



WORKING PAPER

**DANGEROUS GOODS PANEL (DGP)
WORKING GROUP MEETING (DGP-WG/15)**

Montreal, 27 April to 1 May 2015

Agenda Item 2: Development of recommendations for amendments to the *Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air* (Doc 9284) for incorporation in the 2017-2018 Edition

2.1: Part 1 — General

**DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ALIGN WITH THE UN
RECOMMENDATIONS — PART 1**

(Presented by the Secretary)

SUMMARY

This working paper contains draft amendments to Part 1 of the Technical Instructions to reflect the decisions taken by the UN Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals at its seventh session (Geneva, 12 December 2014).

The DGP-WG is invited to agree to the draft amendments in this working paper.

Part 1

GENERAL

Chapter 1

SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

Parts of this Chapter are affected by State Variations AE 3, AE 8, BE 2, BE 4, BE 5, BR 4, CA 6, CH 3, DE 1, DE 4, DK 2, FR 2, GB 2, HR 2, HR 3, HR 4, HR 5, IN 1, IR 1, IT 1, IT 5, KH 1, NL 6, RO 1, RO 2, RO 3, US 1, VC 1, VC 2, VC 3, VU 2; see Table A-1

UN Model Regulations, Chapter 1.1, ST/SG/AC.10/42/Add.1

Note.— Recommendations on Tests and Criteria, which are incorporated by reference into certain provisions of these Instructions, are published as a separate Manual (United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria) (ST/SG/AC.10/11/Rev.5, Rev.6 Amend.1 and Amend.2), the contents of which are:

Part I. Classification procedures, test methods and criteria relating to explosives of Class 1;

Part II. Classification procedures, test methods and criteria relating to self-reactive substances of Division 4.1 and organic peroxides of Division 5.2; and

Part III. Classification procedures, test methods and criteria relating to substances or articles of Class 2, Class 3, Class 4, Division 5.1, Class 8 and Class 9.

Appendices. Information common to a number of different types of tests and national contacts for test details.

1.1 GENERAL APPLICABILITY

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1.1.5 General exceptions

1.1.5.1 Except for 7;4.2, these Instructions do not apply to dangerous goods carried by an aircraft where the dangerous goods are:

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UN Model Regulations, Chapter 1.1.1.2, Note 3, ST/SG/AC.10/42/Add.1

- f) required for the propulsion of the means of transport or the operation of its specialized equipment during transport (e.g. refrigeration units) or that are required in accordance with the operating regulations (e.g. fire extinguishers) (see 2.2).

Note.— This exception is only applicable to the means of transport performing the transport operation.

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UN Model Regulations, Chapter 1.1.1.7, Note 3, ST/SG/AC.10/42/Add.1

1.3 APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

Where the application of a standard is required and there is any conflict between the standard and these Instructions, the Instructions take precedence. The requirements of the standard that do not conflict with these Instructions must be applied as specified, including the requirements of any other standard, or part of a standard, referenced within that standard as normative.

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Chapter 3

GENERAL INFORMATION

Parts of this Chapter are affected by State Variation BE 1; see Table A-1

3.1 DEFINITIONS

3.1.1 The following is a list of definitions of commonly used terms in these Instructions. Definitions of terms which have their usual dictionary meanings or are used in the common technical sense are not included. Definitions of additional terms used solely in conjunction with radioactive material are contained in 2;7.1.3.

UN Model Regulations, Chapter 1.2, ST/SG/AC.10/42/Add.1

Aerosols or aerosol dispensers. An article consisting of a non-refillable receptacle meeting the requirements of 6;3.2.7, made of metal, glass or plastic and containing a gas, compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure, with or without a liquid, paste or powder, and fitted with a release device allowing the contents to be ejected as solid or liquid particles in suspension in a gas, as a foam, paste or powder or in a liquid state or in a gaseous state.

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Design life. For composite cylinders and tubes, the maximum life (in number of years) to which the cylinder or tube is designed and approved in accordance with the applicable standard.

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GHS. ~~The fourth~~ sixth revised edition of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*, published by the United Nations as document ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. ~~4~~ 6.

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Large salvage packaging. (Not permitted for air transport.) A special packaging which:

- a) is designed for mechanical handling; and
- b) exceeds 400 kg net mass or 450 litres capacity but has a volume of not more than 3 m³;

into which damaged, defective or leaking or non-conforming dangerous goods packages, or dangerous goods that have spilled or leaked are placed for purposes of transport for recovery or disposal.

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Liquids. Dangerous goods which at 50°C have a vapour pressure of not more than 300 kPa (3 bar), which are not completely gaseous at 20°C and at a pressure of 101.3 kPa, and which have a melting point or initial melting point of 20°C or less at a pressure of 101.3 kPa. A viscous substance for which a specific melting point cannot be determined must be subjected to the ASTM D 4359-90 test; or to the test for determining fluidity (penetrometer test) prescribed in section 2.3.4 of Annex A of the *European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)* (United Nations publication: ECE/TRANS/202 ~~225~~ 225 (Sales No. E.14.VIII.1)).

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Manual of Tests and Criteria. ~~The fifth~~ sixth revised edition of the United Nations publication entitled Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria (ST/SG/AC.10/11/~~Rev.5~~ Rev.6, Amend.1 and Amend.2).

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Self-accelerating polymerization temperature (SAPT). The lowest temperature at which polymerization may occur with a

substance in the packaging as offered for transport. The SAPT must be determined in accordance with the test procedures established for the self-accelerating decomposition temperature for self-reactive substances in accordance with Part II, Section 28 of the *Manual of Tests and Criteria*.

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Service life. For composite cylinders and tubes, the number of years the cylinder or tube is permitted to be in service.

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Whether or not to include definitions for items not permitted in transport by air was discussed at DGP/24(see paragraph 2.1.1.2 of the DGP/24 Report). The discussion related specifically to large salvage packagings. Although it was agreed to include this definition in the Instructions, there was no definitive conclusion on whether all terms should be included. DGP-WG/15 is invited to consider whether to include the definitions for the following terms.

Multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs). (~~See UN Recommendations, Chapter 1.2.~~–Not permitted for air transport.) A multimodal assembly of cylinders, tubes or bundles of cylinders which are interconnected by a manifold and which are assembled within a framework. The MEGC includes service equipment and structural equipment necessary for the transport of gases.

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Pressure drums. (~~See UN Recommendations, Chapter 1.2.~~–Not permitted for air transport.) A welded transportable pressure receptacle of a water capacity exceeding 150 litres and of not more than 1 000 litres, (e.g. cylindrical receptacles equipped with rolling hoops, spheres on skids).

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Remanufactured large packaging. (~~See UN Recommendations, Chapter 1.2.~~–Not permitted for air transport.) A metal or rigid plastics large packaging that:

- ___ a) is produced as a UN type from a non-UN type; or
- ___ b) is converted from one UN design type to another UN design type.

Remanufactured large packagings are subject to the same requirements of the UN Model Regulations that apply to new large packagings of the same type (see also design type definition in 6.6.5.1.2 of the UN Model Regulations).

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Reused large packaging. (~~See UN Recommendations, Chapter 1.2.~~–Not permitted for air transport.) A large packaging to be refilled which has been examined and found free of defects affecting the ability to withstand the performance tests: the term includes those which are refilled with the same or similar compatible contents and are transported within distribution chains controlled by the consignor of the product.

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Salvage pressure receptacle. (~~See UN Recommendations, Chapter 1.2.~~–Not permitted for air transport.) A pressure receptacle with a water capacity not exceeding 3 000 litres into which are placed damaged, defective, leaking or non-conforming pressure receptacle(s) for the purpose of transport e.g. for recovery or disposal.

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Tube. (Not permitted for air transport.) A transportable pressure receptacle of seamless or composite construction having a water capacity exceeding 150 litres but not more than 3 000 litres.

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