

LP904	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP904
	<p>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.</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	
	<p>For batteries and equipment containing cells and batteries:</p>	
	<p>Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of:</p>	
	<p>steel (50A)</p>	
	<p>aluminium (50B)</p>	
	<p>metal, other than steel or aluminium (50N)</p>	
	<p>rigid plastics (50H)</p>	
	<p>plywood (50D)</p>	
	<p>Large packagings shall also meet the following requirements:</p>	
	<p>(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.</p>	
	<p>(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.</p>	
	<p>(c) Sealed packagings shall be fitted with a venting device when appropriate.</p>	
	<p>(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.</p>	
	<p>(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.</p>	
	<p>For leaking cells and batteries, sufficient inert absorbent material shall be added to the inner or outer packaging to absorb any release of electrolyte.</p>	
	<p><b>Additional requirement:</b></p>	
	<p>Cells and batteries shall be protected against short circuit.</p>	

LP905	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP905
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480, 3481, 3551 and 3552 production runs consisting of not more than 100 cells and batteries and to pre-production prototypes of cells and 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).		

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LP905	PACKING INSTRUCTION ( <i>cont'd</i> )	LP905
<p>Large packagings shall also meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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;</li> <li>(b) The equipment shall be constructed or packed in such a manner as to prevent accidental operation during carriage;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Additional requirement:</b></p> <p>Cells and batteries shall be protected against short circuit.</p>		

LP906	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP906
<p>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.</p>		
<p>The following large packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>For batteries and items of equipment containing batteries:</p> <p>Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group I performance level, made of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>steel (50A);</li> <li>aluminium (50B);</li> <li>metal, other than steel or aluminium (50N);</li> <li>rigid plastics (50H);</li> <li>plywood (50D);</li> <li>rigid fibreboard (50G)</li> </ul>		
<p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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;</li> <li>(b) No flame shall occur outside the package;</li> <li>(c) No projectiles shall exit the package;</li> <li>(d) The structural integrity of the package shall be maintained; and</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>		
<p>(2) The additional large packaging performance requirements shall be verified by a test as specified by the competent authority of any ADR Contracting Party who may also recognize a test specified by the competent authority of a country which is not an ADR Contracting Party 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<sup>a</sup>.</p> <p>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 <i>Manual of Tests and Criteria</i>, 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.</p>		

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LP906	PACKING INSTRUCTION (cont'd)	LP906
<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>		
<p><b>Additional requirement:</b></p> <p>Batteries shall be protected against short circuit.</p>		

- <sup>a</sup> 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 ADR, 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 When the packaging includes a double envelope filled with water which may freeze during transport, a sufficient quantity of an anti-freeze agent shall be added to the water to prevent freezing. Anti-freeze that could create a fire hazard because of its inherent flammability shall not be used.

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 ADR and such tests have been successfully undertaken, the competent authority may approve such articles to be carried in accordance with ADR.
- 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 No. 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) (see also table of standards at the end of this section).
- 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-vehicles.
- 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 provision 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/m<sup>3</sup>; 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 P200, P205, P206 or P208 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 P203. 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 Receptacles shall not be offered for filling:
- (a) When damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the receptacle or its service equipment may be affected;



- (b) Unless the 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 receptacles shall not be offered for carriage:
- (a) When leaking;
  - (b) When damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the receptacle or its service equipment may be affected;
  - (c) Unless the 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	Title of document
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
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 of EN ISO 14245:2010, clause 5.9 of EN ISO 14245:2019 or clause 5.9 of EN ISO 14245:2021	Gas cylinders – Specifications and testing of LPG cylinder valves – Self-closing

Applicable paragraphs	Reference	Title of document
	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 protective 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 (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 IBC520 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) To determine, when applicable, the control and emergency temperatures associated with the carriage of the product in the IBC concerned as derived from the SADT;
  - (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 a Contracting Party to ADR, the classification and transport conditions shall be recognized by the competent authority of the first country Contracting Party to ADR 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 (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 packing provisions 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 No. 3373 BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B (see packing instruction P650 of 4.1.4.1), nor to UN No. 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 origin<sup>2</sup> 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 origin<sup>2</sup> 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 ADR, 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/cm<sup>2</sup> for beta and gamma emitters and low toxicity alpha emitters; and
- (b) 0.4 Bq/cm<sup>2</sup> for all other alpha emitters.

These limits are applicable when averaged over any area of 300 cm<sup>2</sup> 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, CV33, the level of non-fixed contamination on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, containers and vehicles 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.

<sup>2</sup> If the country of origin is not a Contracting Party to ADR, the competent authority of the first Contracting Party to the ADR reached by the consignment.

- 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 ADR 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;
  - (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 ADR 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 ADR 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, CV33 (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, CV33 (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 vehicle nor will there be any loss of shielding;
  - (b) Each vehicle 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 vehicle;
  - (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 <sup>a</sup>	Type IP-1	Type IP-1
Liquid	Type IP-1	Type IP-2
LSA-II		
Solid	Type IP-2	Type IP-2
Liquid and gas	Type IP-2	Type IP-3
LSA-III	Type IP-2	Type IP-3
SCO-I <sup>a</sup>	Type IP-1	Type IP-1
SCO-II	Type IP-2	Type IP-2

<sup>a</sup> 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 ADR 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.

**NOTE 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.

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| MP1 | May only be packed together with goods of the same type within the same compatibility group.   |
| MP2 | Shall not be packed together with other goods.   |
| MP3 | Mixed packing of UN No. 1873 with UN No. 1802 is permitted.  |
| MP4 | Shall not be packed together with goods of other classes or with goods which are not subject to the requirements of ADR. 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.   |
| MP5 | UN No. 2814 and UN No. 2900 may be packed together in a combination packaging in conformity with packing instruction P620. 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 P650 or to substances added as coolants, e.g. ice, dry ice or refrigerated liquid nitrogen. |
| MP6 | 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.   |

- MP7 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 ADR,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP8 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 ADR,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP9 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 ADR,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP10 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 ADR,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP11 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 ADR,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP12 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 ADR,
- 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.



- MP13 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 ADR,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP14 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 ADR,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP15 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 ADR,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP16 *(Reserved)*
- MP17 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 ADR,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP18 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 ADR,
- provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP19 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 ADR, provided they do not react dangerously with one another.
- MP20 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 ADR.
- MP21 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 origin<sup>3</sup>, 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 ADR.
- 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).
- MP22 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 ADR.
- 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).
- MP23 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 ADR.

<sup>3</sup> *If the country of origin is not a Contracting Party to ADR, the approval shall require validation by the competent authority of the first country Contracting Party to ADR reached by the consignment.*

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).

MP24

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).



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	
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	
0191						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	
0195						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	
0238						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	
0312						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	
0405						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	
0429						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	
0431						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	
0505						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	
0507						B			B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B						B	B	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	
0509			B	B	B		B	B																								

## CHAPTER 4.2

### USE OF PORTABLE TANKS AND UN MULTIPLE-ELEMENT GAS CONTAINERS (MEGCs)

**NOTE 1:** For fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks and tank-containers and tank swap bodies, with shells made of metallic materials, and battery-vehicles and multiple element gas containers (MEGCs), see Chapter 4.3; for fibre-reinforced plastics tanks, see Chapter 4.4; for vacuum operated waste tanks, see Chapter 4.5.

**NOTE 2:** Portable tanks and UN MEGCs marked in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 6.7 but which were approved in a State which is not a Contracting Party to ADR or approved in accordance with Chapter 6.7 of the IMDG Code may nevertheless be used for carriage under ADR.

#### **4.2.1 General provisions for the use of portable tanks for the carriage of substances of Class 1 and Classes 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 consignor 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,  $\alpha$  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  $\alpha$  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 point and for elevated temperature liquids shall be determined by the following formula:

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

in which  $d_f$  and  $d_r$  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 mm<sup>2</sup>/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:

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

where:

q = heat absorption [W]

A = wetted area [m<sup>2</sup>]

F = insulation factor  
= 1 for non-insulated shells, or

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

where:

K = heat conductivity of insulation layer [ $\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ]

L = thickness of insulation layer [m]

U =  $K/L$  = heat transfer coefficient of the insulation [ $\text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ]

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 the 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).

The calculation of the actual holding time may be waived when the whole journey takes place by road only, without trans-shipment onto another vehicle and without intermediate temporary storage. When the calculation of the actual holding time is waived the provisions of 4.2.3.7.2, 4.2.3.7.3 and 4.2.3.8 (e) and (f) shall not apply.

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 P200 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 ADR 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 P200 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 Class 1 and Classes 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 along with the applicable control and emergency temperatures.

4.2.5.2.3 Non-refrigerated liquefied gases are assigned to portable tank instruction T50. T50 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 T75.

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
T1	T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T2	T4, T5, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T3	T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T4	T5, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T5	T10, T14, T19, T20, T22
T6	T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T7	T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T8	T9, T10, T13, T14, T19, T20, T21, T22
T9	T10, T13, T14, T19, T20, T21, T22
T10	T14, T19, T20, T22
T11	T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T12	T14, T16, T18, T19, T20, T22
T13	T14, T19, T20, T21, T22
T14	T19, T20, T22
T15	T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T16	T18, T19, T20, T22
T17	T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T18	T19, T20, T22
T19	T20, T22
T20	T22
T21	T22
T22	None
T23	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 T1 to T22 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.

T1 - T22 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTIONS T1 - T22				
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 <sup>a</sup> (see 6.7.2.8)	Bottom opening requirements <sup>b</sup> (see 6.7.2.6)
T1	1.5	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.2
T2	1.5	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T3	2.65	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.2
T4	2.65	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T5	2.65	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T6	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.2
T7	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T8	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	Not allowed
T9	4	6 mm	Normal	Not allowed
T10	4	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T11	6	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T12	6	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.8.3	See 6.7.2.6.3
T13	6	6 mm	Normal	Not allowed
T14	6	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T15	10	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T16	10	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.8.3	See 6.7.2.6.3
T17	10	6 mm	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T18	10	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	See 6.7.2.6.3
T19	10	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T20	10	8 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T21	10	10 mm	Normal	Not allowed
T22	10	10 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed

<sup>a</sup> When the word "Normal" is indicated, all the requirements of 6.7.2.8 apply except for 6.7.2.8.3.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

T23 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION T23								
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 P520 of 4.1.4.1, with the same control and emergency temperatures, if applicable.								
UN No.	Substance	Minimum test pressure (bar)	Minimum shell thickness (mm-reference steel)	Bottom opening requirements	Pressure-relief requirements	Degree of filling	Control temperature	Emergency temperature
3109	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, LIQUID	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		
	tert-Butyl hydroperoxide <sup>a</sup> , not more than 72 % with water							
	tert-Butyl hydroperoxide, not more than 56 % in diluent type B <sup>b</sup>							
	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							
3110	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, SOLID	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		
	Dicumyl peroxide <sup>c</sup>							
3119	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, LIQUID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED	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	<sup>d</sup>	<sup>d</sup>
	tert-Amyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 47 % in diluent type A						-10 °C	-5 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxyacetate, not more than 32 % in diluent type B						+30 °C	+35 °C

<sup>a</sup> Provided that steps have been taken to achieve the safety equivalence of 65% tert-Butyl hydroperoxide and 35% water.

<sup>b</sup> Diluent type B is tert-Butyl alcohol.

<sup>c</sup> Maximum quantity per portable tank: 2000 kg.

<sup>d</sup> As approved by the competent authority.

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T23 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) T23								
UN No.	Substance	Minimum test pressure (bar)	Minimum shell thickness (mm-reference steel)	Bottom opening requirements	Pressure-relief requirements	Degree of filling	Control temperature	Emergency temperature
3119 (Cont'd)	tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, not more than 32 % in diluent type B						+15 °C	+20 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxy-pivalate, not more than 27 % in diluent type B						+5 °C	+10 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethyl-hexanoate, not more than 32 % in diluent type B						+35 °C	+40 °C
	Di-(3,5,5-trimethyl-hexanoyl) peroxide, not more than 38 % in diluent type A or type B						0 °C	+5 °C
	Peroxyacetic acid, distilled, type F, stabilized <sup>e</sup>						+30 °C	+35 °C
3120	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, SOLID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED	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	<sup>d</sup>	<sup>d</sup>
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		
3239	SELF-REACTIVE LIQUID TYPE F, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED	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	<sup>d</sup>	<sup>d</sup>
3240	SELF-REACTIVE SOLID TYPE F, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED	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	<sup>d</sup>	<sup>d</sup>

<sup>d</sup> As approved by the competent authority.

<sup>e</sup> Formulation derived from distillation of peroxyacetic acid originating from peroxyacetic acid in concentration of not more than 41 % with water, total active oxygen (Peroxyacetic acid+H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) ≤ 9.5%, which fulfils the criteria of the "Manual of Tests and Criteria", paragraph 20.4.3 (f). "CORROSIVE" subsidiary hazard placard required (Model No 8, see 5.2.2.2.2).

T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION T50					
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; respectively <sup>a</sup>	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements <sup>b</sup> (see 6.7.3.7)	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	Butane	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-tetrafluoroethane (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

<sup>a</sup> "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).

<sup>b</sup> 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.

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T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) T50					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated; respectively <sup>a</sup>	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements <sup>b</sup> (see 6.7.3.7)	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	0.80
1040	Ethylene oxide with nitrogen up to a total pressure of 1 MPa (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

<sup>a</sup> "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).

<sup>b</sup> 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.

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T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) T50					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated; respectively <sup>a</sup>	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements <sup>b</sup> (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio
1060	Methylacetylene 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
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

<sup>a</sup> "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).

<sup>b</sup> 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.

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T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) T50					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated; respectively <sup>a</sup>	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements <sup>b</sup> (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio
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
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

<sup>a</sup> "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).

<sup>b</sup> 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.

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T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) T50					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated; respectively <sup>a</sup>	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements <sup>b</sup> (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio
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
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

<sup>a</sup> "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).

<sup>b</sup> 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.

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T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) T50					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated; respectively <sup>a</sup>	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements <sup>b</sup> (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio
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

<sup>a</sup> "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).

<sup>b</sup> 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.

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T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) T50					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated; respectively <sup>a</sup>	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements <sup>b</sup> (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio
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
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	TP4 <sup>c</sup>
3501	Chemical under pressure, flammable, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 <sup>c</sup>
3502	Chemical under pressure, toxic, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 <sup>c</sup>
3503	Chemical under pressure, corrosive, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 <sup>c</sup>
3504	Chemical under pressure, flammable, toxic, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 <sup>c</sup>
3505	Chemical under pressure, flammable, corrosive, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> "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).

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> For UN Nos. 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504 and 3505, the degree of filling shall be considered instead of the maximum filling ratio.

T75	PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION	T75
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:

TP1 The degree of filling prescribed in 4.2.1.9.2 shall not be exceeded.

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

TP2 The degree of filling prescribed in 4.2.1.9.3 shall not be exceeded.

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

TP3 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.

$$(\text{degree of filling} = 95 \frac{d_r}{d_f})$$

TP4 The degree of filling shall not exceed 90 % or, alternatively, any other value approved by the competent authority (see 4.2.1.16.2).

TP5 The restrictions on filling prescribed in 4.2.3.6 shall be met.

TP6 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.

TP7 Air shall be eliminated from the vapour space by nitrogen or other means.

TP8 The test pressure may be reduced to 1.5 bar when the flash point of the substances carried is greater than 0 °C.

TP9 A substance under this description shall only be carried in a portable tank under an approval granted by the competent authority.

TP10 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.

TP12 *(Deleted)*

TP13 *(Reserved)*

TP16 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.

TP17 Only inorganic non-combustible materials shall be used for thermal insulation of the tank.

TP18 Temperature shall be maintained between 18 °C and 40 °C. Portable tanks containing solidified methacrylic acid shall not be reheated during carriage.



TP19	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.
TP20	This substance shall only be carried in insulated tanks under a nitrogen blanket.
TP21	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.
TP22	Lubricant for joints or other devices shall be oxygen compatible.
TP23	<i>Deleted.</i>
TP24	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.
TP25	Sulphur trioxide 99.95 % pure and above may be carried in tanks without an inhibitor provided that it is maintained at a temperature equal to or above 32.5 °C.
TP26	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.
TP27	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.
TP28	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.
TP29	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.
TP30	This substance shall be carried in insulated tanks.
TP31	This substance may only be carried in tanks in the solid state.
TP32	For UN Nos. 0331, 0332 and 3375, portable tanks may be used subject to the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(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.</li><li>(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 <i>Manual of Tests and Criteria</i>, Part 1, Sub-section 18.7).</li><li>(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).</li></ul>
TP33	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.

- TP34      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.
- TP35      *Deleted.*
- TP36      Fusible elements in the vapour space may be used on portable tanks.
- TP37, TP38 and TP39      *(Deleted)*
- TP40      Portable tanks shall not be carried when connected with spray application equipment.
- TP41      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.
- TP42      Portable tanks are not authorized for the carriage of caesium or rubidium dispersions.

## CHAPTER 4.3

### USE OF FIXED TANKS (TANK-VEHICLES), DEMOUNTABLE TANKS, TANK-CONTAINERS AND TANK SWAP BODIES WITH SHELLS MADE OF METALLIC MATERIALS, AND BATTERY-VEHICLES AND MULTIPLE-ELEMENT GAS CONTAINERS (MEGCs)

**NOTE:** For portable tanks and UN multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs) see Chapter 4.2; for fibre-reinforced plastics tanks, see Chapter 4.4; 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 fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks and battery-vehicles, and to tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs. Provisions contained in a single column apply only to:

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

4.3.1.2 These provisions apply to:

fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks and battery-vehicles		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 fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, tank-containers and tank swap bodies, intended for the carriage of substances of all classes, and to battery-vehicles 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.
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#### 4.3.2 Provisions applicable to all classes

##### 4.3.2.1 Use

4.3.2.1.1 A substance subject to ADR may be carried in fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, battery-vehicles, 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-vehicle and MEGC is given in code form in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2. 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 1 and 3 to 9)<sup>1</sup>.

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-vehicles or MEGCs are subject to additional provisions which are included as special provisions in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2.

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



4.3.2.1.5 Tanks, battery-vehicles 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 materials<sup>2</sup>.

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.

4.3.2.1.7 The tank record shall be retained by the owner or the operator who shall be able to provide this documentation at the request of the competent authority. The tank record shall be maintained throughout the life of the tank and retained for 15 months after the tank is taken out of service.

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,  $\alpha$  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.  $\alpha$  is calculated by the formula:

<sup>2</sup> *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-vehicle or MEGC.*

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

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  $d_f$  and  $d_r$  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 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 mm<sup>2</sup>/s;
- Molten substances with a kinematic viscosity at the temperature of filling of at least 2 680 mm<sup>2</sup>/s;
- UN No. 1963 HELIUM, REFRIGERATED, LIQUID and UN No. 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 to 6.8.2.1.21.

6.8.2.1.17 to 6.8.1.20.

## 4.3.2.3.2

During carriage tank-containers/MEGCs shall be loaded on the carrying vehicle in such a way as to be adequately protected by the fittings of the carrying vehicle or of the tank-container/MEGC itself against lateral and longitudinal impact and against overturning<sup>3</sup>. 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-vehicles and MEGCs, appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the release of dangerous quantities of gases and vapours. Tanks, battery-vehicles 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-vehicles 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.

## 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

Fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, battery-vehicles, 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.

However, fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, battery-vehicles, 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-vehicles and MEGCs, uncleaned***

**NOTE:** For empty tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs, uncleaned, special provisions TU1, TU2, TU4, TU16 and TU35 of 4.3.5 may apply.

<sup>3</sup> 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.



- 4.3.2.4.1 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-vehicles 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-vehicles 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 ADR 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 ADR and to prevent the uncontrolled release of the dangerous goods.
- 4.3.2.4.4 Empty fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, battery-vehicles, 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-vehicles 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-vehicle or MEGC	C = tank, battery-vehicle or MEGC for compressed gases; P = tank, battery-vehicle 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-vehicle 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-vehicle or MEGC with no openings below the surface of the liquid.
4	Safety valves/devices	N = tank, battery-vehicle 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-vehicle or MEGC (see 1.2.1);

**NOTE 1:** The special provision TU17 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-vehicle or MEGC the elements of which are composed of receptacles.

**NOTE 2:** The special provision TU40 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-vehicle or MEGC, the elements of which are composed of seamless receptacles.

**NOTE 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*

<b>Tank code</b>	<b>Other tank code(s) permitted for the substances under this code</b>
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 × 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 P200 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 fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), battery-vehicles, 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
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
1001	Acetylene, dissolved	4 F	only in battery-vehicles 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	225	22.5	225	0.715
			30	300	30	300	0.86
1009	Bromotrifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R13B1)	2 A	12	120			1.50
					4.2	42	1.13
					12	120	1.44
					25	250	1.60
1010	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,2-butadiene) or	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.59
1010	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,3-butadiene) or	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.55
1010	BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON, MIXTURE, STABILIZED	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.50
1011	Butane	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.51
1012	BUTYLENE (1-Butylene) or	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.53
1012	BUTYLENE (trans-2-Butylene) or	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.54
1012	BUTYLENE (cis-2-Butylene) or	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.55
1012	BUTYLENE (Butylenes mixture)	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.50
1013	Carbon dioxide	2 A	19	190			0.73
			22.5	225			0.78
					19	190	0.66
					25	250	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	120			0.96
			22.5	225			1.12
					10	100	0.83
					12	120	0.90
					19	190	1.04
					25	250	1.10
1023	Coal gas, compressed	TF	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1026	Cyanogen	2 TF	10	100	10	100	0.70
1027	Cyclopropane	2 F	1.6	16	1.8	18	0.53

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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
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			0.32
					9.5	95	0.25
					12	120	0.29
					30	300	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			0.69
					10	100	0.30
					12	120	0.56
					15	150	0.67
					20	200	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 × filling pressure see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1060	Methylacetylene and propadiene mixture, stabilized:	2 F	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
	mixture P1	2 F	2.5	25	2.8	28	0.49
	mixture P2	2 F	2.2	22	2.3	23	0.47
	propadiene with 1 % to 4 % methylacetylene	2 F	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-vehicles and MEGCs composed of receptacles				
1070	Nitrous oxide	2 O	22.5	225			0.78
					18	180	0.68
					22.5	225	0.74
					25	250	0.75

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