CHAPTER 6.11

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, INSPECTION AND TESTING OF BULK CONTAINERS

6.11.1 *(Reserved)*

6.11.2 **Application and general requirements**

6.11.2.1 Bulk containers and their service and structural equipment shall be designed and constructed to withstand, without loss of contents, the internal pressure of the contents and the stresses of normal handling and carriage.

6.11.2.2 Where a discharge valve is fitted, it shall be capable of being made secure in the closed position and the whole discharge system shall be suitably protected from damage. Valves having lever closures shall be able to be secured against unintended opening and the open or closed position shall be readily apparent.

6.11.2.3 ***Code for designating types of bulk container***

The following table indicates the codes to be used for designating types of bulk containers:

Types of bulk containers	Code
Sheeted bulk container	BK1
Closed bulk container	BK2
Flexible bulk container	BK3

6.11.2.4 In order to take account of progress in science and technology, the use of alternative arrangements which offer at least equivalent safety as provided by the requirements of this chapter may be considered by the competent authority.

6.11.3 **Requirements for the design, construction, inspection and testing of containers conforming to the CSC used as BK1 or BK2 bulk containers**

6.11.3.1 ***Design and construction requirements***

6.11.3.1.1 The general design and construction requirements of this sub-section are deemed to be met if the bulk container complies with the requirements of ISO 1496-4:1991 "Series 1 Freight containers-Specification and testing – Part 4: Non pressurized containers for dry bulk" and the container is siftproof.

6.11.3.1.2 Containers designed and tested in accordance with ISO 1496-1:1990 "Series 1 Freight containers-Specification and testing - Part 1: General cargo containers for general purposes" shall be equipped with operational equipment which is, including its connection to the container, designed to strengthen the end walls and to improve the longitudinal restraint as necessary to comply with the test requirements of ISO 1496-4:1991 as relevant.

6.11.3.1.3 Bulk containers shall be siftproof. Where a liner is used to make the container siftproof it shall be made of a suitable material. The strength of material used for, and the construction of, the liner shall be appropriate to the capacity of the container and its intended use. Joins and closures of the liner shall withstand pressures and impacts liable to occur under normal conditions of handling and carriage. For ventilated bulk containers any liner shall not impair the operation of ventilating devices.

6.11.3.1.4 The operational equipment of bulk containers designed to be emptied by tilting shall be capable of withstanding the total filling mass in the tilted orientation.

6.11.3.1.5 Any movable roof or side or end wall or roof section shall be fitted with locking devices with securing devices designed to show the locked state to an observer at ground level.

6.11.3.2 ***Service equipment***

6.11.3.2.1 Filling and discharge devices shall be so constructed and arranged as to be protected against the risk of being wrenched off or damaged during carriage and handling. The filling and discharge devices shall be capable of being secured against unintended opening. The open and closed position and direction of closure shall be clearly indicated.

6.11.3.2.2 Seals of openings shall be so arranged as to avoid any damage by the operation, filling and emptying of the bulk container.

6.11.3.2.3 Where ventilation is required bulk containers shall be equipped with means of air exchange, either by natural convection, e.g. by openings, or active elements, e.g. fans. The ventilation shall be designed to prevent negative pressures in the container at all times. Ventilating elements of bulk containers for the carriage of flammable substances or substances emitting flammable gases or vapours shall be designed so as not to be a source of ignition.

6.11.3.3 ***Inspection and testing***

6.11.3.3.1 Containers used, maintained and qualified as bulk containers in accordance with the requirements of this section shall be tested and approved in accordance with the CSC.

6.11.3.3.2 Containers used and qualified as bulk containers shall be inspected periodically according to the CSC.

6.11.3.4 ***Marking***

6.11.3.4.1 Containers used as bulk containers shall be marked with a Safety Approval Plate in accordance with the CSC.

6.11.4 Requirements for the design, construction and approval of BK1 or BK2 bulk containers other than containers conforming to the CSC

NOTE: *When containers conforming to the provisions of this section are used for the carriage of solids in bulk, the following statement shall be shown on the transport document:*

"Bulk container BK(x) approved by the competent authority of ……". (see 5.4.1.1.17).

6.11.4.1 Bulk containers covered in this section include skips, offshore bulk containers, bulk bins, swap bodies, trough shaped containers, roller containers, and load compartments of vehicles.

NOTE: *These bulk containers also include containers conforming to IRS 50591 (Roller units for horizontal transhipment – Technical conditions governing their use in international traffic)*[1] *and IRS 50592 (Intermodal Transport Units (other than semi-trailers) for vertical transhipment and suitable for carriage on wagons – Minimum requirements)*[2] *published by UIC as mentioned in 7.1.3 which do not conform to the CSC.*

6.11.4.2 These bulk containers shall be designed and constructed so as to be strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during carriage including, as applicable, transhipment between modes of transport.

6.11.4.3 *(Reserved)*

6.11.4.4 These bulk containers shall be approved by the competent authority and the approval shall include the code for designating types of bulk containers in accordance with 6.11.2.3 and the requirements for inspection and testing as appropriate.

6.11.4.5 Where it is necessary to use a liner in order to retain the dangerous goods it shall meet the provisions of 6.11.3.1.3.

6.11.5 Requirements for the design, construction, inspection and testing of BK3 flexible bulk containers

6.11.5.1 ***Design and construction requirements***

6.11.5.1.1 Flexible bulk containers shall be sift-proof.

6.11.5.1.2 Flexible bulk containers shall be completely closed to prevent the release of contents.

6.11.5.1.3 Flexible bulk containers shall be waterproof.

6.11.5.1.4 Parts of the flexible bulk container which are in direct contact with dangerous goods:

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[1] *First edition of IRS (International Railway Solution) applicable as from 1 June 2020.*

[2] *Third edition of IRS (International Railway Solution) applicable as from 1 December 2023.*

(a) Shall not be affected or significantly weakened by those dangerous goods;

(b) Shall not cause a dangerous effect, e.g. catalysing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods; and

(c) Shall not allow permeation of the dangerous goods that could constitute a danger under normal conditions of carriage.

6.11.5.2 ***Service equipment and handling devices***

6.11.5.2.1 Filling and discharge devices shall be so constructed as to be protected against damage during carriage and handling. The filling and discharge devices shall be secured against unintended opening.

6.11.5.2.2 Slings of the flexible bulk container, if fitted, shall withstand pressure and dynamic forces, which can appear in normal conditions of handling and carriage.

6.11.5.2.3 The handling devices shall be strong enough to withstand repeated use.

6.11.5.3 ***Inspection and testing***

6.11.5.3.1 The design type of each flexible bulk container shall be tested as provided for in 6.11.5 in accordance with procedures established by the competent authority allowing the allocation of the mark and shall be approved by this competent authority.

6.11.5.3.2 Tests shall also be repeated after each modification of the design type, which alters the design, material or manner of construction of a flexible bulk container.

6.11.5.3.3 Tests shall be carried out on flexible bulk containers prepared as for carriage. Flexible bulk containers shall be filled to the maximum mass at which they may be used and the contents shall be evenly distributed. The substances to be carried in the flexible bulk container may be replaced by other substances except where this would invalidate the results of the test. When another substance is used it shall have the same physical characteristics (mass, grain size, etc.) as the substance to be carried. It is permissible to use additives, such as bags of lead shot, to achieve the requisite total mass of the flexible bulk container so long as they are placed so that the test results are not affected.

6.11.5.3.4 Flexible bulk containers shall be manufactured and tested under a quality assurance programme which satisfies the competent authority, in order to ensure that each manufactured flexible bulk container meets the requirements of this Chapter.

6.11.5.3.5 *Drop test*

6.11.5.3.5.1 Applicability

For all types of flexible bulk containers, as a design type test.

6.11.5.3.5.2 Preparation for testing

The flexible bulk container shall be filled to its maximum permissible gross mass.

6.11.5.3.5.3 Method of testing

The flexible bulk container shall be dropped onto a target surface that is non-resilient and horizontal. The target surface shall be:

(a) Integral and massive enough to be immovable;

(b) Flat with a surface kept free from local defects capable of influencing the test results;

(c) Rigid enough to be non-deformable under test conditions and not liable to become damaged by the tests; and

(d) Sufficiently large to ensure that the test flexible bulk container falls entirely upon the surface.

Following the drop, the flexible bulk container shall be restored to the upright position for observation.

6.11.5.3.5.4 Drop height shall be:

Packing group III: 0.8 m

6.11.5.3.5.5 Criteria for passing the test

(a) There shall be no loss of contents. A slight discharge, e.g. from closures or stitch holes, upon impact shall not be considered to be a failure of the flexible bulk container provided that no further leakage occurs after the container has been restored to the upright position;

(b) There shall be no damage, which renders the flexible bulk container unsafe to be carried for salvage or for disposal.

6.11.5.3.6 *Top lift test*

6.11.5.3.6.1 Applicability

For all types of flexible bulk containers as a design type test.

6.11.5.3.6.2 Preparation for testing

Flexible bulk containers shall be filled to six times the maximum net mass, the load being evenly distributed.

6.11.5.3.6.3 Method of testing

A flexible bulk container shall be lifted in the manner for which it is designed until clear of the floor and maintained in that position for a period of five minutes.

6.11.5.3.6.4 Criteria for passing the test

There shall be no damage to the flexible bulk container or its lifting devices which renders the flexible bulk container unsafe for carriage or handling, and no loss of contents.

6.11.5.3.7 *Topple test*

6.11.5.3.7.1 Applicability

For all types of flexible bulk containers as a design type test.

6.11.5.3.7.2 Preparation for testing

The flexible bulk container shall be filled to its maximum permissible gross mass.

6.11.5.3.7.3 Method of testing

Flexible bulk container shall be toppled onto any part of its top by lifting the side furthest from the drop edge upon a target surface that is non-resilient and horizontal. The target surface shall be:

(a) Integral and massive enough to be immovable;

(b) Flat with a surface kept free from local defects capable of influencing the test results;

(c) Rigid enough to be non-deformable under test conditions and not liable to become damaged by the tests; and

(d) Sufficiently large to ensure that the tested flexible bulk container falls entirely upon the surface.

6.11.5.3.7.4 For all flexible bulk containers, the topple height is specified as follows:

Packing group III: 0.8 m

6.11.5.3.7.5 Criterion for passing the test

There shall be no loss of contents. A slight discharge, e.g. from closures or stitch holes, upon impact shall not be considered to be a failure of the flexible bulk container provided that no further leakage occurs.

6.11.5.3.8 *Righting test*

6.11.5.3.8.1 Applicability

For all types of flexible bulk containers designed to be lifted by the top or side part, as a design type test.

6.11.5.3.8.2 Preparation for testing

The flexible bulk container shall be filled to not less than 95 % of its capacity and to its maximum permissible gross mass.

6.11.5.3.8.3 Method of testing

The flexible bulk container, lying on its side, shall be lifted at a speed of at least 0.1 m/s to an upright position, clear of the floor, by no more than half of the lifting devices.

6.11.5.3.8.4 Criterion for passing the test

There shall be no damage to the flexible bulk container or its lifting devices which renders the flexible bulk container unsafe for carriage or handling.

6.11.5.3.9 *Tear test*

6.11.5.3.9.1 Applicability

For all types of flexible bulk containers as a design type test.

6.11.5.3.9.2 Preparation for testing

The flexible bulk container shall be filled to its maximum permissible gross mass.

6.11.5.3.9.3 Method of testing

With the flexible bulk container placed on the ground, a 300 mm cut shall be made, completely penetrating all layers of the flexible bulk container on a wall of a wide face. The cut shall be made at a 45° angle to the principal axis of the flexible bulk container, halfway between the bottom surface and the top level of the contents. The flexible bulk container shall then be subjected to a uniformly distributed superimposed load equivalent to twice the maximum gross mass. The load must be applied for at least fifteen minutes. A flexible bulk container which is designed to be lifted from the top or the side shall, after removal of the superimposed load, be lifted clear of the floor and maintained in that position for a period of fifteen minutes.

6.11.5.3.9.4 Criterion for passing the test

The cut shall not propagate more than 25 % of its original length.

6.11.5.3.10 *Stacking test*

6.11.5.3.10.1 Applicability

For all types of flexible bulk containers as a design type test.

6.11.5.3.10.2 Preparation for testing

The flexible bulk container shall be filled to its maximum permissible gross mass.

6.11.5.3.10.3 Method of testing

The flexible bulk container shall be subjected to a force applied to its top surface that is four times the design load-carrying capacity for 24 hours.

6.11.5.3.10.4 Criterion for passing the test

There shall be no loss of contents during the test or after removal of the load.

6.11.5.4 ***Test report***

6.11.5.4.1 A test report containing at least the following particulars shall be drawn up and shall be available to the users of the flexible bulk container:

1. Name and address of the test facility;
2. Name and address of applicant (where appropriate);
3. Unique test report identification;
4. Date of the test report;
5. Manufacturer of the flexible bulk container;
6. Description of the flexible bulk container design type (e.g. dimensions, materials, closures, thickness, etc) and/or photograph(s);
7. Maximum capacity/maximum permissible gross mass;
8. Characteristics of test contents, e.g. particle size for solids;
9. Test descriptions and results;
10. The test report shall be signed with the name and status of the signatory.

6.11.5.4.2 The test report shall contain statements that the flexible bulk container prepared as for carriage was tested in accordance with the appropriate provisions of this Chapter and that the use of other containment methods or components may render it invalid. A copy of the test report shall be available to the competent authority.

6.11.5.5 ***Marking***

6.11.5.5.1 Each flexible bulk container manufactured and intended for use according to the provisions of ADR shall bear marks that are durable, legible and placed in a location so as to be readily visible. Letters, numerals and symbols shall be at least 24 mm high and shall show:

(a) The United Nations packaging symbol  .

This symbol shall not be used for any purpose other than certifying that a packaging, a flexible bulk container, a portable tank or a MEGC complies with the relevant requirements in Chapters 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7 or 6.11;

(b) The code BK3;

(c) A capital letter designating the packing group(s) for which the design type has been approved:

Z for packing group III only;

(d) The month and year (last two digits) of manufacture;

(e) The character(s) identifying the country authorizing the allocation of the mark; as indicated by the distinguishing sign used on vehicles in international road traffic[3];

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

(f) The name or symbol of the manufacturer and other identification of the flexible bulk container as specified by the competent authority;

(g) The stacking test load in kg;

(h) The maximum permissible gross mass in kg.

Marks shall be applied in the sequence shown in (a) to (h); each mark, required in these subparagraphs, shall be clearly separated, e.g. by a slash or space and presented in a way that ensures that all of the parts of the mark are easily identified.

6.11.5.5.2 *Example of marking*

BK3/Z/11 09
RUS/NTT/MK-14-10
56000/14000

CHAPTER 6.12

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, TYPE APPROVAL, INSPECTIONS AND TESTS, AND MARKING OF TANKS, BULK CONTAINERS AND SPECIAL COMPARTMENTS FOR EXPLOSIVES OF MOBILE EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURING UNITS (MEMUs)

NOTE 1: For portable tanks, see Chapter 6.7; for fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, tank-containers and tank swap bodies, with shells made of metallic materials, see Chapter 6.8; for fibre-reinforced plastics tanks see Chapter 6.9 or Chapter 6.13, as appropriate; for vacuum operated waste tanks see Chapter 6.10; for bulk containers see Chapter 6.11.

NOTE 2: This Chapter applies to fixed tanks, demountable tanks, tank-containers, tank swap bodies, which do not comply with all requirements of the Chapters mentioned in Note 1 as well as bulk containers and special compartments for explosives.

6.12.1 Scope

The requirements of this Chapter are applicable to tanks, bulk containers and special compartments intended for the carriage of dangerous goods on MEMUs.

6.12.2 General provisions

6.12.2.1 Tanks shall meet the requirements of Chapter 6.8, notwithstanding the minimum capacity defined in section 1.2.1 for fixed tanks, as modified by the special provisions of this Chapter.

6.12.2.2 Bulk containers intended for the carriage of dangerous goods on MEMUs shall comply with the requirements for bulk containers of type BK2.

6.12.2.3 Where a single tank or bulk container contains more than one substance each substance shall be separated by at least two walls with drained air space between.

6.12.3 Tanks

6.12.3.1 ***Tanks with a capacity of 1 000 litres or more***

6.12.3.1.1 These tanks shall meet the requirements of section 6.8.2.

6.12.3.1.2 For UN Nos. 1942 and 3375, the tank shall meet the requirements of Chapters 4.3 and 6.8 concerning breather devices and, in addition, shall have bursting discs or other suitable means of emergency pressure relief, approved by the competent authority of the country of use.

6.12.3.1.3 For shells not of a circular cross-section, for example box-shaped or elliptical shells, which cannot be calculated according to 6.8.2.1.4 and standards or technical code mentioned therein, the ability to withstand the permissible stress may be demonstrated by a pressure test specified by the competent authority.

These tanks shall meet the requirements of sub-section 6.8.2.1 other than 6.8.2.1.3, 6.8.2.1.4 and 6.8.2.1.13 to 6.8.2.1.22.

The thickness of these shells shall not be less than the values given in the table below:

Material	Minimum thickness
Austenitic stainless steels	2.5 mm
Other steels	3 mm
Aluminium alloys	4 mm
Pure aluminium of 99.80 %	6 mm

Protection of the tank against damage through lateral impact or overturning shall be provided. Protection shall be provided according to 6.8.2.1.20 or the competent authority shall approve alternative protection measures.

6.12.3.1.4 By derogation from the requirements of 6.8.2.5.2 tanks do not need to be marked with the tank code and the special provisions, as applicable.

6.12.3.2 ***Tanks with a capacity of less than 1 000 litres***

6.12.3.2.1 The construction of these tanks shall meet the requirements of sub-section 6.8.2.1 other than 6.8.2.1.3, 6.8.2.1.4, 6.8.2.1.6, 6.8.2.1.10 to 6.8.2.1.23 and 6.8.2.1.28.

6.12.3.2.2 The equipment of these tanks shall meet the requirements of 6.8.2.2.1. For UN Nos. 1942 and 3375, the tank shall meet the requirements of Chapters 4.3 and 6.8 concerning breather devices and, in addition, shall have bursting discs or other suitable means of emergency pressure relief, approved by the competent authority of the country of use.

6.12.3.2.3 The thickness of these shells shall not be less than the values given in the table below:

Material	Minimum thickness
Austenitic stainless steels	2.5 mm
Other steels	3 mm
Aluminium alloys	4 mm
Pure aluminium of 99.80 %	6 mm

6.12.3.2.4 Tanks may have constructional parts that are without a radius of convexity. Alternative supportive measures may be curved walls, corrugated walls or ribs. In at least one direction the distance between parallel supports on each side of the tank shall not be greater than 100 times the wall thickness.

6.12.3.2.5 Welds shall be skilfully made and shall afford the fullest safety. Welding shall be performed by skilled welders using a welding process whose effectiveness (including any heat treatments required) has been demonstrated by test.

6.12.3.2.6 The requirements of 6.8.2.4 do not apply. However, the initial and periodic inspections of these tanks shall be carried out under the responsibility of the user or owner of the MEMU. Shells and their equipment shall be subject to visual examination of their external and internal condition and a leakproofness test to the satisfaction of the competent authority no later than every three years.

6.12.3.2.7 The requirements for type approval of 6.8.2.3 and for marking of 6.8.2.5 do not apply.

6.12.4 **Items of equipment**

6.12.4.1 Tanks with bottom discharge for UN Nos. 1942 and 3375 shall have at least two closures. One of these closures may be the product mixing or discharge pump or auger.

6.12.4.2 Any piping after the first closure shall be of a fusible material (i.e. rubber hose) or have fusible elements.

6.12.4.3 In order to avoid any loss of contents in the event of damage to the external pumps and discharge fittings (pipes), the first closure and its seatings shall be protected against the danger of being wrenched off by external stresses or shall be so designed as to withstand them. The filling and discharge devices (including flanges or threaded plugs) and protective caps (if any) shall be capable of being secured against any unintended opening.

6.12.4.4 Breather devices in accordance with 6.8.2.2.6 on tanks for UN No. 3375 may be substituted by "goose necks". Such equipment shall be protected against the danger of being wrenched off by external stresses or shall be so designed as to withstand them.

6.12.5 Special compartments for explosives

Compartments for packages of explosives containing detonators and/or detonator assemblies and those containing substances or articles of compatibility group D shall be designed to provide effective segregation such that there is no danger of transmission of detonation from the detonators and/or detonator assemblies to the substances or articles of compatibility group D. Segregation shall be achieved by the use of separate compartments or by placing one of the two types of explosive in a special containment system. Either method of segregation shall be approved by the competent authority. If the material used for the compartment is metal, the complete inside of the compartment shall be covered with materials providing suitable fire resistance. The explosives compartments shall be located where they are protected from impact and from damage on rough terrain and dangerous interaction with other dangerous goods on board and from ignition sources on the vehicle e.g. exhausts etc.

NOTE: *Materials classified as class B-s3-d2 according to standard EN 13501-1:2007 + A1:2009 are deemed to fulfil the fire resistance requirement.*

CHAPTER 6.13

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, TYPE APPROVAL, TESTING AND MARKING OF FIBRE-REINFORCED PLASTICS (FRP) FIXED TANKS (TANK-VEHICLES) AND DEMOUNTABLE TANKS

NOTE: *For portable tanks and UN multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs) see Chapter 6.7; for FRP portable tanks see Chapter 6.9; 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) other than UN MEGCs see Chapter 6.8; for vacuum operated waste tanks see Chapter 6.10.*

6.13.1 General

6.13.1.1 FRP tanks shall be designed, manufactured and tested in accordance with a quality system in accordance with 6.9.2.2.2; in particular, lamination work and welding of thermoplastic liners shall only be carried out by qualified personnel in accordance with a procedure recognized by the competent authority.

6.13.1.2 For the design and testing of FRP tanks, the provisions of 6.8.2.1.1, 6.8.2.1.7, 6.8.2.1.13, 6.8.2.1.14 (a) and (b), 6.8.2.1.25, 6.8.2.1.27, 6.8.2.1.28 and 6.8.2.2.3 shall also apply.

6.13.1.3 For the stability of tank-vehicles, the requirements of 9.7.5.1 shall apply.

6.13.2 Construction

6.13.2.1 FRP shells shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of 6.9.2.2.3.2 to 6.9.2.2.3.7 and 6.9.2.3.6.

6.13.2.2 The structural layer of the shell is the zone specially designed according to 6.13.2.4 and 6.13.2.5 to withstand the mechanical stresses. This part normally consists of several fibre-reinforced layers in determined orientations.

6.13.2.2.1 The external layer of resin or paint is the part of the shell which is directly exposed to the atmosphere. It shall be capable of withstanding exterior conditions, in particular the occasional contact with the substance to be carried. The resin shall contain fillers or additives to provide protection against deterioration of the structural layer of the shell by ultra-violet radiation.

6.13.2.3 ***Raw materials***

6.13.2.3.1 All materials used for the manufacture of FRP tanks shall be of known origin and specifications.

6.13.2.3.2 *Resins*

The requirements of 6.9.2.2.3.10 shall apply.

6.13.2.3.3 *Reinforcement fibres*

The requirements of 6.9.2.2.3.11 shall apply.

6.13.2.3.4 *Thermoplastic liner material*

Thermoplastic liners, such as unplastified polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U), polypropylene (PP), polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) etc. may be used as lining materials.

6.13.2.3.5 *Additives*

The requirements of 6.9.2.2.3.12 shall apply.

6.13.2.4 Shells, their attachments and their service and structural equipment shall be designed to withstand without loss of contents (other than quantities of gas escaping through any degassing vents) during the design lifetime:

- the static and dynamic loads in normal conditions of carriage;
- the prescribed minimum loads as defined in 6.13.2.5 to 6.13.2.9.

6.13.2.5 At the pressures as indicated in 6.8.2.1.14 (a) and (b), and under the static gravity forces caused by the contents with maximum density specified for the design and at maximum filling degree, failure criteria (*FC*) in the longitudinal direction, circumferential direction, and any other in-plane direction of the composite layup shall not exceed the following value:

$$FC \leq \frac{1}{K}$$

where:

$$K = S \times K_0 \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3$$

where:

K shall have a minimum value of 4;

S is the safety coefficient. For the general design, if the tanks are referred to in Column (12) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 by a tank code including the letter "G" in its second part (see 4.3.4.1.1), the value for S shall be equal to or more than 1.5. For tanks intended for the carriage of substances which require an increased safety level, i.e. if the tanks are referred to in Column (12) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 by a tank code including the number "4" in its second part (see 4.3.4.1.1), the value of S shall be multiplied by a factor of two, unless the shell is provided with protection against damage consisting of a complete metal skeleton including longitudinal and transverse structural members;

K_0 is a factor related to the deterioration in the material properties due to creep and ageing and as a result of the chemical action of the substances to be carried. It shall be determined by the formula:

$$K_0 = \frac{1}{\alpha\beta}$$

where α is the creep factor and β is the ageing factor determined in accordance with 6.13.4.2.2 (e) and (f), respectively. Alternatively, a conservative value of $K_0 = 2$ may be applied. When used in calculation, factors α and β shall be between 0 and 1;

K_1 is a factor related to the service temperature and the thermal properties of the resin, determined by the following equation, with a minimum value of 1:

$$K_1 = 1.25 - 0.0125\,(HDT - 70)$$

where *HDT* is the heat distortion temperature of the resin, in °C;

K_2 is a factor related to the fatigue of the material; the value of $K_2 = 1.75$ shall be used unless otherwise agreed with the competent authority. For the dynamic design as outlined in 6.8.2.1.2 the value of $K_2 = 1.1$ shall be used;

K_3 is a factor related to resine curing and has the following values:

1.0 where curing is carried out in accordance with an approved and documented process, and the quality system described under 6.9.2.2.2 includes verification of degree of cure for each FRP tank using a direct measurement approach, such as differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) determined via ISO 11357-2:2016, as per 6.13.4.2.2 (h) (i);

1.1 where thermoplastic resin forming or thermoset resin curing is carried out in accordance with an approved and documented process, and the quality system described under 6.13.1.2 includes verification of whichever is applicable formed thermoplastic resin characteristics or degree of cure of thermoset resin, for each FRP tank using an indirect measurement approach as per 6.13.4.2.2 (h) (ii), such as Barcol testing via ASTM D2583:2013-03 or EN 59:2016, HDT via ISO 75-1:2020, thermo-mechanical analysis (TMA) via ISO 11359-1:2014, or dynamic thermo-mechanical analysis (DMA) via ISO 6721-11:2019;

1.5 in other cases.

A design validation exercise using numerical analysis and a suitable composite failure criterion is to be undertaken to verify that that the stresses in the plies in the shell are below the allowables. Suitable composite failure criteria include, but are not limited to, Tsai-Wu, Tsai-Hill, Hashin, Yamada-Sun, Strain Invariant Failure Theory, Maximum Strain or Maximum Stress. Other relations for the strength criteria are allowed upon agreement with the competent authority. The method and results of this design validation exercise are to be submitted to the competent authority.

The allowables are to be determined using experiments to derive parameters required by the chosen failure criteria combined with factor of safety K, the strength values measured as per 6.13.4.2.2 (c), and the maximum elongation strain criteria prescribed in 6.13.2.6. The analysis of joints is to be undertaken in accordance with the allowables determined in 6.13.2.9 and the strength values measured as per 6.13.4.2.2 (g). Buckling is to be considered in accordance with 6.9.2.3.6. Design of openings and metallic inclusions is to be considered in accordance with 6.13.2.10.

6.13.2.6 At any of the stresses as defined in 6.8.2.1.2 and 6.13.2.5, the resulting elongation in any direction shall not exceed the value indicated in the following table or one tenth of the elongation at fracture of the resin determined by EN ISO 527-2:2012, whichever is lower.

Examples of known limits are presented in the table below.

Type of resin	Maximum strain in tension (%)
Unsaturated polyester or phenolic	0.2
Vinylester	0.25
Epoxy	0.3
Thermoplastic	See 6.13.2.7

6.13.2.7 At the specified test pressure, which shall not be less than the relevant calculation pressure as specified in 6.8.2.1.14 (a) and (b) the maximum strain in the shell shall not be greater than the elongation at fracture of the resin.

6.13.2.8 The shell shall be capable of withstanding the ball drop test according to 6.13.4.3.3 without any visible internal or external defects.

6.13.2.9 The adhesive bondlines and/or overlay laminates used in the joints, including the end joints, the joints of the surge plates and the partitions with the shell shall be capable of withstanding the static and dynamic stresses mentioned above. In order to avoid concentrations of stresses in the overlay lamination, the applied tapper shall not be steeper than 1:6.

The shear strength between the overlay laminate and the tank components to which it is bonded shall not be less than:

$$\tau = \gamma \frac{Q}{l} \leq \frac{\tau_R}{K}$$

where:

τ_R is the interlaminar shear strength according to ISO 14130:1997 and Cor 1:2003;

Q is the load per unit width that the joint shall carry under the static and dynamic loads;

K is the factor calculated in accordance with 6.13.2.5 for the static and dynamic stresses;

l is the length of the overlay laminate;

γ is the notch factor relating average joint stress to peak joint stress at failure initiation location.

6.13.2.10 Metallic flanges and their closures are permitted to be used in FRP shells, under design requirements of 6.8.2. Openings in the shell shall be reinforced to provide at least the same safety factors against the static and dynamic stresses as specified in 6.13.2.5 as that for the shell itself. The number of openings shall be minimized. The axis ratio of oval-shaped openings shall be not more than 2.

If metallic flanges or componentry are integrated into the FRP shell using bonding, then the characterisation method stated in 6.13.2.9 shall apply to the joint between the metal and FRP. If the metallic flanges or componentry are fixed in an alternative fashion, e.g. threaded fastener connections, then the appropriate provisions of the relevant pressure vessel standard shall apply.

6.13.2.11 For the design of flanges and pipework attached to the shell, handling forces and the fastening of bolts shall also be taken into account.

6.13.2.12 Check calculations of the strength of the shell shall be performed by finite element method simulating the shell layups, joints within FRP shell, joints between the FRP shell, the attachments and the structure equipment, and openings.

6.13.2.13 The tank shall be designed to withstand, without significant leakage, the effects of a full engulfment in fire for 30 minutes as specified by the test requirements in 6.13.4.3.4. Testing may be waived with the agreement of the competent authority, where sufficient proof can be provided by tests with comparable tank designs.

6.13.2.14 ***Special requirements for the carriage of substances with a flash-point of not more than 60 °C***

6.13.2.14.1 FRP tanks used for the carriage of substances with a flash-point of not more than 60°C shall fulfil the requirements of 6.9.2.2.3.14.

6.13.2.14.2 The electrical surface-resistance and discharge resistance shall be measured initially on each manufactured tank or a specimen of the shell in accordance with a procedure recognized by the competent authority.

6.13.2.14.3 The discharge resistance to earth of each tank shall be measured as part of the periodic inspection in accordance with a procedure recognized by the competent authority.

6.13.3 Items of equipment

6.13.3.1 The requirements of 6.8.2.2.1, 6.8.2.2.2, 6.8.2.2.4 and 6.8.2.2.6 to 6.8.2.2.8 shall apply.

6.13.3.2 In addition, when they are shown under an entry in Column (13) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, the special provisions of 6.8.4 (b) (TE) shall also apply.

6.13.4 Type testing and approval

6.13.4.1 For any design of a FRP tank type, its materials and a representative prototype shall be subjected to the design type testing as outlined below.

6.13.4.2 ***Material testing***

6.13.4.2.1 The elongation at fracture according to EN ISO 527-2:2012 and the heat distortion temperature according to EN ISO 75-1:2020 shall be determined for the resins to be used.

6.13.4.2.2 The following characteristics shall be determined for samples cut out of the shell. Samples manufactured in parallel may only be used, if it is not possible to use cut-outs from the shell. Prior to testing, any liner shall be removed.

The tests shall cover:

(a) The thickness of the laminates of the central shell wall and the ends;

(b) The mass content and composition of composite reinforcement by EN ISO 1172:1998 or ISO 14127:2008, orientation and arrangement of reinforcement layers;

(c) The tensile strength, elongation at fracture and modulus of elasticity according to EN ISO 527-4:1997 or EN ISO 527-5:2009 for the circumferential and longitudinal directions of the shell. For areas of the FRP shell, tests shall be performed on representative laminates in accordance with EN ISO 527-4:1997 or EN ISO 527-5:2009, to permit evaluation of the suitability of safety factor (K). A minimum of six specimens per measure of tensile strength shall be used, and the tensile strength shall be taken as the average minus two standard deviations;

(d) The bending strength and deflection established by the bending creep test according to EN ISO 14125:1998 + AC:2002 + A1:2011 for a period of 1 000 hours using a sample with a minimum width of 50 mm and a support distance of at least 20 times the wall thickness;

(e) The creep factor α determined by taking the average result of at least two specimens with the configuration described in (d), subject to creep in three-point or four-point bending, at the

maximum design temperature nominated under 6.13.2.1, for a period of 1 000 hours. The following test is to be undertaken for each specimen:

(i) Place specimen into bending apparatus, unloaded, in oven set to maximum design temperature and allow to acclimatise for a period of not less than 60 minutes;

(ii) Load specimen bending in accordance with EN ISO 14125:1998 + AC:2002 + A1:2011 at flexural stress equal to the strength determined in (d) divided by four. Maintain mechanical load at maximum design temperature without interruption for not less than 1 000 hours;

(iii) Measure the initial deflection six minutes after full load application in (e) (ii). Specimen shall remain loaded in test rig;

(iv) Measure the final deflection 1 000 hours after full load application in (e) (ii); and

(v) Calculate the creep factor α by dividing the initial deflection from (e) (iii) by the final deflection from (e) (iv);

(f) The ageing factor β determined by taking the average result of at least two specimens with the configuration described in (d), subject to loading in static three-point or four-point bending, in conjunction with immersion in water at the maximum design temperature nominated under 6.13.2.1 for a period of 1 000 hours. The following test is to be undertaken for each specimen:

(i) Prior to testing or conditioning, specimens shall be dried in an oven at 80 °C for a period of 24 hours;

(ii) The specimen shall be loaded in three-point or four-point bending at ambient temperature, in accordance with to EN ISO 14125:1998 + AC:2002 + A1:2011, at the flexural stress level equal to the strength determined in (d) divided by four. Measure the initial deflection 6 minutes after full load application. Remove specimen from test rig;

(iii) Immerse unloaded specimen in water at the maximum design temperature for a period of not less than 1 000 hours without interruption to the water conditioning period. When conditioning period has lapsed, remove specimens, keep damp at ambient temperature, and complete (f) (iv) within three days;

(iv) The specimen shall be subject to second round of static loading, in a manner identical to (f) (ii). Measure the final deflection six minutes after full load application. Remove specimen from test rig; and

(v) Calculate the ageing factor β by dividing the initial deflection from (f) (ii) by the final deflection from (f) (iv);

(g) The interlaminar shear strength of the joints measured by testing representative samples in accordance with EN ISO 14130:1997;

(h) The efficiency of whichever is applicable of thermoplastic resin forming characteristics or thermoset resin cure and post-cure processes for laminates determined using one or more of the following methods:

(i) Direct measurement formed thermoplastic resin characteristics or thermoset resin degree of cure: glass transition temperature (T_g) or melting temperature (T_m) determined using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) via EN ISO 11357-2:2020; or

(ii) Indirect measurement of formed thermoplastic resin characteristics or thermoset resin degree of cure:

- HDT via EN ISO 75-1:2020;
- T_g or T_m using thermo-mechanical analysis (TMA) via ISO 11359-1:2014;
- Dynamic thermo-mechanical analysis (DMA) via ISO 6721-11:2019:
- Barcol testing via ASTM D2583:2013-03 or EN 59:2016.

6.13.4.2.3 The requirements of 6.9.2.7.1.3 on the chemical compatibility shall apply.

6.13.4.3 ***Type testing***

A representative prototype tank shall be subjected to tests as specified below. For this purpose service equipment may be replaced by other items if necessary.

6.13.4.3.1 The prototype shall be inspected for compliance with the design type specification. This shall include an internal and external visual inspection and measurement of the main dimensions.

6.13.4.3.2 The prototype, equipped with strain gauges at all locations where a comparison with the design calculation is required, shall be subjected to the following loads and the strains shall be recorded:

(a) Filled with water to the maximum filling degree. The measuring results shall be used to calibrate the design calculation according to 6.13.2.5;

(b) Filled with water to the maximum filling degree and subjected to accelerations in all three directions by means of driving and braking exercises with the prototype attached to a vehicle. For comparison with the design calculation according to 6.13.2.5 the strains recorded shall be extrapolated in relation to the quotient of the accelerations required in 6.8.2.1.2 and measured;

(c) Filled with water and subjected to the specified test pressure. Under this load, the shell shall exhibit no visual damage or leakage.

6.13.4.3.3 The requirements of 6.9.2.7.1.4 on the ball drop test shall apply.

6.13.4.3.4 The requirements of 6.9.2.7.1.5 on the fire resistance test shall apply.

6.13.4.4 ***Type approval***

6.13.4.4.1 The competent authority shall issue in respect of each new type of tank an approval attesting that the design is suitable for the purpose for which it is intended and meets the construction and equipment requirements of this chapter as well as the special provisions applicable to the substances to be carried.

6.13.4.4.2 The approval shall be based on the calculation and the test report, including all material and prototype test results and its comparison with the design calculation, and shall refer to the design type specification and the quality system.

6.13.4.4.3 The approval shall include the substances or group of substances for which compatibility with the shell is provided. Their chemical names or the corresponding collective entry (see 2.1.1.2), and their class and classification code shall be indicated.

6.13.4.4.4 In addition, it shall include design and threshold values (such as life-time, service temperature range, working and test pressures, material data) specified and all precautions to be taken for the manufacture, testing, type approval, marking and use of any tank, manufactured in accordance with the approved design type.

6.13.4.4.5 A service life inspection programme shall be established, which shall be a part of the operation manual, to monitor the condition of the tank at periodic inspections. The inspection programme shall focus on the critical stress locations identified in the design analysis performed under 6.13.2.5. The inspection method shall take into account the potential damage mode at the critical stress location (e.g. tensile stress or interlaminate stress). The inspection shall be a combination of visual and non-destructive testing (e.g. acoustic emissions, ultrasonic evaluation, thermographic). For heating elements, the service life inspection programme shall allow an examination of the shell or its representative locations to take into account the effects of overheating.

6.13.5 **Inspections**

6.13.5.1 For every tank, manufactured in conformity with the approved design, material tests and inspections shall be performed as specified below.

6.13.5.1.1 The material tests according to 6.13.4.2.2, except for the tensile test and for a reduction of the testing time for the bending creep test to 100 hours shall be performed with samples taken from the shell. Samples manufactured in parallel may only be used, if no cut-outs from the shell are possible. The approved design values shall be met.

6.13.5.1.2 The initial inspection and test shall verify that construction of the tank is made in accordance with the quality system required by 6.9.2.2.2. Shells and their equipment shall either together or separately undergo an initial inspection before being put into service. This inspection shall include:

(a) A check of conformity to the approved design;

(b) A check of the design characteristics;

(c) An internal and external examination;

(d) A hydraulic pressure test at the test pressure indicated on the plate prescribed in 6.8.2.5.1;

(e) A check of operation of the equipment;

(f) A leakproofness test, if the shell and its equipment have been pressure tested separately.

6.13.5.2 For the periodic inspection of tanks the requirements of 6.8.2.4.2 to 6.8.2.4.4 shall apply. In addition, the inspection in accordance with 6.8.2.4.3 shall include an examination of the internal condition of the shell.

6.13.5.3 In addition, the initial and periodic inspections shall follow the service life inspection programme and any associated inspection methods per 6.13.4.4.5.

6.13.5.4 The inspections and tests in accordance with 6.13.5.1 and 6.13.5.2 shall be carried out by the inspection body. Certificates shall be issued showing the results of these operations. These certificates shall refer to the list of the substances permitted for carriage in this shell in accordance with 6.13.4.4.

6.13.6 Marking

6.13.6.1 The requirements of 6.8.2.5 shall apply to the marking of FRP tanks, with the following amendments:

(a) The tank plate may also be laminated to the shell or be made of suitable plastics materials;

(b) The design temperature range shall always be marked;

(c) Where a tank code is required in accordance with 6.8.2.5.2, the second part of the tank code shall indicate the highest value of the calculation pressure for the substance(s) permitted for carriage according to the type approval certificate.

6.13.6.2 The information required on materials shall be "Shell structural material: Fibre-reinforced plastic", the reinforcement fibre e.g. "Reinforcement: E-glass", and resin e.g. "Resin: Vinyl Ester".

6.13.6.3 In addition, when they are shown under an entry in Column (13) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, the special provisions of 6.8.4 (e) (TM) shall also apply.

PART 7

Provisions concerning the conditions of carriage, loading, unloading and handling

CHAPTER 7.1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

7.1.1 The carriage of dangerous goods is subject to the mandatory use of a particular type of transport equipment in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter and Chapter 7.2 for carriage in packages, Chapter 7.3 for carriage in bulk and Chapter 7.4 for carriage in tanks. In addition, the provisions of Chapter 7.5 concerning loading, unloading and handling shall be observed.

Columns (16), (17) and (18) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 show the particular provisions of this Part that apply to specific dangerous goods.

7.1.2 In addition to the provisions of this Part, vehicles used for the carriage of dangerous goods shall, as regards their design, construction and, if appropriate, their approval, conform to the relevant requirements of Part 9.

7.1.3 Large containers, portable tanks, MEGCs and tank-containers which meet the definition of "container" given in the CSC (1972), as amended, or in IRS 50591 (Roller units for horizontal transhipment – Technical conditions governing their use in international traffic)[1] and IRS 50592 (Intermodal Transport Units (other than semi-trailers) for vertical transhipment and suitable for carriage on wagons – Minimum requirements)[2] published by UIC may not be used to carry dangerous goods unless the large container or the frame of the portable tank, MEGC or tank-container satisfies the provisions of the CSC or of IRS 50591 and IRS 50592 of UIC.

7.1.4 *(Deleted)*

7.1.5 Large containers shall meet the requirements concerning the body of the vehicle laid down in this Part and, if appropriate, those laid down in Part 9 for the load in question; the body of the vehicle need not then satisfy those provisions.

However, large containers carried on vehicles whose platforms have insulation and heat-resistant qualities which satisfy those requirements need not then satisfy the said requirements.

This provision also applies to small containers for the carriage of explosive substances and articles of Class 1.

7.1.6 Subject to the provisions of the last part of the first sentence of 7.1.5, the fact that dangerous goods are contained in one or more containers shall not affect the conditions to be met by the vehicle by reason of the nature and quantities of the dangerous goods carried.

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1 *First edition of IRS (International Railway Solution) applicable as from 1 June 2020.*

2 *Third edition of IRS (International Railway Solution) applicable as from 1 December 2023.*

7.1.7 Special provisions applicable to the carriage of self-reactive substances of Class 4.1, organic peroxides of Class 5.2 and substances stabilized by temperature control (other than self-reactive substances and organic peroxides)

7.1.7.1 All self-reactive substances, organic peroxides and polymerizing substances shall be protected from direct sunlight and all sources of heat, and placed in adequately ventilated areas.

7.1.7.2 Where a number of packages are assembled in a container or closed vehicle, the total quantity of substance, the type and number of packages and the stacking arrangement shall not create an explosion hazard.

7.1.7.3 Temperature control provisions

7.1.7.3.1 These provisions apply to certain self-reactive substances when required by 2.2.41.1.17, and certain organic peroxides when required by 2.2.52.1.15 and certain polymerizing substances when required by 2.2.41.1.21 or special provision 386 of Chapter 3.3 which may only be carried under conditions where the temperature is controlled.

7.1.7.3.2 These provisions also apply to the carriage of substances for which:

(a) The proper shipping name as indicated in column 2 of Table A of Chapter 3.2 or according to 3.1.2.6 contains the words "TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED"; and

(b) The SADT or SAPT determined for the substance (with or without chemical stabilization) as offered for carriage is:

(i) 50 °C or less for single packagings and IBCs; or

(ii) 45 °C or less for tanks.

When chemical inhibition is not used to stabilize a reactive substance which may generate dangerous amounts of heat and gas, or vapour, under normal carriage conditions, this substance needs to be carried under temperature control. These provisions do not apply to substances which are stabilized by the addition of chemical inhibitors such that the SADT or the SAPT is greater than that prescribed in (b) (i) or (ii), above.

7.1.7.3.3 In addition, if a self-reactive substance or organic peroxide or a substance the proper shipping name of which contains the word "STABILIZED" and which is not normally required to be carried under temperature control is carried under conditions where the temperature may exceed 55 °C, it may require temperature control.

7.1.7.3.4 The "control temperature" is the maximum temperature at which the substance can be safely carried. It is assumed that during carriage the temperature of the immediate surroundings of the package does not exceed 55 °C and attains this value for a relatively short time only during each period of 24 hours. In the event of loss of temperature control, it may be necessary to implement emergency procedures. The "emergency temperature" is the temperature at which such procedures shall be implemented.

7.1.7.3.5 Derivation of control and emergency temperatures

Type of receptacle	SADT[a] /SAPT[a]	Control temperature	Emergency temperature
Single packagings and IBCs	20 °C or less	20 °C below SADT/SAPT	10 °C below SADT/SAPT
	over 20 °C to 35 °C	15 °C below SADT/SAPT	10 °C below SADT/SAPT
	over 35 °C	10 °C below SADT/SAPT	5 °C below SADT/SAPT
Tanks	≤ 45 °C	10 °C below SADT/SAPT	5 °C below SADT/SAPT

[a] *i.e. the SADT/SAPT of the substance as packed for carriage.*

7.1.7.3.6 The control and emergency temperatures are derived using the table in 7.1.7.3.5 from the SADT or from the SAPT which are defined as the lowest temperatures at which self-accelerating decomposition or self-accelerating polymerization may occur with a substance in the packaging, IBC or tank as used in carriage. An SADT or SAPT shall be determined in order to decide if a substance shall be subjected to temperature control during carriage. Provisions for the determination of the SADT and SAPT are given in Part II, section 28 of the *Manual of Tests and Criteria.*

7.1.7.3.7 Control and emergency temperatures, where appropriate, are provided for currently assigned self-reactive substances in 2.2.41.4 and for currently assigned organic peroxide formulations in 2.2.52.4.

7.1.7.3.8 The actual carriage temperature may be lower than the control temperature but shall be selected so as to avoid dangerous separation of phases.

7.1.7.4 *Carriage under temperature control*

7.1.7.4.1 Maintenance of the prescribed temperature is an essential feature of the safe carriage of substances stabilized by temperature control. In general, there shall be:

(a) Thorough inspection of the cargo transport unit prior to loading;

(b) Instructions to the carrier about the operation of the refrigeration system including a list of the suppliers of coolant available en route;

(c) Procedures to be followed in the event of loss of control;

(d) Regular monitoring of operating temperatures; and

(e) Provision of a back-up refrigeration system or spare parts.

7.1.7.4.2 Any control and temperature sensing devices in the refrigeration system shall be readily accessible and all electrical connections weather-proof. The temperature of air space within the cargo transport unit shall be measured by two independent sensors and the output shall be recorded so that temperature changes are readily detectable. The temperature shall be checked every four to six hours and logged. When substances having a control temperature of less than +25 °C are carried, the cargo transport unit shall be equipped with visible and audible alarms, powered independently of the refrigeration system, set to operate at or below the control temperature.

7.1.7.4.3 If during carriage the control temperature is exceeded, an alert procedure shall be initiated involving any necessary repairs to the refrigeration equipment or an increase in the cooling capacity (e.g. by adding liquid or solid refrigerants). The temperature shall also be checked frequently and preparations made for implementation of the emergency procedures. If the emergency temperature is reached, the emergency procedures shall be initiated.

7.1.7.4.4 The suitability of a particular means of temperature control for carriage depends on a number of factors. Factors to be considered include:

(a) The control temperature(s) of the substance(s) to be carried;

(b) The difference between the control temperature and the anticipated ambient temperature conditions;

(c) The effectiveness of the thermal insulation;

(d) The duration of carriage; and

(e) Allowance of a safety margin for delays.

7.1.7.4.5 Suitable methods for preventing the control temperature being exceeded are, in order of increasing control capability:

(a) Vehicle, container, packaging or overpack with thermal insulation provided that the initial temperature of the substance(s) to be carried is sufficiently below the control temperature;

(b) Vehicle, container, packaging or overpack with thermal insulation and coolant system provided that:

(i) An adequate quantity of non-flammable coolant (e.g. liquid nitrogen or solid carbon dioxide), allowing a reasonable margin for delay, is carried or a means of replenishment is assured;

(ii) Liquid oxygen or air is not used as coolant;

(iii) There is a uniform cooling effect even when most of the coolant has been consumed; and

(iv) The need to ventilate the transport unit before entering is clearly indicated by a warning on the door(s) of the transport unit;

(c) Vehicle or container with thermal insulation and single mechanical refrigeration provided that for substance(s) to be carried with a flash point lower than the sum of the emergency temperature plus 5 °C explosion-proof electrical fittings, EEx IIB T3 are used within the cooling compartment to prevent ignition of flammable vapours from the substances;

(d) Vehicle or container with thermal insulation and combined mechanical refrigeration system with coolant system; provided that:

(i) The two systems are independent of one another;

(ii) The provisions in (b) and (c) are complied with;

(e) Vehicle or container with thermal insulation and dual mechanical refrigeration system; provided that:

(i) Apart from the integral power supply unit, the two systems are independent of one another;

(ii) Each system alone is capable of maintaining adequate temperature control; and

(iii) For substance(s) to be carried with a flash point lower than the sum of the emergency temperature plus 5 °C explosion-proof electrical fittings, EEx IIB T3, are used within the cooling compartment to prevent ignition of flammable vapours from the substances.

7.1.7.4.6 The methods described in 7.1.7.4.5 (d) and (e) may be used for all organic peroxides and self-reactive substances and polymerizing substances.

The method described in 7.1.7.4.5 (c) may be used for organic peroxides and self-reactive substances of Types C, D, E and F and, when the maximum ambient temperature to be expected during carriage does not exceed the control temperature by more than 10 °C, for organic peroxides and self-reactive substances of Type B and polymerizing substances.

The method described in 7.1.7.4.5 (b) may be used for organic peroxides and self-reactive substances of Types C, D, E and F and polymerizing substances when the maximum ambient temperature to be expected during carriage does not exceed the control temperature by more than 30 °C.

The method described in 7.1.7.4.5 (a) may be used for organic peroxides and self-reactive substances of Types C, D, E and F and polymerizing substances when the maximum ambient temperature to be expected during carriage is at least 10 °C below the control temperature.

7.1.7.4.7 Insulated, refrigerated and mechanically refrigerated containers intended for the carriage of temperature controlled substances shall conform to the following conditions:

(a) The overall heat transfer coefficient of an insulated container shall be not more than 0.4 W/m²/K;

(b) The refrigerant used shall not be flammable; and

(c) Where containers are provided with vents or ventilation valves care shall be taken to ensure that refrigeration is not impaired by the vents or ventilation valves.

Where substances are required to be carried in insulated, refrigerated or mechanically-refrigerated vehicles, these vehicles shall satisfy the requirements of Chapter 9.6.

7.1.7.4.8 If substances are contained in protective packagings filled with a coolant, they shall be loaded in closed or sheeted vehicles or closed or sheeted containers. If the vehicles or containers used are closed they shall be adequately ventilated. Sheeted vehicles and containers shall be fitted with sideboards and a tailboard. The sheets of these vehicles and containers shall be of an impermeable and non-combustible material.

CHAPTER 7.2

PROVISIONS CONCERNING CARRIAGE IN PACKAGES

7.2.1 Unless otherwise provided in 7.2.2 to 7.2.4, packages may be loaded:

(a) In closed vehicles or in closed containers; or

(b) In sheeted vehicles or in sheeted containers; or

(c) In open vehicles or in open containers.

7.2.2 Packages comprising packagings made of materials sensitive to moisture shall be loaded on to closed or on to sheeted vehicles or into closed or sheeted containers.

7.2.3 *(Reserved)*

7.2.4 When they are shown under an entry in Column (16) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, the following special provisions apply:

V1 Packages shall be loaded on to closed or sheeted vehicles or into closed or sheeted containers.

V2 (1) Packages shall only be loaded on to EX/II or EX/III vehicles which satisfy the relevant requirements of Part 9. The choice of vehicle depends on the quantity to be carried, which is limited per transport unit in accordance with the provisions concerning loading (see 7.5.5.2). Where a transport unit consists of an EX/II vehicle and an EX/III vehicle, both carrying explosive substances or articles, the quantity limit of 7.5.5.2.1 applicable for an EX/II transport unit applies for the entire transport unit.

(2) Trailers, except semi-trailers, which satisfy the requirements for EX/II or EX/III vehicles may be drawn by motor vehicles which do not satisfy those requirements.

For carriage in containers, see also 7.1.3 to 7.1.6.

Where substances or articles of Class 1 in quantities requiring a transport unit made up of EX/III vehicle(s) are being carried in containers to or from harbour areas, rail terminals or airports of arrival or departure as part of a multimodal journey, a transport unit made up of EX/II vehicle(s) may be used instead, provided that the containers being carried comply with the appropriate requirements of the IMDG Code, the RID or the ICAO Technical Instructions.

V3 For free-flowing powdery substances and for fireworks the floor of a container shall have a non-metallic surface or covering.

V4 *(Reserved)*

V5 Packages may not be carried in small containers.

V6 *(Deleted)*

V7 *(Reserved)*

V8 See 7.1.7.

NOTE: *This special provision V8 does not apply to substances referred to in 3.1.2.6 when substances are stabilized by the addition of chemical inhibitors such that the SADT is greater than 50 °C. In this case, temperature control may be required under conditions of carriage where the temperature may exceed 55 °C.*

V9 *(Reserved)*

V10 IBCs shall be carried in closed or sheeted vehicles or closed or sheeted containers.

V11 IBCs other than metal or rigid plastics IBCs shall be carried in closed or sheeted vehicles or closed or sheeted containers.

V12 IBCs of type 31HZ2 (31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2) shall be carried in closed vehicles or containers.

V13 When packed in 5H1, 5L1 or 5 M1 bags, shall be carried in closed vehicles or containers.

V14 Aerosols and gas cartridges carried for the purposes of reprocessing or disposal under special provision 327 in Chapter 3.3 shall only be carried in ventilated or open vehicles or containers.

V15 IBCs shall be carried in closed vehicles or in closed containers.

CHAPTER 7.3

PROVISIONS CONCERNING CARRIAGE IN BULK

7.3.1 General provisions

7.3.1.1 Goods may not be carried in bulk in bulk containers, containers or vehicles unless:

(a) Either a special provision, identified by the code "BK" or a reference to a specific paragraph, explicitly authorizing this mode of carriage is indicated in column (10) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 and the relevant conditions of 7.3.2 are satisfied in addition to those of this section; or

(b) A special provision, identified by the code "VC" or a reference to a specific paragraph, explicitly authorizing this mode of carriage is indicated in column (17) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 and the conditions of this special provision, together with any additional provision identified by the code "AP", as laid down in 7.3.3 are satisfied in addition to those of this section.

Nevertheless, empty packagings, uncleaned, may be carried in bulk if the dangerous goods they have contained are allowed for this mode of carriage. The instructions for carriage in bulk mentioned in columns (10) or (17) of table A of chapter 3.2 for these goods shall be applied.

NOTE: *For carriage in tanks, see Chapters 4.2 and 4.3.*

7.3.1.2 Substances which may become liquid at temperatures likely to be encountered during carriage, are not permitted for carriage in bulk.

7.3.1.3 Bulk containers, containers or bodies of vehicles shall be siftproof and shall be so closed that none of the contents can escape under normal conditions of carriage including the effect of vibration, or by changes of temperature, humidity or pressure.

7.3.1.4 Substances shall be loaded and evenly distributed in a manner that minimises movement that could result in damage to the bulk container, container or vehicle or leakage of the dangerous goods.

7.3.1.5 Where venting devices are fitted they shall be kept clear and operable.

7.3.1.6 Substances shall not react dangerously with the material of the bulk container, container, vehicle, gaskets, equipment including lids and tarpaulins and with protective coatings which are in contact with the contents or significantly weaken them. Bulk containers, containers or vehicles shall be so constructed or adapted that the goods cannot penetrate between wooden floor coverings or come into contact with those parts of the bulk container, container or vehicle that may be affected by the materials or residues thereof.

7.3.1.7 Before being filled and handed over for carriage, each bulk container, container or vehicle shall be inspected and cleaned to ensure that it does not contain any residue on the interior or exterior of the bulk container, container or vehicle that could:

- cause a dangerous reaction with the substance intended for carriage;
- detrimentally affect the structural integrity of the bulk container, container or vehicle; or
- affect the dangerous goods retention capabilities of the bulk container, container or vehicle.

7.3.1.8 During carriage, no dangerous residues shall adhere to the outer surfaces of bulk containers, containers or of the bodies of vehicles.

7.3.1.9 If several closure systems are fitted in series, the system which is located nearest to the substance to be carried shall be closed first before filling.

7.3.1.10 Empty bulk containers, containers or vehicles which have carried a dangerous solid substance in bulk shall be treated in the same manner as is required by ADR for a filled bulk container, container or vehicle, unless adequate measures have been taken to nullify any hazard.

7.3.1.11 If bulk containers, containers or vehicles are used for the carriage in bulk of goods liable to cause a dust explosion, or evolve flammable vapours (e. g. for certain wastes) measures shall be taken to exclude

sources of ignition and prevent dangerous electrostatic discharge during carriage, filling or discharge of the substance.

7.3.1.12 Substances, for example wastes, which may react dangerously with one another and substances of different classes and goods not subject to ADR, which are liable to react dangerously with one another shall not be mixed together in the same bulk container, container or vehicle. Dangerous reactions are:

(a) Combustion and/or evolution of considerable heat;

(b) Emission of flammable and/or toxic gases;

(c) Formation of corrosive liquids; or

(d) Formation of unstable substances.

7.3.1.13 Before a bulk container, container or vehicle is filled it shall be visually examined to ensure it is structurally serviceable, its interior walls, ceiling and floors are free from protrusions or damage and that any inner liners or substance retaining equipment are free from rips, tears or any damage that would compromise its cargo retention capabilities. Structurally serviceable means the bulk container, container or vehicle does not have major defects in its structural components, such as top and bottom side rails, top and bottom end rails, door sill and header, floor cross members, corner posts, and corner fittings in a bulk container or container. Major defects include:

(a) Bends, cracks or breaks in the structural or supporting members, or any damage to service or operational equipment that affect the integrity of the bulk container, container or of the body of the vehicle;

(b) Any distortion of the overall configuration or any damage to lifting attachments or handling equipment interface features great enough to prevent proper alignment of handling equipment, mounting and securing on a chassis or wagon or vehicle, or insertion into ships' cells; and, where applicable

(c) Door hinges, door seals and hardware that are seized, twisted, broken, missing, or otherwise inoperative.

7.3.2 Provisions for the carriage in bulk when the provisions of 7.3.1.1 (a) are applied

7.3.2.1 In addition to the general provisions of section 7.3.1, the provisions of this section are applicable. The codes BK1, BK2 and BK3 in column (10) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 have the following meanings:

BK1: Carriage in bulk in sheeted bulk containers is permitted;

BK2: Carriage in bulk in closed bulk containers is permitted.

BK3: Carriage in flexible bulk containers is permitted

7.3.2.2 The bulk container used shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 6.11.

7.3.2.3 ***Goods of Class 4.2***

The total mass carried in a bulk container shall be such that its spontaneous ignition temperature is greater than 55 °C.

7.3.2.4 ***Goods of Class 4.3***

These goods shall be carried in bulk containers which are waterproof.

7.3.2.5 ***Goods of Class 5.1***

Bulk containers shall be so constructed or adapted that the goods cannot come into contact with wood or any other incompatible material.

7.3.2.6 ***Goods of Class 6.2***

7.3.2.6.1 Animal material containing infectious substances (UN Nos. 2814, 2900 and 3373) is authorized for carriage in bulk containers provided the following conditions are met:

(a) Sheeted bulk containers BK1 are permitted provided that they are not filled to maximum capacity to avoid substances coming into contact with the sheeting. Closed bulk containers BK2 are also permitted;

(b) Closed and sheeted bulk containers, and their openings, shall be leak-proof by design or by the fitting of a suitable liner;

(c) The animal material shall be thoroughly treated with an appropriate disinfectant before loading prior to carriage;

(d) Sheeted bulk containers shall be covered by an additional top liner weighted down by absorbent material treated with an appropriate disinfectant;

(e) Closed or sheeted bulk containers shall not be re-used until after they have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

NOTE: *Additional provisions may be required by appropriate national health authorities.*

7.3.2.6.2 *Wastes of Class 6.2 (UN No. 3291)*

(a) *(Reserved)*;

(b) Closed bulk containers and their openings shall be leakproof by design. These bulk containers shall have non porous interior surfaces and shall be free from cracks or other features which could damage packagings inside, impede disinfection or permit inadvertent release;

(c) Wastes of UN No. 3291 shall be contained within the closed bulk container in UN type tested and approved sealed leakproof plastics bags tested for solids of packing group II and marked in accordance with 6.1.3.1. Such plastics bags shall be capable of passing the tests for tear and impact resistance according to ISO 7765-1:1988 "Plastics film and sheeting - Determination of impact resistance by the free-falling dart method - Part 1: Staircase methods" and ISO 6383-2:1983 "Plastics - Film and sheeting - Determination of tear resistance. Part 2: Elmendorf method". Each bag shall have an impact resistance of at least 165 g and a tear resistance of at least 480 g in both parallel and perpendicular planes with respect to the length of the bag. The maximum net mass of each plastics bag shall be 30 kg;

(d) Single articles exceeding 30 kg such as soiled mattresses may be carried without the need for a plastics bag when authorized by the competent authority;

(e) Wastes of UN No. 3291 which contain liquids shall only be carried in plastics bags containing sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire amount of liquid without it spilling in the bulk container;

(f) Wastes of UN No. 3291 containing sharp objects shall only be carried in UN type tested and approved rigid packagings meeting the provisions of packing instructions P621, IBC620 or LP621;

(g) Rigid packagings specified in packing instructions P621, IBC620 or LP621 may also be used. They shall be properly secured to prevent damage during normal conditions of carriage. Wastes carried in rigid packagings and plastics bags together in the same closed bulk container shall be adequately segregated from each other, e.g. by suitable rigid barriers or dividers, mesh nets or otherwise securing, such that they prevent damage to the packagings during normal conditions of carriage;

(h) Wastes of UN No. 3291 in plastics bags shall not be compressed in a closed bulk container in such a way that bags may be rendered no longer leakproof;

(i) The closed bulk container shall be inspected for leakage or spillage after each journey. If any wastes of UN No. 3291 have leaked or been spilled in the closed bulk container, it shall not be re-used until after it has been thoroughly cleaned and, if necessary, disinfected or decontaminated with an appropriate agent. No other goods shall be carried together with UN No. 3291 other than medical or veterinary wastes. Any such other wastes carried in the same closed bulk container shall be inspected for possible contamination.

7.3.2.7 ***Material of Class 7***

For the carriage of unpackaged radioactive material, see 4.1.9.2.4.

7.3.2.8 ***Goods of Class 8***

These goods shall be carried in bulk containers which are watertight.

7.3.2.9 ***Goods of Class 9***

7.3.2.9.1 For UN No. 3509, only closed bulk containers (code BK2) may be used. Bulk containers shall be made leak tight or fitted with a leak tight and puncture-resistant sealed liner or bag, and shall have a means of retaining any free liquid that might escape during carriage, e.g. absorbent material. Packagings, discarded, empty, uncleaned with residues of Class 5.1 shall be carried in bulk containers which have been so constructed or adapted that the goods cannot come into contact with wood or any other combustible material.

7.3.2.10 ***Use of flexible bulk containers***

NOTE: *Flexible bulk containers marked in accordance with 6.11.5.5 but which were approved in a country which is not a Contracting Party to ADR may nevertheless be used for carriage under ADR.*

7.3.2.10.1 Before a flexible bulk container is filled it shall be visually examined to ensure it is structurally serviceable, its textile slings, load-bearing structure straps, body fabric, lock device parts including metal and textile parts are free from protrusions or damage and that inner liners are free from rips, tears or any damage.

7.3.2.10.2 For flexible bulk containers, the period of use permitted for the carriage of dangerous goods shall be two years from the date of manufacture of the flexible bulk container.

7.3.2.10.3 A venting device shall be fitted if a dangerous accumulation of gases may develop within the flexible bulk container. The vent shall be so designed that the penetration of foreign substances or ingress of water is prevented under normal conditions of carriage.

7.3.2.10.4 Flexible bulk containers shall be filled in such a way that when loaded the ratio of height to width does not exceed 1.1. The maximum gross mass of the flexible bulk containers shall not exceed 14 tonnes.

7.3.3 **Provisions for carriage in bulk when the provisions of 7.3.1.1 (b) are applied**

7.3.3.1 In addition to the general provisions of section 7.3.1, the provisions of this section are applicable, when they are shown under an entry in column (17) of Table A of Chapter 3.2. Sheeted or closed vehicles or sheeted or closed containers used under this section need not be in conformity with the requirements of Chapter 6.11. The codes VC1, VC2 and VC3 in column (17) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 have the following meanings:

VC1 Carriage in bulk in sheeted vehicles, sheeted containers or sheeted bulk containers is permitted;

VC2 Carriage in bulk in closed vehicles, closed containers or closed bulk containers is permitted;

VC3 Carriage in bulk is permitted in specially equipped vehicles or containers in accordance with standards specified by the competent authority of the country of origin. If the country of origin is not a Contracting Party to ADR, the conditions laid down shall be recognized by the competent authority of the first country Contracting Party to ADR reached by the consignment.

NOTE: *Where a VC1 code is shown in column (17) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, a BK1 bulk container may therefore also be used for land transport provided the additional provisions in 7.3.3.2 are fulfilled. Where a VC2 code is shown in column (17) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, a BK2 bulk container may therefore also be used for land transport provided the additional provisions in 7.3.3.2 are fulfilled.*

7.3.3.2 When the VC bulk codes are used, the following additional provisions shown in column (17) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 shall apply:

7.3.3.2.1 *Goods of Class 4.1*

AP1 Vehicles and containers shall have a metal body and where fitted the sheet shall be non-combustible.

AP2 Vehicles and containers shall have adequate ventilation.

7.3.3.2.2 *Goods of Class 4.2*

AP1 Vehicles and containers shall have a metal body and where fitted the sheet shall be non-combustible.

7.3.3.2.3 *Goods of Class 4.3*

AP2 Vehicles and containers shall have adequate ventilation.

AP3 Sheeted vehicles and sheeted containers shall be used only when the substance is in pieces (not in powder, granular, dust or ashes form).

AP4 Closed vehicles and closed containers shall be equipped with hermetically closed openings used for filling and discharging to prevent the exit of gas and exclude the ingress of moisture.

AP5 The cargo doors of the closed vehicles or closed containers shall be marked with the following in letters not less than 25 mm high:

"WARNING
NO VENTILATION
OPEN WITH CAUTION"

This shall be in a language considered appropriate by the consignor.

7.3.3.2.4 *Goods of Class 5.1*

AP6 If the vehicle or container is made of wood or other combustible material, an impermeable surfacing resistant to combustion or a coating of sodium silicate or similar substance shall be provided. Sheeting shall also be impermeable and non-combustible.

AP7 Carriage in bulk shall only be as a full load.

7.3.3.2.5 *Goods of Class 6.1*

AP7 Carriage in bulk shall only be as a full load.

7.3.3.2.6 *Goods of Class 8*

AP7 Carriage in bulk shall only be as a full load.

AP8 The design of the load compartment of vehicles or containers shall take account of any residual currents and impacts from the batteries.

The load compartments of vehicles or containers shall be of steel resistant to the corrosive substances contained in the batteries. Less resistant steels may be used when there is a sufficiently great wall thickness or a plastics lining/layer resistant to the corrosive substances.

NOTE: *Steel exhibiting a maximum rate of progressive reduction of 0.1 mm per year under the effects of the corrosive substances may be considered as resistant.*

The load compartments of vehicles or containers shall not be loaded above the top of their walls.

Carriage is also permitted in small plastics containers which shall be capable of withstanding, when fully loaded, a drop from a height of 0.8 m onto a hard surface at -18 °C, without breakage.

7.3.3.2.7 *Goods of Class 9*

AP2 Vehicles and containers shall have adequate ventilation.

AP9 Carriage in bulk is permitted for solids (substances or mixtures, such as preparations or wastes) containing on average not more than 1 000 mg/kg of substance to which this UN number is assigned. At no point of the load shall the concentration of this substance or these substances be higher than 10 000 mg/kg.

AP10 Vehicles and containers shall be made leak tight or fitted with a leak tight and puncture-resistant sealed liner or bag, and shall have a means of retaining any free liquid that might escape during carriage, e.g. absorbent material. Packagings, discarded, empty, uncleaned with residues of Class 5.1 shall be carried in vehicles and containers which have been so constructed or adapted that the goods cannot come into contact with wood or any other combustible material.

AP11 In accordance with VC3 in 7.3.3.1, for the purpose of carriage in bulk of molten aluminium, "standards specified by the competent authority of the country of origin" means that the following requirements shall be met.

1. General requirements

1.1 *Vat* means a containment intended for the carriage of molten aluminium of UN No. 3257, including its shell, refractory lining and service and structural equipment.

1.2 Vats shall be insulated so as not to exceed a surface temperature of 130 °C during carriage and shall be so positioned that the means of containment cannot be touched by other road users under normal conditions of carriage. The surface temperature shall in no case have a detrimental effect on the functioning of the vehicle, particularly the brake pipes and electric cables.

1.3 The vats shall be secured on the vehicle in accordance with the load securing principles of 7.5.7.1.

1.4 Vats need not be affixed with placards and markings in accordance with chapter 5.3 if these placards and markings have been affixed to the vehicle.

2. Fire and explosion protection

The risk of fire by the thermal influence of the molten aluminium on the vat, the vehicle or load securing aids, and the risk of explosion resulting from escaping vapours or chemical reaction of gases that have evolved, shall be prevented (e.g. by using inert gases).

3. Construction of vats

Vats shall be made of steel. Vats shall be designed and manufactured for a test pressure of 4 bar in accordance with EN 13445-3:2014. In the course of construction, the manufacturer shall specify the weld seams that are subject to the highest stresses. The hydrostatic pressure and surge effect of the molten aluminium shall be taken into account when deciding the dimensions of the vats and their attachment to the vehicle. The forces in 6.8.2.1.2 shall be taken into account.

The vat closures shall be designed in accordance with EN 13445-3:2014 and shall remain leakproof if a vat with contents (lateral position and top of the vat) overturns.

The filling and discharge openings shall be protected by the construction of the vat, e.g. by collars, deflectors, cages or equivalent constructions.

The protective device on the top of the vat shall be designed so as to withstand, without permanent deformation, a static load, applied vertically on the filling cover, equal to twice the maximum permissible mass of the vat (2g).

The refractory lining shall be suitable to withstand the contents and it shall be suitable as insulation material.

The refractory lining shall be so designed that its leakproofness remains intact, whatever the deformation liable to occur in normal conditions of carriage (see 6.8.2.1.2).

The inspection body performing inspections in accordance with 6.8.2.4.1 or 6.8.2.4.4, shall verify and confirm the ability of the manufacturer or the maintenance or repair shop to perform welding operations and the operation of a weld quality assurance system. Welding work on the sheet metal jacket, in particular on load-bearing parts, may only be carried out by approved welding companies.

Seals on vat covers and closures shall be selected and applied so that they prevent molten aluminium from flowing out if a full vat overturns.

4. Inspection and tests of vats

The inspections and tests described in 4.1 to 4.5 shall be carried out by an inspection body approved by the competent authority. The inspections and tests shall be carried out in accordance with the applicable requirements of EN 12972:2018 + A1:2024. Test reports on the results of the tests performed shall be issued.

4.1 Type examination of vats

The construction design and workmanship shall be tested as part of a type examination procedure to ensure that the vats comply with the construction requirements of EN 13445-3:2014. The weld seams subject to the highest stresses shall be identified in the type examination report.

4.2 Initial inspection

Vats shall be tested and inspected before they are placed in service.

The test shall at least include:

(a) A check to ensure that the vat is in line with the type examination documents;

(b) A check of conformity to the type;

(c) An examination of the external condition;

(d) A hydraulic pressure test at a test pressure of 4 bar; at this stage, the vats shall not have a refractory lining;

(e) An examination of the internal condition (visual inspection of the internal metal surface of the vat before the refractory lining is fitted and visual inspection of the refractory lining);

(f) A check of satisfactory operation of the equipment.

The hydraulic pressure test can also be carried out with an alternative seal.

4.3 Intermediate inspection

Vats shall undergo an intermediate inspection no later than six years after the initial inspection and each periodic inspection.

The intermediate inspection shall at least include:

(a) An examination of the documents;

(b) An examination of the external condition, including the integrity of the flange and cover connections;

(c) Measurement of the wall thickness to check the required minimum wall thickness;

(d) Non-destructive testing of weld seams that are subject to the highest stresses by magnetic particle testing, penetration testing, ultrasonic testing or radiographic testing;

(e) An examination of the internal condition (visual inspection of the refractory lining) by an expert under the responsibility of the operator;

(f) A check of satisfactory operation of the equipment.

These intermediate inspections may be performed within three months before the specified date, without any influence on the time frame of other inspections according to 4.3 and 4.4.

4.4 Periodic inspection

Each time the refractory lining is renewed, or no later than twelve years after the initial or most recent periodic inspection, a periodic inspection shall be carried out.

The periodic inspection shall at least include:

(a) An examination of the documents;

(b) An examination of the external condition, including the integrity of the flange and cover connections;

(c) An examination of the internal condition (visual inspection of the internal metal surface of the vat before the refractory lining is fitted and visual inspection of the refractory lining);

(d) Non-destructive testing of all weld seams that are subject to the highest stresses shall be carried out by magnetic particle testing, penetration testing, ultrasonic testing or radiographic testing;

(e) Measurement of the wall thickness to check the required minimum wall thickness;

(f) Hydraulic pressure test at a test pressure of 4 bar, at this stage, the vats shall not have a refractory lining;

(g) A check of satisfactory operation of the equipment.

The hydraulic pressure test can also be carried out with an alternative seal.

4.5 Exceptional inspection of vats

When the safety of the vat or of its equipment may have been impaired as a result of repairs, alterations or accident, an exceptional inspection shall be carried out on the parts affected by the repairs or alterations. If the exceptional inspection fulfilling the requirements of 4.4 has been performed, then the exceptional inspection may be considered to be a periodic inspection. If an exceptional inspection fulfilling the requirements of 4.3 has been performed, then the exceptional inspection may be considered to be an intermediate inspection. The inspection body shall decide the detailed scope of the exceptional inspection, taking into account EN 12972:2018 + A1:2024, Table A1.

5. Marking of vats

Vats shall be marked with a plate by analogy with 6.8.2.5.1, except the approval number and external design pressure. For the tests and inspections in accordance with 4.2 and 4.4, the marking shall be followed by "P". For the tests and inspections in accordance with 4.3, the marking shall be followed by "L".

6. Requirements for operation

The owner or the operator shall keep a copy of the type examination report, the results of the initial tests and inspections and all subsequent tests and inspections in the vat file.

Every renewal and repair of the refractory lining shall be recorded by the operator or manufacturer.

Seals shall be checked with each filling and renewed if necessary.

7. Vehicles

The following additional requirements apply to vehicles for carriage by road:

(a) Vehicles used for carriage shall be fitted with a vehicle stability function approved in accordance with UN Regulation No. 13[1].

(b) Vats shall be positioned on the vehicles in such a way that the discharge openings face or are opposite to the direction of travel.

8. Training of driver

In addition to the basic course in accordance with 8.2.1.2, drivers shall receive supplementary training from a competent person about the detailed risk of the carriage of molten aluminium in vats.

This training shall include the following main points:

(a) The particular handling behaviour of vehicles carrying vats,

(b) General driving physics (driving stability/overturning behaviour, particularly centre of gravity height, surge effects),

(c) Limits of electronic stability control and

(d) Special measures to be taken in the event of an accident.

The carrier shall document this training in writing or electronically, giving the date, duration and main topics covered.

AP12 The waste may be carried in bulk provided that it is contained in a bag of the size of the load compartment, referred to as a "container-bag".

The container-bag is intended to be loaded only when placed inside a bulk load compartment with rigid walls. It is not intended for handling or to be used alone outside of this compartment.

For the purposes of this provision, container-bags shall have at least two components.

The inner component shall be dust-tight to prevent the release of dangerous quantities of asbestos fibres during carriage. The inner component shall be a polyethylene or polypropylene film.

The outer component shall be polypropylene and shall be fitted with a zipper system. It shall ensure the mechanical resistance of a container-bag loaded with waste to the shocks and stresses in normal conditions of carriage, in particular when a load compartment loaded with container-bags is transferred between vehicles and storage facilities.

Container-bags shall:

(a) Be designed to resist perforation or tearing by contaminated waste or objects due to their angles or roughness;

(b) Have a zipper system that is sufficiently tight to prevent the release of dangerous quantities of asbestos fibres during carriage. Laced or flapped fasteners are not authorized.

[1] *UN Regulation No. 13 (Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regards to braking).*

The load compartment shall have rigid metal walls of sufficient strength for its intended use. The walls shall be sufficiently high to completely contain the container-bag. Provided the container-bag offers similar protection, the sheeting of the vehicle can be omitted when using the VC1 provision.

Objects contaminated with free asbestos from damaged structures or buildings, as well as construction site waste contaminated with free asbestos from demolished or rehabilitated structures or buildings as mentioned in special provision 678 (b) (iii), (iv) and (v), shall be carried in a container-bag placed inside a second container-bag of the same type. The total mass of the contained waste shall not exceed 7 tonnes.

In all cases, the maximum mass of the waste shall not exceed the capacity specified by the container-bag manufacturer.

CHAPTER 7.4

PROVISIONS CONCERNING CARRIAGE IN TANKS

7.4.1 Dangerous goods may only be carried in tanks when a portable tank instruction is shown in column (10) or when a tank code is shown in column (12) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, or when a competent authority has issued an approval in accordance with the conditions specified in 6.7.1.3. The carriage shall be in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 or 4.5 as applicable. The vehicles, whether they be rigid vehicles, drawing vehicles, trailers or semi-trailers, shall satisfy the relevant requirements of Chapters 9.1, 9.2 and 9.7 concerning the vehicle to be used, as indicated in Column (14) of Table A in Chapter 3.2.

7.4.2 The vehicles designated by the codes EX/III, FL or AT in 9.1.1.2 shall be used as follows:

- Where an EX/III vehicle is prescribed, only an EX/III vehicle may be used;
- Where a FL vehicle is prescribed, only an FL vehicle may be used;
- Where an AT vehicle is prescribed, AT and FL vehicles may be used.

CHAPTER 7.5

PROVISIONS CONCERNING LOADING, UNLOADING AND HANDLING

7.5.1 General provisions concerning loading, unloading and handling

7.5.1.1 The vehicle and the vehicle crew, as well as the container(s), bulk-container(s), MEGC(s), tank-container(s) or portable tank(s) if any, shall comply with the regulatory provisions (especially those concerning safety, security, cleanliness and satisfactory operation of the equipment used in loading and unloading) upon arrival at the loading and unloading sites, which include container terminals.

7.5.1.2 Unless otherwise specified in ADR, the loading shall not be carried out if:

- an examination of the documents; or
- a visual inspection of the vehicle or of the container(s), bulk-container(s), MEGC(s), tank-container(s) or portable tank(s) if any, as well as of their equipment used in loading and unloading,

shows that the vehicle and the vehicle crew, a container, a bulk-container, a MEGC, a tank-container, a portable tank or their equipment do not comply with the regulatory provisions. The interior and the exterior of a vehicle or container shall be inspected prior to loading to ensure that there is no damage that could affect its integrity or that of the cargo to be loaded in it.

The cargo transport unit shall be checked to ensure it is structurally serviceable, that it is free of possible residues incompatible with the cargo and that the interior floor, walls and ceiling, where applicable, are free from protrusions or deterioration that could affect the cargo inside and that large containers are free of damages that affect the weather-tight integrity of the container, when required.

Structurally serviceable means that the cargo transport unit is free from major defects in its structural components. Structural components of cargo transport units for multimodal purpose are e.g. top and bottom side rails, top and bottom end rails, corner posts, corner fittings and, for large containers, door sill, door header and floor cross members. Major defects include:

(a) Bends, cracks or breaks in structural or supporting members and any damage to service or operational equipment that affect the integrity of the cargo transport unit;

(b) Any distortion of the over-all configuration or any damage to lifting attachments or handling equipment interface features great enough to prevent proper alignment of handling equipment, mounting and securing on a chassis or wagon or vehicle, or insertion into ships' cells; and, where applicable;

(c) Door hinges, door seals and hardware that are seized, twisted, broken, missing or otherwise inoperative.

7.5.1.3 Unless otherwise specified in ADR, the unloading shall not be carried out, if the above-mentioned inspections reveal deficiencies that might affect the safety or the security of the unloading.

7.5.1.4 In accordance with the special provisions of 7.3.3 or 7.5.11, in conformity with Columns (17) and (18) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, certain dangerous goods shall only be forwarded as a "full load" (see definition in 1.2.1). In such a case, the competent authorities may require the vehicle or large container used for such carriage to be loaded at only one point and unloaded at only one point.

7.5.1.5 When orientation arrows are required packages and overpacks shall be oriented in accordance with such marks.

NOTE: *Liquid dangerous goods shall be loaded below dry dangerous goods whenever practicable.*

7.5.1.6 All means of containment shall be loaded and unloaded in conformity with a handling method for which they have been designed and, where required, tested.

7.5.2 Mixed loading prohibition

7.5.2.1 Packages bearing different danger labels shall not be loaded together in the same vehicle or container unless mixed loading is permitted according to the following Table based on the danger labels they bear.

NOTE 1: *In accordance with 5.4.1.4.2, separate transport documents shall be drawn up for consignments that cannot be loaded together in the same vehicle or container.*

NOTE 2: *For packages containing substances or articles only of Class 1 and bearing a label conforming to models Nos. 1, 1.4, 1.5 or 1.6, irrespective of any other danger labels required for these packages, mixed loading shall be permitted in accordance with 7.5.2.2. The Table in 7.5.2.1 shall only apply when such packages are loaded together with packages containing substances or articles of other classes.*

Labels Nos.	1	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.1, 2.2, 2.3	3	4.1	4.1 + 1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.2 + 1	6.1	6.2	7 A, B, C	8	9, 9A
1	See 7.5.2.2										d							b
1.4					a	a	a		a	a	a	a		a	a	a	a	a b c
1.5																		b
1.6																		b
2.1, 2.2, 2.3		a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
3		a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
4.1		a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
4.1 + 1								X										
4.2		a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
4.3		a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
5.1	d	a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
5.2		a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.2 + 1												X	X					
6.1		a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
6.2		a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
7A, B, C		a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
8		a			X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
9, 9A	b	a b c	b	b	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

X *Mixed loading permitted.*

a *Mixed loading permitted with 1.4S substances and articles.*

b *Mixed loading permitted between goods of Class 1 and life-saving appliances of Class 9 (UN Nos. 2990, 3072 and 3268).*

c *Mixed loading permitted between safety devices, pyrotechnic of Division 1.4, compatibility group G, (UN No. 0503) and safety devices, electrically initiated of Class 9 (UN No. 3268).*

d *Mixed loading permitted between blasting explosives (except UN No. 0083 explosive, blasting, type C) and ammonium nitrate (UN Nos. 1942 and 2067), ammonium nitrate emulsion or suspension or gel (UN No. 3375) and alkali metal nitrates and alkaline earth metal nitrates provided the aggregate is treated as blasting explosives under Class 1 for the purposes of placarding, segregation, stowage and maximum permissible load. Alkali metal nitrates include caesium nitrate (UN No. 1451), lithium nitrate (UN No. 2722), potassium nitrate (UN No. 1486), rubidium nitrate (UN No. 1477) and sodium nitrate (UN No. 1498). Alkaline earth metal nitrates include barium*

nitrate (UN No. 1446), beryllium nitrate (UN No. 2464), calcium nitrate (UN No. 1454), magnesium nitrate (UN No. 1474) and strontium nitrate (UN No. 1507).

7.5.2.2 Packages containing substances or articles of Class 1, bearing a label conforming to models Nos. 1, 1.4, 1.5 or 1.6 which are assigned to different compatibility groups shall not be loaded together in the same vehicle or container, unless mixed loading is permitted in accordance with the following Table for the corresponding compatibility groups.

Compatibility Group	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	L	N	S
A	X											
B		X		[a]								X
C			X	X	X		X				[b c]	X
D		[a]	X	X	X		X				[b c]	X
E			X	X	X		X				[b c]	X
F						X						X
G			X	X	X		X					X
H								X				X
J									X			X
L										[d]		
N			[b c]	[b c]	[b c]						[b]	X
S		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X

X *Mixed loading permitted.*

[a] *Packages containing articles of compatibility group B and those containing substances or articles of compatibility group D may be loaded together on one vehicle or in one container provided they are effectively segregated such that there is no danger of transmission of detonation from the articles of compatibility group B to the substances or articles of compatibility group D. Segregation shall be achieved by the use of separate compartments or by placing one of the two types of explosive in a special containment system. Either method of segregation shall be approved by the competent authority.*

[b] *Different types of articles of division 1.6, compatibility group N, may be carried together as articles of division 1.6, compatibility group N, only when it is proven by testing or analogy that there is no additional hazard of sympathetic detonation between the articles. Otherwise they should be treated as hazard division 1.1.*

[c] *When articles of compatibility group N are carried with substances or articles of compatibility groups C, D or E, the articles of compatibility group N should be considered as having the characteristics of compatibility group D.*

[d] *Packages containing substances and articles of Compatibility Group L may be loaded together on one vehicle or in one container with packages containing the same type of substances and articles of that compatibility group.*

7.5.2.3 For the purpose of the application of the prohibitions of mixed loading on one vehicle, no account shall be taken of substances contained in closed containers with complete sides. Nevertheless, the mixed loading prohibitions laid down in 7.5.2.1 concerning mixed loading of packages bearing labels conforming to models Nos. 1, 1.4, 1.5 or 1.6 with other packages, and in 7.5.2.2 concerning mixed loading of explosives of different compatibility groups shall also apply between dangerous goods contained in a container and the other dangerous goods loaded on the same vehicle, whether or not the latter goods are enclosed in one or more other containers.

7.5.2.4 Mixed loading of dangerous goods packed in limited quantities with any type of explosive substances and articles, except those of Division 1.4 and UN Nos. 0161 and 0499, is prohibited.

7.5.3 *(Reserved)*

7.5.4 Precautions with respect to foodstuffs, other articles of consumption and animal feeds

If special provision CV28 is indicated for a substance or article in Column (18) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, precautions with respect to foodstuffs, other articles of consumption and animal feeds shall be taken as follows.

Packages as well as uncleaned empty packagings, including large packagings and intermediate bulk containers (IBCs), bearing labels conforming to models Nos. 6.1 or 6.2 and those bearing labels conforming to model No. 9 containing goods of UN Nos. 2212, 2315, 2590, 3151, 3152 or 3245, shall not be stacked on or loaded in immediate proximity to packages known to contain foodstuffs, other articles of consumption or animal feeds in vehicles, in containers and at places of loading, unloading or transhipment.

When these packages, bearing the said labels, are loaded in immediate proximity of packages known to contain foodstuffs, other articles of consumption or animal feeds, they shall be kept apart from the latter:

(a) By complete partitions which should be as high as the packages bearing the said labels;

(b) By packages not bearing labels conforming to models Nos. 6.1, 6.2 or 9 or packages bearing labels conforming to model No.9 but not containing goods of UN Nos. 2212, 2315, 2590, 3151, 3152 or 3245; or

(c) By a space of at least 0.8 m;

unless the packages bearing the said labels are provided with an additional packaging or are completely covered (e.g. by a sheeting, a fibreboard cover or other measures).

7.5.5 Limitation of the quantities carried

7.5.5.1 If the provisions below, or the additional provisions of 7.5.11 to be applied according to Column (18) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 require a limitation of the quantity of specific goods that can be carried, the fact that dangerous goods are contained in one or more containers shall not affect the mass limitations per transport unit laid down by these provisions.

7.5.5.2 Limitations with respect to explosive substances and articles

7.5.5.2.1 *Substances and quantities carried*

The total net mass in kg of explosive substance (or in the case of explosive articles, the total net mass of explosive substance contained in all the articles combined) which may be carried on one transport unit shall be limited as indicated in the table below (see also 7.5.2.2 as regards the prohibition of mixed loading):

Maximum permissible net mass in kg of explosive in Class 1 goods per transport unit

Transport Unit	Division	1.1		1.2	1.3	1.4		1.5 and 1.6	Empty uncleaned packagings
	Compatibility group	1.1A	Other than 1.1A			Other than 1.4S	1.4S		
EX/II [a]		6.25	1 000	3 000	5 000	15 000	Unlimited	5 000	Unlimited
EX/III [a]		18.75	16 000	16 000	16 000	16 000	Unlimited	16 000	Unlimited

[a] *For the description of EX/II and EX/III vehicles see Part 9.*

7.5.5.2.2 Where substances and articles of different divisions of Class 1 are loaded on one transport unit in conformity with the prohibitions of mixed loading contained in 7.5.2.2, the load as a whole shall be treated as if it belonged to the most dangerous division (in the order 1.1, 1.5, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.4). However, the net mass of explosives of compatibility group S shall not count towards the limitation of quantities carried.

Where substances classified as 1.5D are carried on one transport unit together with substances or articles of division 1.2, the entire load shall be treated for carriage as if it belonged to division 1.1.

7.5.5.2.3 *Carriage of explosives on MEMUs*

Carriage of explosives on MEMUs is only permitted subject to the following conditions:

(a) The competent authority shall authorize the transport operation within its territory;

(b) The type and quantity of packaged explosives carried shall be limited to those necessary for the quantity of material to be manufactured on the MEMU, and in any case shall not exceed:

- 200 kg of explosives of compatibility group D; and
- A total of 400 units of detonators or detonator assemblies, or a mixture of both,

unless otherwise approved by the competent authority;

(c) Packaged explosives shall only be carried in compartments that meet the requirements of 6.12.5;

(d) No other dangerous goods may be carried in the same compartment as the packaged explosives;

(e) Packaged explosives shall only be loaded onto the MEMU once the loading of other dangerous goods has been completed and immediately prior to carriage;

(f) When mixed loading is permitted between explosives and substances of Class 5.1 (UN Nos. 1942 and 3375) the aggregate is treated as blasting explosives under Class 1 for the purposes of segregation, stowage and maximum permissible load.

7.5.5.3 ***Limitations with respect to organic peroxides, self-reactive substances and polymerizing substances***

The maximum quantity of organic peroxides of Class 5.2 and self-reactive substances of Class 4.1 of Types B, C, D, E or F and of polymerizing substances of Class 4.1 is limited to 20 000 kg per transport unit.

7.5.6 *(Reserved)*

7.5.7 Handling and stowage

7.5.7.1 Where appropriate the vehicle or container shall be fitted with devices to facilitate securing and handling of the dangerous goods. Packages containing dangerous substances and unpackaged dangerous articles shall be secured by suitable means capable of restraining the goods (such as fastening straps, sliding slatboards, adjustable brackets) in the vehicle or container in a manner that will prevent any movement during carriage which would change the orientation of the packages or cause them to be damaged. When dangerous goods are carried with other goods (e.g. heavy machinery or crates), all goods shall be securely fixed or packed in the vehicles or containers so as to prevent the release of dangerous goods. Movement of packages may also be prevented by filling any voids by the use of dunnage or by blocking and bracing. Where restraints such as banding or straps are used, these shall not be over-tightened to cause damage or deformation of the package[1]. The requirements of this paragraph are deemed to be complied with if the cargo is secured in accordance with standard EN 12195-1:2010.

7.5.7.2 Packages shall not be stacked unless designed for that purpose. Where different design types of packages that have been designed for stacking are to be loaded together, consideration shall be given to their

[1] *Guidance on the stowage of dangerous goods can be found in the IMO/ILO/UNECE Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code) (see e.g. Chapter 9 Packing cargo into CTUs and Chapter 10 Additional advice on the packing of dangerous goods) and in the "European Best Practice Guidelines on Cargo Securing for Road Transport" published by the European Commission. Other guidance is also available from competent authorities and industry bodies.*

compatibility for stacking with each other. Where necessary, stacked packages shall be prevented from damaging the package below by the use of load-bearing devices.

7.5.7.3 During loading and unloading, packages containing dangerous goods shall be protected from being damaged.

NOTE: *Particular attention shall be paid to the handling of packages during their preparation for carriage, the type of vehicle or container on which they are to be carried and to the method of loading or unloading, so that accidental damage is not caused through dragging or mishandling the packages.*

7.5.7.4 The provisions of 7.5.7.1 shall also apply to the loading, stowage and removal of containers, tank-containers, portable tanks and MEGCs on to and from vehicles. When tank-containers, portable tanks and MEGCs do not include, by construction, corner castings as defined in ISO 1496-1 *Series 1 freight containers – Specification and testing – Part 1: General cargo containers for general purposes*, it shall be verified that the systems used on the tank-containers, portable tanks or MEGCs are compatible with the system on the vehicle and in compliance with the requirements in 9.7.3.

7.5.7.5 Members of the vehicle crew may not open a package containing dangerous goods.

7.5.7.6 Loading of flexible bulk containers

7.5.7.6.1 Flexible bulk containers shall be carried within a vehicle or container with rigid sides and ends that extend at least two-thirds of the height of the flexible bulk container. The vehicles used for carriage shall be equipped with a vehicle stability function approved in accordance with UN Regulation No. 13[2].

NOTE: *When loading flexible bulk containers in a vehicle or container particular attention shall be paid to the guidance on the handling and stowage of dangerous goods referred to in 7.5.7.1.*

7.5.7.6.2 Flexible bulk containers shall be secured by suitable means capable of restraining them in the vehicle or container in a manner that will prevent any movement during carriage which would change the position of the flexible bulk container or cause it to be damaged. Movement of the flexible bulk containers may also be prevented by filling any voids by the use of dunnage or by blocking and bracing. Where restraints such as banding or straps are used, these shall not be over-tightened to cause damage or deformation to the flexible bulk containers.

7.5.7.6.3 Flexible bulk containers shall not be stacked.

7.5.8 Cleaning after unloading

7.5.8.1 If, when a vehicle or container which has contained packaged dangerous goods is unloaded, some of the contents are found to have escaped, the vehicle or container shall be cleaned as soon as possible and in any case before reloading.

If it is not possible to do the cleaning locally, the vehicle or container shall be carried, with due regard to adequate safety, to the nearest suitable place where cleaning can be carried out.

Carriage is adequately safe if suitable measures have been taken to prevent the uncontrolled release of the dangerous goods that have escaped.

7.5.8.2 Vehicles or containers which have been loaded with dangerous goods in bulk shall be properly cleaned before reloading unless the new load consists of the same dangerous goods as the preceding load.

7.5.9 Prohibition of smoking

Smoking shall be prohibited during handling operations in the vicinity of vehicles or containers and inside the vehicles or containers. This prohibition of smoking is also applicable to the use of electronic cigarettes and similar devices.

7.5.10 Precautions against electrostatic charges

In the case of flammable gases, or liquids with a flash-point of 60 °C or below, or UN No. 1361, carbon or carbon black, packing group II, a good electrical connection from the chassis of the vehicle, the

[2] *UN Regulation No. 13 (Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regards to braking).*

portable tank or the tank-container to earth shall be established before tanks are filled or emptied. In addition, the rate of filling shall be limited.

7.5.11 Additional provisions applicable to certain classes or specific goods

In addition to the provisions of sections 7.5.1 to 7.5.10, the following provisions shall apply when they are shown under an entry indicated in Column (18) of Table A of Chapter 3.2.

CV1 (1) The following operations are prohibited:

(a) Loading or unloading goods in a public place in a built-up area without special permission from the competent authorities;

(b) Loading or unloading goods in a public place elsewhere than in a built-up area without prior notice thereof having been given to the competent authorities, unless these operations are urgently necessary for reasons of safety.

(2) If, for any reason, handling operations have to be carried out in a public place, then substances and articles of different kinds shall be separated according to the labels.

CV2 (1) Before loading, the loading surface of the vehicle or container shall be thoroughly cleaned.

(2) The use of fire or naked flame shall be prohibited on vehicles and containers carrying goods, in their vicinity and during the loading and unloading of these goods.

CV3 See 7.5.5.2.

CV4 Substances and articles of compatibility group L shall only be carried as a full load.

CV5 to CV8 *(Reserved)*

CV9 Packages shall not be thrown or subjected to impact.

Receptacles shall be so stowed in the vehicle or container that they cannot overturn or fall.

CV10 Cylinders as defined in 1.2.1, shall be laid parallel to or at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle or container; however, those situated near the forward transverse wall shall be laid at right angles to the said axis.

Short cylinders of large diameter (about 30 cm and over) may be stowed longitudinally with their valve-protecting devices directed towards the middle of the vehicle or container.

Cylinders which are sufficiently stable or are carried in suitable devices effectively preventing them from overturning may be placed upright.

Cylinders which are laid flat shall be securely and appropriately wedged, attached or secured so that they cannot shift.

CV11 Receptacles shall always be placed in the position for which they were designed and be protected against any possibility of being damaged by other packages.

CV12 When pallets loaded with articles are stacked, each tier of pallets shall be evenly distributed over the lower tier, if necessary by the interposition of a material of adequate strength.

CV13 If any substances have leaked and been spilled in a vehicle or container, it may not be re-used until after it has been thoroughly cleaned and, if necessary, disinfected or decontaminated. Any other goods and articles carried in the same vehicle or container shall be examined for possible contamination.

CV14 Goods shall be shielded from direct sunlight and heat during carriage.

Packages shall be stored only in cool, well-ventilated places away from heat sources.

CV15 See 7.5.5.3.

CV16 to CV19 *(Reserved)*

CV20 The provisions of Chapter 5.3 and 7.1.7.4.7 and 7.1.7.4.8 as well as special provision V1 of Chapter 7.2 shall not apply provided that the substance is packaged in accordance with packing method OP1 or OP2 of packing instruction P520 in 4.1.4.1, as required, and the total quantity of substances to which this derogation applies per transport unit is limited to 10 kg.

CV21 The transport unit shall be thoroughly inspected prior to loading.

Before carriage, the carrier shall be informed:

- about the operation of the refrigeration system, including a list of the suppliers of coolant available en route;
- procedures to be followed in the event of loss of temperature control.

In the case of temperature control in accordance with the methods described in 7.1.7.4.5 (b) or (d), a sufficient quantity of non-flammable refrigerant (e.g. liquid nitrogen or dry ice), including a reasonable margin for possible delays, shall be carried unless a means of replenishment is assured.

Packages shall be so stowed as to be readily accessible.

The specified control temperature shall be maintained during the whole transport operation, including loading and unloading, as well as any intermediate stops.

CV22 Packages shall be loaded so that a free circulation of air within the loading space provides a uniform temperature of the load. If the contents of one vehicle or large container exceed 5 000 kg of flammable solids, of polymerizing substances and/or organic peroxides, the load shall be divided into stacks of not more than 5 000 kg separated by air spaces of at least 0.05 m.

CV23 When handling packages, special measures shall be taken to ensure that they do not come into contact with water.

CV24 Before loading, vehicles and containers shall be thoroughly cleaned and in particular be free of any combustible debris (straw, hay, paper, etc.).

The use of readily flammable materials for stowing packages is prohibited.

CV25 (1) Packages shall be so stowed that they are readily accessible.

(2) When packages are to be carried at an ambient temperature of not more than 15 °C or refrigerated, the temperature shall be maintained when unloading or during storage.

(3) Packages shall be stored only in cool places away from sources of heat.

CV26 The wooden parts of a vehicle or container which have come into contact with these substances shall be removed and burnt.

CV27 (1) Packages shall be so stowed that they are readily accessible.

(2) When packages are to be carried refrigerated, the functioning of the cooling chain shall be ensured when unloading or during storage.

(3) Packages shall only be stored in cool places away from sources of heat.

CV28 See 7.5.4.

CV29 Packages shall be stored upright.

CV30 to CV32 *(Reserved)*

CV33 ***NOTE 1:*** *"Critical group" means a group of members of the public which is reasonably homogeneous with respect to its exposure for a given radiation source and given exposure*

pathway and is typical of individual receiving the highest effective dose by the given exposure pathway from the given source.

NOTE 2: *"Members of the public" means in a general sense, any individuals in the population except when subject to occupational or medical exposure.*

NOTE 3: *"Workers" are any persons who work, whether full time, part-time or temporarily, for an employer and who have recognised rights and duties in relation to occupational radiation protection.*

(1) *Segregation*

(1.1) Packages, overpacks, containers and tanks containing radioactive material and unpacked radioactive material shall be segregated during carriage:

(a) From workers in regularly occupied working areas:

(i) In accordance with Table A below; or

(ii) By distances calculated using a dose criterion of 5 mSv in a year and conservative model parameters;

NOTE: *Workers subject to individual monitoring for the purposes of radiation protection shall not be considered for the purposes of segregation.*

(b) From members of the public, in areas where the public has regular access:

(i) In accordance with Table A below; or

(ii) By distances calculated using a dose criterion of 1 mSv in a year and conservative model parameters;

(c) From undeveloped photographic film and mailbags:

(i) In accordance with Table B below; or

(ii) By distances calculated using a radiation exposure criterion for undeveloped photographic film due to the transport of radioactive material for 0.1 mSv per consignment of such film; and

NOTE: *Mailbags shall be assumed to contain undeveloped film and plates and therefore be separated from radioactive material in the same way.*

(d) From other dangerous goods in accordance with 7.5.2.

Table A: Minimum distances between packages of category II-YELLOW or of category III-YELLOW and persons

Sum of transport indexes not more than	Exposure time per year (hours)			
	Areas where members of the public have regular access		Regularly occupied working areas	
	50	250	50	250
	Segregation distance in metres, no shielding material intervening, from:			
2	1	3	0.5	1
4	1.5	4	0.5	1.5
8	2.5	6	1.0	2.5
12	3	7.5	1.0	3
20	4	9.5	1.5	4
30	5	12	2	5
40	5.5	13.5	2.5	5.5
50	6.5	15.5	3	6.5

Table B: Minimum distances between packages of category II-YELLOW or of category III-YELLOW and packages bearing the word "FOTO", or mailbags

Total number of packages not more than		Sum of transport indexes not more than	Journey or storage duration, in hours							
Category			1	2	4	10	24	48	120	240
III-yellow	II-yellow		Minimum distances in metres							
		0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	2	3
		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	2	3	5
	1	1	0.5	0.5	1	1	2	3	5	7
	2	2	0.5	1	1	1.5	3	4	7	9
	4	4	1	1	1.5	3	4	6	9	13
	8	8	1	1.5	2	4	6	8	13	18
1	10	10	1	2	3	4	7	9	14	20
2	20	20	1.5	3	4	6	9	13	20	30
3	30	30	2	3	5	7	11	16	25	35
4	40	40	3	4	5	8	13	18	30	40
5	50	50	3	4	6	9	14	20	32	45

(1.2) Category II-YELLOW or III-YELLOW packages or overpacks shall not be carried in compartments occupied by passengers, except those exclusively reserved for couriers specially authorized to accompany such packages or overpacks.

(1.3) No persons other than members of the vehicle crew shall be permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or containers bearing category II-YELLOW or III-YELLOW labels.

(2) *Activity limits*

The total activity in a vehicle, for carriage of LSA material or SCO in Industrial Packages Type 1 (Type IP-1), Type 2 (Type IP-2), Type 3 (Type IP-3) or unpackaged, shall not exceed the limits shown in Table C below. For SCO-III, the limits in Table C below may be exceeded provided that the transport plan contains precautions which are to be employed during carriage to obtain an overall level of safety at least equivalent to that which would be provided if the limits had been applied.