 kg	
plastics (3H1, 3H2)			120 kg	
Composite packagings				
plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium drums (6HA1 or 6HB1)			250 kg	
plastics receptacle with outer fibre, plastics or plywood drums (6HG1, 6HH1 or 6HD1)			75 kg	
plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium crate or box or with outer wooden, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics boxes (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)			75 kg	
Pressure receptacles , provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.				
Additional requirement				
Packagings shall be hermetically sealed.				
Special packing provision				
PP 83	(Deleted)			

P 404	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 404
This instruction applies to pyrophoric solids: UN Nos. 1383, 1854, 1855, 2008, 2441, 2545, 2546, 2846, 2881, 3200, 3391 and 3393.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Combination packagings Outer packagings: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2) Inner packagings: Metal receptacles with a maximum net mass of 15 kg each. Inner packagings shall be hermetically sealed; Glass receptacles, with a maximum net mass of 1 kg each, having closures with gaskets, cushioned on all sides and contained in hermetically sealed metal cans. Outer packagings shall have a maximum net mass of 125 kg. Inner packagings shall have threaded closures or closures physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during carriage. (2) Metal packagings: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1 and 3B2) Maximum gross mass: 150 kg (3) Composite packagings: Plastics receptacle in a steel or aluminium drum (6HA1 or 6HB1) Maximum gross mass: 150 kg (4) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.		
Special packing provision		
PP 86	For UN Nos. 3391 and 3393, air shall be eliminated from the vapour space by nitrogen or other means.	

P 405	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 405
This instruction applies to UN No. 1381.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) For UN No. 1381, phosphorus, wet: (a) Combination packagings Outer packagings: Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F) Maximum net mass: 75 kg Inner packagings: (i) hermetically sealed metal cans, with a maximum net mass of 15kg; or (ii) glass inner packagings cushioned on all sides with dry, absorbent, non-combustible material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents with a maximum net mass of 2 kg; or (b) Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2); maximum net mass: 400 kg Jerricans (3A1 or 3B1); maximum net mass: 120 kg. These packagings shall be capable of passing the leakproofness test specified in 6.1.5.4 at the packing group II performance level; (2) For UN No. 1381, dry phosphorus: (a) When fused, drums (1A2, 1B2 or 1N2) with a maximum net mass of 400 kg; or (b) In projectiles or hard cased articles when carried without Class 1 components: as specified by the competent authority.		

P 406	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 406
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Combination packagings outer packagings: (4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2, 1G, 1D, 1H1, 1H2, 3H1 or 3H2) inner packagings: water-resistant packagings; (2) Plastics, plywood or fibreboard drums (1H2, 1D or 1G) or boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G and 4H2) with a water resistant inner bag, plastics film lining or water resistant coating; (3) Metal drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2), plastics drums (1H1 or 1H2), metal jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1 or 3B2), plastics jerricans (3H1 or 3H2), plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium drums (6HA1 or 6HB1), plastics receptacle with outer fibre, plastics or plywood drums (6HG1, 6HH1 or 6HD1),), plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium crate or box or with outer wooden, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics boxes (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2).		
Additional requirements 1. Packagings shall be designed and constructed to prevent the loss of water or alcohol content or the content of the phlegmatizer. 2. Packagings shall be so constructed and closed so as to avoid an explosive overpressure or pressure build-up of more than 300 kPa (3 bar).		
Special packing provisions		
PP 24	UN Nos. 2852, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368 and 3369 shall not be carried in quantities of more than 500 g per package.	
PP 25	For UN No. 1347, the quantity carried shall not exceed 15 kg per package.	
PP 26	For UN Nos. 1310, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1344, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1517, 2907, 3317 and 3376 packagings shall be lead free.	
PP 48	For UN No. 3474, metal packagings shall not be used. Packagings of other material with a small amount of metal, for example metal closures or other metal fittings such as those mentioned in 6.1.4, are not considered metal packagings.	
PP 78	UN No. 3370 shall not be carried in quantities of more than 11.5 kg per package.	
PP 80	For UN No. 2907 packagings shall meet the packing group II performance level. Packagings meeting the test criteria of packing group I shall not be used.	

P 407	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 407
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 1331, 1944, 1945 and 2254.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Outer packagings: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2). Inner packagings: Matches shall be tightly packed in securely closed inner packagings to prevent accidental ignition under normal conditions of carriage. The maximum gross mass of the package shall not exceed 45 kg except for fibreboard boxes which shall not exceed 30 kg. Packagings shall conform to the packing group III performance level.		
Special packing provision		
PP 27	UN No. 1331, Strike-anywhere matches shall not be packed in the same outer packaging with any other dangerous goods other than safety matches or wax Vesta matches, which shall be packed in separate inner packagings. Inner packagings shall not contain more than 700 strike-anywhere matches.	

P 408	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 408
This instruction applies to UN No. 3292.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) For cells: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). There shall be sufficient cushioning material to prevent contact between cells and between cells and the internal surfaces of the outer packaging and to ensure that no dangerous movement of the cells within the outer packaging occurs in carriage. Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level. (2) Batteries may be carried unpacked or in protective enclosures (e.g. fully enclosed or wooden slatted crates). The terminals shall not support the weight of other batteries or materials packed with the batteries. Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		
Additional requirement Cells and batteries shall be protected against short circuit and shall be isolated in such a manner as to prevent short circuits.		

P 409	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 409
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2956, 3242 and 3251.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Fibre drum (1G) which may be fitted with a liner or coating; maximum net mass: 50 kg; (2) Combination packagings: Fibreboard box (4G) with a single inner plastic bag; maximum net mass: 50 kg; (3) Combination packagings: Fibreboard box (4G) or fibre drum (1G) with plastics inner packagings each containing a maximum of 5 kg; maximum net mass: 25 kg.		

P 410		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 410
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:				
Combination packagings			Maximum net mass	
Inner packagings		Outer packagings	Packing group II	Packing group III
Glass	10 kg	Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plastics (1H1, 1H2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) ^(a)	400 kg	400 kg
Plastics ^(a)	30 kg		400 kg	400 kg
Metal	40 kg		400 kg	400 kg
Paper ^{(a),(b)}	10 kg		400 kg	400 kg
Fibre ^{(a),(b)}	10 kg		400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg
		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood (4C1) natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) ^(a) expanded plastics (4H1) solid plastics (4H2)	400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg
			400 kg	400 kg
			60 kg	60 kg
			400 kg	400 kg
		Jerricans steel (3A1, 3A2) aluminium (3B1, 3B2) plastics (3H1, 3H2)	120 kg	120 kg
			120 kg	120 kg
			120 kg	120 kg
Single packagings				
Drums				
steel (1A1 or 1A2)			400 kg	400 kg
aluminium (1B1 or 1B2)			400 kg	400 kg
metal other than steel or aluminium (1N1 or 1N2)			400 kg	400 kg
plastics (1H1 or 1H2)			400 kg	400 kg
Jerricans				
steel (3A1 or 3A2)			120 kg	120 kg
aluminium (3B1 or 3B2)			120 kg	120 kg
plastics (3H1 or 3H2)			120 kg	120 kg
Boxes				
steel (4A) ^(c)			400 kg	400 kg
aluminium (4B) ^(c)			400 kg	400 kg
other metal (4N) ^(c)			400 kg	400 kg
natural wood (4C1) ^(c)			400 kg	400 kg
plywood (4D) ^(c)			400 kg	400 kg
reconstituted wood (4F) ^(c)			400 kg	400 kg
natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2) ^(c)			400 kg	400 kg
fibreboard (4G) ^(c)			400 kg	400 kg
solid plastics (4H2) ^(c)			400 kg	400 kg
Bags				
Bags (5H3, 5H4, 5L3, 5M2) ^{(c),(d)}			50 kg	50 kg
Composite packagings				
plastics receptacle with outer steel, aluminium, plywood, fibre or plastics drum (6HA1, 6HB1, 6HG1, 6HD1 or 6HH1)			400 kg	400 kg
plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium crate or box, or outer wooden, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)			75 kg	75 kg
glass receptacle with outer steel, aluminium, plywood or fibre drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 or 6PG1) or outer steel or aluminium crate or box or with outer wooden or fibreboard box or with outer wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2) or with outer expanded or solid plastics packaging (6PH1 or 6PH2)			75 kg	75 kg
Pressure receptacles , provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.				

(a) These packagings shall be sift-proof.

(b) These inner packagings shall not be used when the substances being carried may become liquid during carriage.

(c) These packagings shall not be used when the substances being carried may become liquid during carriage.

(d) For packing group II substances, these packagings may only be used when carried in a closed wagon or container.

P 410	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 410
Special packing provisions		
PP 39	For UN No. 1378, for metal packagings a venting device is required.	
PP 40	For UN Nos. 1326, 1352, 1358, 1395, 1396, 1436, 1437, 1871, 2805 and 3182, packing group II, bags are not allowed.	
PP 83	(Deleted)	

P 411	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 411
This instruction applies to UN No. 3270.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2); provided that explosion is not possible by reason of increased internal pressure. The maximum net mass shall not exceed 30 kg.		

P 412	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 412
This instruction applies to UN No. 3527.		
The following combination packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Outer packagings: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2). (2) Inner packagings: (a) The activator (organic peroxide) shall have a maximum quantity of 125 ml per inner packaging if liquid, and 500 g per inner packaging if solid. (b) The base material and the activator shall each be separately packed in inner packagings. The components may be placed in the same outer packaging provided that they will not interact dangerously in the event of a leakage. Packagings shall conform to the packing group II or III performance level according to the criteria for Class 4.1 applied to the base material.		

P 500	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 500
This instruction applies to UN No. 3356.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level. The generator(s) shall be carried in a package which meets the following requirements when one generator in the package is actuated: (a) Other generators in the package will not be actuated; (b) Packaging material will not ignite; and (c) The outside surface temperature of the completed package shall not exceed 100 °C.		

P 501	PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 501
This instruction applies to UN No. 2015.			
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:			
Combination packagings	Inner packaging maximum capacity	Outer packaging maximum net mass	
Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4H2) or drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D) or jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2) with glass, plastics or metal inner packagings	5 l	125 kg	
Fibreboard box (4G) or fibre drum (1G) with plastics or metal inner packagings each in a plastics bag	2 l	50 kg	
Single packagings		Maximum capacity	
Drums			
steel (1A1)		250 l	
aluminium (1B1)		250 l	
metal other than steel or aluminium (1N1)		250 l	
plastics (1H1)		250 l	
Jerricans			
steel (3A1)		60 l	
aluminium (3B1)		60 l	
plastics (3H1)		60 l	
Composite packagings			
plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium drum (6HA1, 6HB1)		250 l	
plastics receptacle with outer fibre, plastics or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HH1, 6HD1)		250 l	
plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium crate or box or plastics receptacle with outer wooden, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)		60 l	
glass receptacle with outer steel, aluminium, fibre or plywood drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 or 6PG1) or with outer steel, aluminium, wooden or fibreboard box or with outer wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2) or with outer expanded or solid plastics packaging (6PH1 or 6PH2)		60 l	
Additional requirements			
1. Packagings shall have a maximum filling degree of 90%.			
2. Packagings shall be vented.			

P 502		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 502
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:				
Combination packagings			Maximum net mass	
Inner packagings		Outer packagings		
Glass	5 l	Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)	125 kg	
Metal	5 l		125 kg	
Plastics	5 l		125 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood (4C1) natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) expanded plastics (4H1) solid plastics (4H2)	125 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
			60 kg	
			125 kg	
Single packagings			Maximum capacity	
Drums steel (1A1) aluminium (1B1) plastics (1H1) Jerricans steel (3A1) aluminium (3B1) plastics (3H1) Composite packagings plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium drum (6HA1 or 6HB1) plastics receptacle with outer fibre, plastics or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HH1 or 6HD1) plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium crate or box or plastics receptacle with outer wooden, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2) glass receptacle with outer steel, aluminium, fibre or plywood drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PG1 or 6PD1) or with outer steel, aluminium, wooden or fibreboard box or with outer wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2) or with outer expanded or solid plastics packaging (6PH1 or 6PH2)			250 l	
			250 l	
			250 l	
			60 l	
			60 l	
			60 l	
			250 l	
			250 l	
			60 l	
			60 l	
			60 l	
			60 l	
			60 l	
			60 l	
			60 l	
Special packing provision				
PP 28	For UN No. 1873, parts of packagings which are in direct contact with perchloric acid shall be constructed of glass or plastics.			

P 503		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 503
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:				
Combination packagings			Maximum net mass	
Inner packagings		Outer packagings		
Glass	5 kg	Drums		
Metal	5 kg	steel (1A1, 1A2)	125 kg	
Plastics	5 kg	aluminium (1B1, 1B2)	125 kg	
		other metal (1N1, 1N2)	125 kg	
		plywood (1D)	125 kg	
		fibre (1G)	125 kg	
		plastics (1H1, 1H2)	125 kg	
		Boxes		
		steel (4A)	125 kg	
		aluminium (4B)	125 kg	
		other metal (4N)	125 kg	
		natural wood (4C1)	125 kg	
		natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2)	125 kg	
		plywood (4D)	125 kg	
		reconstituted wood (4F)	125 kg	
		fibreboard (4G)	40 kg	
		expanded plastics (4H1)	60 kg	
		solid plastics (4H2)	125 kg	
Single packagings				
Metal drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2)) with a maximum net mass of 250 kg.				
Fibreboard (1G) or plywood drums (1D) fitted with inner liners with a maximum net mass of 200 kg.				

P 504	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 504
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
Combination packagings		Maximum net mass
(1) Glass receptacles with a maximum capacity of 5 litres in 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2 outer packagings		75 kg
(2) Plastics receptacles with a maximum capacity of 30 litres in 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2 outer packagings		75 kg
(3) Metal receptacles with a maximum capacity of 40 litres in 1G, 4F or 4G outer packagings		125 kg
(4) Metal receptacles with a maximum capacity of 40 litres in 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4H2 outer packagings		225 kg
Single packagings		Maximum capacity
Drums steel, non-removable head (1A1) steel, removable head (1A2) aluminium, non-removable head (1B1) aluminium, removable head (1B2) metal other than steel or aluminium, non-removable head (1N1) metal other than steel or aluminium, removable head (1N2) plastics, non-removable head (1H1) plastics, removable head (1H2)		250 l 250 l 250 l 250 l 250 l 250 l 250 l 250 l
Jerricans steel, non-removable head (3A1) steel, removable head (3A2) aluminium, non-removable head (3B1) aluminium, removable head (3B2) plastics, non-removable head (3H1) plastics, removable head (3H2)		60 l 60 l 60 l 60 l 60 l 60 l
Composite packagings plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium drum (6HA1 or 6HB1) plastics receptacle with outer fibre, plastics or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HH1 or 6HD1) plastics receptacle with outer steel or aluminium crate or box or plastics receptacle with outer wooden, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2) glass receptacle with outer steel, aluminium, fibre or plywood drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PG1 or 6PD1) or with outer steel, aluminium, wooden or fibreboard box or with outer wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2) or with outer expanded or solid plastics packaging (6PH1 or 6PH2)		250 l 120 l 60 l 60 l
Special packing provision		
PP 10 For UN Nos. 2014, 2984 and 3149, the packaging shall be vented.		

P 505		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 505
This instruction applies to UN No. 3375.				
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:				
				Maximum capacity/maximum net mass
Combination packagings				
Inner packagings		Outer packagings		
glass	5 l	Boxes		
plastics	5 l	aluminium (4B)	125 kg	
metal	5 l	natural wood, ordinary (4C1)	125kg	
		natural wood, sift proof walls (4C2)	125 kg	
		plywood (4D)	125 kg	
		fibreboard (4G)	125 kg	
		plastics, solid (4H2)	125 kg	
		Drums		
		aluminium, removable head (1B2)	125 kg	
		fibre (1G)	125 kg	
		other metal, removable head (1N2)	125 kg	
		plastics, removable head (1H2)	125 kg	
		plywood (1D)	125 kg	
		Jerricans		
		aluminium, removable head (3B2)	125 kg	
		plastics, removable head (3H2)	125 kg	
Single packagings				
Drums				
aluminium (1B1, 1B2)			250 l	
plastics (1H1, 1H2)			250 l	
Jerricans				
aluminium (3B1, 3B2)			60 l	
plastics (3H1, 3H2)			60 l	
Composite packagings				
plastics receptacle with outer aluminium drum (6HB1)			250 l	
plastics receptacle with outer fibre, plastics or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HH1, 6HD1)			250 l	
plastics receptacle with outer aluminium crate or box or plastics receptacle with outer wooden, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)			60 l	
glass receptacle with outer aluminium, fibre or plywood drum (6PB1, 6PG1, 6PD1) or with outer expanded or solid plastics receptacles (6PH1 or 6PH2) or with outer aluminium crate or box or with outer wooden or fibreboard box or with outer wickerwork hamper (6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2)			60 l	

P 520	PACKING INSTRUCTION								P 520
This instruction applies to organic peroxides of Class 5.2 and self-reactive substances of Class 4.1.									
The packagings listed below are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 and special provisions of 4.1.7.1 are met.									
The packing methods are designated OP1 to OP8. The packing methods appropriate for the individual currently assigned organic peroxides and self-reactive substances are listed in 2.2.41.4 and 2.2.52.4. The quantities specified for each packing method are the maximum quantities authorized per package.									
The following packagings are authorized:									
(1) Combination packagings with outer packagings comprising boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1 and 4H2), drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1G, 1H1, 1H2 and 1D) and jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1 and 3H2);									
(2) Single packagings consisting of drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1G, 1H1, 1H2 and 1D) and jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1 and 3H2);									
(3) Composite packagings with plastics inner receptacles (6HA1, 6HA2, 6HB1, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD1, 6HD2, 6HG1, 6HG2, 6HH1 and 6HH2).									
The maximum quantities per packaging/package for packing methods OP1 to OP8 are:									
	OP1	OP2 ^(a)	OP3	OP4 ^(a)	OP5	OP6	OP7	OP8	
Maximum net mass (kg) for solids and for combination packagings (liquid and solid)	0,5	0,5 / 10	5	5 / 25	25	50	50	400 ^(b)	
Maximum contents in litres for liquids ^(c)	0,5	—	5	—	30	60	60	225 ^(d)	
Additional requirements									
1. Metal packagings, including inner packagings of combination packagings and outer packagings of combination or composite packagings may only be used for packing methods OP7 and OP8.									
2. In combination packagings, glass receptacles may only be used as inner packagings with maximum contents of 0.5 kg for solids or 0.5 litre for liquids.									
3. In combination packagings, cushioning materials shall not be readily combustible.									
4. The packaging of an organic peroxide or self-reactive substance required to bear an "EXPLOSIVE" subsidiary hazard label (model No.1, see 5.2.2.2.2) shall also comply with the provisions given in 4.1.5.10 and 4.1.5.11.									
Special packing provisions									
PP 21	For certain self-reactive substances of types B or C, UN Nos. 3221, 3222, 3223 and 3224, a smaller packaging than that allowed by packing methods OP5 or OP6 respectively shall be used (see 4.1.7 and 2.2.41.4).								
PP 22	UN 3241 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1, 3-DIOL, shall be packed in accordance with packing method OP6.								
PP 94	Very small amounts of energetic samples of 2.1.4.3 may be carried under UN No. 3223 or UN No. 3224, as appropriate, provided that:								
	(a) Only combination packagings with outer packagings comprising boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1 and 4H2) are used;								
	(b) The samples are carried in microtiter plates or multi-titer plates made of plastics, glass, porcelain or stoneware as inner packaging;								
	(c) The maximum amount per individual inner cavity does not exceed 0.01 g for solids or 0.01 ml for liquids;								
	(d) The maximum net quantity per outer packaging is 20 g for solids or 20 ml for liquids, or in the case of mixed packing the sum of grams and millilitres does not exceed 20; and								
	(e) When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is optionally used as a coolant for quality control measures, the requirements of 5.5.3 are complied with. Interior supports shall be provided to secure the inner packagings in their original position. The inner and outer packagings shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost.								

^(a) If two values are given, the first applies to the maximum net mass per inner packaging and the second to the maximum net mass of the complete package.

^(b) 60 kg for jerricans / 200 kg for boxes and, for solids, 400 kg in combination packagings with outer packagings comprising boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1 and 4H2) and with inner packagings of plastics or fibre with a maximum net mass of 25 kg

^(c) Viscous substances shall be treated as solids when they do not meet the criteria provided in the definition for "liquids" presented in 1.2.1.

^(d) 60 litres for jerricans.

P 520	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 520
Special packing provisions (cont'd)		
PP 95	Small amounts of energetic samples of 2.1.4.3 may be carried under UN No. 3223 or UN No. 3224, as appropriate, provided that: (a) The outer packaging consists only of corrugated fibreboard of type 4G having minimum dimensions of 60 cm (length) by 40.5 cm (width) by 30 cm (height) and minimum wall thickness of 1.3 cm; (b) The individual substance is contained in an inner packaging of glass or plastics of maximum capacity 30 ml placed in an expandable polyethylene foam matrix of at least 130 mm thickness having a density of 18 ± 1 g/l; (c) Within the foam carrier, inner packagings are segregated from each other by a minimum distance of 40 mm and from the wall of the outer packaging by a minimum distance of 70 mm. The package may contain up to two layers of such foam matrices, each carrying up to 28 inner packagings; (d) The maximum content of each inner packaging does not exceed 1 g for solids or 1 ml for liquids; (e) The maximum net quantity per outer packaging is 56 g for solids or 56 ml for liquids, or in the case of mixed packing the sum of grams and millilitres does not exceed 56; and (f) When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is optionally used as a coolant for quality control measures, the requirements of 5.5.3 are complied with. Interior supports shall be provided to secure the inner packagings in their original position. The inner and outer packagings shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost.	

P 600	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 600
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 1700, 2016 and 2017.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G) Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2) Outer packagings shall meet the packing group II performance level. Articles shall be individually packaged and separated from each other using partitions, dividers, inner packagings or cushioning material to prevent inadvertent discharge during normal conditions of carriage. Maximum net mass: 75 kg		

P 601	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 601
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met and the packagings are hermetically sealed: (1) Combination packagings with a maximum gross mass of 15 kg, consisting of (a) one or more glass inner packaging(s) with a maximum quantity of 1 litre each and filled to not more than 90% of their capacity; the closure(s) of which shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening by impact or vibration during carriage, individually placed in (b) metal receptacles together with cushioning and absorbent material sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the glass inner packaging(s), further packed in (c) 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings; (2) Combination packagings consisting of metal or plastics inner packagings not exceeding 5 litres in capacity individually packed with absorbent material sufficient to absorb the contents and inert cushioning material in 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings with a maximum gross mass of 75 kg. Inner packagings shall not be filled to more than 90% of their capacity. The closure of each inner packaging shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during carriage; (3) Packagings consisting of: Outer packagings: Steel or plastics drums (1A1, 1A2, 1H1 or 1H2), tested in accordance with the test requirements in 6.1.5 at a mass corresponding to the mass of the assembled package either as a packaging intended to contain inner packagings, or as a single packaging intended to contain solids or liquids, and marked accordingly; Inner packagings: Drums and composite packagings (1A1, 1B1, 1N1, 1H1 or 6HA1) meeting the requirements of Chapter 6.1 for single packagings, subject to the following conditions: (a) The hydraulic pressure test shall be conducted at a pressure of at least 0.3 MPa (gauge pressure); (b) The design and production leakproofness tests shall be conducted at a test pressure of 30 kPa; (c) They shall be isolated from the outer drum by the use of inert shock-mitigating cushioning material which surrounds the inner packaging on all sides; (d) Their capacity shall not exceed 125 litres; (e) Closures shall be of a screw cap type that are: (i) physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during carriage; and (ii) provided with a cap seal; (f) The outer and inner packagings shall be subjected periodically to a leakproofness test according to (b) at intervals of not more than two and a half years; (g) The complete packaging shall be visually inspected to the satisfaction of the competent authority at least every 3 years; (h) The outer and inner packaging shall bear in clearly legible and durable characters: (i) the date (month, year) of the initial test and the latest periodic test and inspection; (ii) The stamp of the expert who carried out the test and inspection;		

P 601	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 601
(4)	Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. They shall be subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 1 MPa (10 bar) (gauge pressure). Pressure receptacles may not be equipped with any pressure relief device. Each pressure receptacle containing a toxic by inhalation liquid with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 ml/m³ (ppm) shall be closed with a plug or valve conforming to the following: (a) Each plug or valve shall have a taper-threaded connection directly to the pressure receptacle and be capable of withstanding the test pressure of the pressure receptacle without damage or leakage; (b) Each valve shall be of the packless type with non-perforated diaphragm, except that, for corrosive substances, a valve may be of the packed type with an assembly made gas-tight by means of a seal cap with gasket joint attached to the valve body or the pressure receptacle to prevent loss of substance through or past the packing; (c) Each valve outlet shall be sealed by a threaded cap or threaded solid plug and inert gasket material; (d) The materials of construction for the pressure receptacle, valves, plugs, outlet caps, luting and gaskets shall be compatible with each other and with the contents. Each pressure receptacle with a wall thickness at any point of less than 2.0 mm and each pressure receptacle which does not have fitted valve protection shall be carried in an outer packaging. Pressure receptacles shall not be manifolded or interconnected.	
Special packing provision		
PP 82	(Deleted)	
Special packing provision specific to RID and ADR		
RR 3	(Deleted)	
RR 7	For UN No. 1251, the pressure receptacles shall however be subjected to the tests every five years.	
RR 10	UN No. 1614, when completely absorbed by an inert porous material, shall be packed in metal receptacles of a capacity of not more than 7.5 litres, placed in wooden cases in such a manner that they cannot come into contact with one another. The receptacles shall be entirely filled with the porous material which shall not shake down or form dangerous spaces even after prolonged use or under impact, even at temperatures of up to 50 °C.	

P 602	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 602
The following packagings are authorised provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met and the packagings are hermetically sealed:		
(1) Combination packagings with a maximum gross mass of 15 kg, consisting of (a) one or more glass inner packaging(s) with a maximum quantity of 1 litre each and filled to not more than 90% of their capacity; the closure(s) of which shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening by impact or vibration during carriage, individually placed in (b) metal receptacles together with cushioning and absorbent material sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the glass inner packaging(s), further packed in (c) 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings; (2) Combination packagings consisting of metal or plastics inner packagings individually packed with absorbent material sufficient to absorb the entire contents and inert cushioning material in 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings with a maximum gross mass of 75 kg. Inner packagings shall not be filled to more than 90% of their capacity. The closure of each inner packaging shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during carriage. Inner packagings shall not exceed 5 litres in capacity; (3) Drums and composite packagings (1A1, 1B1, 1N1, 1H1, 6HA1 or 6HH1), subject to the following conditions: a) The hydraulic pressure test shall be conducted at a pressure of at least 0.3 MPa (gauge pressure); b) The design and production leakproofness tests shall be conducted at a test pressure of 30 kPa; and c) Closures shall be of a screw cap type that are: (i) physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during carriage; and (ii) provided with a cap seal; (4) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. They shall be subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 1 MPa (10 bar) (gauge pressure). Pressure receptacles may not be equipped with any pressure relief device. Each pressure receptacle containing a toxic by inhalation liquid with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 ml/m³ (ppm) shall be closed with a plug or valve conforming to the following: (a) Each plug or valve shall have a taper-threaded connection directly to the pressure receptacle and be capable of withstanding the test pressure of the pressure receptacle without damage or leakage; (b) Each valve shall be of the packless type with non-perforated diaphragm, except that, for corrosive substances, a valve may be of the packed type with an assembly made gas-tight by means of a seal cap with gasket joint attached to the valve body or the pressure receptacle to prevent loss of substance through or past the packing; (c) Each valve outlet shall be sealed by a threaded cap or threaded solid plug and inert gasket material; (d) The materials of construction for the pressure receptacle, valves, plugs, outlet caps, luting and gaskets shall be compatible with each other and with the contents. Each pressure receptacle with a wall thickness at any point of less than 2.0 mm and each pressure receptacle which does not have fitted valve protection shall be carried in an outer packaging. Pressure receptacles shall not be man- ifoldded or interconnected.		

P 603	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 603
This instruction applies to UN No. 3507.		
The following packagings are authorized provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 and the special packing provisions of 4.1.9.1.2, 4.1.9.1.4 and 4.1.9.1.7 are met:		
Packagings consisting of:		
(a) Metal or plastics primary receptacle(s); in		
(b) Leakproof rigid secondary packaging(s); in		
(c) A rigid outer packaging:		
Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G);		
Boxes (4A, 4B, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2);		
Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2).		
Additional requirements		
1. Primary inner receptacles shall be packed in secondary packagings in a way that, under normal conditions of carriage, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the secondary packaging. Secondary packagings shall be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning material to prevent movement. If multiple primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated so as to prevent contact between them.		
2. The contents shall comply with the provisions of 2.2.7.2.4.5.2.		
3. The provisions of 6.4.4 shall be met.		
4. In the case of fissile-excepted material, the limits specified in 2.2.7.2.3.5 shall be met.		

P 620	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 620
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2814 and 2900.		
The following packagings are authorized provided the special packing provisions of 4.1.8 are met:		
Packagings meeting the requirements of Chapter 6.3 and approved accordingly consisting of:		
(a) Inner packagings comprising:		
(i) leakproof primary receptacle(s);		
(ii) a leakproof secondary packaging;		
(iii) other than for solid infectious substances, an absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb the entire contents placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging; if multiple primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated so as to prevent contact between them;		
(b) A rigid outer packaging:		
Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G);		
Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2);		
Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2).		
The smallest external dimension shall be not less than 100 mm.		
Additional requirements		
1. Inner packagings containing infectious substances shall not be consolidated with inner packagings containing unrelated types of goods. Complete packages may be overpacked in accordance with the provisions of 1.2.1 and 5.1.2; such an overpack may contain dry ice. When dry ice or other refrigerants presenting a risk of asphyxiation are used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply.		
2. Other than for exceptional consignments, e.g. whole organs which require special packaging, the following additional requirements shall apply:		
(a) Substances consigned at ambient temperatures or at a higher temperature: Primary receptacles shall be of glass, metal or plastics. Positive means of ensuring a leakproof seal shall be provided, e.g. a heat seal, a skirted stopper or a metal crimp seal. If screw caps are used, they shall be secured by positive means, e.g., tape, paraffin sealing tape or manufactured locking closure;		
(b) Substances consigned refrigerated or frozen: Ice, dry ice or other refrigerant shall be placed around the secondary packaging(s) or alternatively in an overpack with one or more complete packages marked in accordance with 6.3.3. Interior supports shall be provided to secure secondary packaging(s) or packages in position after the ice or dry ice has dissipated. When dry ice or other refrigerants presenting a risk of asphyxiation are used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply. If ice is used, the outer packaging or overpack shall be leakproof. If dry ice is used, the outer packaging or overpack shall permit the release of carbon dioxide gas. The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used;		
(c) Substances consigned in liquid nitrogen: When liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply. Plastics primary receptacles capable of withstanding very low temperature shall be used. The secondary packaging shall also be capable of withstanding very low temperatures, and in most cases will need to be fitted over the primary receptacle individually. Provisions for the carriage of liquid nitrogen shall also be fulfilled. The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the liquid nitrogen.		
(d) Lyophilised substances may also be carried in primary receptacles that are flame-sealed glass ampoules or rubber-stoppered glass vials fitted with metal seals.		
3. Whatever the intended temperature of the consignment, the primary receptacle or the secondary packaging shall be capable of withstanding without leakage an internal pressure producing a pressure differential of not less than 95 kPa. This primary receptacle or secondary packaging shall also be capable of withstanding temperatures in the range -40 °C to +55 °C.		
4. Other dangerous goods shall not be packed in the same packaging as Class 6.2 infectious substances unless they are necessary for maintaining the viability, stabilizing or preventing degradation or neutralizing the hazards of the infectious substances. A quantity of 30 ml or less of dangerous goods included in Classes 3, 8 or 9 may be packed in each primary receptacle containing infectious substances. These small quantities of dangerous goods of Classes 3, 8 or 9 are not subject to any additional requirements of RID when packed in accordance with this packing instruction.		
5. Alternative packagings for the carriage of animal material may be authorized by the competent authority of the country of origin ^(a) in accordance with the provisions of 4.1.8.7.		
^(a) If the country of origin is not an RID Contracting State, the competent authority of the first RID Contracting State reached by the consignment.		

P 621	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 621
This instruction applies to UN No. 3291.		
The following packagings are authorized provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 except 4.1.1.15 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Provided that there is sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire amount of liquid present and the packaging is capable of retaining liquids: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G) Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level for solids.		
(2) For packages containing larger quantities of liquid: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2); Composites (6HA1, 6HB1, 6HG1, 6HH1, 6HD1, 6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2, 6HH2, 6PA1, 6PB1, 6PG1, 6PD1, 6PH1, 6PH2, 6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level for liquids.		
Additional requirement Packagings intended to contain sharp objects such as broken glass and needles shall be resistant to puncture and retain liquids under the performance test conditions in Chapter 6.1.		

P 622 PACKING INSTRUCTION P 622		
This instruction applies to waste of UN No. 3549 carried for disposal.		
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
metal plastics	metal plastics	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) plywood (4D) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A2) aluminium (1B2) other metal (1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H2) Jerricans steel (3A2) aluminium (3B2) plastics (3H2)
The outer packaging shall conform to the packing group I performance level for solids.		
Additional requirements: 1. Fragile articles shall be contained in either a rigid inner packaging or a rigid intermediate packaging. 2. Inner packagings containing sharp objects such as broken glass and needles shall be rigid and resistant to puncture. 3. The inner packaging, the intermediate packaging, and the outer packaging shall be capable of retaining liquids. Outer packagings that are not capable of retaining liquids by design shall be fitted with a liner or suitable measure of retaining liquids. 4. The inner packaging and/or the intermediate packaging may be flexible. When flexible packagings are used, they shall be capable of passing the impact resistance test of at least 165 g according to ISO 7765-1:1988 "Plastics film and sheeting – Determination of impact resistance by the free-falling dart method – Part 1: Staircase methods" and the tear resistance test of at least 480 g in both parallel and perpendicular planes with respect to the length of the bag in accordance with ISO 6383-2:1983 "Plastics – Film and sheeting – Determination of tear resistance – Part 2: Elmendorf method". The maximum net mass of each flexible inner packaging shall be 30 kg. 5. Each flexible intermediate packaging shall contain only one inner packaging. 6. Inner packagings containing a small amount of free liquid may be included in intermediate packaging provided that there is sufficient absorbent or solidifying material in the inner or intermediate packaging to absorb or solidify all the liquid content present. Suitable absorbent material which withstands the temperatures and vibrations liable to occur under normal conditions of carriage shall be used. 7. Intermediate packagings shall be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning and/or absorbent material.		

P 650	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 650
This instruction applies to UN No. 3373.		
(1) The packaging shall be of good quality, strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during carriage, including transshipment between cargo transport units and between cargo transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet or overpack for subsequent manual or mechanical handling. Packagings shall be constructed and closed to prevent any loss of contents that might be caused under normal conditions of carriage by vibration or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure. (2) The packaging shall consist of at least three components: (a) a primary receptacle; (b) a secondary packaging; and (c) an outer packaging of which either the secondary or the outer packaging shall be rigid. (3) Primary receptacles shall be packed in secondary packagings in such a way that, under normal conditions of carriage, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the secondary packaging. Secondary packagings shall be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning material. Any leakage of the contents shall not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging. (4) For carriage, the mark illustrated below shall be displayed on the external surface of the outer packaging on a background of a contrasting colour and shall be clearly visible and legible. The mark shall be in the form of a square set at an angle of 45° (diamond-shaped) with minimum dimensions of 50 mm by 50 mm; the width of the line shall be at least 2 mm and the letters and numbers shall be at least 6 mm high. The proper shipping name "BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B" in letters at least 6 mm high shall be marked on the outer packaging adjacent to the diamond-shaped mark. (5) At least one surface of the outer packaging shall have a minimum dimension of 100 mm x 100 mm. (6) The completed package shall be capable of withstanding a 1.2 m drop in any orientation without leakage from the primary receptacle(s), which shall remain protected by absorbent material, when required, in the secondary packaging. NOTE: Capability may be demonstrated by testing, assessment or experience. (7) For liquid substances: (a) The primary receptacle(s) shall be leakproof; (b) The secondary packaging shall be leakproof; (c) If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them; (d) Absorbent material shall be placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging. The absorbent material shall be in quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacle(s) so that any release of the liquid substance will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging; and (e) The primary receptacle or the secondary packaging shall be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure of 95 kPa (0.95 bar). NOTE: Capability may be demonstrated by testing, assessment or experience.		

P 650	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 650
(8) For solid substances: (a) The primary receptacle(s) shall be siftproof; (b) The secondary packaging shall be siftproof; (c) If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them; and (d) If there is any doubt as to whether or not residual liquid may be present in the primary receptacle during carriage then a packaging suitable for liquids, including absorbent materials, shall be used. (9) Refrigerated or frozen specimens: ice, dry ice and liquid nitrogen (a) When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply. When used, ice shall be placed outside the secondary packagings or in the outer packaging or an overpack. Interior supports shall be provided to secure the secondary packagings in the original position. If ice is used, the outside packaging or overpack shall be leakproof; and (b) The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost. (10) When packages are placed in an overpack, the package marks required by this packing instruction shall either be clearly visible or be reproduced on the outside of the overpack. (11) Infectious substances assigned to UN No. 3373 which are packed, and packages which are marked in accordance with this packing instruction are not subject to any other requirement in RID. (12) Clear instructions on filling and closing such packages shall be provided by packaging manufacturers and subsequent distributors to the consignor or to the person who prepares the package (e.g. patient) to enable the package to be correctly prepared for carriage. (13) Other dangerous goods shall not be packed in the same packaging as Class 6.2 infectious substances unless they are necessary for maintaining the viability, stabilizing or preventing degradation or neutralizing the hazards of the infectious substances. A quantity of 30 ml or less of dangerous goods included in Classes 3, 8 or 9 may be packed in each primary receptacle containing infectious substances. When these small quantities of dangerous goods are packed with infectious substances in accordance with this packing instruction no other requirements of RID need be met. (14) If any substance has leaked and has been spilled in a cargo transport unit, it may not be reused until after it has been thoroughly cleaned and, if necessary, disinfected or decontaminated. Any other goods and articles carried in the same cargo transport unit shall be examined for possible contamination.		
Additional requirement Alternative packagings for the carriage of animal material may be authorized by the competent authority of the country of origin^(a) in accordance with the provisions of 4.1.8.7.		
^(a) If the country of origin is not an RID Contracting State, the competent authority of the first RID Contracting State reached by the consignment.		

P 800		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P 800
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2803 and 2809.				
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:				
(1) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met; or				
(2) Steel flasks or bottles with threaded closures with a capacity not exceeding 3 litres, or				
(3) Combination packagings which conform to the following requirements:				
(a) Inner packagings shall comprise glass, metal or rigid plastics intended to contain liquids with a maximum net mass of 15 kg each;				
(b) The inner packagings shall be packed with sufficient cushioning material to prevent breakage;				
(c) Either the inner packagings or the outer packagings shall have inner liners or bags of strong leakproof and puncture-resistant material impervious to the contents and completely surrounding the contents to prevent it from escaping from the package irrespective of its position or orientation;				
(d) The following outer packagings and maximum net masses are authorized:				
Outer packaging			Maximum net mass	
Drums				
steel (1A1, 1A2)			400 kg	
metal, other than steel or aluminium (1N1, 1N2)			400 kg	
plastics (1H1, 1H2)			400 kg	
plywood (1D)			400 kg	
fibre (1G)			400 kg	
Boxes				
steel (4A)			400 kg	
metal, other than steel or aluminium (4N)			400 kg	
natural wood (4C1)			250 kg	
natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2)			250 kg	
plywood (4D)			250 kg	
reconstituted wood (4F)			125 kg	
fibreboard (4G)			125 kg	
expanded plastics (4H1)			60 kg	
solid plastics (4H2)			125 kg	
Special packing provision				
PP 41	For UN No. 2803, when it is necessary to carry gallium at low temperatures in order to maintain it in a completely solid state, the above packagings may be overpacked in a strong, water-resistant outer packaging which contains dry ice or other means of refrigeration. When dry ice or other means of refrigeration presenting a risk of asphyxiation are used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply. If a refrigerant is used, all of the above materials used in the packaging of gallium shall be chemically and physically resistant to the refrigerant and shall have impact resistance at the low temperatures of the refrigerant employed. If dry ice is used, the outer packaging shall permit the release of carbon dioxide gas. Interior supports shall be provided to prevent movement after the dissipation of the refrigerant.			

P 801	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 801
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2794, 2795 and 3028 and used batteries of UN No. 2800.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Rigid outer packagings, wooden slatted crates or pallets. Additionally, the following conditions shall be met: (a) Battery stacks shall be in tiers separated by a layer of electrically non-conductive material; (b) Battery terminals shall not support the weight of other superimposed elements; (c) Batteries shall be packaged or secured to prevent inadvertent movement; (d) Batteries shall not leak under normal conditions of carriage or appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the release of electrolyte from the package (e.g. individually packaging batteries or other equally effective methods); and (e) Batteries shall be protected against short circuits. (2) Stainless steel or plastics bins may also be used to carry used batteries. Additionally, the following conditions shall be met: (a) The bins shall be resistant to the electrolyte that was contained in the batteries; (b) The bins shall not be filled to a height greater than the height of their sides; (c) The outside of the bins shall be free of residues of electrolyte contained in the batteries; (d) Under normal conditions of carriage, no electrolyte shall leak from the bins; (e) Measures shall be taken to ensure that filled bins cannot lose their content; (f) Measures shall be taken to prevent short circuits (e.g. batteries are discharged, individual protection of the battery terminals, etc.); and (g) The bins shall be either: (i) covered; or (ii) carried in closed or sheeted wagons or containers.		
NOTE: The packagings authorized in (1) and (2) may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		

P 801a	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 801a
(Deleted)		

P 802	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 802
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Combination packagings Outer packagings: 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2; maximum net mass: 75 kg; Inner packagings: glass or plastics; maximum capacity: 10 litres; (2) Combination packagings Outer packagings: 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2; maximum net mass: 125 kg; Inner packagings: metal; maximum capacity: 40 litres; (3) Composite packagings: Glass receptacle with outer steel, aluminium or plywood drum (6PA1, 6PB1 or 6PD1) or with outer steel, aluminium or wooden box or with outer wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC or 6PD2) or with outer solid plastics packaging (6PH2); maximum capacity: 60 litres; (4) Steel drums (1A1) with a maximum capacity of 250 litres; (5) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.		

P 803	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 803
This instruction applies to UN No. 2028.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2).		
Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level.		
Articles shall be individually packaged and separated from each other using partitions, dividers, inner packagings or cushioning material to prevent inadvertent discharge during normal conditions of carriage.		
Maximum net mass: 75 kg.		

P 804	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 804
This instruction applies to UN No. 1744.		
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met and the packagings are hermetically sealed:		
(1) Combination packagings with a maximum gross mass of 25 kg, consisting of (a) one or more glass inner packaging(s) with a maximum capacity of 1.3 litres each and filled to not more than 90% of their capacity; the closure(s) of which shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening by impact or vibration during carriage, individually placed in (b) metal or rigid plastics receptacles together with cushioning and absorbent material sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the glass inner packaging(s), further packed in (c) 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings. (2) Combination packagings consisting of metal or polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) inner packagings, not exceeding 5 litres in capacity individually packed with absorbent material sufficient to absorb the contents and inert cushioning material in 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings with a maximum gross mass of 75 kg. Inner packagings shall not be filled to more than 90% of their capacity. The closure of each inner packaging shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during carriage; (3) Packagings consisting of: Outer packagings: Steel or plastics drums (1A1, 1A2, 1H1 or 1H2) tested in accordance with the test requirements in 6.1.5 at a mass corresponding to the mass of the assembled package either as a packaging intended to contain inner packagings, or as a single packaging intended to contain solids or liquids, and marked accordingly; Inner packagings: Drums and composite packagings (1A1, 1B1, 1N1, 1H1 or 6HA1) meeting the requirements of Chapter 6.1 for single packagings, subject to the following conditions: (a) The hydraulic pressure test shall be conducted at a pressure of at least 300 kPa (3 bar) (gauge pressure); (b) The design and production leakproofness tests shall be conducted at a test pressure of 30 kPa (0.3 bar); (c) They shall be isolated from the outer drum by the use of inert shock-mitigating cushioning material which surrounds the inner packaging on all sides; (d) Their capacity shall not exceed 125 litres; (e) Closures shall be of a screw type that are: (i) Physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during carriage; (ii) Provided with a cap seal; (f) The outer and inner packagings shall be subjected periodically to an internal inspection and leakproofness test according to (b) at intervals of not more than two and a half years; and (g) The outer and inner packagings shall bear in clearly legible and durable characters: (i) the date (month, year) of the initial test and the latest periodic test and inspection of the inner packaging; and (ii) the name or authorized symbol of the expert who carried out the tests and inspections; (4) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. (a) They shall be subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 1 MPa (10 bar) (gauge pressure); (b) They shall be subjected periodically to an internal inspection and leakproofness test at intervals of not more than two and a half years; (c) They may not be equipped with any pressure relief device; (d) Each pressure receptacle shall be closed with a plug or valve(s) fitted with a secondary closure device; and (e) The materials of construction for the pressure receptacle, valves, plugs, outlet caps, luting and gaskets shall be compatible with each other and with the contents.		

P 900	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 900
(Reserved)		

P 901	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 901
This instruction applies to UN No. 3316.		
The following combination packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the performance level consistent with the packing group assigned to the kit as a whole (see special provision 251 of Chapter 3.3). Where the kit contains only dangerous goods to which no packing group is assigned, packagings shall meet the packing group II performance level. Maximum quantity of dangerous goods per outer packaging: 10 kg excluding the mass of any carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) used as a refrigerant. If dry ice is used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply.		
Additional requirement		
Dangerous goods in kits shall be packed in inner packagings which shall be protected from other materials in the kit.		

P 902	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 902
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3268 and 3559.		
(1) Packaged articles: The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group III performance level. The packagings shall be designed and constructed so as to prevent movement of the articles and inadvertent operation during normal conditions of carriage. (2) Unpackaged articles: Except for UN No. 3559, the articles may also be carried unpackaged in dedicated handling devices or cargo transport units when moved to, from, or between where they are manufactured and an assembly plant including intermediate handling locations.		
Additional requirement		
Any pressure receptacle shall be in accordance with the requirements of the competent authority for the substance(s) contained therein.		

P 903	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 903
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480, 3481, 3551 and 3552.		
For the purpose of this packing instruction, "equipment" means apparatus for which the cells or batteries will provide electrical power for its operation. The following packagings are authorized provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) For cells and batteries: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Cells or batteries shall be packed in packagings so that the cells or batteries are protected against damage that may be caused by the movement or placement of the cells or batteries within the packaging. Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level. (2) In addition for a cell or a battery with a gross mass of 12 kg or more employing a strong, impact resistant outer casing: (a) Strong outer packagings; (b) Protective enclosures (e.g., fully enclosed or wooden slatted crates); or (c) Pallets or other handling devices. Cells or batteries shall be secured to prevent inadvertent movement, and the terminals shall not support the weight of other superimposed elements. Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. (3) For cells or batteries packed with equipment: Packagings conforming to the requirements in paragraph (1) of this packing instruction, then placed with the equipment in an outer packaging; or Packagings that completely enclose the cells or batteries, then placed with equipment in a packaging conforming to the requirements in paragraph (1) of this packing instruction. The equipment shall be secured against movement within the outer packaging. (4) For cells or batteries contained in equipment: Strong outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use. They shall be constructed in such a manner as to prevent accidental operation during carriage. Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. Large equipment can be offered for carriage unpackaged or on pallets when the cells or batteries are afforded equivalent protection by the equipment in which they are contained. When intentionally active, devices such as radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, watches and temperature loggers, which are not capable of generating a dangerous evolution of heat, may be carried in strong outer packagings. NOTE: For carriage in a transport chain including air carriage, these devices, when active, shall meet defined standards for electromagnetic radiation to ensure that the operation of the devices does not interfere with aircraft systems. (5) For packagings containing both cells or batteries packed with equipment and contained in equipment: (a) For cells and batteries, packagings that completely enclose the cells or batteries, then placed with equipment in a packaging conforming to the requirements in paragraph (1) of this packing instruction; or (b) Packagings conforming to the requirements in paragraph (1) of this packing instruction, then placed with the equipment in a strong outer packaging constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use. The outer packaging shall be constructed in such a manner as to prevent accidental operation during carriage and need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. The equipment shall be secured against movement within the outer packaging. When intentionally active, devices such as radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, watches and temperature loggers, which are not capable of generating a dangerous evolution of heat, may be carried in strong outer packagings. NOTE: For carriage in a transport chain including air carriage, these devices, when active, shall meet defined standards for electromagnetic radiation to ensure that the operation of the devices does not interfere with aircraft systems. NOTE: The packagings authorized in (2), (4) and (5) may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		
Additional requirement		
Cells or batteries shall be protected against short circuit.		

P 903a	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 903a
(Deleted)		

P 903b	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 903b
(Deleted)		

P 904	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 904
This instruction applies to UN No. 3245.		
The following packagings are authorized: (1) Packagings meeting the provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.4, 4.1.1.8 and 4.1.3 and so designed that they meet the construction requirements of 6.1.4. Outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use, shall be used. Where this packing instruction is used for the carriage of inner packagings of combination packagings the packaging shall be designed and constructed to prevent inadvertent discharge during normal conditions of carriage. (2) Packagings, which need not conform to the packaging test requirements of Part 6, but conforming to the following: (a) An inner packaging comprising: (i) primary receptacle(s) and a secondary packaging, the primary receptacle(s) or the secondary packaging shall be leakproof for liquids or siftproof for solids; (ii) for liquids, absorbent material placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging. The absorbent material shall be in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacle(s) so that any release of the liquid substance will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging; (iii) if multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging they shall be individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them; (b) An outer packaging shall be strong enough for its capacity, mass and intended use, and with a smallest external dimension of at least 100 mm. For carriage, the mark illustrated below shall be displayed on the external surface of the outer packaging on a background of a contrasting colour and shall be clearly visible and legible. The mark shall be in the form of a square set at an angle of 45° (diamond-shaped) with each side having a length of at least 50 mm; the width of the line shall be at least 2 mm and the letters and numbers shall be at least 6 mm high. 		
Additional requirement When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply. When used, ice shall be placed outside the secondary packagings or in the outer packaging or an overpack. Interior supports shall be provided to secure the secondary packaging in the original position. If ice is used, the outside packaging or overpack shall be leakproof.		

P 905	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 905
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2990 and 3072.		
Any suitable packaging is authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met, except that packagings need not conform to the requirements of Part 6.		
NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		
When the life saving appliances are constructed to incorporate or are contained in rigid outer weatherproof casings (such as for lifeboats), they may be carried unpackaged.		
Additional requirements		
1. All dangerous substances and articles contained as equipment within the appliances shall be secured to prevent inadvertent movement and in addition:		
(a) Signal devices of Class 1 shall be packed in plastics or fibreboard inner packagings;		
(b) Non-flammable, non-toxic gases shall be contained in cylinders as specified by the competent authority, which may be connected to the appliance;		
(c) Electric storage batteries (Class 8) and lithium batteries and sodium ion batteries (Class 9) shall be disconnected or electrically isolated and secured to prevent any spillage of liquid; and		
(d) Small quantities of other dangerous substances (for example in Classes 3, 4.1 and 5.2) shall be packed in strong inner packagings.		
2. Preparation for transport and packaging shall include provisions to prevent any accidental inflation of the appliance.		

P 906	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 906
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2315, 3151, 3152 and 3432.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) For liquids and solids containing or contaminated with PCBs, polyhalogenated biphenyls, polyhalogenated terphenyls or halogenated monomethyldiphenylmethanes:		
Packagings in accordance with packing instructions P 001 or P 002, as appropriate.		
(2) For transformers and condensers and other articles:		
(a) Packagings in accordance with packing instructions P 001 or P 002. The articles shall be secured with suitable cushioning material to prevent inadvertent movement during normal conditions of carriage; or		
(b) Leakproof packagings which are capable of containing, in addition to the articles, at least 1.25 times the volume of the liquid PCBs, polyhalogenated biphenyls, polyhalogenated terphenyls or halogenated monomethyldiphenylmethanes present in them. There shall be sufficient absorbent material in the packagings to absorb at least 1.1 times the volume of liquid which is contained in the articles. In general, transformers and condensers shall be carried in leakproof metal packagings which are capable of holding, in addition to the transformers and condensers, at least 1.25 times the volume of the liquid present in them.		
NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		
Notwithstanding the above, liquids and solids not packaged in accordance with packing instructions P 001 and P 002 and unpackaged transformers and condensers may be carried in cargo transport units fitted with a leakproof metal tray to a height of at least 800 mm, containing sufficient inert absorbent material to absorb at least 1.1 times the volume of any free liquid.		
NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		
Additional requirement		
Adequate provisions shall be taken to seal the transformers and condensers to prevent leakage during normal conditions of carriage.		

P 907	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 907
This instruction applies to articles, such as machinery, apparatus or devices of UN No. 3363.		
If the article is constructed and designed so that the receptacles containing the dangerous goods are afforded adequate protection, an outer packaging is not required. Dangerous goods in an article shall otherwise be packed in outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use, and meeting the applicable requirements of 4.1.1.1. Receptacles containing dangerous goods shall conform to the general provisions in 4.1.1, except that 4.1.1.3, 4.1.1.4, 4.1.1.12 and 4.1.1.14 do not apply. For non-flammable, non-toxic gases, the inner cylinder or receptacle, its contents and filling ratio shall be to the satisfaction of the competent authority of the country in which the cylinder or receptacle is filled. In addition, the manner in which receptacles are contained within the article, shall be such that under normal conditions of carriage, damage to receptacles containing the dangerous goods is unlikely; and in the event of damage to receptacles containing solid or liquid dangerous goods, no leakage of the dangerous goods from the article is possible (a leakproof liner may be used to satisfy this requirement). Receptacles containing dangerous goods shall be so installed, secured or cushioned as to prevent their breakage or leakage and so as to control their movement within the article during normal conditions of carriage. Cushioning material shall not react dangerously with the content of the receptacles. Any leakage of the contents shall not substantially impair the protective properties of the cushioning material. NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		

P 908	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 908
This instruction applies to damaged or defective cells and batteries, including those contained in equipment, of UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480, 3481, 3551 and 3552.		
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: For cells and batteries and equipment containing cells and batteries: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level. Packagings shall also meet the following requirements: (a) Each damaged or defective cell or battery or equipment containing such cells or batteries shall be individually packed in inner packaging and placed inside an outer packaging. The inner packaging or outer packaging shall be leak-proof to prevent the potential release of electrolyte. (b) Each inner packaging shall be surrounded by sufficient non-combustible and electrically non-conductive thermal insulation material to protect against a dangerous evolution of heat. (c) Sealed packagings shall be fitted with a venting device when appropriate. (d) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibrations and shocks, prevent movement of the cells or batteries within the package that may lead to further damage and a dangerous condition during carriage. Cushioning material that is non-combustible and electrically non-conductive may also be used to meet this requirement. (e) The non-combustibility of the thermal insulation material and the cushioning material shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the packaging is designed or manufactured. For leaking cells or batteries, sufficient inert absorbent material shall be added to the inner or outer packaging to absorb any release of electrolyte. A cell or battery with a net mass of more than 30 kg shall be limited to one cell or battery per outer packaging. Additional requirement Cells or batteries shall be protected against short circuit.		

P 909	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 909
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480, 3481, 3551 and 3552 carried for disposal or recycling, either packed together with or packed without non-lithium batteries.		
(1) Cells and batteries shall be packed in accordance with the following: (a) The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3, are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2); and Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). (b) Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level. (c) Metal packagings shall be fitted with a electrically non-conductive lining material (e.g. plastics) of adequate strength for the intended use. (2) However, lithium ion or sodium ion cells with a Watt-hour rating of not more than 20 Wh, lithium ion or sodium ion batteries with a Watt-hour rating of not more than 100 Wh, lithium metal cells with a lithium content of not more than 1 g and lithium metal batteries with an aggregate lithium content of not more than 2 g may be packed in accordance with the following: (a) In strong outer packaging up to 30 kg gross mass meeting the general provisions of 4.1.1, except 4.1.1.3, and 4.1.3. (b) Metal packagings shall be fitted with a electrically non-conductive lining material (e.g. plastics) of adequate strength for the intended use. (3) For cells or batteries contained in equipment, strong outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use, may be used. Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. Equipment may also be offered for carriage unpackaged or on pallets when the cells or batteries are afforded equivalent protection by the equipment in which they are contained. (4) In addition, for cells or batteries with a gross mass of 12 kg or more employing a strong, impact resistant outer casing, strong outer packagings constructed of suitable material and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging's capacity and its intended use, may be used. Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. NOTE: The packagings authorized in (3) and (4) may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		
Additional requirements 1. Cells and batteries shall be designed or packed to prevent short circuits and the dangerous evolution of heat. 2. Protection against short circuits and the dangerous evolution of heat includes, but is not limited to: (a) individual protection of the battery terminals, (b) inner packaging to prevent contact between cells and batteries, (c) batteries with recessed terminals designed to protect against short circuits, or (d) the use of a electrically non-conductive and non-combustible cushioning material to fill empty space between the cells or batteries in the packaging. 3. Cells and batteries shall be secured within the outer packaging to prevent excessive movement during carriage (e.g. by using a non-combustible and electrically non-conductive cushioning material or through the use of a tightly closed plastics bag).		

P 910	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 910
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480, 3481, 3551 and 3552 production runs consisting of not more than 100 cells or batteries and to pre-production prototypes of cells or batteries when these prototypes are carried for testing.		
The following packagings are authorized provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) For cells and batteries, including when packed with equipment: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level and shall meet the following requirements: (a) Batteries and cells, including equipment, of different sizes, shapes or masses shall be packaged in an outer packaging of a tested design type listed above provided the total gross mass of the package does not exceed the gross mass for which the design type has been tested; (b) Each cell or battery shall be individually packed in an inner packaging and placed inside an outer packaging; (c) Each inner packaging shall be completely surrounded by sufficient non-combustible and electrically non-conductive thermal insulation material to protect against a dangerous evolution of heat; (d) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibration and shocks and prevent movement of the cells or batteries within the package that may lead to damage and a dangerous condition during carriage. Cushioning material that is non-combustible and electrically non-conductive may be used to meet this requirement; (e) The non-combustibility of the thermal insulation material and the cushioning material shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the packaging is designed or manufactured; (f) A cell or battery with a net mass of more than 30 kg shall be limited to one cell or battery per outer packaging. (2) For cells and batteries contained in equipment: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level and shall meet the following requirements: (a) Equipment of different sizes, shapes or masses shall be packaged in an outer packaging of a tested design type listed above provided the total gross mass of the package does not exceed the gross mass for which the design type has been tested; (b) The equipment shall be constructed or packaged in such a manner as to prevent accidental operation during carriage; (c) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibration and shocks and prevent movement of the equipment within the package that may lead to damage and a dangerous condition during carriage. When cushioning material is used to meet this requirement it shall be non-combustible and electrically non-conductive; and (d) The non-combustibility of the cushioning material shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the packaging is designed or manufactured. (3) The equipment or the batteries may be carried unpackaged under conditions specified by the competent authority of any RID Contracting State, which may also recognize an approval granted by the competent authority of a country which is not an RID Contracting State, provided that this approval has been granted in accordance with the procedures applicable according to RID, ADR, ADN, the IMDG Code or the ICAO Technical Instructions. Additional conditions that may be considered in the approval process include, but are not limited to: (a) The equipment or the battery shall be strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during carriage, including trans-shipment between cargo transport units and between cargo transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet for subsequent manual or mechanical handling; and (b) The equipment or the battery shall be fixed in cradles or crates or other handling devices in such a way that it will not become loose during normal conditions of carriage. NOTE: The packagings authorized may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3).		

P 910	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 910
Additional requirements		
The cells and batteries shall be protected against short circuit. Protection against short circuits includes, but is not limited to:		
(a) individual protection of the battery terminals, (b) inner packaging to prevent contact between cells and batteries, (c) batteries with recessed terminals designed to protect against short circuits, or (d) the use of a electrically non-conductive and non-combustible cushioning material to fill empty space between the cells or batteries in the packaging.		

P 911	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 911
This instruction applies to damaged or defective cells and batteries of UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480, 3481, 3551 and 3552 liable to rapidly disassemble, dangerously react, produce a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours under normal conditions of carriage.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
For cells and batteries and equipment containing cells and batteries:		
Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G);		
Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2);		
Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2).		
The packagings shall conform to the packing group I performance level.		
(1) The packaging shall be capable of meeting the following additional performance requirements in case of rapid disassembly, dangerous reaction, production of a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours of the cells or batteries:		
(a) The outside surface temperature of the completed package shall not have a temperature of more than 100 °C. A momentary spike in temperature up to 200 °C is acceptable; (b) No flame shall occur outside the package; (c) No projectiles shall exit the package; (d) The structural integrity of the package shall be maintained; and (e) The packagings shall have a gas management system (e.g. filter system, air circulation, containment for gas, gas tight packaging etc.), as appropriate.		

P 911	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	P 911
(2) The additional packaging performance requirements shall be verified by a test as specified by the competent authority of any RID Contracting State who may also recognize a test specified by the competent authority of a country which is not an RID Contracting State provided that this test has been specified in accordance with the procedures applicable according to RID, ADR, ADN, the IMDG Code or the ICAO Technical Instructions^a. A verification report shall be available on request. As a minimum requirement, the cell or battery name, the cell or battery number, the mass, type, energy content of the cells or batteries, the packaging identification and the test data according to the verification method as specified by the competent authority shall be listed in the verification report. (3) When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant, the requirements of section 5.5.3 shall apply. The inner packaging and outer packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost.		
Additional requirement Cells or batteries shall be protected against short circuit.		

^a The following criteria, as relevant, may be considered to assess the performance of the packaging:

- (a) The assessment shall be done under a quality management system (as described e.g. in section 2.2.9.1.7.1 (e) allowing for the traceability of tests results, reference data and characterization models used;
- (b) The list of hazards expected in case of thermal run-away for the cell or battery type, in the condition it is carried (e.g. usage of an inner packaging, state of charge (SOC), use of sufficient non-combustible, electrically non-conductive and absorbent cushioning material etc.), shall be clearly identified and quantified; the reference list of possible hazards for cells or batteries (e.g. rapidly disassemble, dangerously react, produce a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours) can be used for this purpose. The quantification of these hazards shall rely on available scientific literature;
- (c) The mitigating effects of the packaging shall be identified and characterized, based on the nature of the protections provided and the construction material properties. A list of technical characteristics and drawings shall be used to support this assessment (Density ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$), specific heat capacity ($\text{J}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$), heating value ($\text{kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$), thermal conductivity ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$), melting temperature and flammability temperature (K), heat transfer coefficient of the outer packaging ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$), ...);
- (d) The test and any supporting calculations shall assess the result of a thermal run-away of the cell or battery inside the packaging in the normal conditions of carriage;
- (e) In case the SOC of the cell or battery is not known, the assessment used, shall be done with the highest possible SOC corresponding to the cell or battery use conditions;
- (f) The surrounding conditions in which the packaging may be used and carried shall be described (including for possible consequences of gas or smoke emissions on the environment, such as ventilation or other methods) according to the gas management system of the packaging;
- (g) The tests or the model calculation shall consider the worst case scenario for the thermal run-away triggering and propagation inside the cell or battery; this scenario includes the worst possible failure in the normal carriage condition, the maximum heat and flame emissions for the possible propagation of the reaction;
- (h) These scenarios shall be assessed over a period of time long enough to allow all the possible consequences to occur (e.g. 24 hours).
- (i) In the case of multiple batteries and multiple items of equipment containing batteries, additional requirements such as the maximum number of batteries and items of equipment, the total maximum energy content of the batteries, and the configuration inside the package, including separations and protections of the parts, shall be considered.

P 912	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P 912
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3556, 3557 and 3558.		
The vehicle shall be secured in a strong, rigid outer packaging constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use. It shall be constructed in such a manner as to prevent accidental operation during carriage. Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. The vehicle shall be secured by means capable of restraining the vehicle in the outer packaging to prevent any movement during carriage which would change the orientation or cause the battery in the vehicle to be damaged. Vehicles carried in a packaging may have some parts of the vehicle, other than the battery, detached from its frame to fit into the packaging. NOTE: The packagings may exceed a net mass of 400 kg (see 4.1.3.3). Vehicles with an individual net mass of 30 kg or more: (a) may be loaded into crates or secured to pallets; (b) may be carried unpackaged providing that the vehicle is capable of remaining upright during carriage without additional support and the vehicle provides adequate protection to the battery so that no damage to the battery can occur; or (c) where they have the potential to topple over during carriage (e.g. motor cycles), may be carried unpackaged in a cargo transport unit fitted out with the means to prevent toppling in carriage, such as by the use of bracing, frames or racking.		

R 001 PACKING INSTRUCTION R 001			
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:			
Light-gauge metal packagings	Maximum capacity / maximum net mass		
	Packing group I	Packing group II	Packing group III
steel, non-removable head (0A1)	Not allowed	40 l / 50 kg	40 l / 50 kg
steel, removable head (0A2) ^(a)	Not allowed	40 l / 50 kg	40 l / 50 kg
NOTE 1: This instruction applies to solids and liquids (provided the design type is tested and marked appropriately). 2: For Class 3, packing group II, these packagings may be used only for substances with no subsidiary hazard and a vapour pressure of not more than 110 kPa at 50 °C and for slightly toxic pesticides.			

^(a) Not allowed for UN 1261 NITROMETHANE.

4.1.4.2 Packing instructions concerning the use of IBCs

IBC 01	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 01
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N).		
Special packing provision specific to RID and ADR		
BB 1	For UN No. 3130, the openings of receptacles for this substance shall be tightly closed by means of two devices in series, one of which shall be screwed or secured in an equivalent manner.	

IBC 02	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 02
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1).		
Special packing provisions		
B 5	For UN Nos. 1791, 2014, 2984 and 3149, IBCs shall be provided with a device to allow venting during carriage. The inlet to the venting device shall be sited in the vapour space of the IBC under maximum filling conditions during carriage.	
B 7	For UN Nos. 1222 and 1865, IBCs with a capacity greater than 450 litres are not permitted due to the substance's potential for explosion when carried in large volumes.	
B 8	The pure form of this substance shall not be transported in IBCs since it is known to have a vapour pressure of more than 110 kPa at 50 °C or 130 kPa at 55 °C.	
B 15	For UN No. 2031 with more than 55% nitric acid, the permitted use of rigid plastics IBCs and of rigid plastics inner receptacles of composite IBCs with a rigid plastics inner receptacle shall be two years from their date of manufacture.	
B 16	For UN No. 3375, IBCs of type 31A and 31N are not allowed without competent authority approval.	
Special packing provisions specific to RID and ADR		
BB 2	For UN No. 1203, notwithstanding special provision 534 (see 3.3.1), IBCs shall only be used when the actual vapour pressure is not more than 110 kPa at 50 °C, or 130 kPa at 55 °C.	
BB 4	For UN Nos. 1133, 1139, 1197, 1210, 1263, 1266, 1286, 1287, 1306, 1866, 1993 and 1999, assigned to packing group III in accordance with 2.2.3.1.4, IBCs with a capacity greater than 450 litres are not permitted.	

IBC 03	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 03
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1, 31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2).		
Special packing provision		
B 8	The pure form of this substance shall not be carried in IBCs since it is known to have a vapour pressure of more than 110 kPa at 50 °C or 130 kPa at 55 °C.	
B 19	For UN No. 3532, IBCs shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of gas or vapour to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the IBCs in the event of loss of stabilization.	

IBC 04	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 04
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N).		

IBC 05	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 05
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 21HZ1 and 31HZ1).		

IBC 06	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 06
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2 and 31HZ1).		
Additional requirement Where the solid may become liquid during carriage see 4.1.3.4.		
Special packing provisions		
B 12	For UN No. 2907, IBCs shall meet the packing group II performance level. IBCs meeting the test criteria of packing group I shall not be used.	

IBC 07	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 07
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2 and 31HZ1); Wooden (11C, 11D and 11F).		
Additional requirements 1. Where the solid may become liquid during carriage see 4.1.3.4. 2. Liners of wooden IBCs shall be siftproof.		
Special packing provision		
B 18	For UN No. 3531, IBCs shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of gas or vapour to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the IBCs in the event of loss of stabilization.	
B 20	UN No. 3550 may be carried in flexible IBCs (13H3 or 13H4) with siftproof liners to prevent any egress of dust during carriage.	

IBC 08	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 08
	The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2 and 31HZ1); Fibreboard (11G); Wooden (11C, 11D and 11F); Flexible (13H1, 13H2, 13H3, 13H4, 13H5, 13L1, 13L2, 13L3, 13L4, 13M1 and 13M2).	
	Additional requirement Where the solid may become liquid during carriage see 4.1.3.4.	
	Special packing provisions	
B 3	Flexible IBCs shall be sift-proof and water-resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.	
B 4	Flexible, fibreboard or wooden IBCs shall be sift-proof and water-resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.	
B 6	For UN Nos. 1363, 1364, 1365, 1386, 1408, 1841, 2211, 2217, 2793 and 3314, IBCs are not required to meet the IBC testing requirements of Chapter 6.5.	
B 13	NOTE: For UN Nos. 1748, 2208, 2880, 3485, 3486 and 3487, carriage by sea in IBCs is prohibited according to the IMDG Code.	
	Special packing provision specific to RID and ADR	
BB 3	For UN No. 3509, IBCs are not required to meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. IBCs meeting the requirements of 6.5.5, made leak tight or fitted with a leak tight and puncture resistant sealed liner or bag, shall be used. When the only residues are solids which are not liable to become liquid at temperatures likely to be encountered during carriage, flexible IBCs may be used. When liquid residues are present, rigid IBCs that provide a means of retention (e.g. absorbent material) shall be used. Before being filled and handed over for carriage, every IBC shall be inspected to ensure that it is free from corrosion, contamination or other damage. Any IBC showing signs of reduced strength shall no longer be used (minor dents and scratches are not considered as reducing the strength of the IBC). IBCs intended for the carriage of packagings, discarded, empty, uncleaned with residues of Class 5.1 shall be so constructed or adapted that the goods cannot come into contact with wood or any other combustible material.	

IBC 99	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 99
	Only IBCs which are approved for these goods by the competent authority may be used. A copy of the competent authority approval shall accompany each consignment or the transport document shall include an indication that the packaging was approved by the competent authority.	

IBC 100	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 100
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 0082, 0222, 0241, 0331 and 0332.		
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 and special provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N);		
Flexible (13H2, 13H3, 13H4, 13L2, 13L3, 13L4 and 13M2);		
Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2);		
Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2, 31HZ1 and 31HZ2).		
Additional requirements		
1. IBCs shall only be used for free flowing substances.		
2. Flexible IBCs shall only be used for solids.		
Special packing provisions		
B 3	For UN No. 0222, flexible IBCs shall be sift-proof and water resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water resistant liner.	
B 9	For UN No. 0082, this packing instruction may only be used when the substances are mixtures of ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates with other combustible substances which are not explosive ingredients. Such explosives shall not contain nitroglycerin, similar liquid organic nitrates, or chlorates. Metal IBCs are not authorized.	
B 10	For UN No. 0241, this packing instruction may only be used for substances which consist of water as an essential ingredient and high proportions of ammonium nitrate or other oxidizing substances some or all of which are in solution. The other constituents may include hydrocarbons or aluminium powder, but shall not include nitro-derivatives such as trinitrotoluene. Metal IBCs are not authorized.	
B 17	For UN No. 0222, metal IBCs are not authorized.	

IBC 520		PACKING INSTRUCTION		IBC 520
This instruction applies to organic peroxides and self-reactive substances of type F.				
The IBCs listed below are authorized for the formulations listed, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 and special provisions of 4.1.7.2 are met. The formulations not listed in 2.2.41.4 or in 2.2.52.4 but listed below may also be carried packed in accordance with packing method OP8 of packing instruction P 520 of 4.1.4.1.				
For formulations not listed below, only IBCs which are approved by the competent authority may be used (see 4.1.7.2.2).				
UN No.	Organic peroxide	Type of IBC	Maximum quantity (litres/kg)	
3109	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, LIQUID			
	tert-BUTYL CUMYL PEROXIDE	31HA1	1000	
	tert-BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE, not more than 72% with water	31A	1250	
		31HA1	1000	
	tert-BUTYL PEROXYACETATE, not more than 32% in diluent type A	31A	1250	
		31HA1	1000	
	tert-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE, not more than 32% in diluent type A	31A	1250	
	tert-BUTYL PEROXY-3,5,5-TRIMETHYLHEXANOATE, not more than 37% in diluent type A	31A	1250	
		31HA1	1000	
	CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE, not more than 90% in diluent type A	31HA1	1250	
	DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE, not more than 42% as a stable dispersion in water	31H1	1000	
	DI-tert-BUTYL PEROXIDE, not more than 52% in diluent type A	31A	1250	
		31HA1	1000	
	1,1-DI-(tert-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, not more than 37% in diluent type A	31A	1250	
	1,1-DI-(tert-BUTYLPEROXY)CYCLOHEXANE, not more than 42% in diluent type A	31H1	1000	
	DILAULOYL PEROXIDE, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31HA1	1000	
	2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI(tert-BUTYLPEROXY)HEXANE, not more than 52% in diluent type A	31HA1	1000	
	ISOPROPYL CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE, not more than 72% in diluent type A	31HA1	1250	
	p-MENTHYL HYDROPEROXIDE, not more than 72% in diluent type A	31HA1	1250	
	PEROXYACETIC ACID, STABILIZED, not more than 17%	31H1	1500	
		31H2	1500	
		31HA1	1500	
		31A	1500	
		31HA1	1000	
3110	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, SOLID			
	DICUMYL PEROXIDE	31A	2000	
		31H1		
		31HA1		
Additional requirements				
1. IBCs shall be provided with a device to allow venting during carriage. The inlet to the pressure-relief device shall be sited in the vapour space of the IBC under maximum filling conditions during carriage.				
2. To prevent explosive rupture of metal IBCs or composite IBCs with complete metal casing, the emergency-relief devices shall be designed to vent all the decomposition products and vapours evolved during self-accelerating decomposition or during a period of not less than one hour of fire-engulfment as calculated by the formula in 4.2.1.13.8 or in special provision TE 12 of 6.8.4				

IBC 620	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC 620
This instruction applies to UN No. 3291.		
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, except 4.1.1.15, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Rigid, leakproof IBCs conforming to the packing group II performance level.		
Additional requirements 1. There shall be sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire amount of liquid present in the IBC. 2. IBCs shall be capable of retaining liquids. 3. IBCs intended to contain sharp objects such as broken glass and needles shall be resistant to puncture.		

4.1.4.3 Packing instructions concerning the use of large packagings

LP 01		PACKING INSTRUCTION (LIQUIDS)			LP 01
The following large packagings are authorized provided the general provision of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:					
Inner packagings		Large outer packagings	Packing group I	Packing group II	Packing group III
Glass	10 litre	Steel (50A)	Not allowed	Not allowed	Maximum capacity: 3 m³
Plastics	30 litre	Aluminium (50B)			
Metal	40 litre	Metal other than steel or aluminium (50N)			
		Rigid plastics (50H)			
		Natural wood (50C)			
		Plywood (50D)			
		Reconstituted wood (50F)			
		Rigid fibreboard (50G)			

LP 02		PACKING INSTRUCTION (SOLIDS)			LP 02
The following large packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:					
Inner packagings		Large outer packagings	Packing group I	Packing group II	Packing group III
Glass	10 kg	Steel (50A)	Not allowed	Not allowed	Maximum capacity: 3 m ³
Plastics ^(b)	50 kg	Aluminium (50B)			
Metal	50 kg	Metal other than steel or			
Paper ^{(a),(b)}	50 kg	aluminium (50N)			
Fibre ^{(a),(b)}	50 kg	Rigid plastics (50H)			
		Natural wood (50C)			
		Plywood (50D)			
		Reconstituted wood (50F)			
		Rigid fibreboard (50G)			
		Flexible plastics (51H) ^(c)			
Special packing provisions					
L 2	(Deleted)				
L 3	NOTE: For UN Nos. 2208 and 3486, carriage by sea in large packagings is prohibited.				
Special packing provision specific to RID and ADR					
LL 1	For UN No. 3509, large packagings are not required to meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. Large packagings meeting the requirements of 6.6.4, made leak tight or fitted with a leak tight and puncture resistant sealed liner or bag, shall be used. When the only residues are solids which are not liable to become liquid at temperatures likely to be encountered during carriage, flexible large packagings may be used. When liquid residues are present, rigid large packagings that provide a means of retention (e.g. absorbent material) shall be used. Before being filled and handed over for carriage, every large packaging shall be inspected to ensure that it is free from corrosion, contamination or other damage. Any large packaging showing signs of reduced strength shall no longer be used (minor dents and scratches are not considered as reducing the strength of the large packaging). Large packagings intended for the carriage of packagings, discarded, empty, uncleaned with residues of Class 5.1 shall be so constructed or adapted that the goods cannot come into contact with wood or any other combustible material.				

^(a) These inner packagings shall not be used when the substances being carried may become liquid during carriage.

^(b) These inner packagings shall be sift-proof.

^(c) To be used with flexible inner packagings only.

LP 03	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP 03
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3537 to 3548.		
(1) The following large packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level made of: - steel (50A); - aluminium (50B); - metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); - rigid plastics (50H); - natural wood (50C); - plywood (50D); - reconstituted wood (50F); - rigid fibreboard (50G). (2) Additionally, the following conditions shall be met: (a) Receptacles within articles containing liquids or solids shall be constructed of suitable materials and secured in the article in such a way that, under normal conditions of carriage, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the article itself or the outer packaging; (b) Receptacles containing liquids with closures shall be packed with their closures correctly oriented. The receptacles shall in addition conform to the internal pressure test provisions of 6.1.5.5; (c) Receptacles that are liable to break or be punctured easily, such as those made of glass, porcelain or stoneware or of certain plastics materials shall be properly secured. Any leakage of the contents shall not substantially impair the protective properties of the article or of the outer packaging; (d) Receptacles within articles containing gases shall meet the requirements of Section 4.1.6 and Chapter 6.2 as appropriate or be capable of providing an equivalent level of protection as packing instructions P 200 or P 208; and (e) Where there is no receptacle within the article, the article shall fully enclose the dangerous substances and prevent their release under normal conditions of carriage. (3) Articles shall be packed to prevent movement and inadvertent operation during normal conditions of carriage. (4) Articles containing pre-production prototype lithium cells or batteries or sodium ion cells or batteries when these prototypes are carried for testing or production runs of not more than 100 lithium cells or batteries or sodium ion cells or batteries that are of a type that has not met the testing requirements of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 38.3 shall in addition meet the following: (a) Packagings shall conform to the requirements in paragraph (1) of this packing instruction; (b) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibration and shocks and prevent movement of the article within the package that may lead to damage and a dangerous condition during carriage. When cushioning material is used to meet this requirement it shall be non-combustible and electrically non-conductive; (c) Non-combustibility of the cushioning material shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the packaging is designed or manufactured.		

LP 99	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP 99
Only large packagings which are approved for these goods by the competent authority may be used. A copy of the competent authority approval shall accompany each consignment or the transport document shall include an indication that the packaging was approved by the competent authority.		

LP 101		PACKING INSTRUCTION		LP 101
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 and special provisions of 4.1.5 are met:				
Inner packagings		Intermediate packagings	Large outer packagings	
Not necessary		Not necessary	Steel (50A) Aluminium (50B) Metal other than steel or aluminium (50N) Rigid plastics (50H) Natural wood (50C) Plywood (50D) Reconstituted wood (50F) Rigid fibreboard (50G)	
Special packing provision				
L 1	For UN Nos. 0006, 0009, 0010, 0015, 0016, 0018, 0019, 0034, 0035, 0038, 0039, 0048, 0056, 0137, 0138, 0168, 0169, 0171, 0181, 0182, 0183, 0186, 0221, 0243, 0244, 0245, 0246, 0254, 0280, 0281, 0286, 0287, 0297, 0299, 0300, 0301, 0303, 0321, 0328, 0329, 0344, 0345, 0346, 0347, 0362, 0363, 0370, 0412, 0424, 0425, 0434, 0435, 0436, 0437, 0438, 0451, 0488, 0502 and 0510: Large and robust explosives articles, normally intended for military use, without their means of initiation or with their means of initiation containing at least two effective protective features, may be carried unpackaged. When such articles have propelling charges or are self-propelled, their ignition systems shall be protected against stimuli encountered during normal conditions of carriage. A negative result in Test Series 4 on an unpackaged article indicates that the article can be considered for carriage unpackaged. Such unpackaged articles may be fixed to cradles or contained in crates or other suitable handling devices.			

LP 102	PACKING INSTRUCTION		LP 102
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 and special provisions of 4.1.5 are met:			
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Large outer packagings	
Bags water resistant Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Sheets fibreboard, corrugated Tubes fibreboard	Not necessary	Steel (50A) Aluminium (50B) Metal other than steel or aluminium (50N) Rigid plastics (50H) Natural wood (50C) Plywood (50D) Reconstituted wood (50F) Rigid fibreboard (50G)	

LP 200	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP 200
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 1950 and 2037.		
The following large packagings are authorized for aerosols and gas cartridges, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of:		
steel (50A);		
aluminium (50B);		
metal other than steel or aluminium (50N);		
rigid plastics (50H);		
natural wood (50C);		
plywood (50D);		
reconstituted wood (50F);		
rigid fibreboard (50G).		
Special packing provision		
L 2	The large packagings shall be designed and constructed to prevent dangerous movement and inadvertent discharge during normal conditions of carriage. For waste aerosols carried in accordance with special provision 327, the large packagings shall have a means of retaining any free liquid that might escape during carriage, e.g. absorbent material. For waste aerosols and waste gas cartridges carried in accordance with special provision 327, the large packagings shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the creation of dangerous atmospheres and the build-up of pressure.	

LP 621	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP 621
This instruction applies to UN No. 3291.		
The following large packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) For clinical waste placed in inner packagings: Rigid, leakproof large packagings conforming to the requirements of Chapter 6.6 for solids, at the packing group II performance level, provided there is sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire amount of liquid present and the large packaging is capable of retaining liquids;		
(2) For packages containing larger quantities of liquid: Large rigid packagings conforming to the requirements of Chapter 6.6, at the packing group II performance level, for liquids.		
Additional requirement		
Large packagings intended to contain sharp objects such as broken glass and needles shall be resistant to puncture and retain liquids under the performance test conditions in Chapter 6.6.		

LP 622	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP 622
This instruction applies to waste of UN No. 3549 carried for disposal.		
The following large packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
metal plastics	metal plastics	steel (50A) aluminium (50B) metal other than steel or aluminium (50N) plywood (50D) rigid fibreboard (50G) rigid plastics (50H)
The outer packaging shall conform to the packing group I performance level for solids.		
Additional requirements:		
1. Fragile articles shall be contained in either a rigid inner packaging or a rigid intermediate packaging. 2. Inner packagings containing sharp objects such as broken glass and needles shall be rigid and resistant to puncture. 3. The inner packaging, the intermediate packaging and the outer packaging shall be capable of retaining liquids. Outer packagings that are not capable of retaining liquids by design shall be fitted with a liner or suitable measure of retaining liquids. 4. The inner packaging and/or the intermediate packaging may be flexible. When flexible packagings are used, they shall be capable of passing the impact resistance test of at least 165 g according to ISO 7765-1:1988 "Plastics film and sheeting – Determination of impact resistance by the free-falling dart method – Part 1: Staircase methods" and the tear resistance test of at least 480 g in both parallel and perpendicular planes with respect to the length of the bag in accordance with ISO 6383-2:1983 "Plastics – Film and sheeting – Determination of tear resistance – Part 2: Elmendorf method". The maximum net mass of each flexible inner packaging shall be 30 kg. 5. Each flexible intermediate packaging shall contain only one inner packaging. 6. Inner packagings containing a small amount of free liquid may be included in intermediate packaging provided that there is sufficient absorbent or solidifying material in the inner or intermediate packaging to absorb or solidify all the liquid content present. Suitable absorbent material which withstands the temperatures and vibrations liable to occur under normal conditions of carriage shall be used. 7. Intermediate packagings shall be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning and/or absorbent material.		

LP 902	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP 902
This instruction applies to UN No. 3268.		
(1) Packaged articles: The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group III performance level, made of: - steel (50A); - aluminium (50B); - metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); - rigid plastics (50H); - natural wood (50C); - plywood (50D); - reconstituted wood (50F); - rigid fibreboard (50G). The packagings shall be designed and constructed to prevent movement of the articles and inadvertent operation during normal conditions of carriage. (2) Unpackaged articles: The articles may also be carried unpackaged in dedicated handling devices or cargo transport units when moved to, from, or between where they are manufactured and an assembly plant including intermediate handling locations.		
Additional requirement Any pressure receptacle shall be in accordance with the requirements of the competent authority for the substance(s) contained in the pressure receptacle(s).		

LP 903	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP 903
This instruction applies to large cells with a gross mass of more than 500 g, large batteries with a gross mass of more than 12 kg, and equipment containing large cells or large batteries of UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480, 3481, 3551 and 3552.		
The following large packagings are authorized for cells, batteries and equipment containing cells or batteries, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of: - steel (50A); - aluminium (50B); - metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); - rigid plastics (50H); - natural wood (50C); - plywood (50D); - reconstituted wood (50F); - rigid fibreboard (50G). Cells, batteries or equipment shall be placed in inner packagings or separated by other suitable means, such as placement in trays or by dividers, to ensure protection against damage that may be caused under normal conditions of carriage by: (a) its movement or placement within the large packaging; (b) contact with other cells, batteries or equipment within the large packaging; and (c) any loads arising from the superimposed weight of cells, batteries, equipment and packaging components above the cell, battery or equipment within the large packaging. When multiple cells, batteries or items of equipment are packed in the large packaging, bags (e.g. plastics) alone shall not be used to satisfy these requirements.		
Additional requirement Batteries shall be protected against short circuit.		

LP 904	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP 904
This instruction applies to single damaged or defective batteries and to single items of equipment containing damaged or defective cells and batteries of UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480, 3481, 3551 and 3552.		
The following large packagings are authorized for a single damaged or defective battery and for a single item of equipment containing damaged or defective cells and batteries, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
For batteries and equipment containing cells and batteries:		
Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of:		
steel (50A)		
aluminium (50B)		
metal other than steel or aluminium (50N)		
rigid plastics (50H)		
plywood (50D)		
Large packagings shall also meet the following requirements:		
(a) The damaged or defective battery or equipment containing such cells or batteries shall be individually packed in an inner packaging and placed inside an outer packaging. The inner packaging or outer packaging shall be leak-proof to prevent the potential release of electrolyte.		
(b) The inner packaging shall be surrounded by sufficient non-combustible and electrically non-conductive thermal insulation material to protect against a dangerous evolution of heat.		
(c) Sealed packagings shall be fitted with a venting device when appropriate.		
(d) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibrations and shocks, prevent movement of the battery or the equipment within the package that may lead to further damage and a dangerous condition during carriage. Cushioning material that is non-combustible and electrically non-conductive may also be used to meet this requirement.		
(e) The non-combustibility of the thermal insulation material and the cushioning material shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the packaging is designed or manufactured.		
For leaking cells and batteries, sufficient inert absorbent material shall be added to the inner or outer packaging to absorb any release of electrolyte.		
Additional requirement		
Cells and batteries shall be protected against short circuit.		

LP 905	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP 905
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480, 3481, 3551 and 3552 production runs consisting of not more than 100 cells or batteries and to pre-production prototypes of cells or batteries when these prototypes are carried for testing.		
The following large packagings are authorized for a single battery and for a single item of equipment containing cells or batteries, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) For a single battery: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of: - steel (50A); - aluminium (50B); - metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); - rigid plastics (50H); - natural wood (50C); - plywood (50D); - reconstituted wood (50F); - rigid fibreboard (50G). Large packagings shall also meet the following requirements: (a) A battery of different size, shape or mass may be packed in an outer packaging of a tested design type listed above provided the total gross mass of the package does not exceed the gross mass for which the design type has been tested; (b) The battery shall be packed in an inner packaging and placed inside the outer packaging; (c) The inner packaging shall be completely surrounded by sufficient non-combustible and electrically non-conductive thermal insulation material to protect against a dangerous evolution of heat; (d) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibration and shocks and prevent movement of the battery within the package that may lead to damage and a dangerous condition during carriage. When cushioning material is used to meet this requirement it shall be non-combustible and electrically non-conductive; and (e) The non-combustibility of the thermal insulation material and the cushioning material shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the large packaging is designed or manufactured.		
(2) For a single item of equipment containing cells or batteries: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of: - steel (50A); - aluminium (50B); - metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); - rigid plastics (50H); - natural wood (50C); - plywood (50D); - reconstituted wood (50F); - rigid fibreboard (50G). Large packagings shall also meet the following requirements: (a) A single item of equipment of different size, shape or mass may be packed in an outer packaging of a tested design type listed above provided the total gross mass of the package does not exceed the gross mass for which the design type has been tested; (b) The equipment shall be constructed or packed in such a manner as to prevent accidental operation during carriage; (c) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibration and shocks and prevent movement of the equipment within the package that may lead to damage and a dangerous condition during carriage. When cushioning material is used to meet this requirement, it shall be non-combustible and electrically non-conductive; and (d) The non-combustibility of the cushioning material shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the large packaging is designed or manufactured.		
Additional requirement Cells and batteries shall be protected against short circuit.		

LP 906	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP 906
This instruction applies to damaged or defective batteries of UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480, 3481, 3551 and 3552 liable to rapidly disassemble, dangerously react, produce a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours under normal conditions of carriage.		
The following large packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: For batteries and items of equipment containing batteries: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group I performance level, made of: - steel (50A); - aluminium (50B); - metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); - rigid plastics (50H); - plywood (50D); - rigid fibreboard (50G) (1) The large packaging shall be capable of meeting the following additional performance requirements in case of rapid disassembly, dangerous reaction, production of a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours of the battery: (a) The outside surface temperature of the completed package shall not have a temperature of more than 100 °C. A momentary spike in temperature up to 200 °C is acceptable; (b) No flame shall occur outside the package; (c) No projectiles shall exit the package; (d) The structural integrity of the package shall be maintained; and (e) The large packagings shall have a gas management system (e.g. filter system, air circulation, containment for gas, gas tight packaging etc.), as appropriate.		

LP 906	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	LP 906
(2) The additional large packaging performance requirements shall be verified by a test as specified by the competent authority of any RID Contracting State who may also recognize a test specified by the competent authority of a country which is not an RID Contracting State provided that this test has been specified in accordance with the procedures applicable according to RID, ADR, ADN, the IMDG Code or the ICAO Technical Instructions^a. A verification report shall be made available on request. As a minimum requirement, the name of the batteries, their type as defined in Section 38.3.2.3 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, the maximum number of batteries, the total mass of batteries, the total energy content of the batteries, the large packaging identification and the test data according to the verification method as specified by the competent authority shall be listed in the verification report. A set of specific instructions describing the way to use the package shall also be part of the verification report. (3) When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant, the requirements of section 5.5.3 shall apply. The inner packaging and outer packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost. (4) The specific instructions for use of the package shall be made available by the packaging manufacturers and subsequent distributors to the consignor. They shall include at least the identification of the batteries and items of equipment that may be contained inside the packaging, the maximum number of batteries contained in the package and the maximum total of the batteries' energy content, as well as the configuration inside the package, including the separations and protections used during the performance verification test.		
Additional requirement Batteries shall be protected against short circuit.		

^a The following criteria, as relevant, may be considered to assess the performance of the large packaging:

- (a) The assessment shall be done under a quality management system (as described e.g. in section 2.2.9.1.7.1 (e)) allowing for the traceability of tests results, reference data and characterization models used;
- (b) The list of hazards expected in case of thermal run-away for the battery type, in the condition it is carried (e.g. usage of an inner packaging, state of charge (SOC), use of sufficient non-combustible, electrically non-conductive and absorbent cushioning material etc.), shall be clearly identified and quantified; the reference list of possible hazards for batteries (e.g. rapidly disassemble, dangerously react, produce a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours) can be used for this purpose. The quantification of these hazards shall rely on available scientific literature;
- (c) The mitigating effects of the large packaging shall be identified and characterized, based on the nature of the protections provided and the construction material properties. A list of technical characteristics and drawings shall be used to support this assessment (Density ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$), specific heat capacity ($\text{J}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$), heating value ($\text{kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$), thermal conductivity ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$), melting temperature and flammability temperature (K), heat transfer coefficient of the outer packaging ($\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$), ...);
- (d) The test and any supporting calculations shall assess the result of a thermal run-away of the battery inside the large packaging in the normal conditions of carriage;
- (e) In case the SOC of the battery is not known, the assessment used, shall be done with the highest possible SOC corresponding to the battery use conditions;
- (f) The surrounding conditions in which the large packaging may be used and carried shall be described (including for possible consequences of gas or smoke emissions on the environment, such as ventilation or other methods) according to the gas management system of the large packaging;
- (g) The tests or the model calculation shall consider the worst case scenario for the thermal run-away triggering and propagation inside the battery; this scenario includes the worst possible failure in the normal carriage condition, the maximum heat and flame emissions for the possible propagation of the reaction;
- (h) These scenarios shall be assessed over a period of time long enough to allow all the possible consequences to occur (e.g. 24 hours).
- (i) In the case of multiple batteries and multiple items of equipment containing batteries, additional requirements such as the maximum number of batteries and items of equipment, the total maximum energy content of the batteries, and the configuration inside the package, including separations and protections of the parts, shall be considered.

4.1.4.4 (Deleted)

4.1.5 Special packing provisions for goods of Class 1

4.1.5.1 The general provisions of Section 4.1.1 shall be met.

4.1.5.2 All packagings for Class 1 goods shall be so designed and constructed that:

- (a) They will protect the explosives, prevent them escaping and cause no increase in the risk of unintended ignition or initiation when subjected to normal conditions of carriage including foreseeable changes in temperature, humidity and pressure;
- (b) The complete package can be handled safely in normal conditions of carriage; and
- (c) The packages will withstand any loading imposed on them by foreseeable stacking to which they will be subject during carriage so that they do not add to the risk presented by the explosives, the containment function of the packagings is not harmed, and they are not distorted in a way or to an extent which will reduce their strength or cause instability of a stack.

4.1.5.3 All explosive substances and articles, as prepared for carriage, shall have been classified in accordance with the procedures detailed in 2.2.1.

4.1.5.4 Class 1 goods shall be packed in accordance with the appropriate packing instruction shown in Column (8) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, as detailed in 4.1.4.

4.1.5.5 Unless otherwise specified in RID, packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, shall conform to the requirements of chapters 6.1, 6.5 or 6.6, as appropriate, and shall meet their test requirements for packing group II.

4.1.5.6 The closure device of packagings containing liquid explosives shall ensure a double protection against leakage.

4.1.5.7 The closure device of metal drums shall include a suitable gasket; if a closure device includes a screw-thread, the ingress of explosive substances into the screw-thread shall be prevented.

4.1.5.8 Packagings for water soluble substances shall be water resistant. Packagings for desensitized or phlegmatized substances shall be closed to prevent changes in concentration during carriage.

4.1.5.9 (Reserved)

4.1.5.10 Nails, staples and other closure devices made of metal without protective covering shall not penetrate to the inside of the outer packaging unless the inner packaging adequately protects the explosives against contact with the metal.

4.1.5.11 Inner packagings, fittings and cushioning materials and the placing of explosive substances or articles in packages shall be accomplished in a manner which prevents the explosive substances or articles from becoming loose in the outer packaging under normal conditions of carriage. Metallic components of articles shall be prevented from making contact with metal packagings. Articles containing explosive substances not enclosed in an outer casing shall be separated from each other in order to prevent friction and impact. Padding, trays, partitioning in the inner or outer packaging, mouldings or receptacles may be used for this purpose.

4.1.5.12 Packagings shall be made of materials compatible with, and impermeable to, the explosives contained in the package, so that neither interaction between the explosives and the packaging materials, nor leakage, causes the explosive to become unsafe to carriage, or the hazard division or compatibility group to change.

4.1.5.13 The ingress of explosive substances into the recesses of seamed metal packagings shall be prevented.

4.1.5.14 Plastics packagings shall not be liable to generate or accumulate sufficient static electricity so that a discharge could cause the packaged explosive substances or articles to initiate, ignite or function.

4.1.5.15 Large and robust explosives articles, normally intended for military use, without their means of initiation or with their means of initiation containing at least two effective protective features, may be carried unpackaged. When such articles have propelling charges or are self-propelled, their ignition systems shall be protected against stimuli encountered during normal conditions of carriage. A negative result in Test Series 4 on an unpackaged article indicates that the article can be considered for carriage unpackaged. Such unpackaged articles may be fixed to cradles or contained in crates or other suitable handling, storage or launching devices in such a way that they will not become loose during normal conditions of carriage.

Where such large explosive articles are as part of their operational safety and suitability tests subjected to test regimes that meet the intentions of RID and such tests have been successfully undertaken, the competent authority may approve such articles to be carried in accordance with RID.

- 4.1.5.16** Explosive substances shall not be packed in inner or outer packagings where the differences in internal and external pressures, due to thermal or other effects, could cause an explosion or rupture of the package.
- 4.1.5.17** Whenever loose explosive substances or the explosive substance of an uncased or partly cased article may come into contact with the inner surface of metal packagings (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 4A, 4B, 4N and metal receptacles), the metal packaging shall be provided with an inner liner or coating (see 4.1.1.2).
- 4.1.5.18** Packing instruction P101 may be used for any explosive provided the packaging has been approved by a competent authority regardless of whether the packaging complies with the packing instruction assignment in Column (8) of Table A of Chapter 3.2.
- 4.1.6 Special packing provisions for goods of Class 2 and goods of other classes assigned to packing instruction P200**
- 4.1.6.1** This section provides general requirements applicable to the use of pressure receptacles and open cryogenic receptacles for the carriage of Class 2 substances and goods of other classes assigned to packing instruction P200 (e.g. UN 1051 HYDROGEN CYANIDE, STABILIZED). Pressure receptacles shall be constructed and closed so as to prevent any loss of contents which might be caused under normal conditions of carriage, including by vibration, or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure (resulting from change in altitude, for example).
- 4.1.6.2** Parts of pressure receptacles and open cryogenic receptacles which are in direct contact with dangerous goods shall not be affected or weakened by those dangerous goods and shall not cause a dangerous effect (e.g. catalysing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods).
- 4.1.6.3** Pressure receptacles, including their closures and open cryogenic receptacles, shall be selected to contain a gas or a mixture of gases according to the requirements of 6.2.1.2 and the requirements of the relevant packing instructions of 4.1.4.1. This sub-section also applies to pressure receptacles which are elements of MEGCs and battery-wagons.
- 4.1.6.4** A change of use of a refillable pressure receptacle shall include emptying, purging and evacuation operations to the extent necessary for safe operation (see also table of standards at the end of this section). In addition, a pressure receptacle that previously contained a Class 8 corrosive substance or a substance of another class with a corrosive subsidiary hazard shall not be authorized for the carriage of a Class 2 substance unless the necessary inspection and testing as specified in 6.2.1.6 and 6.2.3.5 respectively have been performed.
- 4.1.6.5** Prior to filling, the packer shall perform an inspection of the pressure receptacle or open cryogenic receptacle and ensure that the pressure receptacle or open cryogenic receptacle is authorized for the substance and, in case of a chemical under pressure, for the propellant to be carried and that the requirements have been met. Shut-off valves shall be closed after filling and remain closed during carriage. The consignor shall verify that the closures and equipment are not leaking.
- NOTE:** Shut-off valves fitted to individual cylinders in bundles may be open during carriage, unless the substance carried is subject to special packing provision "k" or "q" in packing instruction P200.
- 4.1.6.6** Pressure receptacles and open cryogenic receptacles shall be filled according to the working pressures, filling ratios and provisions specified in the appropriate packing instruction for the specific substance being filled and taking into account the lowest pressure rating of any component. Service equipment having a pressure rating lower than other components shall nevertheless comply with 6.2.1.3.1. Reactive gases and gas mixtures shall be filled to a pressure such that if complete decomposition of the gas occurs, the working pressure of the pressure receptacle shall not be exceeded.
- 4.1.6.7** Pressure receptacles, including their closures, shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in Chapter 6.2. When outer packagings are prescribed, the pressure receptacles and open cryogenic receptacles shall be firmly secured therein. Unless otherwise specified in the detailed packing instructions, one or more inner packagings may be enclosed in one outer packaging.
- 4.1.6.8** Valves and other components which are to remain connected to the valve during carriage (e.g. handling devices or adaptors) shall be designed and constructed in such a way that they are inherently able to withstand damage without release of the contents or shall be protected from damage which could cause inadvertent release of the contents of the pressure receptacle, by one of the following methods (see also table of standards at the end of this section):
- (a) Valves are placed inside the neck of the pressure receptacle and protected by a threaded plug or cap;
 - (b) Valves are protected by caps or guards. Caps shall possess vent-holes of sufficient cross-sectional area to evacuate the gas if leakage occurs at the valves;
 - (c) Valves are protected by shrouds or permanent protective attachments;
 - (d) Pressure receptacles are carried in frames, (e.g. cylinders in bundles); or
 - (e) Pressure receptacles are carried in protective boxes. For UN pressure receptacles the packaging as prepared for carriage shall be capable of meeting the drop test specified in 6.1.5.3 at the packing group I performance level.

- 4.1.6.9** Non-refillable pressure receptacles shall:
- (a) be carried in an outer packaging, such as a box or crate, or in shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays;
 - (b) be of a water capacity less than or equal to 1.25 litres when filled with flammable or toxic gas;
 - (c) not be used for toxic gases with an LC_{50} less than or equal to 200 ml/m³; and
 - (d) not be repaired after being put into service.
- 4.1.6.10** Refillable pressure receptacles, other than closed cryogenic receptacles, shall be periodically inspected according to the provisions of 6.2.1.6, or 6.2.3.5.1 for non UN receptacles, and packing instruction P 200, P 205, P 206 or P 208 as applicable. Pressure relief valves for closed cryogenic receptacles shall be subject to periodic inspections and tests according to the provisions of 6.2.1.6.3 and packing instruction P 203. Pressure receptacles shall not be filled after they become due for periodic inspection but may be carried after the expiry of the time-limit for purposes of performing inspection or disposal, including the intermediate carriage operations.
- 4.1.6.11** Repairs shall be consistent with the fabrication and testing requirements of the applicable design and construction standards and are only permitted as indicated in the relevant periodic inspection standards specified in Chapter 6.2. Pressure receptacles, other than the jacket of closed cryogenic receptacles, shall not be subjected to repairs of any of the following:
- (a) weld cracks or other weld defects;
 - (b) cracks in walls;
 - (c) leaks or defects in the material of the wall, head or bottom.
- 4.1.6.12** Pressure receptacles shall not be offered for filling:
- (a) when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the pressure receptacle or its service equipment may be affected;
 - (b) unless the pressure receptacle and its service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order; and
 - (c) unless the required certification, retest, and filling marks are legible.
- 4.1.6.13** Filled pressure receptacles shall not be offered for carriage:
- (a) when leaking;
 - (b) when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the pressure receptacle or its service equipment may be affected;
 - (c) unless the pressure receptacle and its service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order; and
 - (d) unless the required certification, retest, and filling marks are legible.
- 4.1.6.14** Owners shall, on the basis of a reasoned request from the competent authority, provide it with all the information necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the pressure receptacle in a language easily understood by the competent authority. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any action taken to eliminate non-conformity of the pressure receptacles which they own.
- 4.1.6.15** For UN pressure receptacles, the ISO standards and EN ISO standards listed in Table 4.1.6.15.1, except EN ISO 14245 and EN ISO 15995, shall be applied. For information on which standard shall be used at the time of manufacturing the equipment, see 6.2.2.3.

For other pressure receptacles, the requirements of section 4.1.6 are considered to have been complied with if the standards in Table 4.1.6.15.1, as relevant, are applied. For information on which standards shall be used for the manufacture of valves with inherent protection, see 6.2.4.1. For information on the applicability of standards for manufacturing valve protection caps and valve guards, see Table 4.1.6.15.2.

Table 4.1.6.15.1: Standards for UN and non-UN pressure receptacles

Applicable paragraphs	Reference	Document title
4.1.6.2	EN ISO 11114-1:2020 + A1:2023	Gas cylinders – Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents – Part 1: Metallic materials
	EN ISO 11114-2:2021	Gas cylinders – Compatibility of cylinder and valve materials with gas contents – Part 2: Non-metallic materials
4.1.6.4	ISO 11621:1997 or EN ISO 11621:2005	Gas cylinders – Procedures for change of gas service

Applicable paragraphs	Reference	Document title
4.1.6.8 Valves with inherent protection	Clause 4.6.2 of EN ISO 10297:2006 or clause 5.5.2 of EN ISO 10297:2014 or clause 5.5.2 of EN ISO 10297:2014 + A1:2017 or clause 5.4.2 of EN ISO 10297:2024	Gas cylinders – Cylinder valves – Specification and type testing
	Clause 5.3.8 of EN 13152:2001 + A1:2003	Testing and specifications of LPG cylinder valves – Self-closing
	Clause 5.3.7 of EN 13153:2001 + A1:2003	Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves – Manually operated
	Clause 5.9 EN ISO 14245:2010, clause 5.9 EN ISO 14245:2019 or clause 5.9 of EN ISO 14245:2021	Gas cylinders – Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves – Self-closing
	Clause 5.10 of EN ISO 15995:2010, clause 5.9 of EN ISO 15995:2019 or clause 5.9 of EN ISO 15995:2021	Gas cylinders – Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves – Manually operated
	Clause 5.4.2 of EN ISO 17879:2017	Gas cylinders – Self-closing cylinder valves - Specification and type testing
	Clause 7.4 of EN 12205:2001 or clause 9.2.5 of EN ISO 11118:2015 or clause 9.2.5 of EN ISO 11118:2015 + A1:2020	Gas cylinders – Non-refillable metallic gas cylinders – Specification and test methods
4.1.6.8 (b)	ISO 11117:1998 or EN ISO 11117:2008 + Cor 1:2009 or EN ISO 11117:2019	Gas cylinders – Valve protection caps and guards – Design, construction and tests
	EN 962:1996 + A2:2000	Transportable gas cylinders – Valve protection caps and valve guards for industrial and medical gas cylinders – Design, construction and tests
4.1.6.8 (c)	Requirements for shrouds and permanent protection attachments used as valve protection under 4.1.6.8 (c) are given in the relevant pressure receptacle shell design standards (see 6.2.2.3 for UN pressure receptacles and 6.2.4.1 for non-UN pressure receptacles).	
4.1.6.8 (b) and (c)	ISO 16111:2008 or ISO 16111:2018	Transportable gas storage devices – Hydrogen absorbed in reversible metal hydride

Table 4.1.6.15.2: Manufacturing dates applicable to valve protection caps and guards fitted to non-UN pressure receptacles

Reference	Title of document	Applicable for manufacture
ISO 11117:1998	Gas cylinders – Valve protection caps and valve guards for industrial and medical gas cylinders – Design construction and tests	Until 31 December 2014
EN ISO 11117:2008 + Cor 1:2009	Gas cylinders – Valve protection caps and valve guards – Design, construction and tests	Until 31 December 2024
EN ISO 11117:2019	Gas cylinders – Valve protection caps and guards – Design, construction and tests	Until further notice
EN 962:1996 + A2:2000	Transportable gas cylinders – Valve protection caps and valve guards for industrial and medical gas cylinders – Design, construction and tests	Until 31 December 2014

4.1.7 Special packing provisions for organic peroxides of Class 5.2 and self-reactive substances of Class 4.1

4.1.7.0.1 For organic peroxides, all receptacles shall be "effectively closed". Where significant internal pressure may develop in a package by the evolution of a gas, a vent may be fitted, provided the gas emitted will not cause danger, otherwise the degree of filling shall be limited. Any venting device shall be so constructed that liquid will not escape when the package is in an upright position and it shall be able to prevent ingress of impurities. The outer packaging, if any, shall be so designed as not to interfere with the operation of the venting device.

4.1.7.1 Use of packagings (except IBCs)

4.1.7.1.1 Packagings for organic peroxides and self-reactive substances shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 6.1 and shall meet its test requirements for packing group II.

4.1.7.1.2 The packing methods for organic peroxides and self-reactive substances are listed in packing instruction 520 and are designated OP1 to OP8. The quantities specified for each packing method are the maximum quantities authorized per package.

4.1.7.1.3 The packing methods appropriate for the individual currently assigned organic peroxides and self-reactive substances are listed in 2.2.41.4 and 2.2.52.4.

4.1.7.1.4 For new organic peroxides, new self-reactive substances or new formulations of currently assigned organic peroxides or self-reactive substances, the following procedure shall be used to assign the appropriate packing method:

(a) ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE B or SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE, TYPE B:

Packing method OP5 shall be assigned, provided that the organic peroxide (or self-reactive substance) satisfies the criteria of 20.4.3 (b) (resp. 20.4.2 (b)) of the Manual of Tests and Criteria in a packaging authorized by the packing method. If the organic peroxide (or self-reactive substance) can only satisfy these criteria in a smaller packaging than those authorized by packing method OP5 (viz. one of the packagings listed for OP1 to OP4), then the corresponding packing method with the lower OP number is assigned;

(b) ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE C or SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE, TYPE C:

Packing method OP6 shall be assigned, provided that the organic peroxide (or self-reactive substance) satisfies the criteria of 20.4.3 (c) (resp. 20.4.2 (c)) of the Manual of Tests and Criteria in a packaging authorized by the packing method. If the organic peroxide (or self-reactive substance) can only satisfy these criteria in a smaller packaging than those authorized by packing method OP6 then the corresponding packing method with the lower OP number is assigned;

(c) ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE D or SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE, TYPE D:

Packing method OP7 shall be assigned to this type of organic peroxide or self-reactive substance;

(d) ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE E or SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE, TYPE E:

Packing method OP8 shall be assigned to this type of organic peroxide or self-reactive substance;

(e) ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F or SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE, TYPE F:

Packing method OP8 shall be assigned to this type of organic peroxide or self-reactive substance.

4.1.7.2 Use of intermediate bulk containers

4.1.7.2.1 The currently assigned organic peroxides specifically listed in packing instruction IBC 520 may be carried in IBCs in accordance with this packing instruction. IBCs shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 6.5 and shall meet its test requirements for packing group II.

4.1.7.2.2 Other organic peroxides and self-reactive substances of type F may be carried in IBCs under conditions established by the competent authority of the country of origin when, on the basis of the appropriate tests, that competent authority is satisfied that such carriage may be safely conducted. The tests undertaken shall include those necessary:

- (a) To prove that the organic peroxide (or self-reactive substance) complies with the principles for classification given in 20.4.3 (f) [resp. 20.4.2 (f)] of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, exit box F of Figure 20.1 (b) of the Manual;
- (b) To prove the compatibility of all materials normally in contact with the substance during carriage;
- (c) (Reserved)
- (d) To design, when applicable, pressure and emergency relief devices; and
- (e) To determine if any special provisions are necessary for safe carriage of the substance.

If the country of origin is not an RID Contracting State, the classification and transport conditions shall be recognized by the competent authority of the first RID Contracting State reached by the consignment.

4.1.7.2.3 Emergencies to be taken into account are self-accelerating decomposition and fire engulfment. To prevent explosive rupture of metal or composite IBCs with a complete metal casing, the emergency-relief devices shall be designed to vent all the decomposition products and vapours evolved during self-accelerating decomposition or during a period of not less than one hour of complete fire engulfment calculated by the equations given in 4.2.1.13.8.

4.1.8 Special packing provisions for infectious substances of Class 6.2

4.1.8.1 Consignors of infectious substances shall ensure that packages are prepared in such a manner that they arrive at their destination in good condition and present no hazard to persons or animals during carriage.

4.1.8.2 The definitions in 1.2.1 and the general requirements of 4.1.1.1 to 4.1.1.17, except 4.1.1.10 to 4.1.1.12 and 4.1.1.15 apply to infectious substances packages. However, liquids shall only be filled into packagings which have an appropriate resistance to the internal pressure that may develop under normal conditions of carriage.

4.1.8.3 An itemized list of contents shall be enclosed between the secondary packaging and the outer packaging. When the infectious substances to be carried are unknown, but suspected of meeting the criteria for inclusion in Category A, the words "suspected Category A infectious substance" shall be shown, in parenthesis, following the proper shipping name on the document inside the outer packaging.

4.1.8.4 Before an empty packaging is returned to the consignor, or sent elsewhere, it shall be disinfected or sterilized to nullify any hazard and any label or mark indicating that it had contained an infectious substance shall be removed or obliterated.

4.1.8.5 Provided an equivalent level of performance is maintained, the following variations in the primary receptacles placed within a secondary packaging are allowed without the need for further testing of the completed packaging:

- (a) Primary receptacles of equivalent or smaller size as compared to the tested primary receptacles may be used provided:
 - (i) the primary receptacles are of similar design to the primary receptacle tested (e.g. shape: round, rectangular, etc.);
 - (ii) the material of construction of the primary receptacles (e.g. glass, plastics, metal) offers resistance to impact and stacking forces equivalent to or better than that of the primary receptacles originally tested;
 - (iii) the primary receptacles have the same or smaller openings and the closure is of equivalent design (e.g. screw cap, friction lid, etc.);
 - (iv) sufficient additional cushioning material is used to take up empty spaces and to prevent significant movement of the primary receptacles; and
 - (v) primary receptacles are oriented within the secondary packagings in the same manner as in the tested package.
- (b) A lesser number of the tested primary receptacles, or of the alternative types of primary receptacles identified in (a) above, may be used provided sufficient cushioning is added to fill the void space(s) and to prevent significant movement of the primary receptacles.

4.1.8.6 Paragraphs 4.1.8.1 to 4.1.8.5 only apply to infectious substances of Category A (UN Nos. 2814 and 2900). They do not apply to UN 3373 BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B (see packing instruction P 650 of 4.1.4.1), nor to UN 3291 CLINICAL WASTE, UNSPECIFIED, N.O.S. or (BIO) MEDICAL WASTE, N.O.S. or REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE, N.O.S.

- 4.1.8.7** For the carriage of animal material, packagings or IBCs not specifically authorized in the applicable packing instruction shall not be used for the carriage of a substance or article unless specifically approved by the competent authority of the country of origin³ and provided:
- (a) The alternative packaging complies with the general requirements of this Part;
 - (b) When the packing instruction indicated in column (8) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 so specifies, the alternative packaging meets the requirements of Part 6;
 - (c) The competent authority of the country of origin³ determines that the alternative packaging provides at least the same level of safety as if the substance were packed in accordance with a method specified in the particular packing instruction indicated in column (8) of Table A of Chapter 3.2; and
 - (d) A copy of the competent authority approval accompanies each consignment or the transport document includes an indication that alternative packaging was approved by the competent authority.

4.1.9 Special packing provisions for radioactive material

4.1.9.1 General

- 4.1.9.1.1** Radioactive material, packagings and packages shall meet the requirements of Chapter 6.4. The quantity of radioactive material in a package shall not exceed the limits specified in 2.2.7.2.2, 2.2.7.2.4.1, 2.2.7.2.4.4, 2.2.7.2.4.5, 2.2.7.2.4.6, special provision 336 of Chapter 3.3 and 4.1.9.3.

The types of packages for radioactive materials covered by RID, are:

- (a) Excepted package (see 1.7.1.5);
- (b) Industrial package Type 1 (Type IP-1 package);
- (c) Industrial package Type 2 (Type IP-2 package);
- (d) Industrial package Type 3 (Type IP-3 package);
- (e) Type A package;
- (f) Type B(U) package;
- (g) Type B(M) package;
- (h) Type C package.

Packages containing fissile material or uranium hexafluoride are subject to additional requirements.

- 4.1.9.1.2** The non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package shall be kept as low as practicable and, under routine conditions of transport, shall not exceed the following limits:
- (a) 4 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and low toxicity alpha emitters; and
 - (b) 0.4 Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters.

These limits are applicable when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface.

- 4.1.9.1.3** A package shall not contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package under the conditions of carriage applicable to the design, shall not reduce the safety of the package.

- 4.1.9.1.4** Except as provided in 7.5.11, CW 33, the level of non-fixed contamination on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, containers and wagons shall not exceed the limits specified in 4.1.9.1.2. This requirement does not apply to the internal surfaces of containers being used as packagings, either loaded or empty.

- 4.1.9.1.5** For radioactive material having other dangerous properties the package design shall take into account those properties. Radioactive material with a subsidiary hazard, packaged in packages that do not require competent authority approval, shall be carried in packagings, IBCs, tanks or bulk containers fully complying with the requirements of the relevant chapters of Part 6 as appropriate, as well as applicable requirements of chapters 4.1, 4.2 or 4.3 for that subsidiary hazard.

- 4.1.9.1.6** Before a packaging is first used to carry radioactive material, it shall be confirmed that it has been manufactured in conformity with the design specifications to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of RID and any applicable certificate of approval. The following requirements shall also be fulfilled, if applicable:

- (a) If the design pressure of the containment system exceeds 35 kPa (gauge), it shall be ensured that the containment system of each packaging conforms to the approved design requirements relating to the capability of that system to maintain its integrity under that pressure;
- (b) For each packaging intended for use as a Type B(U), Type B(M) or Type C package and for each packaging intended to contain fissile material, it shall be ensured that the effectiveness of its shielding and containment and, where necessary, the heat transfer characteristics and the effectiveness of the confinement system, are within the limits applicable to or specified for the approved design;

³ If the country of origin is not an RID Contracting State, the competent authority of the first RID Contracting State reached by the consignment.

- (c) For each packaging intended to contain fissile material, it shall be ensured that the effectiveness of the criticality safety features is within the limits applicable to or specified for the design and in particular where, in order to comply with the requirements of 6.4.11.1 neutron poisons are specifically included, checks shall be performed to confirm the presence and distribution of those neutron poisons.
- 4.1.9.1.7** Before each shipment of any package, it shall be ensured that the package contains neither:
- (a) Radionuclides different from those specified for the package design; nor
 - (b) Contents in a form, or physical or chemical state different from those specified for the package design.
- 4.1.9.1.8** Before each shipment of any package, it shall be ensured that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of RID and in the applicable certificates of approval have been fulfilled. The following requirements shall also be fulfilled, if applicable:
- (a) It shall be ensured that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of 6.4.2.2 have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with 6.4.2.3;
 - (b) Each Type B(U), Type B(M) and Type C package shall be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval;
 - (c) For each Type B(U), Type B(M) and Type C package, it shall be ensured by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of 6.4.8.8 and 6.4.10.3 were made;
 - (d) For packages containing fissile material the measurement specified in 6.4.11.5 (b) and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in 6.4.11.8 shall be performed;
 - (e) For packages intended to be used for shipment after storage, it shall be ensured that all packaging components and radioactive contents have been maintained during storage in a manner such that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of RID and in the applicable certificates of approval have been fulfilled.
- 4.1.9.1.9** The consignor shall also have a copy of any instructions with regard to the proper closing of the package and any preparation for shipment before making any shipment under the terms of the certificates.
- 4.1.9.1.10** Except for consignments under exclusive use, the transport index of any package or overpack shall not exceed 10, nor shall the criticality safety index of any package or overpack exceed 50.
- 4.1.9.1.11** Except for packages or overpacks carried under exclusive use under the conditions specified in 7.5.11, CW 33 (3.5) (a), the maximum dose rate at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack shall not exceed 2 mSv/h.
- 4.1.9.1.12** The maximum dose rate at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack under exclusive use shall not exceed 10 mSv/h.
- 4.1.9.2 Requirements and controls for carriage of LSA material and SCO**
- 4.1.9.2.1** The quantity of LSA material or SCO in a single Type IP-1 package, Type IP-2 package, Type IP-3 package, or object or collection of objects, whichever is appropriate, shall be so restricted that the external dose rate at 3 m from the unshielded material or object or collection of objects does not exceed 10 mSv/h.
- 4.1.9.2.2** For LSA material and SCO which are or contain fissile material, which is not excepted under 2.2.7.2.3.5, the applicable requirements of 7.5.11, CW 33 (4.1) and (4.2) shall be met.
- 4.1.9.2.3** For LSA material and SCO which are or contain fissile material, the applicable requirements of 6.4.11.1 shall be met.
- 4.1.9.2.4** LSA material and SCO in groups LSA-I, SCO-I and SCO-III may be carried unpackaged under the following conditions:
- (a) All unpackaged material other than ores containing only naturally occurring radionuclides shall be carried in such a manner that under routine conditions of carriage there will be no escape of the radioactive contents from the wagon nor will there be any loss of shielding;
 - (b) Each wagon shall be under exclusive use, except when only carrying SCO-I on which the contamination on the accessible and the inaccessible surfaces is not greater than ten times the corresponding level according to the definition of "contamination" in 2.2.7.1.2;
 - (c) For SCO-I where it is suspected that non-fixed contamination exists on inaccessible surfaces in excess of the values specified in 2.2.7.2.3.2 (a) (i), measures shall be taken to ensure that the radioactive material is not released into the wagon;
 - (d) Unpackaged fissile material shall meet the requirements of 2.2.7.2.3.5 (e); and

(e) For SCO-III:

- (i) Carriage shall be under exclusive use;
- (ii) Stacking shall not be permitted;
- (iii) All activities associated with the shipment, including radiation protection, emergency response and any special precautions or special administrative or operational controls that are to be employed during carriage shall be described in a transport plan. The transport plan shall demonstrate that the overall level of safety in carriage is at least equivalent to that which would be provided if the requirements of 6.4.7.14 (only for the test specified in 6.4.15.6, preceded by the tests specified in 6.4.15.2 and 6.4.15.3) had been met;
- (iv) The requirements of 6.4.5.1 and 6.4.5.2 for a Type IP-2 package shall be satisfied, except that the maximum damage referred to in 6.4.15.4 may be determined based on provisions in the transport plan, and the requirements of 6.4.15.5 are not applicable;
- (v) The object and any shielding are secured to the conveyance in accordance with 6.4.2.1;
- (vi) The shipment shall be subject to multilateral approval.

4.1.9.2.5 LSA material and SCO, except as otherwise specified in 4.1.9.2.4, shall be packaged in accordance with the table below:

Table 4.1.9.2.5: Industrial package requirements for LSA material and SCO

Radioactive contents	Industrial package type	
	Exclusive use	Not under exclusive use
LSA-I Solid ^(a) Liquid	Type IP-1 Type IP-1	Type IP-1 Type IP-2
LSA-II Solid Liquid and gas	Type IP-2 Type IP-2	Type IP-2 Type IP-3
LSA-III	Type IP-2	Type IP-3
SCO-I ^(a)	Type IP-1	Type IP-1
SCO-II	Type IP-2	Type IP-2

^(a) Under the conditions specified in 4.1.9.2.4, LSA-I material and SCO-I may be carried unpackaged.

4.1.9.3 Packages containing fissile material

The contents of packages containing fissile material shall be as specified for the package design either directly in RID or in the certificate of approval.

4.1.10 Special provisions for mixed packing

4.1.10.1 When mixed packing is permitted in accordance with the provisions of this section, different dangerous goods or dangerous goods and other goods may be packed together in combination packagings conforming to 6.1.4.21, provided that they do not react dangerously with one another and that all other relevant provisions of this Chapter are complied with.

NOTE 1: See also 4.1.1.5 and 4.1.1.6.

2: For radioactive material, see 4.1.9.

4.1.10.2 Except for packages containing Class 1 goods only or Class 7 goods only, if wooden or fibreboard boxes are used as outer packagings, a package containing different goods packed together shall not weigh more than 100 kg.

4.1.10.3 Unless otherwise prescribed by a special provision applicable according to 4.1.10.4, dangerous goods of the same class and the same classification code may be packed together.

4.1.10.4 When indicated for a given entry in Column (9b) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, the following special provisions shall apply to the mixed packing of the goods assigned to that entry with other goods in the same package.

MP 1 May only be packed together with goods of the same type within the same compatibility group.

MP 2 Shall not be packed together with other goods.

MP 3 Mixed packing of UN No. 1873 with UN No. 1802 is permitted.

- MP 4** Shall not be packed together with goods of other classes or with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID. However, if this organic peroxide is a hardener or compound system for Class 3 substances, mixed packing is permitted with these substances of Class 3.
- MP 5** UN No. 2814 and UN No. 2900 may be packed together in a combination packaging in conformity with packing instruction P 620. They shall not be packed together with other goods; this does not apply to UN No. 3373 Biological substance, Category B packed in accordance with packing instruction P 650 or to substances added as coolants, e.g. ice, dry ice or refrigerated liquid nitrogen.
- MP 6** Shall not be packed together with other goods. This does not apply to substances added as coolants, e.g. ice, dry ice or refrigerated liquid nitrogen.
- MP 7** May – in quantities not exceeding 5 litres per inner packaging – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of the same class covered by other classification codes when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 8** May – in quantities not exceeding 3 litres per inner packaging – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of the same class covered by other classification codes when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 9** May be packed together in an outer packaging for combination packagings in accordance with 6.1.4.21:
- with other goods of Class 2;
 - with goods of other classes, when the mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 10** May – in quantities not exceeding 5 kg per inner packaging – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of the same class covered by other classification codes or with goods of other classes, when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 11** May – in quantities not exceeding 5 kg per inner packaging – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of the same class covered by other classification codes or with goods of other classes (except substances of packing group I or II of Class 5.1) when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 12** May – in quantities not exceeding 5 kg per inner packaging – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of the same class covered by other classification codes or with goods of other classes (except substances of packing group I or II of Class 5.1) when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.

Packages shall not weigh more than 45 kg. If fibreboard boxes are used as outer packagings however, a package shall not weigh more than 27 kg.

- MP 13** May – in quantities not exceeding 3 kg per inner packaging and per package – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of the same class covered by other classification codes or with goods of other classes, when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 14** May – in quantities not exceeding 6 kg per inner packaging – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of the same class covered by other classification codes or with goods of other classes, when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 15** May – in quantities not exceeding 3 litres per inner packaging – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of the same class covered by other classification codes or with goods of other classes, when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 16** (Reserved)
- MP 17** May – in quantities not exceeding 0.5 litre per inner packaging and 1 litre per package – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of other classes, except Class 7, when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 18** May – in quantities not exceeding 0.5 kg per inner packaging and 1 kg per package – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of other classes, except Class 7, when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 19** May – in quantities not exceeding 5 litres per inner packaging – be packed together in a combination packaging conforming to 6.1.4.21:
- with goods of the same class covered by other classification codes or with goods of other classes, when mixed packing is also permitted for these; or
 - with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID, provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP 20** May be packed together with substances covered by the same UN number.
- Shall not be packed together with goods of Class 1 having different UN numbers, except if provided for by special provision MP 24.
- Shall not be packed together with goods of other classes or with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- MP 21** May be packed together with articles covered by the same UN number.
- Shall not be packed together with goods of Class 1 having different UN numbers, except for
- (a) their own means of initiation, provided that
- (i) the means of initiation will not function under normal conditions of carriage; or
 - (ii) such means have at least two effective protective features which prevent explosion of an article in the event of accidental functioning of the means of initiation; or

- (iii) when such means do not have two effective protective features (i.e. means of initiation assigned to compatibility group B), in the opinion of the competent authority of the country of origin⁴ the accidental functioning of the means of initiation does not cause the explosion of an article under normal conditions of carriage;

(b) articles of compatibility groups C, D and E.

Shall not be packed together with goods of other classes or with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID.

When goods are packed together in accordance with this special provision, account shall be taken of a possible amendment of the classification of packages in accordance with 2.2.1.1.

For the description of the goods in the transport document, see 5.4.1.2.1 (b).

MP 22 May be packed together with articles covered by the same UN number.

Shall not be packed together with goods of Class 1 having different UN numbers, except

- (a) With their own means of initiation, provided that the means of initiation will not function under normal conditions of carriage; or
- (b) With articles of compatibility groups C, D and E; or
- (c) If provided for by special provision MP 24.

Shall not be packed together with goods of other classes or with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID.

When goods are packed together in accordance with this special provision, account shall be taken of a possible amendment of the classification of packages in accordance with 2.2.1.1.

For the description of the goods in the transport document, see 5.4.1.2.1 (b).

MP 23 May be packed together with articles covered by the same UN number.

Shall not be packed together with goods of Class 1 having different UN numbers, except

- (a) With their own means of initiation, provided that the means of initiation will not function under normal conditions of carriage; or
- (b) If provided for by special provision MP 24.

Shall not be packed together with goods of other classes or with goods which are not subject to the requirements of RID.

When goods are packed together in accordance with this special provision, account shall be taken of a possible amendment of the classification of packages in accordance with 2.2.1.1.

For the description of the goods in the transport document, see 5.4.1.2.1 (b).

MP 24 May be packed together with goods with the UN numbers shown in the table below, under the following conditions:

- if a letter A is indicated in the table, the goods with those UN numbers may be included in the same package without any special limitation of mass;
- if a letter B is indicated in the table, the goods with those UN numbers may be included in the same package up to a total mass of 50 kg of explosive substances.

When goods are packed together in accordance with this special provision, account shall be taken of a possible amendment of the classification of packages in accordance with 2.2.1.1.

For the description of the goods in the transport document, see 5.4.1.2.1 (b).

⁴ If the country of origin is not an RID Contracting State, the approval shall require validation by the competent authority of the first RID Contracting State reached by the consignment.

UN No.	0012	0014	0027	0028	0044	0054	0160	0161	0186	0191	0194	0195	0197	0238	0240	0312	0333	0334	0335	0336	0337	0373	0405	0428	0429	0430	0431	0432	0505	0506	0507	0509
0012		A																														
0014	A																															
0027				B	B		B	B																								B
0028			B		B		B	B																								B
0044			B	B			B	B																								B
0054									B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0160			B	B	B		B																									B
0161			B	B	B		B																									B
0186						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0191						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0194						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0195						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0197						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0238						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0240						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0312						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0333																	A	A	A	A												
0334																	A	A	A	A												
0335																	A	A	A	A												
0336																	A	A	A	A												
0337																	A	A	A	A												
0373						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0405						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0428						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0429						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0430						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0431						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0432						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0505						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0506						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0507						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
0509			B	B	B		B	B														B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

Chapter 4.2 Use of portable tanks and UN multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs)

NOTE 1: For tank-wagons, demountable tanks, tank-containers and tank swap bodies, with shells made of metallic materials, and battery-wagons and multiple element gas containers (MEGCs), see Chapter 4.3; for vacuum-operated waste tanks, see Chapter 4.5.

2: Portable tanks and UN MEGCs marked in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6.7, but which were approved in a State that is not an RID Contracting State or approved in accordance with Chapter 6.7 of the IMDG Code, may nevertheless be used for carriage under RID.

4.2.1 General provisions for the use of portable tanks for the carriage of substances of Classes 1 and 3 to 9

4.2.1.1 This section provides general provisions applicable to the use of portable tanks for the carriage of substances of Classes 1, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 7, 8 and 9. In addition to these general provisions, portable tanks shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in 6.7.2. Substances shall be carried in portable tanks conforming to the applicable portable tank instruction identified in Column (10) of the Table A of Chapter 3.2 and described in 4.2.5.2.6 (T1 to T23) and the portable tank special provisions assigned to each substance in Column (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 and described in 4.2.5.3.

4.2.1.2 During carriage, portable tanks shall be adequately protected against damage to the shell and service equipment resulting from lateral and longitudinal impact and overturning. If the shell and service equipment are so constructed as to withstand impact or overturning it need not be protected in this way. Examples of such protection are given in 6.7.2.17.5.

4.2.1.3 Certain substances are chemically unstable. They are accepted for carriage only when the necessary steps have been taken to prevent their dangerous decomposition, transformation or polymerization during carriage. To this end, care shall in particular be taken to ensure that shells do not contain any substances liable to promote these reactions.

4.2.1.4 The temperature of the outer surface of the shell excluding openings and their closures or of the thermal insulation shall not exceed 70 °C during carriage. When necessary, the shell shall be thermally insulated.

4.2.1.5 Empty portable tanks not cleaned and not gas-free shall comply with the same provisions as portable tanks filled with the previous substance.

4.2.1.6 Substances shall not be carried in the same or in adjoining compartments of shells when they may react dangerously with each other (see definition for "dangerous reaction" in 1.2.1).

4.2.1.7 The design approval certificate, the test report and the certificate showing the results of the initial inspection and test for each portable tank issued by the competent authority or its authorized body shall be retained by the authority or body and the owner. Owners shall be able to provide this documentation upon the request of any competent authority.

4.2.1.8 Unless the name of the substance(s) being carried appears on the metal plate described in 6.7.2.20.2 a copy of the certificate specified in 6.7.2.18.1 shall be made available upon the request of a competent authority or its authorized body and readily provided by the consignor, consignee or agent, as appropriate.

4.2.1.9 Degree of filling

4.2.1.9.1 Prior to filling, the filler shall ensure that the appropriate portable tank is used and that the portable tank is not filled with substances which in contact with the materials of the shell, gaskets, service equipment and any protective linings, are likely to react dangerously with them to form dangerous products or appreciably weaken these materials. The consignor may need to consult the manufacturer of the substance in conjunction with the competent authority for guidance on the compatibility of the substance with the portable tank materials.

4.2.1.9.1.1 Portable tanks shall not be filled above the extent provided in 4.2.1.9.2 to 4.2.1.9.6. The applicability of 4.2.1.9.2, 4.2.1.9.3 or 4.2.1.9.5.1 to individual substances is specified in the applicable portable tank instruction or special provisions in 4.2.5.2.6 or 4.2.5.3 and Column (10) or (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2.

4.2.1.9.2 The maximum degree of filling (in %) for general use is determined by the formula:

$$\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{97}{1 + \alpha (t_r - t_f)} .$$

- 4.2.1.9.3** The maximum degree of filling (in %) for liquids of Class 6.1 and Class 8, in packing groups I and II, and liquids with an absolute vapour pressure of more than 175 kPa (1.75 bar) at 65 °C, is determined by the formula:

$$\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{95}{1 + \alpha (t_r - t_f)}$$

- 4.2.1.9.4** In these formulae, α is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (t_f) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during carriage (t_r) (both in °C). For liquids carried under ambient conditions α could be calculated by the formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{d_{15} - d_{50}}{35 d_{50}}$$

in which d_{15} and d_{50} are the densities of the liquid at 15 °C and 50 °C, respectively.

- 4.2.1.9.4.1** The maximum mean bulk temperature (t_r) shall be taken as 50 °C except that, for journeys under temperate or extreme climatic conditions, the competent authorities concerned may agree to a lower or require a higher temperature, as appropriate.

- 4.2.1.9.5** The provisions of 4.2.1.9.2 to 4.2.1.9.4.1 do not apply to portable tanks which contain substances maintained at a temperature above 50 °C during carriage (e.g. by means of a heating device). For portable tanks equipped with a heating device, a temperature regulator shall be used to ensure the maximum degree of filling is not more than 95% full at any time during carriage.

- 4.2.1.9.5.1** The maximum degree of filling (in %) for solids carried above their melting points and for elevated temperature liquids shall be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Degree of filling} = 95 \frac{d_r}{d_f}$$

in which d_r and d_f are the densities of the liquid at the mean temperature of the liquid during filling and the maximum mean bulk temperature during carriage respectively.

- 4.2.1.9.6** Portable tanks shall not be offered for carriage:

- (a) With a degree of filling, for liquids having a viscosity less than 2 680 mm²/s at 20 °C or maximum temperature of the substance during carriage in the case of the heated substance, of more than 20% but less than 80% unless the shells of portable tanks are divided, by partitions or surge plates, into sections of not more than 7 500 litres capacity;
- (b) With residue of substances previously carried adhering to the outside of the shell or service equipment;
- (c) When leaking or damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the portable tank or its lifting or securing arrangements may be affected; and
- (d) Unless the service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order.

- 4.2.1.9.7** Forklift pockets of portable tanks shall be closed off when the tank is filled. This provision does not apply to portable tanks which according to 6.7.2.17.4 need not be provided with a means of closing off the forklift pockets.

4.2.1.10 Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 3 substances in portable tanks

- 4.2.1.10.1** All portable tanks intended for the carriage of flammable liquids shall be closed and be fitted with relief devices in accordance with 6.7.2.8 to 6.7.2.15.

- 4.2.1.10.1.1** For portable tanks intended for use only on land, open venting systems may be used if allowed according to Chapter 4.3.

4.2.1.11 Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Classes 4.1, 4.2 or 4.3 substances (other than Class 4.1 self-reactive substances) in portable tanks

(Reserved)

NOTE: For Class 4.1 self-reactive substances, see 4.2.1.13.1.

4.2.1.12 Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 5.1 substances in portable tanks

(Reserved)

4.2.1.13 Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 5.2 substances and Class 4.1 self-reactive substances in portable tanks

4.2.1.13.1 Each substance shall have been tested and a report submitted to the competent authority of the country of origin for approval. Notification thereof shall be sent to the competent authority of the country of destination. The notification shall contain relevant transport information and the report with test results. The tests undertaken shall include those necessary:

- (a) To prove the compatibility of all materials normally in contact with the substance during carriage;
- (b) To provide data for the design of the pressure and emergency relief devices taking into account the design characteristics of the portable tank.

Any additional provision necessary for safe carriage of the substance shall be clearly described in the report.

4.2.1.13.2 The following provisions apply to portable tanks intended for the carriage of Type F organic peroxides or Type F self-reactive substances with a Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT) of 55 °C or more. In case of conflict these provisions prevail over those specified in Section 6.7.2. Emergencies to be taken into account are self-accelerating decomposition of the substance and fire-engulfment as described in 4.2.1.13.8.

4.2.1.13.3 The additional provisions for carriage of organic peroxides or self-reactive substances with a SADT less than 55 °C in portable tanks shall be specified by the competent authority of the country of origin. Notification thereof shall be sent to the competent authority of the country of destination.

4.2.1.13.4 The portable tank shall be designed for a test pressure of at least 0.4 MPa (4 bar).

4.2.1.13.5 Portable tanks shall be fitted with temperature sensing devices.

4.2.1.13.6 Portable tanks shall be fitted with pressure-relief devices and emergency-relief devices. Vacuum-relief devices may also be used. Pressure-relief devices shall operate at pressures determined according to both the properties of the substance and the construction characteristics of the portable tank. Fusible elements are not allowed in the shell.

4.2.1.13.7 The pressure-relief devices shall consist of spring-loaded valves fitted to prevent significant build-up within the portable tank of the decomposition products and vapours released at a temperature of 50 °C. The capacity and start-to-discharge pressure of the relief valves shall be based on the results of the tests specified in 4.2.1.13.1. The start-to-discharge pressure shall, however, in no case be such that liquid would escape from the valve(s) if the portable tank were overturned.

4.2.1.13.8 The emergency-relief devices may be of the spring-loaded or frangible types, or a combination of the two, designed to vent all the decomposition products and vapours evolved during a period of not less than one hour of complete fire-engulfment as calculated by the following formula:

$$q = 70961 \cdot F \cdot A^{0.82}$$

where:

q = heat absorption [W]

A = wetted area [m²]

F = insulation factor

F = 1 for non-insulated shells, or

$$F = \frac{U(923 - T)}{47032} \text{ for insulated shells}$$

where:

K = heat conductivity of insulation layer [W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹]

L = thickness of insulation layer [m]

U = K/L = heat transfer coefficient of the insulation [W·m⁻²·K⁻¹]

T = temperature of the substance at relieving conditions [K]

The start-to-discharge pressure of the emergency-relief device(s) shall be higher than that specified in 4.2.1.13.7 and based on the results of the tests referred to in 4.2.1.13.1. The emergency-relief devices shall be dimensioned in such a way that the maximum pressure in the portable tank never exceeds the test pressure of the tank.

NOTE: An example of a method to determine the size of emergency-relief devices is given in Appendix 5 of the "Manual of Tests and Criteria".

4.2.1.13.9 For insulated portable tanks the capacity and setting of emergency-relief device(s) shall be determined assuming a loss of insulation from 1% of the surface area.

- 4.2.1.13.10** Vacuum-relief devices and spring-loaded valves shall be provided with flame arresters. Due attention shall be paid to the reduction of the relief capacity caused by the flame arrester.
- 4.2.1.13.11** Service equipment such as valves and external piping shall be so arranged that no substance remains in them after filling the portable tank.
- 4.2.1.13.12** Portable tanks may be either insulated or protected by a sun-shield. If the SADT of the substance in the portable tank is 55 °C or less, or the portable tank is constructed of aluminium, the portable tank shall be completely insulated. The outer surface shall be finished in white or bright metal.
- 4.2.1.13.13** The degree of filling shall not exceed 90% at 15 °C.
- 4.2.1.13.14** The mark as required in 6.7.2.20.2 shall include the UN number and the technical name with the approved concentration of the substance concerned.
- 4.2.1.13.15** Organic peroxides and self-reactive substances specifically listed in portable tank instruction T23 in 4.2.5.2.6 may be carried in portable tanks.
- 4.2.1.14** **Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 6.1 substances in portable tanks**
(Reserved)
- 4.2.1.15** **Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 6.2 substances in portable tanks**
(Reserved)
- 4.2.1.16** **Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 7 substances in portable tanks**
- 4.2.1.16.1** Portable tanks used for the carriage of radioactive material shall not be used for the carriage of other goods.
- 4.2.1.16.2** The degree of filling for portable tanks shall not exceed 90% or, alternatively, any other value approved by the competent authority.
- 4.2.1.17** **Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 8 substances in portable tanks**
- 4.2.1.17.1** Pressure-relief devices of portable tanks used for the carriage of Class 8 substances shall be inspected at intervals not exceeding one year.
- 4.2.1.18** **Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 9 substances in portable tanks**
(Reserved)
- 4.2.1.19** **Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of solid substances carried above their melting point**
- 4.2.1.19.1** Solid substances carried or offered for carriage above their melting point which are not assigned a portable tank instruction in column (10) of the Table A of Chapter 3.2 or when the assigned portable tank instruction does not apply to carriage at temperatures above their melting point may be carried in portable tanks provided that the solid substances are classified in classes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 6.1, 8 or 9 and have no subsidiary hazard other than that of Class 6.1 or Class 8 and are in packing group II or III.
- 4.2.1.19.2** Unless otherwise indicated in Table A of Chapter 3.2, portable tanks used for the carriage of these solid substances above their melting point shall conform to the provisions of portable tank instruction T4 for solid substances of packing group III or T7 for solid substances of packing group II. A portable tank which affords an equivalent or greater level of safety may be selected according to 4.2.5.2.5. The maximum degree of filling (in %) shall be determined according to 4.2.1.9.5 (TP3).
- 4.2.2** **General provisions for the use of portable tanks for the carriage of non-refrigerated liquefied gases and chemicals under pressure**
- 4.2.2.1** This section provides general provisions applicable to the use of portable tanks for the carriage of non-refrigerated liquefied gases and chemicals under pressure.
- 4.2.2.2** Portable tanks shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in 6.7.3. Non-refrigerated liquefied gases and chemicals under pressure shall be carried in portable tanks conforming to portable tank instruction T50 as described in 4.2.5.2.6 and any portable tank special provisions assigned to specific non-refrigerated liquefied gases in Column (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 and described in 4.2.5.3.
- 4.2.2.3** During carriage, portable tanks shall be adequately protected against damage to the shell and service equipment resulting from lateral and longitudinal impact and overturning. If the shell and service equipment are so constructed as to withstand impact or overturning it need not be protected in this way. Examples of such protection are given in 6.7.3.13.5.

- 4.2.2.4** Certain non-refrigerated liquefied gases are chemically unstable. They are accepted for carriage only when the necessary steps have been taken to prevent their dangerous decomposition, transformation or polymerization during carriage. To this end, care shall in particular be taken to ensure that portable tanks do not contain any non-refrigerated liquefied gases liable to promote these reactions.
- 4.2.2.5** Unless the name of the gas(es) being carried appears on the metal plate described in 6.7.3.16.2, a copy of the certificate specified in 6.7.3.14.1 shall be made available upon a competent authority request and readily provided by the consignor, consignee or agent, as appropriate.
- 4.2.2.6** Empty portable tanks not cleaned and not gas-free shall comply with the same provisions as portable tanks filled with the previous non-refrigerated liquefied gas.
- 4.2.2.7 Filling**
- 4.2.2.7.1** Prior to filling the portable tank shall be inspected to ensure that it is authorized for the non-refrigerated liquefied gas or the propellant of the chemical under pressure to be carried and that the portable tank is not loaded with non-refrigerated liquefied gases, or with chemicals under pressure which in contact with the materials of the shell, gaskets, service equipment and any protective linings, are likely to react dangerously with them to form dangerous products or appreciably weaken these materials. During filling, the temperature of the non-refrigerated liquefied gas or propellant of chemicals under pressure shall fall within the limits of the design temperature range.
- 4.2.2.7.2** The maximum mass of non-refrigerated liquefied gas per litre of shell capacity (kg/l) shall not exceed the density of the non-refrigerated liquefied gas at 50 °C multiplied by 0.95. Furthermore, the shell shall not be liquid-full at 60 °C.
- 4.2.2.7.3** Portable tanks shall not be filled above their maximum permissible gross mass and the maximum permissible load mass specified for each gas to be carried.
- 4.2.2.8** Portable tanks shall not be offered for carriage:
- (a) In a filling condition liable to produce an unacceptable hydraulic force due to surge within the shell;
 - (b) When leaking;
 - (c) When damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the tank or its lifting or securing arrangements may be affected; and
 - (d) Unless the service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order.
- 4.2.2.9** Forklift pockets of portable tanks shall be closed off when the tank is filled. This provision does not apply to portable tanks which according to 6.7.3.13.4 need not be provided with a means of closing off the forklift pockets.
- 4.2.3 General provisions for the use of portable tanks for the carriage of refrigerated liquefied gases**
- 4.2.3.1** This section provides general provisions applicable to the use of portable tanks for the carriage of refrigerated liquefied gases.
- 4.2.3.2** Portable tanks shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in 6.7.4. Refrigerated liquefied gases shall be carried in portable tanks conforming to portable tank instruction T75 as described in 4.2.5.2.6 and the portable tank special provisions assigned to each substance in Column (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 and described in 4.2.5.3.
- 4.2.3.3** During carriage, portable tanks shall be adequately protected against damage to the shell and service equipment resulting from lateral and longitudinal impact and overturning. If the shell and service equipment are so constructed as to withstand impact or overturning it need not be protected in this way. Examples of such protection are provided in 6.7.4.12.5.
- 4.2.3.4** Unless the name of the gas(es) being carried appears on the metal plate described in 6.7.4.15.2, a copy of the certificate specified in 6.7.4.13.1 shall be made available upon a competent authority request and readily provided by the consignor, consignee or agent, as appropriate.
- 4.2.3.5** Empty portable tanks not cleaned and not gas-free shall comply with the same provisions as portable tanks filled with the previous substance.

4.2.3.6 Filling

4.2.3.6.1 Prior to filling the portable tank shall be inspected to ensure that it is authorized for the refrigerated liquefied gas to be carried and that the portable tank is not loaded with refrigerated liquefied gases which in contact with the materials of the shell, gaskets, service equipment and any protective linings, are likely to react dangerously with them to form dangerous products or appreciably weaken these materials. During filling, the temperature of the refrigerated liquefied gas shall be within the limits of the design temperature range.

4.2.3.6.2 In estimating the initial quantity of gas filled into the shell the necessary holding time for the intended journey including any delays which might be encountered shall be taken into consideration. The initial quantity of gas filled into the shell, except as provided for in 4.2.3.6.3 and 4.2.3.6.4, shall be such that if the contents, except helium, were to be raised to a temperature at which the vapour pressure is equal to the maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) the volume occupied by liquid would not exceed 98%.

4.2.3.6.3 Shells intended for the carriage of helium can be filled up to but not above the inlet of the pressure-relief device.

4.2.3.6.4 A higher initial quantity of gas filled into the shell may be allowed, subject to approval by the competent authority, when the intended duration of carriage is considerably shorter than the holding time.

4.2.3.7 Actual holding time

4.2.3.7.1 The actual holding time shall be calculated for each journey in accordance with a procedure recognized by the competent authority, on the basis of the following:

- (a) The reference holding time for the refrigerated liquefied gas to be carried (see 6.7.4.2.8.1) (as indicated on the plate referred to in 6.7.4.15.1);
- (b) The actual filling density;
- (c) The actual filling pressure;
- (d) The lowest set pressure of the pressure limiting device(s).

4.2.3.7.2 The actual holding time shall be marked either on the portable tank itself or on a metal plate firmly secured to the portable tank, in accordance with 6.7.4.15.2.

4.2.3.7.3 The date at which the actual holding time ends shall be entered in the transport document (see 5.4.1.2.2 (d)).

4.2.3.8 Portable tanks shall not be offered for carriage:

- (a) In a filling condition liable to produce an unacceptable hydraulic force due to surge within the shell;
- (b) When leaking;
- (c) When damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the portable tank or its lifting or securing arrangements may be affected;
- (d) Unless the service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order;
- (e) Unless the actual holding time for the refrigerated liquefied gas being carried has been determined in accordance with 4.2.3.7 and the portable tank is marked in accordance with 6.7.4.15.2; and
- (f) Unless the duration of carriage, after taking into consideration any delays which might be encountered, does not exceed the actual holding time.

4.2.3.9 Forklift pockets of portable tanks shall be closed off when the tank is filled. This provision does not apply to portable tanks which according to 6.7.4.12.4, need not be provided with a means of closing off the forklift pockets.

4.2.4 General provisions for the use of UN multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs)

4.2.4.1 This section provides general requirements applicable to the use of multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs) for the carriage of non-refrigerated gases referred to in 6.7.5.

4.2.4.2 MEGCs shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in 6.7.5. The elements of MEGCs shall be periodically inspected according to the provisions set out in packing instruction P 200 of 4.1.4.1 and in 6.2.1.6.

4.2.4.3 During carriage, MEGCs shall be protected against damage to the elements and service equipment resulting from lateral and longitudinal impact and overturning. If the elements and service equipment are so constructed as to withstand impact or overturning, they need not be protected in this way. Examples of such protection are given in 6.7.5.10.4.

4.2.4.4 The periodic testing and inspection requirements for MEGCs are specified in 6.7.5.12. MEGCs or their elements shall not be charged or filled after they become due for periodic inspection but may be carried after the expiry of the time limit.

4.2.4.5 Filling

- 4.2.4.5.1** Prior to filling, the MEGC shall be inspected to ensure that it is authorized for the gas to be carried and that the applicable provisions of RID have been met.
- 4.2.4.5.2** Elements of MEGCs shall be filled according to the working pressures, filling ratios and filling provisions specified in packing instruction P 200 of 4.1.4.1 for the specific gas being filled into each element. In no case shall an MEGC or group of elements be filled as a unit in excess of the lowest working pressure of any given element.
- 4.2.4.5.3** MEGCs shall not be filled above their maximum permissible gross mass.
- 4.2.4.5.4** Isolation valves shall be closed after filling and remain closed during carriage. Toxic gases (gases of groups T, TF, TC, TO, TFC and TOC) shall only be carried in MEGCs where each element is equipped with an isolation valve.
- 4.2.4.5.5** The opening(s) for filling shall be closed by caps or plugs. The leakproofness of the closures and equipment shall be verified by the filler after filling.
- 4.2.4.5.6** MEGCs shall not be offered for filling:
- (a) when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the pressure receptacles or its structural or service equipment may be affected;
 - (b) unless the pressure receptacles and its structural and service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order; and
 - (c) unless the required certification, retest, and filling marks are legible.
- 4.2.4.6** Charged MEGCs shall not be offered for carriage;
- (a) when leaking;
 - (b) when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the pressure receptacles or its structural or service equipment may be affected;
 - (c) unless the pressure receptacles and its structural and service equipment have been examined and found to be in good working order; and
 - (d) unless the required certification, retest, and filling marks are legible.
- 4.2.4.7** Empty MEGCs that have not been cleaned and purged shall comply with the same requirements as MEGCs filled with the previous substance.

4.2.5 Portable tank instructions and special provisions**4.2.5.1 General**

- 4.2.5.1.1** This section includes the portable tank instructions and special provisions applicable to dangerous goods authorized to be carried in portable tanks. Each portable tank instruction is identified by an alpha-numeric code (e.g. T1). Column (10) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 indicates the portable tank instruction that shall be used for each substance permitted for carriage in a portable tank. When no portable tank instruction appears in Column (10) for a specific dangerous goods entry then carriage of the substance in portable tanks is not permitted unless a competent authority approval is granted as detailed in 6.7.1.3. Portable tank special provisions are assigned to specific dangerous goods in Column (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2. Each portable tank special provision is identified by an alpha-numeric code (e.g. TP1). A listing of the portable tank special provisions is provided in 4.2.5.3.

NOTE: The gases authorized for carriage in MEGCs are indicated with the letter "(M)" in Column (10) of Table A of Chapter 3.2.

4.2.5.2 Portable tank instructions

- 4.2.5.2.1** Portable tank instructions apply to dangerous goods of Classes 1 to 9. Portable tank instructions provide specific information relevant to portable tanks provisions applicable to specific substances. These provisions shall be met in addition to the general provisions in this Chapter and the general requirements in Chapter 6.7 or Chapter 6.9.
- 4.2.5.2.2** For substances of Classes 1 and 3 to 9, the portable tank instructions indicate the applicable minimum test pressure, the minimum shell thickness, bottom opening requirements and pressure relief requirements. In portable tank instruction T23, self-reactive substances of Class 4.1 and Class 5.2 organic peroxides permitted to be carried in portable tanks are listed.
- 4.2.5.2.3** Non-refrigerated liquefied gases are assigned to portable tank instruction T 50. T 50 provides the maximum allowable working pressures, the requirements for the openings below liquid level, pressure-relief requirements and maximum filling ratio requirements for non-refrigerated liquefied gases permitted for carriage in portable tanks.

4.2.5.2.4 Refrigerated liquefied gases are assigned to portable tank instruction T 75.

4.2.5.2.5 Determination of the appropriate portable tank instructions

When a specific portable tank instruction is specified in Column (10) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 for a specific dangerous goods entry additional portable tanks which possess higher minimum test pressures, greater shell thicknesses, more stringent bottom opening and pressure-relief device arrangements may be used. The following guidelines apply to determining the appropriate portable tanks which may be used for carriage of particular substances:

Portable tank instruction specified	Portable tank instructions also permitted
T 1	T 2, T 3, T 4, T 5, T 6, T 7, T 8, T 9, T 10, T 11, T 12, T 13, T 14, T 15, T 16, T 17, T 18, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 2	T 4, T 5, T 7, T 8, T 9, T 10, T 11, T 12, T 13, T 14, T 15, T 16, T 17, T 18, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 3	T 4, T 5, T 6, T 7, T 8, T 9, T 10, T 11, T 12, T 13, T 14, T 15, T 16, T 17, T 18, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 4	T 5, T 7, T 8, T 9, T 10, T 11, T 12, T 13, T 14, T 15, T 16, T 17, T 18, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 5	T 10, T 14, T 19, T 20, T 22
T 6	T 7, T 8, T 9, T 10, T 11, T 12, T 13, T 14, T 15, T 16, T 17, T 18, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 7	T 8, T 9, T 10, T 11, T 12, T 13, T 14, T 15, T 16, T 17, T 18, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 8	T 9, T 10, T 13, T 14, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 9	T 10, T 13, T 14, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 10	T 14, T 19, T 20, T 22
T 11	T 12, T 13, T 14, T 15, T 16, T 17, T 18, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 12	T 14, T 16, T 18, T 19, T 20, T 22
T 13	T 14, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 14	T 19, T 20, T 22
T 15	T 16, T 17, T 18, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 16	T 18, T 19, T 20, T 22
T 17	T 18, T 19, T 20, T 21, T 22
T 18	T 19, T 20, T 22
T 19	T 20, T 22
T 20	T 22
T 21	T 22
T 22	None
T 23	None

4.2.5.2.6 Portable tank instructions

Portable tank instructions specify the requirements applicable to a portable tank when used for the carriage of specific substances. Portable tank instructions T 1 to T 22 specify the applicable minimum test pressure, the minimum shell thickness (in mm reference steel) or the minimum shell thickness for fibre reinforced plastics (FRP) portable tanks, and the pressure-relief and bottom-opening requirements.

T 1 – T 22 Portable tank instructions T 1 – T 22				
These portable tank instructions apply to liquid and solid substances of Class 1 and Classes 3 to 9. The general provisions of Section 4.2.1 and the requirements of Section 6.7.2 shall be met. The instructions for portable tanks with FRP shells apply to substances of classes 1, 3, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2, 8 and 9. Additionally, the requirements of Chapter 6.9 apply.				
Portable tank instruction	Minimum test pressure (bar)	Minimum shell thickness (in mm-reference steel for shells made of metallic materials) (see 6.7.2.4)	Pressure-relief requirements (see 6.7.2.8) ^(a)	Bottom opening requirements (see 6.7.2.6) ^(b)
T 1	1,5	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.2
T 2	1,5	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T 3	2,65	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.2
T 4	2,65	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T 5	2,65	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T 6	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.2
T 7	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T 8	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	Not allowed
T 9	4	6 mm	Normal	Not allowed
T 10	4	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T 11	6	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T 12	6	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.8.3	See 6.7.2.6.3
T 13	6	6 mm	Normal	Not allowed
T 14	6	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T 15	10	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T 16	10	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.8.3	See 6.7.2.6.3
T 17	10	6 mm	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T 18	10	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	See 6.7.2.6.3
T 19	10	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T 20	10	8 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T 21	10	10 mm	Normal	Not allowed
T 22	10	10 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed

^(a) When the word "Normal" is indicated, all the requirements of 6.7.2.8 apply except for 6.7.2.8.3.

^(b) When this column indicates "Not allowed", bottom openings are not permitted when the substance to be carried is a liquid (see 6.7.2.6.1). When the substance to be carried is a solid at all temperatures encountered under normal conditions of carriage, bottom openings conforming to the requirements of 6.7.2.6.2 are authorized.

T 23 Portable tank instructions T 23						
This portable tank instruction applies to self-reactive substances of Class 4.1 and organic peroxides of Class 5.2. The general provisions of Section 4.2.1 and the requirements of Section 6.7.2 shall be met. The additional provisions specific to self-reactive substances of Class 4.1 and organic peroxides of Class 5.2 in 4.2.1.13 shall also be met. The formulations not listed in 2.2.41.4 or in 2.2.52.4 but listed below may also be carried packed in accordance with packing method OP8 of packing instruction P 520 of 4.1.4.1.						
UN No.	Substance	Minimum test pressure (bar)	Minimum shell thickness (mm-reference steel)	Bottom opening requirements	Pressure-relief requirements	Degree of filling
3109	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, LIQUID tert-Butyl hydroperoxide ^(a) , not more than 72% with water tert-Butyl hydroperoxide, not more than 56% in diluent type B ^(b) Cumyl hydroperoxide, not more than 90% in diluent type A Di-tert-butyl peroxide, not more than 32% in diluent type A Isopropyl cumyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A p-Menthyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A Pinanyl hydroperoxide, not more than 56% in diluent type A	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13
3110	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, SOLID Dicumyl peroxide ^(c)	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13
3229	SELF-REACTIVE LIQUID TYPE F	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13
3230	SELF-REACTIVE SOLID TYPE F	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13

^(a) Provided that steps have been taken to achieve the safety equivalence of 65% tert-Butyl hydroperoxide and 35% water.

^(b) Diluent type B is tert-Butyl alcohol.

^(c) Maximum quantity per portable tank: 2000 kg.

T 50	Portable tank instructions				T 50
This portable tank instruction applies to non-refrigerated liquefied gases and chemicals under pressure (UN Nos. 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504 and 3505). The general provisions of Section 4.2.2 and the requirements of Section 6.7.3 shall be met.					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated ^(a)	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements (see 6.7.3.7) ^(b)	Maximum filling ratio
1005	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	29,0 25,7 22,0 19,7	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	0,53
1009	BROMOTRIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 13B1)	38,0 34,0 30,0 27,5	Allowed	Normal	1,13
1010	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED	7,5 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,55
1010	BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE, STABILIZED	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	see 4.2.2.7
1011	BUTAN	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,51
1012	BUTYLENE	8,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,53
1017	CHLORINE	19,0 17,0 15,0 13,5	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1,25
1018	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 22)	26,0 24,0 21,0 19,0	Allowed	Normal	1,03
1020	CHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 115)	23,0 20,0 18,0 16,0	Allowed	Normal	1,06
1021	1-CHLORO-1,2,2,2-TETRA-FLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 124)	10,3 9,8 7,9 7,0	Allowed	Normal	1,20
1027	CYCLOPROPANE	18,0 16,0 14,5 13,0	Allowed	Normal	0,53

^(a) "Small" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of 1.5 m or less; "Bare" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m without insulation or sun shield (see 6.7.3.2.12); "Sunshield" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m with sun shield (see 6.7.3.2.12); "Insulated" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m with insulation (see 6.7.3.2.12); (see definition of "Design reference temperature" in 6.7.3.1).

^(b) The word "Normal" in the pressure relief requirements column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

T 50	Portable tank instructions (cont'd)					T 50
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sun-shield; Insulated ^(a)	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements (see 6.7.3.7) ^(b)	Maximum filling ratio	
1028	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 12)	16,0 15,0 13,0 11,5	Allowed	Normal	1,15	
1029	DICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 21)	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	1,23	
1030	1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 152A)	16,0 14,0 12,4 11,0	Allowed	Normal	0,79	
1032	DIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,59	
1033	DIMETHYL ETHER	15,5 13,8 12,0 10,6	Allowed	Normal	0,58	
1036	ETHYLAMINE	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,61	
1037	ETHYL CHLORIDE	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,8	
1040	ETHYLENE OXIDE WITH NITROGEN up to a total pressure of 1MPa (10 bar) at 50 °C	— — — 10,0	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	0,78	
1041	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE with more than 9% but not more than 87% ethylene oxide	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
1055	ISOBUTYLENE	8,1 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,52	
1060	METHYLLACETYLENE AND PROPADIENE MIXTURE, STABILIZED	28,0 24,5 22,0 20,0	Allowed	Normal	0,43	
1061	METHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	10,8 9,6 7,8 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,58	
1062	METHYL BROMIDE with not more than 2% chloropicrin	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1,51	

T 50	Portable tank instructions (cont'd)					T 50
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sun-shield; Insulated ^(a)	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements (see 6.7.3.7) ^(b)	Maximum filling ratio	
1063	METHYL CHLORIDE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 40)	14,5 12,7 11,3 10,0	Allowed	Normal	0,81	
1064	METHYL MERCAPTAN	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	0,78	
1067	DINITROGEN TETROXIDE	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1,30	
1075	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
1077	PROPYLENE	28,0 24,5 22,0 20,0	Allowed	Normal	0,43	
1078	REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
1079	SULPHUR DIOXIDE	11,6 10,3 8,5 7,6	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1,23	
1082	TRIFLUOROCHLOROETHYLENE, STABILIZED (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1113)	17,0 15,0 13,1 11,6	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1,13	
1083	TRIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,56	
1085	VINYL BROMIDE, STABILIZED	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	1,37	
1086	VINYL CHLORIDE, STABILIZED	10,6 9,3 8,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,81	
1087	VINYL METHYL ETHER, STABILIZED	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,67	
1581	CHLOROPICRIN AND METHYL BROMIDE MIXTURE with more than 2% chloropicrin	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1,51	
1582	CHLOROPICRIN AND METHYL CHLORIDE MIXTURE	19,2 16,9 15,1 13,1	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	0,81	

T 50	Portable tank instructions (cont'd)					T 50
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sun-shield; Insulated ^(a)	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements (see 6.7.3.7) ^(b)	Maximum filling ratio	
1858	HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1216)	19,2 16,9 15,1 13,1	Allowed	Normal	1,11	
1912	METHYL CHLORIDE AND METHYLENE CHLORIDE MIXTURE	15,2 13,0 11,6 10,1	Allowed	Normal	0,81	
1958	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1,2,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 114)	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	1,30	
1965	HYDROCARBON GAS, MIXTURE LIQUEFIED, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
1969	ISOBUTANE	8,5 7,5 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,49	
1973	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE AND CHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE with fixed boiling point, with approximately 49% chlorodifluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R 502)	28,3 25,3 22,8 20,3	Allowed	Normal	1,05	
1974	CHLORODIFLUOROBROMOMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 12B1)	7,4 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	1,61	
1976	OCTAFLUOROCYCLOBUTANE (REFRIGERANT GAS RC 318)	8,8 7,8 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	1,34	
1978	PROPANE	22,5 20,4 18,0 16,5	Allowed	Normal	0,42	
1983	1-CHLORO-2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 133A)	7,0 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	1,18	
2035	1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 143A)	31,0 27,5 24,2 21,8	Allowed	Normal	0,76	
2424	OCTAFLUOROPROPANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 218)	23,1 20,8 18,6 16,6	Allowed	Normal	1,07	
2517	1-CHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 142B)	8,9 7,8 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	0,99	

T 50	Portable tank instructions (cont'd)					T 50
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sun-shield; Insulated ^(a)	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements (see 6.7.3.7) ^(b)	Maximum filling ratio	
2602	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE AND 1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE AZEOTROPIC MIXTURE with approximately 74% dichlorodifluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R 500)	20,0 18,0 16,0 14,5	Allowed	Normal	1,01	
3057	TRIFLUOROACETYL CHLORIDE	14,6 12,9 11,3 9,9	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1,17	
3070	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE with not more than 12.5% ethylene oxide	14,0 12,0 11,0 9,0	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1,09	
3153	PERFLUORO (METHYL VINYL ETHER)	14,3 13,4 11,2 10,2	Allowed	Normal	1,14	
3159	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 134A)	17,7 15,7 13,8 12,1	Allowed	Normal	1,04	
3161	LIQUEFIED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
3163	LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
3220	PENTAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 125)	34,4 30,8 27,5 24,5	Allowed	Normal	0,87	
3252	DIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 32)	43,0 39,0 34,4 30,5	Allowed	Normal	0,78	
3296	HEPTAFLUOROPROPANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 227)	16,0 14,0 12,5 11,0	Allowed	Normal	1,20	
3297	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE, with not more than 8.8% ethylene oxide	8,1 7,0 7,0 7,0	Allowed	Normal	1,16	
3298	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND PENTAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE, with not more than 7.9% ethylene oxide	25,9 23,4 20,9 18,6	Allowed	Normal	1,02	
3299	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND TETRAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE, with not more than 5.6% ethylene oxide	16,7 14,7 12,9 11,2	Allowed	Normal	1,03	

T 50	Portable tank instructions (cont'd)					T 50
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sun-shield; Insulated ^(a)	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements (see 6.7.3.7) ^(b)	Maximum filling ratio	
3318	AMMONIA SOLUTION, relative density less than 0.880 at 15 °C in water, with more than 50% ammonia	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	See 4.2.2.7	
3337	REFRIGERANT GAS R 404A	31,6 28,3 25,3 22,5	Allowed	Normal	0,84	
3338	REFRIGERANT GAS R 407A	31,3 28,1 25,1 22,4	Allowed	Normal	0,95	
3339	REFRIGERANT GAS R 407B	33,0 29,6 26,5 23,6	Allowed	Normal	0,95	
3340	REFRIGERANT GAS R 407C	29,9 26,8 23,9 21,3	Allowed	Normal	0,95	
3500	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP 4 ^(c)	
3501	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP 4 ^(c)	
3502	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, TOXIC, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP 4 ^(c)	
3503	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP 4 ^(c)	
3504	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP 4 ^(c)	
3505	CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP 4 ^(c)	

^(c) For UN Nos. 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504 and 3505, the degree of filling shall be considered instead of the maximum filling ratio.

T 75	Portable tank instruction	T 75
	This portable tank instruction applies to refrigerated liquefied gases. The general provisions of Section 4.2.3 and the requirements of Section 6.7.4 shall be met.	

4.2.5.3 Portable tank special provisions

Portable tank special provisions are assigned to certain substances to indicate provisions which are in addition to or in lieu of those provided by the portable tank instructions or the requirements in Chapter 6.7. Portable tank special provisions are identified by an alpha numeric code beginning with the letters "TP" (tank provision) and are assigned to specific substances in Column (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2. The following is a list of the portable tank special provisions:

TP 1 The degree of filling prescribed in 4.2.1.9.2 shall not be exceeded.

$$\left(\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{97}{1 + \alpha(t_r - t_f)} \right)$$

TP 2 The degree of filling prescribed in 4.2.1.9.3 shall not be exceeded.

$$\left(\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{95}{1 + \alpha(t_r - t_f)} \right)$$

TP 3 The maximum degree of filling (in %) for solids carried above their melting point and for elevated temperature liquids shall be determined in accordance with 4.2.1.9.5.

TP 4 The degree of filling shall not exceed 90% or, alternatively, any other value approved by the competent authority (see 4.2.1.16.2).

TP 5 The restrictions on filling prescribed in 4.2.3.6 shall be met.

TP 6 To prevent the tank bursting in any event, including fire engulfment, it shall be provided with pressure-relief devices which are adequate in relation to the capacity of the tank and to the nature of the substance carried. The device shall also be compatible with the substance.

TP 7 Air shall be eliminated from the vapour space by nitrogen or other means.

TP 8 The test pressure may be reduced to 1.5 bar when the flash point of the substances carried is greater than 0 °C.

TP 9 A substance under this description shall only be carried in a portable tank under an approval granted by the competent authority.

TP 10 A lead lining, not less than 5 mm thick, which shall be tested annually, or another suitable lining material approved by the competent authority is required. A portable tank may be offered for carriage after the date of expiry of the last lining inspection for a period not to exceed three months beyond that date, after emptying but before cleaning, for purposes of performing the next required test or inspection prior to refilling.

TP 11 (Reserved)

TP 12 (Deleted)

TP 13 (Reserved)

TP 14 (Reserved)

TP 15 (Reserved)

TP 16 The tank shall be fitted with a special device to prevent under-pressure and excess pressure during normal carriage conditions. This device shall be approved by the competent authority. Pressure-relief requirements are as indicated in 6.7.2.8.3 to prevent crystallization of the product in the pressure-relief valve.

TP 17 Only inorganic non-combustible materials shall be used for thermal insulation of the tank.

TP 18 Temperature shall be maintained between 18 °C and 40 °C. Portable tanks containing solidified methacrylic acid shall not be reheated during carriage.

TP 19 At the time of construction, the minimum shell thickness determined according to 6.7.3.4 shall be increased by 3 mm as a corrosion allowance. Shell thickness shall be verified ultrasonically at intervals midway between periodic hydraulic tests and shall never be lower than the minimum shell thickness determined according to 6.7.3.4.

TP 20 This substance shall only be carried in insulated tanks under a nitrogen blanket.

- TP 21** The shell thickness shall be not less than 8 mm. Tanks shall be hydraulically tested and internally inspected at intervals not exceeding 2.5 years.
- TP 22** Lubricant for joints or other devices shall be oxygen compatible.
- TP 23** (Deleted)
- TP 24** The portable tank may be fitted with a device located under maximum filling conditions in the vapour space of the shell to prevent the build up of excess pressure due to the slow decomposition of the substance carried. This device shall also prevent an unacceptable amount of leakage of liquid in the case of overturning or entry of foreign matter into the tank. This device shall be approved by the competent authority or its authorized body.
- TP 25** (Reserved)
- TP 26** When carried under heated conditions, the heating device shall be fitted outside the shell. For UN No. 3176 this requirement only applies when the substance reacts dangerously with water.
- TP 27** A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 4 bar may be used if it is shown that a test pressure of 4 bar or less is acceptable according to the test pressure definition in 6.7.2.1.
- TP 28** A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 2.65 bar may be used if it is shown that a test pressure of 2.65 bar or less is acceptable according to the test pressure definition in 6.7.2.1.
- TP 29** A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar may be used if it is shown that a test pressure of 1.5 bar or less is acceptable according to the test pressure definition in 6.7.2.1.
- TP 30** This substance shall be carried in insulated tanks.
- TP 31** This substance may only be carried in tanks in the solid state.
- TP 32** For UN Nos. 0331, 0332 and 3375, portable tanks may be used subject to the following conditions:
- (a) To avoid unnecessary confinement, each portable tank constructed of metal or fibre-reinforced plastics shall be fitted with a pressure-relief device that may be of the reclosing spring-loaded type, a frangible disc or a fusible element. The set to discharge or burst pressure, as applicable, shall not be greater than 2.65 bar for portable tanks with minimum test pressures greater than 4 bar.
 - (b) For UN No. 3375 only, the suitability for carriage in tanks shall be demonstrated. One method to evaluate this suitability is test 8 (d) in Test Series 8 (see Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part 1, Sub-section 18.7).
 - (c) Substances shall not be allowed to remain in the portable tank for any period that could result in caking. Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid accumulation and packing of substances in the tank (e.g. cleaning, etc.).
- TP 33** The portable tank instruction assigned for this substance applies to granular and powdered solids and to solids which are filled and discharged at temperatures above their melting point which are cooled and carried as a solid mass. For solids which are carried above their melting point, see 4.2.1.19.
- TP 34** Portable tanks need not be subjected to the impact test in 6.7.4.14.1 if the portable tank is marked "NOT FOR RAIL TRANSPORT" on the plate specified in 6.7.4.15.1 and also in letters of at least 10 cm high on both sides of the outer jacket.
- TP 35** (Deleted)
- TP 36** Fusible elements in the vapour space may be used on portable tanks.
- TP 37** (Deleted)
- TP 38** (Deleted)
- TP 39** (Deleted)
- TP 40** Portable tanks shall not be carried when connected with spray application equipment.
- TP 41** With the agreement of the competent authority, the 2.5 year internal examination may be waived or substituted by other test methods or inspection procedures, provided that the portable tank is dedicated to the carriage of the organometallic substances to which this tank special provision is assigned. However this examination is required when the conditions of 6.7.2.19.7 are met.
- TP 42** Portable tanks are not authorized for the carriage of caesium or rubidium dispersions.

Chapter 4.3 Use of tank-wagons, demountable tanks, tank-containers and tank swap bodies with shells made of metallic materials, and battery-wagons and multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs)

NOTE: For portable tanks and UN multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs) see Chapter 4.2; for vacuum-operated waste tanks, see Chapter 4.5.

4.3.1 Scope

4.3.1.1 Provisions which take up the whole width of the page apply both to tank-wagons, demountable tanks and battery-wagons, and to tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs. Provisions contained in a single column apply only to:

- tank-wagons, demountable tanks and battery-wagons (left-hand column);
- tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs (right-hand column).

4.3.1.2 These provisions apply to
tank-wagons, demountable tanks and battery-wagons | tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs
used for the carriage of gaseous, liquid, powdery or granular substances.

4.3.1.3 Section 4.3.2 lists the provisions applicable to tank-wagons, demountable tanks, tank-containers and tank swap bodies, intended for the carriage of substances of all classes, and to battery-wagons and MEGCs intended for the carriage of gases of Class 2. Sections 4.3.3 and 4.3.4 contain special provisions adding to or amending the provisions of Section 4.3.2.

4.3.1.4 For requirements concerning the construction, equipment, type approval, inspections and tests and marking, see Chapter 6.8.

4.3.1.5 For transitional measures concerning the application of this Chapter, see:
1.6.3. | 1.6.4.

4.3.2 Provisions applicable to all classes

4.3.2.1 Use

4.3.2.1.1 A substance subject to RID may be carried in tank-wagons, demountable tanks, battery-wagons, tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs only when provision is made for a tank code according to 4.3.3.1.1 and 4.3.4.1.1 in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2.

4.3.2.1.2 The required type of tank, battery-wagon and MEGC is given in code form in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2. The identification codes appearing there are made up of letters or numbers in a given order. The explanations for reading the four parts of the code are given in 4.3.3.1.1 (when the substance to be carried belongs to Class 2) and in 4.3.4.1.1 (when the substance to be carried belongs to Classes 3 to 9)¹.

4.3.2.1.3 The required type according to 4.3.2.1.2 corresponds to the least stringent construction requirements which are acceptable for the dangerous substance in question unless otherwise prescribed in this Chapter or in Chapter 6.8. It is possible to use tanks corresponding to codes prescribing a higher minimum calculation pressure, or more stringent requirements for filling or discharge openings or for safety valves/devices (see 4.3.3.1.1 for Class 2 and 4.3.4.1.1 for Classes 3 to 9).

4.3.2.1.4 For certain substances, tanks, battery-wagons or MEGCs are subject to additional provisions which are included as special provisions in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2.

4.3.2.1.5 Tanks, battery-wagons and MEGCs shall not be loaded with any dangerous substances other than those for the carriage of which they have been approved according to 6.8.2.3.2 and which, in contact with the materials of the shell, gaskets, equipment and protective linings, are not liable to react dangerously with them (see "dangerous reaction" in 1.2.1), to form dangerous products or appreciably to weaken these materials².

4.3.2.1.6 Foodstuffs shall not be carried in tanks used for dangerous substances unless the necessary steps have been taken to prevent any harm to public health.

¹ An exception is made for tanks intended for the carriage of substances of classes 5.2 or 7 (see 4.3.4.1.3).

² It may be necessary to consult the manufacturer of the substance and the competent authority for guidance on the compatibility of the substance with the materials of the tank, battery-wagon or MEGC.

- 4.3.2.1.7** The tank record shall be retained by the owner or operator, who shall be able to provide this documentation at the request of the competent authority, and who shall ensure that it is available to the entity in charge of maintenance (ECM).
The tank record, including the relevant information concerning the activities of the ECM, shall be maintained throughout the life of the tank and retained for 15 months after the tank is taken out of service.

The tank record

Should a change of owner or operator occur during the life of the tank, the tank record shall be transferred without delay to the new owner or operator.

Copies of the tank record or all necessary documents shall be made available to the inspection body for tests and inspections on tanks in accordance with 6.8.2.4.5 or 6.8.3.4.18, on the occasion of periodic or exceptional inspections.

NOTE: The tank record may alternatively be maintained in electronic form.

4.3.2.2 Degree of filling

- 4.3.2.2.1** The following degrees of filling shall not be exceeded in tanks intended for the carriage of liquids at ambient temperatures:

- (a) for flammable substances, environmentally hazardous substances and flammable environmentally hazardous substances, without additional hazards (e.g. toxicity or corrosivity), in tanks with a breather device or with safety valves (even where preceded by a bursting disc):

$$\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{100}{1 + \alpha (50 - t_F)} \text{ \% of capacity;}$$

- (b) for toxic or corrosive substances (whether flammable or environmentally hazardous or not) in tanks with a breather device or with safety valves (even where preceded by a bursting disc):

$$\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{98}{1 + \alpha (50 - t_F)} \text{ \% of capacity;}$$

- (c) for flammable substances, environmentally hazardous substances and slightly toxic or corrosive substances (whether flammable or environmentally hazardous or not) in hermetically closed tanks without a safety device:

$$\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{97}{1 + \alpha (50 - t_F)} \text{ \% of capacity;}$$

- (d) for highly toxic, toxic, highly corrosive or corrosive substances (whether flammable or environmentally hazardous or not) in hermetically closed tanks without a safety device:

$$\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{95}{1 + \alpha (50 - t_F)} \text{ \% of capacity.}$$

- 4.3.2.2.2** In these formulae, α is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between 15 °C and 50 °C, i.e. for a maximum variation in temperature of 35 °C.

$$\alpha \text{ is calculated by the formula: } \alpha = \frac{d_{15} - d_{50}}{35 \times d_{50}}$$

where d_{15} and d_{50} are the relative densities of the liquid at 15 °C and 50 °C respectively and t_F is the mean temperature of the liquid during filling.

- 4.3.2.2.3** The provisions of 4.3.2.2.1 (a) to (d) above shall not apply to tanks carrying liquids at a temperature above 50 °C.

The degree of filling of:

- (a) liquid substances carried at a temperature above 50 °C;
(b) liquid substances filled below 50 °C but intended to be heated above 50 °C during the carriage operation, and
(c) solid substances carried above their melting point,
shall at the outset be such that the tank is not more than 95% full at any time during carriage.

The maximum degree of filling shall be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Degree of filling} = 95 \frac{d_r}{d_f} \% \text{ of capacity}$$

in which d_r and d_f are the densities of the substance at the mean temperature during filling and the maximum mean bulk temperature during carriage respectively.

Tanks with a heating device shall have the temperature so regulated that the maximum degree of filling of 95% of capacity is not exceeded at any time during carriage.

4.3.2.2.4 (Reserved)

Shells intended for the carriage of substances in the liquid state or liquefied gases or refrigerated liquefied gases, which are not divided by partitions or surge plates into sections of not more than 7 500 litres capacity, shall be filled to not less than 80% or not more than 20% of their capacity.

This provision is not applicable to:

- liquids with a kinematic viscosity at 20 °C of at least 2 680 mm²/s;
- molten substances with a kinematic viscosity at the temperature of filling of at least 2 680 mm²/s;
- UN 1963 HELIUM, REFRIGERATED, LIQUID and UN 1966 HYDROGEN, REFRIGERATED, LIQUID.

4.3.2.3 **Operation**

4.3.2.3.1 The thickness of the walls of the shell shall not, throughout its use, fall below the minimum figure prescribed in:
6.8.2.1.17 and 6.8.2.1.18.

6.8.2.1.17 to 6.8.2.1.20.

4.3.2.3.2 (Reserved)

During carriage tank-containers/MEGCs shall be loaded on the carrying wagon in such a way as to be adequately protected by the fittings of the carrying wagon or of the tank-container/MEGC itself against lateral and longitudinal impact and against overturning³. If the tank-containers/MEGCs, including the service equipment, are so constructed as to withstand impact or overturning they need not be protected in this way.

4.3.2.3.3 During filling and discharge of tanks, battery-wagons and MEGCs, appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the release of dangerous quantities of gases and vapours. Tanks, battery-wagons and MEGCs shall be closed so that the contents cannot spill out uncontrolled. The openings of bottom-discharge tanks shall be closed by means of screw-threaded plugs, blank flanges or other equally effective devices. After filling, the filler shall ensure that all the closures of the tanks, battery-wagons and MEGCs are in the closed position and there is no leakage. This also applies to the upper part of the dip tube.

4.3.2.3.4 Where several closure systems are fitted in series, that nearest to the substance being carried shall be closed first.

4.3.2.3.5 No dangerous residue of the filling substance shall adhere to the outside of the tank during carriage.

³ Examples of protection of shells:

- protection against lateral impact may, for example, consist of longitudinal bars protecting the shell on both sides at the level of the median line;
- protection against overturning may, for example, consist of reinforcing rings or bars fixed transversally in relation to the frame;
- protection against rear impact may, for example, consist of a bumper or frame.

- 4.3.2.3.6** Substances which may react dangerously with each other shall not be carried in adjoining compartments of tanks.

Substances which may react dangerously with each other may be carried in adjoining compartments of tanks, when these compartments are separated by a partition with a wall thickness equal to or greater than that of the tank itself. They may also be carried separated by an empty space or an empty compartment between loaded compartments.

- 4.3.2.3.7** Tank-wagons, demountable tanks, battery-wagons, tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs may not be filled or offered for carriage after the date specified for the inspection required by 6.8.2.4.2, 6.8.2.4.3, 6.8.3.4.6 and 6.8.3.4.12 has expired.

However, tank-wagons, demountable tanks, battery-wagons, tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs filled prior to the date specified for the next inspection may be carried:

- (a) for a period not to exceed one month after the date specified if the inspection due is a periodic inspection in accordance with 6.8.2.4.2, 6.8.3.4.6 (a) and 6.8.3.4.12;
- (b) unless otherwise approved by the competent authority, for a period not to exceed three months after the expiry of the date specified, if the inspection due is a periodic inspection in accordance with 6.8.2.4.2, 6.8.3.4.6 (a) and 6.8.3.4.12 in order to allow the return of dangerous goods for proper disposal or recycling. Reference to this exemption shall be mentioned in the transport document;
- (c) for a period not to exceed three months after the date specified, if the inspection due is an intermediate inspection in accordance with 6.8.2.4.3, 6.8.3.4.6 (b) and 6.8.3.4.12.

4.3.2.4 Empty tanks, battery-wagons and MEGCs, uncleaned

NOTE: For empty tanks, battery-wagons and MEGCs, uncleaned, special provisions TU 1, TU 2, TU 4, TU 16 and TU 35 of 4.3.5 may apply.

- 4.3.2.4.1** No dangerous residue of the filling substance shall adhere to the outside of the tank during carriage.

- 4.3.2.4.2** To be accepted for carriage, empty tanks, battery-wagons and MEGCs, uncleaned, shall be closed in the same manner and be leakproof to the same degree as if they were full.

- 4.3.2.4.3** Where empty tanks, battery-wagons and MEGCs, uncleaned, are not closed in the same manner and are not leakproof to the same degree as if they were full and where the provisions of RID cannot be complied with, they shall be carried, with due regard to adequate safety, to the nearest suitable place where cleaning or repair can be carried out.

Carriage is adequately safe if suitable measures have been taken to ensure equivalent safety commensurate with the provisions of RID and to prevent the uncontrolled release of the dangerous goods.

- 4.3.2.4.4** Empty tank-wagons, demountable tanks, battery-wagons, tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs, uncleaned, may also be carried after the expiry of the periods established in 6.8.2.4.2 and 6.8.2.4.3 for undergoing the inspection.

4.3.3 Special provisions applicable to Class 2**4.3.3.1 Coding and hierarchy of tanks****4.3.3.1.1 Coding of tanks, battery-wagons and MEGCs**

The four parts of the codes (tank codes) given in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 have the following meanings:

Part	Description	Tank Code
1	Types of tank, battery-wagon or MEGC	C = tank, battery-wagon or MEGC for compressed gases; P = tank, battery-wagon or MEGC for liquefied gases or dissolved gases; R = tank for refrigerated liquefied gases.
2	Calculation pressure	x = value of the minimum relevant test pressure according to the table in 4.3.3.2.5; or 22 = minimum calculation pressure in bar.
3	Openings (see 6.8.2.2 and 6.8.3.2)	B = tank with bottom filling or discharge openings with 3 closures; or battery-wagon or MEGC with openings below the surface of the liquid or for compressed gases; C = tank with top filling or discharge openings with 3 closures with only cleaning openings below the surface of the liquid; D = tank with top filling or discharge openings with 3 closures; or battery-wagon or MEGC with no openings below the surface of the liquid.
4	Safety valves/devices	N = tank, battery-wagon or MEGC with safety valve according to 6.8.3.2.9 or 6.8.3.2.10 which is not hermetically closed; H = hermetically closed tank, battery-wagon or MEGC (see 1.2.1);

NOTE 1: The special provision TU 17 indicated in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 for certain gases means that the gas may only be carried in a battery-wagon or MEGC, the elements of which are composed of receptacles.

2: The special provision TU 40 indicated in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 for certain gases means that the gas may only be carried in a battery-wagon or an MEGC, the elements of which are composed of seamless receptacles.

3: The pressures indicated on the tank itself or on the panel shall be not less than the value of "X" or the minimum calculation pressure.

4.3.3.1.2 Hierarchy of tanks

Tank code	Other tank code(s) permitted for the substances under this code
C*BN	C#BN, C#CN, C#DN, C#BH, C#CH, C#DH
C*BH	C#BH, C#CH, C#DH
C*CN	C#CN, C#DN, C#CH, C#DH
C*CH	C#CH, C#DH
C*DN	C#DN, C#DH
C*DH	C#DH
P*BN	P#BN, P#CN, P#DN, P#BH, P#CH, P#DH
P*BH	P#BH, P#CH, P#DH
P*CN	P#CN, P#DN, P#CH, P#DH
P*CH	P#CH, P#DH
P*DN	P#DN, P#DH

P*DH	P#DH
R*BN	R#BN, R#CN, R#DN
R*CN	R#CN, R#DN
R*DN	R#DN

The figure represented by "#" shall be equal to or greater than the figure represented by "*".

NOTE: This hierarchy does not take any special provisions into account (see 4.3.5 and 6.8.4) for each entry.

4.3.3.2 Filling conditions and test pressures

4.3.3.2.1 The test pressure for tanks intended for the carriage of compressed gases shall be at least 1.5 times the working pressure as defined in 1.2.1 for pressure receptacles.

4.3.3.2.2 The test pressure for tanks intended for the carriage of:

- high pressure liquefied gases; and
- dissolved gases

shall be such that, when the shell is filled to the maximum filling ratio, the pressure reached in the shell by the substance at 55 °C for tanks with thermal insulation or 65 °C for tanks without thermal insulation does not exceed the test pressure.

4.3.3.2.3 The test pressure for tanks intended for the carriage of low pressure liquefied gases will be:

- (a) If the tank is equipped with thermal insulation, at least equal to the vapour pressure, reduced by 0.1 MPa (1 bar) of the liquid at 60 °C, but not less than 1 MPa (10 bar);
- (b) If the tank is not equipped with thermal insulation, at least equal to the vapour pressure, reduced by 0.1 MPa (1 bar), of the liquid at 65 °C, but not less than 1 MPa (10 bar).

The maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity is calculated as follows:

Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity = $0.95 \times$ density of the liquid phase at 50 °C (in kg/l)

Moreover the vapour phase shall not disappear below 60 °C.

If the shells are not more than 1.5 m in diameter, the values of the test pressure and maximum filling ratio conforming to packing instruction P 200 in 4.1.4.1 shall be applicable.

4.3.3.2.4 The test pressure for tanks intended for the carriage of refrigerated liquefied gases shall be not less than 1.3 times the maximum working pressure and indicated on the tank but not less than 300 kPa (3 bar) (gauge pressure); for tanks with vacuum insulation the test pressure shall be not less than 1.3 times the maximum working pressure increased by 100 kPa (1 bar).

4.3.3.2.5 Table of gases and gas mixtures which may be carried in tank-wagons, battery-wagons, demountable tanks, tank-containers or MEGCs

In the case of gases and gas mixtures classified under n.o.s. entries, the values of the test pressure and the filling condition shall be prescribed by the inspection body.

When tanks for compressed or high pressure liquefied gases have been subjected to a test pressure lower than shown in the table, and the tanks are fitted with thermal insulation, a lower maximum load may be prescribed by the inspection body, provided that the pressure reached in the tank by the substance at 55 °C does not exceed the test pressure stamped on the tank.

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
1001	ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED	4 F	only in battery-wagons and MEGCs composed of receptacles				
1002	AIR, COMPRESSED	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1003	AIR, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 O	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1005	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	2 TC	2.6	26	2.9	29	0.53
1006	ARGON, COMPRESSED	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1008	BORON TRIFLUORIDE	2 TC	22.5 30	225 300	22.5 30	225 300	0.715 0.86
1009	BROMOTRIFLUORO-METHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R13B1)	2 A	12	120	4.2 12 25	42 120 250	1.50 1.13 1.44 1.60
1010	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,2-butadiene) or BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,3-butadiene) or BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE, STABILIZED	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.59
1010	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,3-butadiene) or BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE, STABILIZED		1	10	1	10	0.55
1010	BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE, STABILIZED		1	10	1	10	0.50
1011	BUTANE	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.51
1012	BUTYLENE (1-Butylene) or BUTYLENE (trans-2-Butylene) or BUTYLENE (cis-2-Butylene) or BUTYLENE (Butylenes mixture)	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.53
1012	BUTYLENE (trans-2-Butylene) or BUTYLENE (cis-2-Butylene) or BUTYLENE (Butylenes mixture)		1	10	1	10	0.54
1012	BUTYLENE (cis-2-Butylene) or BUTYLENE (Butylenes mixture)		1	10	1	10	0.55
1012	BUTYLENE (Butylenes mixture)		1	10	1	10	0.50
1013	CARBON DIOXIDE	2 A	19 22.5	190 225	19 25	190 250	0.73 0.78 0.66 0.75
1016	CARBON MONOXIDE, COMPRESSED	1 TF	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1017	CHLORINE	2 TOC	1.7	17	1.9	19	1.25
1018	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R22)	2 A	2.4	24	2.6	26	1.03
1020	CHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R115)	2 A	2	20	2.3	23	1.08
1021	1-CHLORO-1,2,2,2- TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R124)	2 A	1	10	1.1	11	1.2
1022	CHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R13)	2 A	12 22.5	120 225	10 12 19 25	100 120 190 250	0.96 1.12 0.83 0.90 1.04 1.10
1023	COAL GAS, COMPRESSED	1 TF	see 4.3.3.2.1				

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	kg
1026	CYANOGEN	2 TF	10	100	10	100	0.70
1027	CYCLOPROPANE	2 F	1.6	16	1.8	18	0.53
1028	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R12)	2 A	1.5	15	1.6	16	1.15
1029	DICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R21)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.23
1030	1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R152A)	2 F	1.4	14	1.6	16	0.79
1032	DIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.59
1033	DIMETHYL ETHER	2 F	1.4	14	1.6	16	0.58
1035	ETHANE	2 F	12	120	9.5 12 30	95 120 300	0.32 0.25 0.29 0.39
1036	ETHYLAMINE	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.61
1037	ETHYL CHLORIDE	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.8
1038	ETHYLENE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1039	ETHYL METHYL ETHER	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.64
1040	ETHYLENE OXIDE WITH NITROGEN up to a total pressure of 1 MPa (10 bar) at 50 °C	2 TF	1.5	15	1.5	15	0.78
1041	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE, with more than 9% but not more than 87% ethylene oxide	2 F	2.4	24	2.6	26	0.73
1046	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1048	HYDROGEN BROMIDE, ANHYDROUS	2 TC	5	50	5.5	55	1.54
1049	HYDROGEN, COMPRESSED	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1050	HYDROGEN CHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	2 TC	12	120	10 12 15 20	100 120 150 200	0.69 0.30 0.56 0.67 0.74
1053	HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	2 TF	4.5	45	5	50	0.67
1055	ISOBUTYLENE	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.52
1056	KRYPTON, COMPRESSED	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1058	LIQUEFIED GASES, non flammable, charged with nitrogen, carbon dioxide or air	2 A	1.5 x filling pressure see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	kg
1060	METHYLACETYLENE AND PROPADIENE MIXTURE, STABILIZED: Mixture P1 Mixture P2 Propadiene with 1% to 4% methylacetylene	2 F	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
			2.5	25	2.8	28	0.49
			2.2	22	2.3	23	0.47
			2.2	22	2.2	22	0.50
1061	METHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	2 F	1	10	1.1	11	0.58
1062	METHYL BROMIDE with not more than 2% chloropicrin	2 T	1	10	1	10	1.51
1063	METHYL CHLORIDE (REFRIGERANT GAS R40)	2 F	1.3	13	1.5	15	0.81
1064	METHYL MERCAPTAN	2 TF	1	10	1	10	0.78
1065	NEON, COMPRESSED	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1066	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1067	DINITROGEN TETROXIDE (NITROGEN DIOXIDE)	2 TOC	only in battery-wagons and MEGCs composed of receptacles				
1070	NITROUS OXIDE	2 O	22.5	225	18 22.52 5	180 225 250	0.78 0.68 0.74 0.75
1071	OIL GAS, COMPRESSED	1 TF	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1072	OXYGEN, COMPRESSED	1 O	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1073	OXYGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 O	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1075	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	2 F	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1076	PHOSGENE	2 TC	only in battery-wagons and MEGCs composed of receptacles				
1077	PROPYLENE	2 F	2.5	25	2.7	27	0.43
1078	REFRIGERANT GASES, N.O.S. such as: Mixture F1 Mixture F2 Mixture F3 Other mixtures	2 A	1 1.5 2.4	10 15 24	1.1 1.6 2.7	11 16 27	1.23 1.15 1.03
			see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1079	SULPHUR DIOXIDE	2 TC	1	10	1.2	12	1.23
1080	SULPHUR HEXAFLUORIDE	2 A	12	120	7 14 16	70 140 160	1.34 1.04 1.33 1.37
1081	TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE, STABILIZED	2 F	only in battery-wagons and MEGCs composed of seamless receptacles				

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
1082	TRIFLUOROCHLORO-ETHYLENE, STABILIZED (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1113)	2 TF	1.5	15	1.7	17	1.13
1083	TRIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.56
1085	VINYL BROMIDE, STABILIZED	2 F	1	10	1	10	1.37
1086	VINYL CHLORIDE, STABILIZED	2 F	1	10	1.1	11	0.81
1087	VINYL METHYL ETHER, STABILIZED	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.67
1581	CHLOROPICRIN AND METHYL BROMIDE MIXTURE with more than 2% chloropicrin	2 T	1	10	1	10	1.51
1582	CHLOROPICRIN AND METHYL CHLORIDE MIXTURE	2 T	1.3	13	1.5	15	0.81
1612	HEXAETHYL TETRA-PHOSPHATE AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	1 T	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1749	CHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE	2 TOC	3	30	3	30	1.40
1858	HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1216)	2A	1.7	17	1.9	19	1.11
1859	SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE	2 TC	20 30	200 300	20 30	200 300	0.74 1.10
1860	VINYL FLUORIDE, STABILIZED	2 F	12 22.5	120 225	25	250	0.58 0.65 0.64
1912	METHYL CHLORIDE AND METHYLENE CHLORIDE MIXTURE	2 F	1.3	13	1.5	15	0.81
1913	NEON, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1951	ARGON, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1952	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE, with not more than 9% ethylene oxide	2 A	19 25	190 250	19 25	190 250	0.66 0.75
1953	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. ^(a)	1 TF	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
1954	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE N.O.S.	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
1955	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S. ^(a)	1 T	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
1956	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
1957	DEUTERIUM, COMPRESSED	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1958	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1,2,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R114)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.3
1959	1,1-DIFLUOROETHYLENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R1132A)	2 F	12 22.5	120 225	25	250	0.66 0.78 0.77
1961	ETHANE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1962	ETHYLENE	2 F	12 22.5	120 225	22.5 30	225 300	0.25 0.36 0.34 0.37
1963	HELIUM, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1964	HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, COMPRESSED, N.O.S.	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
1965	HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S. such as: Mixture A Mixture A01 Mixture A02 Mixture A0 Mixture A1 Mixture B1 Mixture B2 Mixture B Mixture C Other mixtures	2 F	1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.6 2 2 2 2.5	10 12 12 12 16 20 20 25	1 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.8 2.3 2.3 2.7	10 14 14 14 18 23 23 27	0.50 0.49 0.48 0.47 0.46 0.45 0.44 0.43 0.42
1966	HYDROGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1967	INSECTICIDE GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S. ^(a)	2 T	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1968	INSECTICIDE GAS, N.O.S.	2 A	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1969	ISOBUTANE	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.49
1970	KRYPTON, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1971	METHANE, COMPRESSED or NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED with high methane content	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1972	METHANE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID or NATURAL GAS, REFRIGERATED LIQUID with high methane content	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
1973	CHLORODIFLUORO-METHANE AND CHLORO-PENTAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE with fixed boiling point, with approximately 49% chlorodifluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R502)	2 A	2.5	25	2.8	28	1.05
1974	CHLORODIFLUOROBROMOMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R12B1)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.61
1976	OCTAFLUOROCYCLOBUTANE (REFRIGERANT GAS RC318)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.34
1977	NITROGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1978	PROPANE	2 F	2.1	21	2.3	23	0.42
1982	TETRAFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R14)	1 A	20 30	200 300	20 30	200 300	0.62 0.94
1983	1-CHLORO-2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R133A)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.18
1984	TRIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R23)	2 A	19 25	190 250	19 25	190 250	0.92 0.99 0.87 0.95
2034	HYDROGEN AND METHANE MIXTURE, COMPRESSED	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1				
2035	1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R143A)	2 F	2.8	28	3.2	32	0.79
2036	XENON	2 A	12	120	13	130	1.30 1.24
2044	2,2-DIMETHYLPROPANE	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.53
2073	AMMONIA SOLUTION, relative density less than 0.880 at 15 °C in water, with more than 35% and not more than 40% ammonia with more than 40% and not more than 50% ammonia	4 A	1	10	1	10	0.80
			1.2	12	1.2	12	0.77
2187	CARBON DIOXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
2189	DICHLOROSILANE	2 TFC	1	10	1	10	0.90
2191	SULFURY FLUORIDE	2 T	5	50	5	50	1.1
2193	HEXAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R116)	2 A	16 20	160 200	20	200	1.28 1.34 1.10

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
2197	HYDROGEN IODIDE, AN-HYDROUS	2 TC	1.9	19	2.1	21	2.25
2200	PROPADIENE, STABILIZED	2 F	1.8	18	2.0	20	0.50
2201	NITROUS OXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 O	see 4.3.3.2.4				
2203	SILANE ^(b)	2 F	22.5 25	225 250	22.5 25	225 250	0.32 0.36
2204	CARBONYL SULPHIDE	2 TF	2.7	27	3.0	30	0.84
2417	CARBONYL FLUORIDE	2 TC	20 30	200 300	20 30	200 300	0.47 0.70
2419	BROMOTRIFLUOROETHYLENE	2 F	1	10	1	10	1.19
2420	HEXAFLUOROACETONE	2 TC	1.6	16	1.8	18	1.08
2422	OCTAFLUOROBUT-2-ENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R1318)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.34
2424	OCTAFLUOROPROPANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R218)	2 A	2.1	21	2.3	23	1.07
2451	NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE	2 O	20 30	200 300	20 30	200 300	0.50 0.75
2452	ETHYLACETYLENE, STABILIZED	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.57
2453	ETHYL FLUORIDE (REFRIGERANT GAS R161)	2 F	2.1	21	2.5	25	0.57
2454	METHYL FLUORIDE (REFRIGERANT GAS R41)	2 F	30	300	30	300	0.36
2517	1-CHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R142B)	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.99
2591	XENON, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
2599	CHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE AND TRIFLUOROMETHANE, AZEOTROPIC MIXTURE with approximately 60% chlorotrifluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R503)	2 A	3.1 4.2 10	31 42 100	3.1 4.2 10	31 42 100	0.11 0.21 0.76 0.20 0.66
2601	CYCLOBUTANE	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.63
2602	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE AND DIFLUORO-1,1 ETHANE, AZEOTROPIC MIXTURE with approximately 74% dichlorodifluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R500)	2 A	1.8	18	2	20	1.01
2901	BROMINE CHLORIDE	2 TOC	1	10	1	10	1.50

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
3057	TRIFLUOROACETYL CHLORIDE	2 TC	1.3	13	1.5	15	1.17
3070	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE with not more than 12.5% ethylene oxide	2 A	1.5	15	1.6	16	1.09
3083	PERCHLORYL FLUORIDE	2 TO	2.7	27	3.0	30	1.21
3136	TRIFLUOROMETHANE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
3138	ETHYLENE, ACETYLENE PROPYLENE IN MIXTURE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID, containing at least 71.5% ethylene with not more than 22.5% acetylene and not more than 6% propylene	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				
3153	PERFLUORO(METHYL VINYL ETHER)	2 F	1.4	14	1.5	15	1.14
3154	PERFLUORO(ETHYL VINYL ETHER)	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.98
3156	COMPRESSED GAS, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	1 O	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
3157	LIQUEFIED GAS, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	2 O	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3158	GAS, REFRIGERATED LIQUID, N.O.S.	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
3159	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R134A)	2 A	1.6	16	1.8	18	1.04
3160	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. ^(a)	2 TF	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3161	LIQUEFIED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2 F	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3162	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S. ^(a)	2 T	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3163	LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.	2 A	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3220	PENTAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R125)	2 A	4.1	41	4.9	49	0.95
3252	DIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R32)	2 F	3.9	39	4.3	43	0.78
3296	HEPTAFLUOROPROPANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R227)	2 A	1.4	14	1.6	16	1.20

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
3297	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE, with not more than 8.8% ethylene oxide	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.16
3298	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND PENTAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE, with not more than 7.9% ethylene oxide	2 A	2.4	24	2.6	26	1.02
3299	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND TETRAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE, with not more than 5.6% ethylene oxide	2 A	1.5	15	1.7	17	1.03
3300	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE, with more than 87% ethylene oxide	2 TF	2.8	28	2.8	28	0.73
3303	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S. ^(a)	1 TO	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
3304	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. ^(a)	1 TC	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
3305	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. ^(a)	1 TFC	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
3306	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. ^(a)	1 TOC	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
3307	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S. ^(a)	2 TO	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3308	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. ^(a)	2 TC	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3309	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. ^(a)	2 TFC	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3310	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. ^(a)	2 TOC	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3311	GAS, REFRIGERATED LIQUID, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	3 O	see 4.3.3.2.4				
3312	GAS, REFRIGERATED LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				
3318	AMMONIA SOLUTION, relative density less than 0.880 at 15 °C in water, with more than 50% ammonia	4 TC	see 4.3.3.2.2				
3337	REFRIGERANT GAS R404A	2 A	2.9	29	3.2	32	0.84
3338	REFRIGERANT GAS R407A	2 A	2.8	28	3.2	32	0.95

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
3339	REFRIGERANT GAS R407B	2 A	3.0	30	3.3	33	0.95
3340	REFRIGERANT GAS R407C	2 A	2.7	27	3.0	30	0.95
3354	INSECTICIDE GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2 F	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3355	INSECTICIDE GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. ^(a)	2 TF	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				

(a) Allowed if LC₅₀ equal to or greater than 200 ppm.

(b) Considered as pyrophoric.

4.3.3.3 Operation

4.3.3.3.1 When tanks, battery-wagons or MEGCs are approved for different gases, the change of use shall include emptying, purging and evacuation operations to the extent necessary for safe operation.

4.3.3.3.2 (Deleted)

4.3.3.3.3 All the elements of a battery-wagon or MEGC shall contain only one and the same gas.

4.3.3.3.4 When the external overpressure could be greater than the tank resistance to external pressure (e.g. due to low ambient temperatures), adequate measures shall be taken to protect tanks carrying low pressure liquefied gases against the risk of deformation, e.g. by filling them with nitrogen or another inert gas in order to maintain sufficient pressure inside the tank.

4.3.3.4 Provisions for the filling of liquid gas tank-wagons (Reserved)

4.3.3.4.1 Control measures before filling (Reserved)

(a) For each gas to be carried, the details on the tank plate (see 6.8.2.5.1 and 6.8.3.5.1 to 6.8.3.5.5) shall be checked to agree with those on the wagon panel (see 6.8.2.5.2, 6.8.3.5.6 and 6.8.3.5.7).

Tank-wagons for multiple use shall especially be checked to ensure that if folding panels are used, the correct panels are visible and securely fixed by the means referred to in 6.8.3.5.7 on both sides of the wagon.

The load limits on the wagon panel shall not exceed the maximum permissible filling mass on the tank plate.

- (b) The last load shall be determined, either from particulars in the transport document or by analysis. If necessary, the tank shall be cleaned.
- (c) The mass of the residue shall be determined (e.g. by weighing) and taken into account in determining the filling quantity so that the tank-wagon is not overfilled or overloaded.
- (d) The leakproofness of the shell and its items of equipment, and their ability to function, shall be checked.

4.3.3.4.2 Filling procedure

(Reserved)

For filling, the provisions of the operating instructions of the tank-wagon shall be complied with.

4.3.3.4.3 Control measures after filling

(Reserved)

- (a) After filling, whether the wagon is overfilled or overloaded shall be checked by calibrated checking devices (e.g. by weighing on a calibrated weighbridge).
Overfilled or overloaded tank-wagons shall be immediately discharged in a safe manner until the permitted filling quantity is reached.
- (b) The partial pressure of inert gases in the gas phase shall not exceed 0.2 MPa (2 bar), or the gauge pressure in the gas phase shall not exceed by more than 0.1 MPa (1 bar) the vapour pressure (absolute) of the liquid gas at the temperature of the liquid phase (however, for UN 1040 Ethylene oxide with nitrogen, the maximum allowable total pressure shall be 1 MPa (10 bar) at 50 °C).
- (c) After filling, bottom-discharge wagons shall be checked to ensure that the internal shut-off devices are closed so as to be leak-proof.
- (d) Before blank flanges or other equally effective devices are fitted, the vents shall be checked for leakproofness; any leaks shall be stopped by suitable means.
- (e) Blank flanges or other equally effective devices shall be fitted on the outlet of the vents. These closures shall be equipped with suitable seals. They shall be closed when using all elements provided for in their design types.
- (f) Lastly, a final visual check of the wagon, its equipment and marks shall be made to ensure that no filling substance is escaping.

4.3.3.5 The actual holding time shall be determined for each journey of a tank carrying a refrigerated liquefied gas on the basis of the following:

- (a) The reference holding time for the refrigerated liquefied gas to be carried (see 6.8.3.4.10) as indicated on the plate referred to in 6.8.3.5.4;
- (b) The actual filling density;
- (c) The actual filling pressure;
- (d) The lowest set pressure of the pressure limiting device(s);
- (e) The deterioration of the insulation⁴.

NOTE: ISO 21014:2006 "Cryogenic vessels – Cryogenic insulation performance" details methods of determining the insulation performance of cryogenic vessels and provides a method of calculating the holding time.

⁴ Guidance is provided in the European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA) document "Methods to prevent the premature activation of relief devices on tanks" available at www.eiga.eu.

The date at which the actual holding time ends shall be entered in the transport document (see 5.4.1.2.2 (d)).

The requirements of 4.3.3.5 need not be complied with for empty, uncleaned tanks.

4.3.3.6

Tanks shall not be offered for carriage:

- (a) In a filling condition liable to produce an unacceptable hydraulic force due to surge within the shell;
- (b) When leaking;
- (c) When damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the tank or its lifting or securing arrangements may be affected;
- (d) Unless the service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order; and for refrigerated liquefied gases:
- (e) Unless the actual holding time for the gas being carried has been determined;
- (f) Unless the duration of carriage, after taking into consideration any delays which might be encountered, does not exceed the actual holding time;
- (g) Unless the pressure is steady and has been lowered to a level such that the actual holding time may be achieved⁴;
- (h) When empty, uncleaned, unless the pressure has been reduced to a level that ensures that the pressure relief devices will not activate during carriage⁴.

4.3.4

Special provisions applicable to Classes 3 to 9

4.3.4.1

Coding, rationalized approach and hierarchy of tanks

4.3.4.1.1

Coding of tanks

The four parts of the codes (tank codes) given in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 have the following meanings:

Part	Description	Tank code
1	Types of tank	L = tank for substances in the liquid state (liquids or solids handed over for carriage in the molten state); S = tank for substances in the solid state (powdery or granular).
2	Calculation pressure	G = minimum calculation pressure according to the general requirements of 6.8.2.1.14; 1.5; 2.65; 4; 10; 15 or 21 = minimum calculation pressure in bar (see 6.8.2.1.14).
3	Openings (see 6.8.2.2.2)	A = tank with bottom-filling or bottom-discharge openings with 2 closures; B = tank with bottom-filling or bottom-discharge openings with 3 closures; C = tank with top-filling and discharge openings with only cleaning openings below the surface of the liquid; D = tank with top-filling and discharge openings with no openings below the surface of the liquid.
4	Safety valves/devices	V = tank with a breather device, according to 6.8.2.2.6, but no device protecting against the propagation of a flame; or non-explosion pressure shock resistant tank; F = tank with a breather device, according to 6.8.2.2.6, fitted with a device protecting against the propagation of a flame; or explosion pressure shock resistant tank; N = tank without a breather device according to 6.8.2.2.6 and not hermetically closed; H = hermetically closed tank (see 1.2.1).

4.3.4.1.2 Rationalized approach for assignment of tank codes to groups of substances and hierarchy of tanks

NOTE: Certain substances and groups of substances are not included in the rationalized approach, see 4.3.4.1.3

Rationalized approach			
Tank code	Group of permitted substances		
	Class	Classification code	Packing group
Liquids			
LGAV	3	F2	III
	9	M9	III
LGBV	4.1	F2	II, III
	5.1	O1	III
	5.1	OT1	III
	9	M6	III
	9	M11	III
and groups of permitted substances for tank code LGAV			
LGBF	3	F1	II vapour pressure at 50 °C ≤ 1.1 bar
	3	F1	III
	3	D	II vapour pressure at 50 °C ≤ 1.1 bar
	3	D	III
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV and LGBV			
L1.5BN	3	F1	II vapour pressure at 50 °C > 1.1 bar
	3	D	II vapour pressure at 50 °C > 1.1 bar
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV and LGBF			
L4BN	3	F1	I
	3	FC	III
	3	D	I
	5.1	O1	II
	5.1	OT1	II
	8	C1	II, III
	8	C3	II, III
	8	C4	II, III
	8	C5	II, III
	8	C7	II, III
	8	C8	II, III
	8	C9	II, III
	8	C10	II, III
	8	CF1	II
	8	CF2	II
	8	CS1	II
	8	CW1	II
	8	CW2	II
	8	CO1	II

Tank code	Group of permitted substances		
	Class	Classification code	Packing group
L4BN (cont'd)	8	CO2	II
	8 ^a	CT1	II, III
	8	CT2	II, III
	8	CFT	II
	9	M11	III
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF and L1.5BN			
L4BH	3	FT1	II, III
	3	FT2	II
	3	FC	II
	3	FTC	II
	6.1	T1	II, III
	6.1	T2	II, III
	6.1	T3	II, III
	6.1	T4	II, III
	6.1	T5	II, III
	6.1	T6	II, III
	6.1	T7	II, III
	6.1	TF1	II
	6.1	TF2	II, III
	6.1	TF3	II
	6.1	TS	II
	6.1	TW1	II
	6.1	TW2	II
	6.1	TO1	II
	6.1	TO2	II
	6.1	TC1	II
	6.1	TC2	II
	6.1	TC3	II
	6.1	TC4	II
	6.1	TFC	II
	6.2	I4	
	9	M2	II
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN and L4BN			
L4DH	4.2	S1	II, III
	4.2	S3	II, III
	4.2	ST1	II, III
	4.2	ST3	II, III
	4.2	SC1	II, III
	4.2	SC3	II, III
	4.3	W1	II, III
	4.3	WF1	II, III
	4.3	WT1	II, III
	4.3	WC1	II, III

^a Substances except hydrofluoric acid and hydrogen difluoride solutions shall be assigned to this tank code.

Tank code	Group of permitted substances		
	Class	Classification code	Packing group
L4DH (cont'd)	8 ^b and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN and L4BH	CT1	II,III
L10BH	8	C1	I
	8	C3	I
	8	C4	I
	8	C5	I
	8	C7	I
	8	C8	I
	8	C9	I
	8	C10	I
	8	CF1	I
	8	CF2	I
	8	CS1	I
	8	CW1	I
	8	CW2	I
	8	CO1	I
	8	CO2	I
	8 ^c	CT1	I
	8	CT2	I
	8	COT	I
	and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN, and L4BH		
L10CH	3	FT1	I
	3	FT2	I
	3	FC	I
	3	FTC	I
	6.1 ^d	T1	I
	6.1 ^d	T2	I
	6.1 ^d	T3	I
	6.1 ^d	T4	I
	6.1 ^d	T5	I
	6.1 ^d	T6	I
	6.1 ^d	T7	I
	6.1 ^d	TF1	I
	6.1 ^d	TF2	I
	6.1 ^d	TF3	I
	6.1 ^d	TS	I
	6.1 ^d	TW1	I
	6.1 ^d	TO1	I
	6.1 ^d	TC1	I
	6.1 ^d	TC2	I
	6.1 ^d	TC3	I
	6.1 ^d	TC4	I

^b Hydrofluoric acid and hydrogen difluoride solutions shall be assigned to this tank code.

^c Substances except those containing hydrofluoric acid shall be assigned to this tank code..

^d Substances with an LC₅₀ lower than or equal to 200 ml/m³ and saturated vapour concentration greater than or equal to 500 LC₅₀ shall be assigned to tank code L15CH.

Tank code	Group of permitted substances		
	Class	Classification code	Packing group
L10CH (cont'd)	6.1 ^d	TFC	I
	6.1 ^d	TFW	I
	and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN, L4BH, and L10BH		
L10DH	4.3	W1	I
	4.3	WF1	I
	4.3	WT1	I
	4.3	WC1	I
	4.3	WFC	I
	5.1	OTC	I
	8 ^e	CT1	I
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN, L4BH, L4DH, L10BH and L10CH			
L15CH	3	FT1	I
	6.1 ^f	T1	I
	6.1 ^f	T4	I
	6.1 ^f	TF1	I
	6.1 ^f	TW1	I
	6.1 ^f	TO1	I
	6.1 ^f	TC1	I
	6.1 ^f	TC3	I
	6.1 ^f	TFC	I
	6.1 ^f	TFW	I
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN, L4BH, L10BH and L10CH			
L21DH	4.2	S1	I
	4.2	S3	I
	4.2	SW1	I
	4.2	ST3	I
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN, L4BH, L4DH, L10BH, L10CH, L10DH and L15CH			
Solids			
SGAV	4.1	F1	III
	4.1	F3	III
	4.2	S2	II, III
	4.2	S4	III
	5.1	O2	II, III
	8	C2	II, III
	8	C4	III
	8	C6	III
	8	C8	III
	8	C10	II, III
	8	CT2	III

^e Substances containing hydrofluoric acid shall be assigned to this tank code, with the exception of hydrofluoric acid with more than 85% hydrogen fluoride.

^f Substances with an LC₅₀ lower than or equal to 200 ml/m³ and saturated vapour concentration greater than or equal to 500 LC₅₀ shall be assigned to this tank code.

Tank code	Group of permitted substances		
	Class	Classification code	Packing group
SGAV (cont'd)	9	M7	III
	9	M11	II, III
SGAN	4.1	F1	II
	4.1	F3	II
	4.1	FT1	II, III
	4.1	FT2	II, III
	4.1	FC1	II, III
	4.1	FC2	II, III
	4.2	S2	II
	4.2	S4	II, III
	4.2	ST2	II, III
	4.2	ST4	II, III
	4.2	SC2	II, III
	4.2	SC4	II, III
	4.3	W2	II, III
	4.3	WF2	II
	4.3	WS	II, III
	4.3	WT2	II, III
	4.3	WC2	II, III
	5.1	O2	II, III
	5.1	OT2	II, III
	5.1	OC2	II, III
	8	C2	II
	8	C4	II
	8	C6	II
	8	C8	II
	8	C10	II
	8	CF2	II
	8	CS2	II
	8	CW2	II
	8	CO2	II
	8	CT2	II
	9	M3	III
	and groups of permitted substances for tank codes SGAV		
SGAH	6.1	T2	II, III
	6.1	T3	II, III
	6.1	T5	II, III
	6.1	T7	II, III
	6.1	T9	II
	6.1	TF3	II
	6.1	TS	II
	6.1	TW2	II
	6.1	TO2	II
	6.1	TC2	II
	6.1	TC4	II
	9	M1	II, III
	and groups of permitted substances for tanks codes SGAV and SGAN		

Tank code	Group of permitted substances		
	Class	Classification code	Packing group
S4AH	9	M2	II
	and groups of permitted substances for tanks codes SGAV, SGAN and SGAH		
S10AN	8	C2	I
	8	C4	I
	8	C6	I
	8	C8	I
	8	C10	I
	8	CF2	I
	8	CS2	I
	8	CW2	I
	8	CO2	I
	8	CT2	I
	and groups of permitted substances for tank codes SGAV and SGAN		
S10AH	6.1	T2	I
	6.1	T3	I
	6.1	T5	I
	6.1	T7	I
	6.1	TS	I
	6.1	TW2	I
	6.1	TO2	I
	6.1	TC2	I
	6.1	TC4	I
	and groups of permitted substances for tank codes SGAV, SGAN, SGAH and S10AN		

Hierarchy of tanks

Tanks with tank codes different from those indicated in this table or in Table A of Chapter 3.2 may also be used provided that any element (number or letter) of parts 1 to 4 of these tank codes correspond to a level of safety at least equivalent to the corresponding element of the tank code indicated in Table A of Chapter 3.2, according to the following increasing order:

Part 1: Types of tanks

S → L

Part 2: Calculation pressure

G → 1.5 → 2.65 → 4 → 10 → 15 → 21 bar

Part 3: Openings

A → B → C → D

Part 4: Safety valves/devices

V → F → N → H.

For example:

- A tank with the tank code L10CN is authorized for the carriage of a substance to which the tank code L4BN has been assigned;
- A tank with the tank code L4BN is authorized for the carriage of a substance to which the tank code SGAN has been assigned.

NOTE: The hierarchy does not take account of any special provisions for each entry (see 4.3.5 and 6.8.4).

4.3.4.1.3

The following substances and groups of substances in respect of which a "(+)" is given after the tank code in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 are subject to special provisions. In that case the alternate use of the tanks for other substances and groups of substances is permitted only where this is specified in the certificate of type approval. Higher value tanks according to the provisions at the end of the table in 4.3.4.1.2 may be used with due regard to the special provisions indicated in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2.

The requirements for these tanks are given by the following tank codes supplemented by the relevant special provisions indicated in column (13) of table A in Chapter 3.2.

Class	UN No.	Name and description	Tank code
4.1	2448	Sulphur, molten	LGBV
	3531	Polymerizing substance, solid, stabilized, n.o.s.	SGAN
	3532	Polymerizing substance, liquid, stabilized, n.o.s.	L4BN
4.2	1381	Phosphorus, white or yellow, dry, under water or in solution	L10DH
	2447	Phosphorus, white, molten	
4.3	1389	Alkali metal amalgam, liquid	L10BN
	1391	Alkali metal dispersion or Alkaline earth metal dispersion	
	1392	Alkaline earth metal amalgam, liquid	
	1415	Lithium	
	1420	Potassium metal alloys, liquid	
	1421	Alkali metal alloy, liquid, n.o.s.	
	1422	Potassium sodium alloys, liquid	
	1428	Sodium	
	2257	Potassium	
	3401	Alkali metal amalgam, solid	
	3402	Alkaline earth metal amalgam, solid	
	3403	Potassium metal alloys, solid	
	3404	Potassium sodium alloys, solid	
	3482	Alkali metal dispersion, flammable or Alkaline earth metal dispersion, flammable	
	1407	Caesium	L10CH
	1423	Rubidium	
	1402	Calcium carbide, packing group I	S2.65AN
5.1	1873	Perchloric acid with more than 50% but not more than 72% acid, by mass	L4DN
	2015	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution, stabilized with more than 70% hydrogen peroxide	L4DV
	2014	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide	L4BV
	2015	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution, stabilized with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide and not more than 70% hydrogen peroxide	
	2426	Ammonium nitrate, liquid (hot concentrated solution)	
	3149	Hydrogen peroxide and peroxyacetic acid mixture, stabilized	
	3375	Ammonium nitrate emulsion, suspension or gel, intermediate for blasting explosives, liquid	LGAV
	3375	Ammonium nitrate emulsion, suspension or gel, intermediate for blasting explosives, solid	SGAV
5.2	3109	Organic peroxide, type F, liquid	L4BN
	3110	Organic peroxide, type F, solid	S4AN
6.1	1613	Hydrogen cyanide, aqueous solution	L15DH
	3294	Hydrogen cyanide solution in alcohol	
7 ^a		All substances	Special tanks
		Minimum requirement for liquids	L2.65CN
		Minimum requirement for solids	S2.65AN
8	1052	Hydrogen fluoride, anhydrous	L21DH
	1744	Bromine or bromine solution	
	1790	Hydrofluoric acid with more than 85% hydrogen fluoride	
	1791	Hypochlorite solution	L4BV
	1908	Chlorite solution	

^a Notwithstanding the general requirements of this paragraph, tanks used for radioactive material may also be used for the carriage of other goods provided the requirements of 5.1.3.2 are complied with.

4.3.4.1.4 (Reserved)

Tank-containers or tank swap bodies intended for the carriage of liquid waste, which are in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6.10 and are fitted with two closures in accordance with 6.10.3.2, shall be assigned to tank code L4AH. If the tanks in question are equipped for the carriage of liquids and solids alternatively, they shall be assigned to combined codes L4AH and S4AH.

4.3.4.2 General provisions

4.3.4.2.1 Where hot substances are loaded, the temperature of the outer surface of the shell, excluding openings and their closures, or of the thermal insulation shall not exceed 70 °C during carriage.

4.3.4.2.2 The connecting pipes between the tanks of several independent but interconnected tank-wagons (complete train, for example) shall be empty during carriage. (Reserved)

4.3.4.2.3 When tanks approved for liquefied gases of Class 2 are also approved for liquids of other classes, the orange band in accordance with 5.3.5 shall be covered or made unrecognisable by other means so that it is not visible during the carriage of these liquids. (Reserved)

During the carriage of these liquids, the particulars according to 6.8.3.5.6 (b) or (c) shall no longer be visible on the two sides of the tank-wagon or on the panels.

4.3.5 Special provisions

When they are shown under an entry in Column (13) of Table of A in Chapter 3.2, the following special provisions apply:

TU 1 The tanks shall not be handed over for carriage until the substance has solidified completely and been covered by an inert gas. Uncleaned empty tanks which have contained these substances shall be filled with an inert gas.

TU 2 The substance shall be covered by an inert gas. Uncleaned empty tanks which have contained these substances shall be filled with an inert gas.

TU 3 The inside of the shell and all parts liable to come into contact with the substance shall be kept clean. No lubricant capable of combining dangerously with the substance shall be used for pumps, valves or other devices.

TU 4 During carriage, these substances shall be under a layer of inert gas, the gauge pressure of which shall not be less than 50 kPa (0.5 bar).

Uncleaned empty tanks which have contained these substances shall when handed over for carriage be filled with an inert gas at a gauge pressure of at least 50 kPa (0.5 bar).

TU 5 (Reserved)

TU 6 Not authorized for carriage in tanks, battery-wagons and MEGCs when having a LC₅₀ lower than 200 ppm.

TU 7 The materials used to ensure leakproofness of the joints or for the maintenance of the closures shall be compatible with the contents.

TU 8 An aluminium-alloy tank shall not be used for carriage unless the tank is reserved solely for such carriage and the acetaldehyde is free from acid.

TU 9 UN 1203 PETROL (GASOLINE) with a vapour pressure at 50 °C of more than 110 kPa (1.1 bar) but not above 150 kPa (1.5 bar) may also be carried in tanks designed according to 6.8.2.1.14 (a) and having equipment conforming to 6.8.2.2.6.

TU 10 (Reserved)

- TU 11** During filling, the temperature of this substance shall not exceed 60 °C. A maximum filling temperature of 80 °C is allowed provided that smoulder spots are prevented and that the following conditions are met. After filling, the tanks shall be pressurized (e.g. with compressed air) to check tightness. It shall be ensured that no depressurization takes place during carriage. Before discharge, it shall be checked if pressure in the tanks is still above atmospheric. If this is not the case, an inert gas shall be introduced into the tanks prior to discharge.
- TU 12** In the event of a change of use, shells and equipment shall be thoroughly cleansed of all residues before and after the carriage of this substance.
- TU 13** Tanks shall be free from impurities at the time of filling.
- Service equipment such as valves and external piping shall be emptied after filling or discharging.
- TU 14** The protective caps of closures shall be locked during carriage.
- TU 15** Tanks shall not be used for the carriage of foodstuffs, articles of consumption or animal feeds.
- TU 16** When handed over for carriage, uncleaned empty tanks shall be filled with a protective agent fulfilling one of the following measures:

Protective agent	Degree of filling of water	Additional requirements for carriage at low ambient temperatures
Nitrogen ^a	–	–
Water and nitrogen ^a	–	–
Water	not less than 96 % and not more than 98 %	The water shall contain sufficient anti-freeze agent to prevent it from freezing. The anti-freeze agent shall be free from corrosive action and not liable to react with the substance.

^a The tank shall be filled with nitrogen in such a way that, even after cooling, the pressure at no time falls below atmospheric pressure. The tank shall be closed in such a way that no leakage of gas occurs.

An additional entry shall be included in the transport document:

"TANK FILLED WITH _____⁵ IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL PROVISION TU 16."

- TU 17** Only to be carried in battery-wagons or MEGCs the elements of which are composed of receptacles.
- TU 18** The degree of filling shall remain below the level at which, if the contents were raised to a temperature at which the vapour pressure equalled the opening pressure of the safety valve, the volume of the liquid would reach 95% of the tank's capacity at that temperature. The provision in 4.3.2.3.4 shall not apply.
- TU 19** Tanks may be filled to 98% at the filling temperature and pressure. The provision in 4.3.2.3.4 shall not apply.
- TU 20** (Reserved)
- TU 21** The substance shall be protected by a protective agent in the following ways:

Protective agent	A layer of water in the tank	Degree of filling of the substance (including water if any) at a temperature of 60° C shall not exceed	Additional requirements for carriage at low ambient temperatures
Nitrogen ^a	–	96%	–
Water and nitrogen ^a	–	98%	The water shall contain sufficient anti-freeze agent to prevent it from freezing. The anti-freeze agent shall be free from corrosive action and not liable to react with the substance.
Water	not less than 12 cm	98%	

⁵ Indicates the name(s) of the protective agent(s). Where the tank is filled with water, its mass shall be indicated in kg; in the case of nitrogen, its pressure shall be given in MPa or bar.

	^a The remaining space of the tank shall be filled with nitrogen in such a way that, even after cooling, the pressure at no time falls below atmospheric pressure. The tank shall be closed in such a way that no leakage of gas occurs.	
TU 22	Tanks shall be filled to not more than 90% of their capacity; for liquids, a space of 5% shall remain empty when the liquid is at an average temperature of 50 °C.	
TU 23	The filling shall not exceed 0.93 kg per litre of capacity, if filling is by mass. If filling is by volume, the degree of filling shall not exceed 85%.	
TU 24	The filling shall not exceed 0.95 kg per litre of capacity, if filling is by mass. If filling is by volume, the degree of filling shall not exceed 85%.	
TU 25	The filling shall not exceed 1.14 kg per litre of capacity, if filling is by mass. If filling is by volume, the degree of filling shall not exceed 85%.	
TU 26	The degree of filling shall not exceed 85%.	
TU 27	Tanks shall not be filled to more than 98% of their capacity.	
TU 28	Tanks shall be filled to not more than 95% of their capacity at a reference temperature of 15 °C.	
TU 29	Tanks shall be filled to not more than 97% of their capacity and the maximum temperature after filling shall not exceed 140 °C.	
TU 30	Tanks shall be filled as set out in the test report for the type approval of the tank but shall be filled to not more than 90% of their capacity.	
TU 31	Tanks shall not be filled to more than 1 kg per litre of capacity.	
TU 32	Tanks shall not be filled to more than 88% of their capacity.	
TU 33	Tanks shall be filled to not less than 88% and not more than 92% of their capacity or to 2.86 kg per litre of capacity.	
TU 34	Tanks shall not be filled to more than 0.84 kg per litre of capacity.	
TU 35	Empty tank-wagons, empty demountable tanks and empty tank-containers, uncleaned, which have contained these substances are not subject to the requirements of RID if adequate measures have been taken to nullify any hazard.	
TU 36	The degree of filling according to 4.3.2.2, at the reference temperature of 15 °C, shall not exceed 93% of the capacity.	
TU 37	Carriage in tanks is limited to substances containing pathogens which are unlikely to be a serious hazard, and for which, while capable of causing serious infection on exposure, effective treatment and preventive measures are available and the risk of spread of infection is limited (i.e. moderate individual risk and low community risk).	
TU 38	Procedure following activation of energy absorption elements When energy absorption elements have undergone plastic deformation in accordance with 6.8.4, special provision TE 22, the tank-wagon or battery-wagon shall, after undergoing an inspection, be removed to a repair workshop immediately. If the loaded tank-wagon or loaded battery-wagon is capable of absorbing the shocks of a collision that might occur in normal conditions of rail transport, e.g. after the energy absorption buffers fitted have been replaced with normal buffers or after the damaged energy absorption elements have been temporarily blocked off, the tank-wagon or battery wagon may, after undergoing an inspection, be moved for the purpose of emptying and finally to a repair workshop. The information that the energy absorption elements are not working shall be made available with the tank-wagon or battery-wagon.	(Reserved)

- TU 39** The suitability of the substance for carriage in tanks shall be demonstrated. The method to evaluate this suitability shall be approved by the competent authority. One method is test 8(d) in Test Series 8 (see Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part 1, sub-section 18.7).
- Substances shall not be allowed to remain in the tank for any period that could result in caking. Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid accumulation and packing of substances in the tank (e.g. cleaning etc.).
- TU 40** Only to be carried in battery-wagons or MEGCs, the elements of which are composed of seamless receptacles.
- TU 41** (Reserved)
- TU 42** Tanks with a shell constructed of aluminium alloy, including those with a protective lining, shall only be used if the pH value of the substance is not less than 5.0 and not more than 8.0.
- TU 43** An empty uncleaned tank may be offered for carriage after the date of expiry of the last inspection of the lining for a period not to exceed three months beyond this date for the purposes of performing the next inspection of the lining prior to refilling (see special provision TT 2 in 6.8.4 (d)).

Chapter 4.4

(Deleted)

Chapter 4.5 Use of vacuum-operated waste tanks

NOTE: For portable tanks and UN multiple elements gas containers (MEGCs), see Chapter 4.2; for tank-wagons, demountable tanks, tank-containers and tank swap bodies, with shells made of metallic materials, and battery-wagons and multiple elements gas containers (MEGCs) other than UN MEGCs, see Chapter 4.3.

4.5.1 Use

4.5.1.1 Wastes consisting of substances in Classes 3, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2, 8 and 9 may be carried in vacuum-operated waste tanks conforming to Chapter 6.10 if their carriage in tank-containers or tank swap bodies is permitted according to Chapter 4.3.

Wastes consisting of substances assigned to tank code L4BH in Column (12) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 or to another tank code permitted under the hierarchy in 4.3.4.1.2 may be carried in vacuum-operated waste tanks with the letter "A" or "B" in part 3 of the tank code.

4.5.1.2 Non waste substances may be carried in vacuum-operated waste tanks under the same conditions as mentioned under 4.5.1.1.

4.5.2 Operation

4.5.2.1 The requirements of Chapter 4.3 except those of 4.3.2.2.4 and 4.3.2.3.3 apply to the carriage in vacuum-operated waste tanks and are supplemented by the requirements of 4.5.2.2 to 4.5.2.6 below.

4.5.2.2 For carriage of liquids meeting the flash point criteria of Class 3, vacuum-operated waste tanks shall be filled through filling devices which discharge into the tank at a low level. Measures shall be taken to minimize the production of spray.

4.5.2.3 When discharging flammable liquids with a flash-point below 23 °C by using air pressure, the maximum working pressure shall be 100 kPa (1 bar).

4.5.2.4 The use of tanks fitted with an internal piston operating as a compartment wall is allowed only when the substances on either side of the wall (piston) do not react dangerously with each other (see 4.3.2.3.6).

4.5.2.5 It shall be ensured that the stationary position of an existing suction boom does not change during normal conditions of transport.

4.5.2.6 When a vacuum pump/exhauster unit which may provide a source of ignition is used to fill or discharge flammable liquids, precautions shall be taken to avoid ignition of the substance or to avoid the propagation of the effects of the ignition outside the tank itself.

Part 5 Consignment procedures

Chapter 5.1 General provisions

5.1.1 Application and general provisions

This Part sets forth the provisions for dangerous goods consignments relative to marking, labelling, and documentation, and, where appropriate, authorization of consignments and advance notifications.

5.1.2 Use of overpacks

- 5.1.2.1 (a) Unless marks and labels required in Chapter 5.2, except 5.2.1.3 to 5.2.1.6, 5.2.1.7.2 to 5.2.1.7.8 and 5.2.1.10, representative of all dangerous goods in the overpack are visible, the overpack shall be:
- (i) marked with the word "OVERPACK". The lettering of the "OVERPACK" mark shall be at least 12 mm high. The mark shall be in an official language of the country of origin and also, if that language is not English, French or German, in English, French or German, unless agreements, if any, concluded between the countries concerned in the transport operation provide otherwise; and
 - (ii) labelled and marked with the UN number and other marks, as required for packages in Chapter 5.2 except 5.2.1.3 to 5.2.1.6, 5.2.1.7.2 to 5.2.1.7.8 and 5.2.1.10, for each item of dangerous goods contained in the overpack. Each applicable mark or label only needs to be applied once.

Labelling of overpacks containing radioactive material shall be in accordance with 5.2.2.1.11.

- (b) Orientation arrows illustrated in 5.2.1.10 shall be displayed on two opposite sides of overpacks containing packages which shall be marked in accordance with 5.2.1.10.1, unless the marks remains visible.

5.1.2.2 Each package of dangerous goods contained in an overpack shall comply with all applicable provisions of RID. The intended function of each package shall not be impaired by the overpack.

5.1.2.3 Each package bearing package orientation marks as prescribed in 5.2.1.10 and which is overpacked or placed in a large packaging shall be oriented in accordance with such marks.

5.1.2.4 The prohibitions on mixed loading also apply to these overpacks.

5.1.3 Empty uncleaned packagings (including IBCs and large packagings), tanks, wagons and containers for carriage in bulk

5.1.3.1 Empty packagings (including IBCs and large packagings), tanks (including tank-wagons, battery-wagons, demountable tanks, portable tanks, tank-containers, MEGCs), wagons and containers for carriage in bulk uncleaned, not degassed or decontaminated having contained dangerous goods of the different classes other than Class 7, shall be marked and labelled as if they were full.

NOTE: For documentation, see Chapter 5.4.

5.1.3.2 Containers, tanks, IBCs, as well as other packagings and overpacks, used for the carriage of radioactive material shall not be used for the storage or carriage of other goods unless decontaminated below the level of 0.4 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and low toxicity alpha emitters and 0.04 Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters.

5.1.4 Mixed packing

When two or more dangerous goods are packed within the same outer packaging, the package shall be labelled and marked as required for each substance or article. If the same label is required for different goods, it only needs to be applied once.

5.1.5 General provisions for Class 7

5.1.5.1 Approval of shipments and notification

5.1.5.1.1 General

In addition to the approval of package designs described in Chapter 6.4, multilateral shipment approval is also required in certain circumstances (5.1.5.1.2 and 5.1.5.1.3). In some circumstances it is also necessary to notify competent authorities of a shipment (5.1.5.1.4).

5.1.5.1.2 Shipment approvals

Multilateral approval shall be required for:

- (a) the shipment of Type B(M) packages not conforming with the requirements of 6.4.7.5 or designed to allow controlled intermittent venting;
- (b) the shipment of Type B(M) packages containing radioactive material with an activity greater than 3000 A₁ or 3000 A₂, as appropriate, or 1000 TBq, whichever is the lower;
- (c) the shipment of packages containing fissile materials if the sum of the criticality safety indexes of the packages in a single wagon or container exceeds 50; and

- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) the shipment of SCO-III,

except that a competent authority may authorize carriage into or through its country without shipment approval, by a specific provision in its design approval (see 5.1.5.2.1).

5.1.5.1.3 Shipment approval by special arrangement

A competent authority may approve provisions under which consignments that do not satisfy all the applicable requirements of RID may be carried under special arrangement (see 1.7.4).

5.1.5.1.4 Notifications

Notification to competent authorities is required as follows:

- (a) Before the first shipment of any package requiring competent authority approval, the consignor shall ensure that copies of each applicable competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of the country of origin of the shipment and to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be carried. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make such acknowledgement of receipt of the certificate;
- (b) For each of the following types of shipments:
 - (i) Type C packages containing radioactive material with an activity greater than 3000 A₁ or 3000 A₂, as appropriate, or 1000 TBq, whichever is the lower;
 - (ii) Type B(U) packages containing radioactive material with an activity greater than 3000 A₁ or 3000 A₂, as appropriate, or 1000 TBq, whichever is the lower;
 - (iii) Type B(M) packages;
 - (iv) Shipment under special arrangement;The consignor shall notify the competent authority of the country of origin of the shipment and the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be carried. This notification shall be in the possession of each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance;
- (c) The consignor is not required to send a separate notification if the required information has been included in the application for approval of shipment (see 6.4.23.2);
- (d) The consignment notification shall include:
 - (i) sufficient information to enable the identification of the package or packages including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;
 - (ii) information on the date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and proposed routing;
 - (iii) the name(s) of the radioactive material(s) or nuclide(s);
 - (iv) descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material, or whether it is special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material; and
 - (v) the maximum activity of the radioactive contents during carriage expressed in becquerels (Bq) with an appropriate SI prefix symbol (see 1.2.2.1). For fissile material, the mass of fissile material (or of each fissile nuclide for mixtures when appropriate) in grams (g), or multiples thereof, may be used in place of activity.

5.1.5.2 Certificates issued by the competent authority

5.1.5.2.1 Certificates issued by the competent authority are required for the following:

- (a) Designs for:
 - (i) special form radioactive material;
 - (ii) low dispersible radioactive material;
 - (iii) fissile material excepted under 2.2.7.2.3.5 (f);
 - (iv) packages containing 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride;
 - (v) packages containing fissile material unless excepted by 2.2.7.2.3.5, 6.4.11.2 or 6.4.11.3;
 - (vi) Type B(U) packages and Type B(M) packages;
 - (vii) Type C packages;
- (b) Special arrangements;
- (c) Certain shipments (see 5.1.5.1.2);
- (d) Determination of the basic radionuclide values referred to in 2.2.7.2.2.1 for individual radionuclides which are not listed in Table 2.2.7.2.2.1 (see 2.2.7.2.2.2 (a));
- (e) Alternative activity limits for an exempt consignment of instruments or articles (see 2.2.7.2.2.2 (b)).

The certificates shall confirm that the applicable requirements are met, and for design approvals shall attribute to the design an identification mark.

The certificates of approval for the package design and the shipment may be combined into a single certificate.

Certificates and applications for these certificates shall be in accordance with the requirements in 6.4.23.

5.1.5.2.2 The consignor shall be in possession of a copy of each applicable certificate.

5.1.5.2.3 For package designs where it is not required that a competent authority issue a certificate of approval, the consignor shall, on request, make available for inspection by the competent authority, documentary evidence of the compliance of the package design with all the applicable requirements.

5.1.5.3 Determination of transport index (TI) and criticality safety index (CSI)

5.1.5.3.1 The transport index (TI) for a package, overpack or container, or for unpackaged LSA-I, SCO-I or SCO-III, shall be the number derived in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) Determine the maximum dose rate in units of millisieverts per hour (mSv/h) at a distance of 1 m from the external surfaces of the package, overpack, container, or unpackaged LSA-I, SCO-I or SCO-III. The value determined shall be multiplied by 100.

For uranium and thorium ores and their concentrates, the maximum dose rate at any point 1 m from the external surface of the load may be taken as:

0.4 mSv/h for ores and physical concentrates of uranium and thorium;

0.3 mSv/h for chemical concentrates of thorium;

0.02 mSv/h for chemical concentrates of uranium, other than uranium hexafluoride;

(b) For tanks, containers and unpackaged LSA-I, SCO-I and SCO-III, the value determined in step (a) above shall be multiplied by the appropriate factor from Table 5.1.5.3.1;

(c) The value obtained in steps (a) and (b) above shall be rounded up to the first decimal place (e.g. 1.13 becomes 1.2), except that a value of 0.05 or less may be considered as zero and the resulting number is the TI value.

Table 5.1.5.3.1: Multiplication factors for tanks, containers and unpackaged LSA-I, SCO-I and SCO-III

Size of load ^(a)	Multiplication factor
size of load $\leq 1 \text{ m}^2$	1
$1 \text{ m}^2 < \text{size of load} \leq 5 \text{ m}^2$	2
$5 \text{ m}^2 < \text{size of load} \leq 20 \text{ m}^2$	3
$20 \text{ m}^2 < \text{size of load}$	10

^(a) Largest cross-sectional area of the load being measured.

5.1.5.3.2 The TI for each rigid overpack, container or wagon shall be determined as the sum of the TIs of all the packages contained therein. For a shipment from a single consignor, the consignor may determine the TI by direct measurement of dose rate.

The TI for a non-rigid overpack shall be determined only as the sum of the TIs of all the packages within the overpack.

5.1.5.3.3 The criticality safety index for each overpack or container shall be determined as the sum of the CSIs of all the packages contained. The same procedure shall be followed for determining the total sum of the CSIs in a consignment or aboard a wagon.

5.1.5.3.4 Packages, overpacks and containers shall be assigned to either category I-WHITE, II-YELLOW or III-YELLOW in accordance with the conditions specified in Table 5.1.5.3.4 and with the following requirements:

(a) For a package, overpack or container, both the transport index and the surface dose rate conditions shall be taken into account in determining which is the appropriate category. Where the transport index satisfies the condition for one category but the surface dose rate satisfies the condition for a different category, the package, overpack or container shall be assigned to the higher category. For this purpose, category I-WHITE shall be regarded as the lowest category;

(b) The TI shall be determined following the procedures specified in 5.1.5.3.1 and 5.1.5.3.2;

(c) If the surface dose rate is greater than 2 mSv/h, the package or overpack shall be carried under exclusive use and under the provisions of 7.5.11, CW 33 (3.5) (a);

(d) A package carried under a special arrangement shall be assigned to category III-YELLOW except under the provisions of 5.1.5.3.5;

- (e) An overpack or container which contains packages carried under special arrangement shall be assigned to category III-YELLOW except under the provisions of 5.1.5.3.5.

Table 5.1.5.3.4: Categories of packages, overpacks and containers

Conditions		Category
Transport index (TI)	Maximum dose rate at any point on external surface	
0 ^(a)	Not more than 0.005 mSv/h	I-WHITE
More than 0 but not more than 1 ^(a)	More than 0.005 mSv/h but not more than 0.5 mSv/h	II-YELLOW
More than 1 but not more than 10	More than 0.5 mSv/h but not more than 2 mSv/h	III-YELLOW
More than 10	More than 2 mSv/h but not more than 10 mSv/h	III- YELLOW ^(b)

- (a) If the measured TI is not greater than 0.05, the value quoted may be zero in accordance with 5.1.5.3.1 (c).

- (b) Shall also be carried under exclusive use except for containers (see Table D in 7.5.11 CW 33 (3.3)).

5.1.5.3.5 In all cases of international carriage of packages requiring competent authority approval of design or shipment, for which different approval types apply in the different countries concerned by the shipment, the categorization shall be in accordance with the certificate of the country of origin of design.

5.1.5.4 Specific provisions for excepted packages of radioactive material of Class 7

5.1.5.4.1 Excepted packages of radioactive material of Class 7 shall be legibly and durably marked on the outside of the packaging with:

- (a) The UN number preceded by the letters "UN";
- (b) An identification of either the consignor or consignee, or both; and
- (c) The permissible gross mass if this exceeds 50 kg.

5.1.5.4.2 The documentation requirements of Chapter 5.4 do not apply to excepted packages of radioactive material of Class 7, except that:

- (a) The UN number preceded by the letters "UN" and the name and address of the consignor and the consignee and, if relevant, the identification mark for each competent authority certificate of approval (see 5.4.1.2.5.1 (g)) shall be shown on a transport document such as a bill of lading, air waybill or CIM or CMR consignment note;
- (b) If relevant, the requirements of 5.4.1.2.5.1 (g), 5.4.1.2.5.3 and 5.4.1.2.5.4 shall apply;
- (c) The requirements of 5.4.2 and 5.4.4 shall apply.

5.1.5.4.3 The requirements of 5.2.1.7.8 and 5.2.2.1.11.5 shall apply if relevant.

5.1.5.5 Summary of approval and prior notification requirements

NOTE 1: Before first shipment of any package requiring competent authority approval of the design, the consignor shall ensure that a copy of the approval certificate for that design has been submitted to the competent authority of each country en route (see 5.1.5.1.4 (a)).

- 2:** Notification required if contents exceed $3 \times 10^3 A_1$, or $3 \times 10^3 A_2$, or 1000 TBq; (see 5.1.5.1.4 (b)).
- 3:** Multilateral approval of shipment required if contents exceed $3 \times 10^3 A_1$, or $3 \times 10^3 A_2$, or 1000 TBq, or if controlled intermittent venting is allowed (see 5.1.5.1).
- 4:** See approval and prior notification provisions for the applicable package for carrying this material.

Subject	UN Number	Competent authority approval required		Consignor required to notify the competent authorities of the country of origin and of the countries en route ^(a) before each shipment	Reference
		Country of origin	Countries en route ^(a)		
Calculation of unlisted A ₁ and A ₂ values	–	Yes	Yes	No	2.2.7.2.2.2 (a), 5.1.5.2.1 (d)
Excepted packages – package design – shipment	2908, 2909, 2910, 2911	No No	No No	No No	–
LSA material ^(b) and SCO ^(b) /Industrial packages types 1, 2 or 3, non fissile and fissile excepted – package design – shipment	2912, 2913, 3321, 3322	No No	No No	No No	–
Type A packages ^(b) , non fissile and fissile excepted – package design – shipment	2915, 3332	No No	No No	No No	–
Type B(U) packages ^(b) non fissile and fissile excepted – package design – shipment	2916	Yes No	No No	See Note 1 See Note 2	5.1.5.1.4 (b), 5.1.5.2.1 (a), 6.4.22.2
Type B(M) packages ^(b) , non fissile and fissile excepted – package design – shipment	2917	Yes See Note 3	Yes See Note 3	No Yes	5.1.5.1.4 (b), 5.1.5.2.1 (a), 5.1.5.1.2, 6.4.22.3
Type C packages ^(b) , non fissile and fissile excepted – package design – shipment	3323	Yes No	No No	See Note 1 See Note 2	5.1.5.1.4 (b), 5.1.5.2.1 (a), 6.4.22.2
Packages for fissile material – package design – shipment: sum of criticality safety indexes not more than 50 sum of criticality safety indexes greater than 50	2977, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3333	Yes ^(c) No ^(d) Yes	Yes ^(c) No ^(d) Yes	No See Note 2 See Note 2	5.1.5.2.1 (a), 5.1.5.1.2, 6.4.22.4
Special form radioactive material – design – shipment	– See Note 4	Yes See Note 4	No See Note 4	No See Note 4	1.6.6.4, 5.1.5.2.1 (a), 6.4.22.5
Low dispersible radioactive material – design – shipment	– See Note 4	Yes See Note 4	No See Note 4	No See Note 4	5.1.5.2.1 (a), 6.4.22.5
Packages containing 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride – design – shipment	– See Note 4	Yes See Note 4	No See Note 4	No See Note 4	5.1.5.2.1 (a), 6.4.22.1
Special Arrangement – shipment	2919, 3331	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.7.4.2, 5.1.5.2.1 (b), 5.1.5.1.4 (b)

Subject	UN Number	Competent authority approval required		Consignor required to notify the competent authorities of the country of origin and of the countries en route ^(a) before each shipment	Reference
		Country of origin	Countries en route ^(a)		
Approved packages designs subjected to transitional measures		See 1.6.6	See 1.6.6	See Note 1	1.6.6.2, 5.1.5.1.4 (b), 5.1.5.2.1 (a), 5.1.5.1.2, 6.4.22.9
Alternative activity limits for an exempt consignment of instruments or articles	–	Yes	Yes	No	5.1.5.2.1 (e), 6.4.22.7
Fissile material excepted in accordance with 2.2.7.2.3.5 (f)	–	Yes	Yes	No	5.1.5.2.1 (a) (iii), 6.4.22.6

- (a) Countries from, through or into which the consignment is carried.
- (b) If the radioactive contents are fissile material which is not excepted from the provisions for packages containing fissile material, then the provisions for fissile material packages apply (see 6.4.11).
- (c) Designs of packages for fissile material may also require approval in respect of one of the other items in the table.
- (d) Shipments may, however, require approval in respect of one of the other items in the table.

Chapter 5.2 Marking and labelling

5.2.1 Marking of packages

NOTE 1: For marks related to the construction, testing and approval of packagings, large packagings, pressure receptacles and IBCs, see Part 6.

2: In accordance with the GHS, a GHS pictogram not required by RID should only appear in carriage as part of a complete GHS label and not independently (see GHS 1.4.10.4.4).

5.2.1.1 Unless provided otherwise in RID, the UN number corresponding to the dangerous goods contained, preceded by the letters "UN" shall be clearly and durably marked on each package. The UN number and the letters "UN" shall be at least 12 mm high, except for packages of 30 litres capacity or less or of 30 kg maximum net mass and for cylinders of 60 litres water capacity or less when they shall be at least 6 mm in height and except for packages of 5 litres capacity or less or of 5 kg maximum net mass when they shall be of an appropriate size. In the case of unpackaged articles the mark shall be displayed on the article, on its cradle or on its handling, storage or launching device.

5.2.1.2 All package marks required by this Chapter:

- (a) shall be readily visible and legible;
- (b) shall be able to withstand open weather exposure without a substantial reduction in effectiveness.

5.2.1.3 Salvage packagings including large salvage packagings and salvage pressure receptacles shall additionally be marked with the word "SALVAGE". The lettering of the "SALVAGE" mark shall be at least 12 mm high.

5.2.1.4 Intermediate bulk containers of more than 450 litres capacity and large packagings shall be marked on two opposite sides.

5.2.1.5 Additional provisions for goods of Class 1

For goods of Class 1, packages shall, in addition, bear the proper shipping name as determined in accordance with 3.1.2. The mark, which shall be clearly legible and indelible, shall be in one or more languages, one of which shall be French, German or English, unless any agreements concluded between the countries concerned in the transport operation provide otherwise.

For military consignments within the meaning of 1.5.2 carried as a full load, packages may be marked with the descriptions prescribed by the competent military authority instead of the proper shipping name.

5.2.1.6 Additional provisions for goods of Class 2

Refillable receptacles shall bear the following particulars in clearly legible and durable characters:

(a) the UN number and the proper shipping name of the gas or mixture of gases, as determined in accordance with 3.1.2.

In the case of gases classified under an N.O.S. entry, only the technical name¹ of the gas has to be indicated in addition to the UN number.

In the case of mixtures, not more than the two constituents which most predominantly contribute to the hazards have to be indicated;

- (b) for compressed gases filled by mass and for liquefied gases, either the maximum filling mass and the tare of the receptacle with fittings and accessories as fitted at the time of filling, or the gross mass;
- (c) the date (year) of the next periodic inspection.

These particulars can either be engraved or indicated on a durable information disk or label attached on the receptacle or indicated by an adherent and clearly visible mark such as by printing or by any equivalent process.

NOTE 1: See also 6.2.2.7.

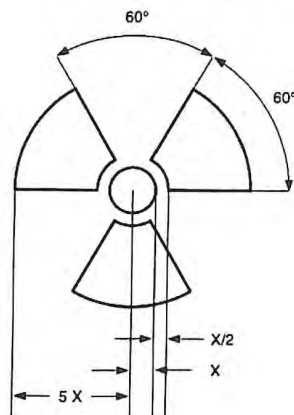
2: For non refillable receptacles, see 6.2.2.8.

¹ Instead of the technical name the use of one of the following names is permitted:

- For UN 1078 refrigerant gas, n.o.s.: mixture F1, mixture F2, mixture F3;
- For UN 1060 methylacetylene and propadiene mixtures, stabilized: mixture P1, mixture P2;
- For UN 1965 hydrocarbon gas mixture, liquefied, n.o.s.: mixture A or butane, mixture A01 or butane, mixture A02 or butane, mixture A0 or butane, mixture A1, mixture B1, mixture B2, mixture B, mixture C or propane;
- For UN 1010 Butadienes, stabilized: 1,2-Butadiene, stabilized, 1,3-Butadiene, stabilized;
- For UN 1012 Butylene: 1-butylene, cis-2-butylene, trans-2-butylene, butylenes mixture.

5.2.1.7 Special marking provisions for radioactive material

- 5.2.1.7.1** Each package shall be legibly and durably marked on the outside of the packaging with an identification of either the consignor or consignee, or both. Each overpack shall be legibly and durably marked on the outside of the overpack with an identification of either the consignor or consignee, or both unless these marks of all packages within the overpack are clearly visible.
- 5.2.1.7.2** For each package, other than excepted packages, the UN number preceded by the letters "UN" and the proper shipping name shall be legibly and durably marked on the outside of the packaging. The marking of excepted packages shall be as required by 5.1.5.4.1.
- 5.2.1.7.3** Each package of gross mass exceeding 50 kg shall have its permissible gross mass legibly and durably marked on the outside of the packaging.
- 5.2.1.7.4** Each package which conforms to:
- (a) a Type IP-1 package, a Type IP-2 package or a Type IP-3 package design shall be legibly and durably marked on the outside of the packaging with "TYPE IP-1", "TYPE IP-2" or "TYPE IP-3" as appropriate;
 - (b) a Type A package design shall be legibly and durably marked on the outside of the packaging with "TYPE A";
 - (c) a Type IP-2 package, a Type IP-3 package or a Type A package design shall be legibly and durably marked on the outside of the packaging with the distinguishing sign used on vehicles in international road traffic² of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of design.
- 5.2.1.7.5** Each package which conforms to a design approved under one or more of paragraphs 1.6.6.2.1, 5.1.5.2.1, 6.4.22.1 to 6.4.22.4 and 6.4.23.4 to 6.4.23.7 shall be legibly and durably marked on the outside of the package with the following information:
- (a) the identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) a serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
 - (c) "Type B(U)", "Type B(M)" or "Type C", in the case of a Type B(U), Type B(M) or Type C package design.
- 5.2.1.7.6** Each package which conforms to a Type B(U), Type B(M) or Type C package design shall have the outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water plainly marked by embossing, stamping or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water with the trefoil symbol shown in the figure below.



Basic trefoil symbol with proportions based on a central circle of radius X. The minimum allowable size of X shall be 4 mm.

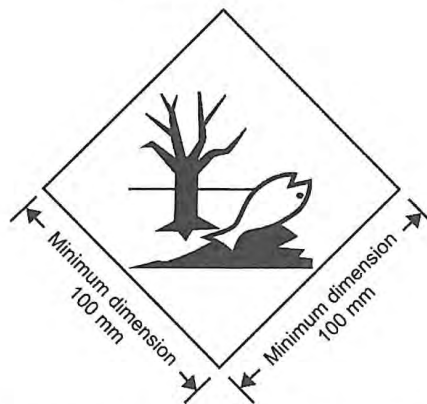
Any mark on the package made in accordance with the requirements of 5.2.1.7.4 (a) and (b) and 5.2.1.7.5 (c) relating to the package type that does not relate to the UN number and proper shipping name assigned to the consignment shall be removed or covered.

- 5.2.1.7.7** Where LSA-I or SCO-I material is contained in receptacles or wrapping materials and is carried under exclusive use as permitted by 4.1.9.2.4, the outer surface of these receptacles or wrapping materials may bear the mark "RADIOACTIVE LSA-I" or "RADIOACTIVE SCO-I", as appropriate.

² Distinguishing sign of the State of registration used on motor vehicles and trailers in international road traffic, e.g. in accordance with the Geneva Convention on Road Traffic of 1949 or the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968.

- 5.2.1.7.8** In all cases of international carriage of packages requiring competent authority approval of design or shipment, for which different approval types apply in the different countries concerned by the shipment, marking shall be in accordance with the certificate of the country of origin of the design.
- 5.2.1.8 Special marking provisions for environmentally hazardous substances**
- 5.2.1.8.1** Packages containing environmentally hazardous substances meeting the criteria of 2.2.9.1.10 shall be durably marked with the environmentally hazardous substance mark shown in 5.2.1.8.3 with the exception of single packagings and combination packagings where such single packagings or inner packagings of such combination packagings have:
- a quantity of 5 l or less for liquids; or
 - a net mass of 5 kg or less for solids.
- 5.2.1.8.2** The environmentally hazardous substance mark shall be located adjacent to the marks required by 5.2.1.1. The requirements of 5.2.1.2 and 5.2.1.4 shall be met.
- 5.2.1.8.3** The environmentally hazardous substance mark shall be as shown in Figure 5.2.1.8.3.

Figure 5.2.1.8.3



Environmentally hazardous substance mark

The mark shall be in the form of a square set at an angle of 45° (diamond-shaped). The symbol (fish and tree) shall be black on white or suitable contrasting background. The minimum dimensions shall be 100 mm × 100 mm and the minimum width of the line forming the diamond shall be 2 mm. If the size of the package so requires, the dimensions/line thickness may be reduced, provided the mark remains clearly visible. Where dimensions are not specified, all features shall be in approximate proportion to those shown.

NOTE: The labelling provisions of 5.2.2 apply in addition to any requirement for packages to bear the environmentally hazardous substance mark.

- 5.2.1.9 Battery mark**
- 5.2.1.9.1** Packages containing lithium cells or batteries or sodium ion cells or batteries prepared in accordance with special provisions 188 or 400 of Chapter 3.3 shall be marked as shown in Figure 5.2.1.9.2.
- 5.2.1.9.2** The mark shall indicate the UN number preceded by the letters "UN", i.e. "UN 3090" for lithium metal cells or batteries, "UN 3480" for lithium ion cells or batteries or "UN 3551" for sodium ion cells or batteries. Where the cells or batteries are contained in, or packed with, equipment, the UN number preceded by the letters "UN", i.e. "UN 3091", "UN 3481" or "UN 3552" as appropriate shall be indicated. Where a package contains cells or batteries assigned to different UN numbers, all applicable UN numbers shall be indicated on one or more marks.