



WORKING PAPER

**DANGEROUS GOODS PANEL (DGP)
WORKING GROUP MEETING (DGP-WG/26)**

Centurion, South Africa, 26 to 30 October 2026

Agenda Item 1: Harmonizing ICAO dangerous goods provisions with UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (REC-A-DGS-2029)

**APPLICATION OF CLASS 1 CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES TO SUBSTANCES AND
ARTICLES ASSIGNED A PROPER SHIPPING NAME**

(Presented by E. Gillett)

SUMMARY

Part 2;1.5.1.3 of the *Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air* (Doc 9284), reflecting the corresponding provisions of the UN Model Regulations, provides that substances and articles specifically listed by proper shipping name in the dangerous goods list are not subject to the classification procedures and are assigned the class, division and compatibility group indicated in the list. However, a review of Class 1 entries identified numerous proper shipping names that appear under multiple UN numbers and hazard divisions. This appears to require a determination of the applicable division before the correct listed entry can be selected.

Action by the DGP-WG is in paragraph 3.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Part 2;1.5.1.3 of the Technical Instructions reflects the corresponding provision of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations and provides that substances and articles specifically listed by proper shipping name in the Dangerous Goods List are not subject to the classification procedures and implies they are assigned the class, division and compatibility group shown in the List. The intent of this provision appears clear where a proper shipping name appears only once. However, a review of the Class 1 entries in the list of dangerous goods identified numerous proper shipping names assigned to multiple UN numbers and hazard divisions. Examples include:

AMMUNITION, ILLUMINATING: UN 0171 (1.2G), UN 0254 (1.3G), UN 0297 (1.4G)

AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY: UN 0009 (1.2G), UN 0010 (1.3G), UN 0300 (1.4G)

AMMUNITION, SMOKE: UN 0015 (1.2G), UN 0016 (1.3G), UN 0303 (1.4G);

AMMUNITION, TEAR-PRODUCING: UN 0018 (1.2G), UN 0019 (1.3G), UN 0301 (1.4G);

ARTICLES, PYROTECHNIC FOR TECHNICAL PURPOSES: UN 0428 (1.1G), UN 0429 (1.2G), UN 0430 (1.3G), UN 0431 (1.4G);

BOMBS WITH BURSTING CHARGE: UN 0033 (1.1F), UN 0034 (1.1D), UN 0035 (1.2D), UN 0291 (1.2F);

CARTRIDGES FOR WEAPONS, BLANK: UN 0326 (1.1C), UN 0413 (1.2C), UN 0327 (1.3C), UN 0338 (1.4C);

CARTRIDGES, POWER DEVICE: UN 0381 (1.2C), UN 0275 (1.3C), UN 0276 (1.4C);

CHARGES, PROPELLING: UN 0271 (1.1C), UN 0415 (1.2C), UN 0272 (1.3C), UN 0491 (1.4C);

CORD, DETONATING: UN 0065 (1.1D), UN 0289 (1.4D);

DETONATORS, ELECTRIC FOR BLASTING: UN 0030 (1.1B), UN 0255 (1.4B);

DETONATORS, NON-ELECTRIC FOR BLASTING: UN 0029 (1.1B), UN 0267 (1.4B);

DETONATOR ASSEMBLIES, NON-ELECTRIC FOR BLASTING: UN 0360 (1.1B), UN 0361 (1.4B);

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE B: UN 0082 (1.1D), UN 0331 (1.5D);

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE E: UN 0241 (1.1D), UN 0332 (1.5D);

FIREWORKS: UN 0333 (1.1G), UN 0334 (1.2G), UN 0335 (1.3G), UN 0336 (1.4G);

FLARES, AERIAL: UN 0420 (1.1G), UN 0421 (1.2G), UN 0093 (1.3G), UN 0403 (1.4G);

FUZES, DETONATING: UN 0106 (1.1B), UN 0107 (1.2B), UN 0257 (1.4B);

GRENADES, PRACTICE: UN 0372 (1.2G), UN 0318 (1.3G), UN 0452 (1.4G); and

POWDER, SMOKELESS: UN 0161 (1.3C), UN 0509 (1.4C).

1.2 These examples indicate that the issue is not limited to isolated entries. Rather, multiple Class 1 proper shipping names appear under different hazard divisions and, in some cases, different compatibility groups.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 Where a proper shipping name appears under more than one UN number and hazard division, a determination must necessarily be made regarding the applicable entry before the assignment shown in the dangerous goods list can be applied. The dangerous goods list does not itself establish the process by which the applicable entry is selected. A literal reading of Part 2;1.5.1.3 therefore appears difficult to reconcile with these entries. If substances and articles specifically listed by proper shipping

name are not subject to the classification procedures, it is unclear how the appropriate division and corresponding UN number are determined where multiple listed entries exist.

2.2 In practice, assignment of Class 1 substances and articles is dependent upon application of the testing, assessment and assignment procedures contained in the UN *Manual of Tests and Criteria* and the competent authority approval process associated with Class 1 classification. For most Class 1 substances and articles, assignment to a UN number is made by the competent authority on the basis of testing and assessment conducted in accordance with the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria. Without such assessment, selection of the appropriate UN number from among multiple listed entries would not be possible.

2.3 As the text originates from the UN Model Regulations, it is recommended that clarification should be sought from the United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

3. ACTION BY THE DGP-WG

3.1 The DGP-WG is invited to:

- a) agree with the conclusion that clarification is needed regarding the relationship between Part 2;1.5.1.3 and the Class 1 classification process where a proper shipping name is assigned to multiple UN numbers and hazard divisions;
- b) agree that the issue should be referred to the United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, as the provisions concerned originate from the UN Model Regulations;
- c) request the ICAO Secretariat to bring the issue described in this paper to the attention of the United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods for consideration at its 69th Session, to be held in Geneva from 23 November to 1 December 2026; and
- d) request the ICAO Secretariat to report the outcome of the UNSCOE TDG discussions, including any proposed clarification or amendments to the UN Model Regulations, to the 2027 meeting of the Dangerous Goods Panel working group (DGP-WG/27).

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