

4.1.4 List of packing instructions

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

P001		PACKING INSTRUCTION (LIQUIDS)				P001
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.						
Combination packagings			Maximum capacity/net mass (see 4.1.3.3)			
Inner packagings		Outer packagings	Packing group I	Packing group II	Packing group III	
Glass	10 L	Drums				
Plastics	30 L	steel (1A1, 1A2)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
Metal	40 L	aluminium (1B1, 1B2)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		other metal (1N1, 1N2)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		plastics (1H1, 1H2)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		plywood (1D)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		fibre (1G)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		Boxes				
		steel (4A)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		aluminium (4B)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		other metal (4N)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		natural wood (4C1, 4C2)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		plywood (4D)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		reconstituted wood (4F)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		fibreboard (4G)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		expanded plastics (4H1)	40 kg	60 kg	60 kg	
		solid plastics (4H2)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
		Jerricans				
		steel (3A1, 3A2)	60 kg	120 kg	120 kg	
		aluminium (3B1, 3B2)	60 kg	120 kg	120 kg	
		plastics (3H1, 3H2)	30 kg	120 kg	120 kg	
Single packagings						
Drums						
		steel, non-removable head (1A1)	250 L	450 L	450 L	
		steel, removable head (1A2)	prohibited	250 L	250 L	
		aluminium, non-removable head (1B1)	250 L	450 L	450 L	
		aluminium, removable head (1B2)	prohibited	250 L	250 L	
		other metal, non-removable head (1N1)	250 L	450 L	450 L	
		other metal, removable head (1N2)	prohibited	250 L	250 L	
		plastics, non-removable head (1H1)	250 L*	450 L	450 L	
		plastics, removable head (1H2)	prohibited	250 L	250 L	
Jerricans						
		steel, non-removable head (3A1)	60 L	60 L	60 L	
		steel, removable head (3A2)	prohibited	60 L	60 L	
		aluminium, non-removable head (3B1)	60 L	60 L	60 L	
		aluminium, removable head (3B2)	prohibited	60 L	60 L	
		plastics, non-removable head (3H1)	60 L*	60 L	60 L	
		plastics, removable head (3H2)	prohibited	60 L	60 L	
Composite packagings						
		Plastics receptacle in steel, aluminium or plastics drum (6HA1, 6HB1, 6HH1)	250 L	250 L	250 L	
		Plastics receptacle in fibre or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HD1)	120 L*	250 L	250 L	
		Plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium crate or box or plastics receptacle in wood, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)	60 L*	60 L	60 L	
		Glass receptacle in steel, aluminium, fibre, plywood, expanded or solid plastics drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PG1, 6PD1, 6PH1 or 6PH2) or in a steel, aluminium, wood or fibreboard box or in a wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2)	60 L	60 L	60 L	
Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met						

* Not permitted for class 3, packing group I.

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P001	PACKING INSTRUCTION (LIQUIDS) (continued)	P001
Special packing provisions:		
PP1	For UN Nos. 1133, 1210, 1263 and 1866 and for adhesives, printing inks, printing ink related materials, paints, paint related materials and resin solutions which are assigned to UN 3082, metal or plastics packagings for substances of packing groups II and III in quantities of 5 L or less per packaging are not required to meet the performance tests in chapter 6.1 when transported:	
	(a) in palletized loads, a pallet box or a unit load device, such as individual packagings placed or stacked and secured by strapping, shrink- or stretch-wrapping or other suitable means to a pallet. For sea transport, the palletized loads, pallet boxes or unit load devices shall be firmly packed and secured in closed cargo transport units. On roll-on/roll-off ships the unit loads may be carried in vehicles other than closed vehicles provided they are securely fenced to the full height of the cargo carried; or	
	(b) as an inner packaging of a combination packaging with a maximum net mass of 40 kg.	
PP2	For UN 3065, wooden barrels with a maximum capacity of 250 L and which do not meet the provisions of chapter 6.1 may be used.	
PP4	For UN 1774, packagings shall meet the packing group II performance level.	
PP5	For UN 1204, packagings shall be so constructed that explosion is not possible by reason of increased internal pressure. Gas cylinders and gas receptacles shall not be used for these substances.	
PP10	For UN 1791, for packing group II, the packaging shall be vented.	
PP31	For UN Nos. 1131, 1553, 1693, 1694, 1699, 1701, 2478, 2604, 2785, 3148, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3398 (PG II and III), 3399 (PG II and III), 3413 and 3414, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.	
PP33	For UN 1308, for packing groups I and II, only combination packagings with a maximum gross mass of 75 kg are allowed.	
PP81	For UN 1790 with more than 60% but not more than 85% hydrogen fluoride and UN 2031 with more than 55% nitric acid, the permitted use of plastics drums and jerricans as single packagings shall be two years from their date of manufacture	
PP93	For UN Nos. 3532 and 3534, packagings shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of gas or vapour to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the packagings in the event of loss of stabilization.	

P002	PACKING INSTRUCTION (SOLIDS)	P002		
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.				
Combination packagings		Maximum net mass (see 4.1.3.3)		
Inner packagings	Outer packagings	Packing group I	Packing group II	Packing group III
Glass 10 kg	Drums			
Plastics ¹ 30 kg	steel (1A1, 1A2)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
Metal 40 kg	aluminium (1B1, 1B2)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
Paper ^{1, 2, 3} 50 kg	other metal (1N1, 1N2)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
Fibre ^{1, 2, 3} 50 kg	plastics (1H1, 1H2)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	plywood (1D)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	fibre (1G)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	Boxes			
	steel (4A)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	aluminium (4B)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	other metal (4N)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	natural wood (4C1)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2)	250 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	plywood (4D)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	reconstituted wood (4F)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	fibreboard (4G)	75 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	expanded plastics (4H1)	40 kg	60 kg	60 kg
	solid plastics (4H2)	125 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	Jerricans			
	steel (3A1, 3A2)	75 kg	120 kg	120 kg
	aluminium (3B1, 3B2)	75 kg	120 kg	120 kg
	plastics (3H1, 3H2)	75 kg	120 kg	120 kg
Single packagings				
Drums				
	steel (1A1 or 1A2 ⁴)	400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	aluminium (1B1 or 1B2 ⁴)	400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	metal, other than steel or aluminium (1N1 or 1N2 ⁴)	400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	plastics (1H1 or 1H2 ⁴)	400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	fibre (1G ⁵)	400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
	plywood (1D ⁵)	400 kg	400 kg	400 kg
⁴ These packagings shall not be used for substances of packing group I that may become liquid during transport (see 4.1.3.4).				
⁵ These packagings shall not be used when the substances being transported may become liquid during transport (see 4.1.3.4).				



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P002	PACKING INSTRUCTION (SOLIDS) <i>(continued)</i>			P002
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.				
	Maximum net mass (see 4.1.3.3)			
Single packagings <i>(continued)</i>	Packing group I	Packing group II	Packing group III	
Jerricans				
steel (3A1 or 3A2 ⁴)	120 kg	120 kg	120 kg	
aluminium (3B1 or 3B2 ⁴)	120 kg	120 kg	120 kg	
plastics (3H1 or 3H2 ⁴)	120 kg	120 kg	120 kg	
Boxes				
steel (4A) ⁵	Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg	
aluminium (4B) ⁵	Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg	
other metal (4N) ⁵	Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg	
natural wood (4C1) ⁵	Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg	
natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2) ⁵	Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg	
plywood (4D) ⁵	Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg	
reconstituted wood (4F) ⁵	Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg	
fibreboard (4G) ⁵	Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg	
solid plastics (4H2) ⁵	Not allowed	400 kg	400 kg	
Bags				
bags (5H3, 5H4, 5L3, 5M2) ⁵	Not allowed	50 kg	50 kg	
Composite packagings				
Plastics receptacle in steel, aluminium, plywood, fibre or plastics drum (6HA1, 6HB1, 6HG1 ⁵ , 6HD1 ⁵ , or 6HH1)	400 kg	400 kg	400 kg	
Plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium crate or box, wooden box, plywood box, fibreboard box or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2 ⁵ , 6HG2 ⁵ or 6HH2)	75 kg	75 kg	75 kg	
Glass receptacle in steel, aluminium, plywood or fibre drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 ⁵ or 6PG1 ⁵) or in steel, aluminium, wood, or fibreboard box or in wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 ⁵ or 6PD2 ⁵) or in expanded or solid plastics packaging (6PH2 or 6PH1 ⁵)	75 kg	75 kg	75 kg	
⁴ These packagings shall not be used for substances of packing group I that may become liquid during transport (see 4.1.3.4).				
⁵ These packagings shall not be used when the substances being transported may become liquid during transport (see 4.1.3.4).				
Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.				
Special packing provisions:				
PP7	For UN 2000, celluloid may be transported unpacked on pallets, wrapped in plastic film and secured by appropriate means, such as steel bands, as a single commodity in closed cargo transport units. Each pallet shall not exceed 1,000 kg.			
PP8	For UN 2002, packagings shall be so constructed that explosion is not possible by reason of increased internal pressure. Gas cylinders and gas receptacles shall not be used for these substances.			
PP9	For UN Nos. 3175, 3243 and 3244, packagings shall conform to a design type that has passed a leakproofness test at the packing group II performance level. For UN 3175 the leakproofness test is not required when the liquids are fully absorbed in solid material contained in sealed bags.			
PP11	For UN 1309, packing group III, and UN 1362, 5H1, 5L1 and 5M1 bags are allowed if they are overpacked in plastic bags and are wrapped in shrink or stretch wrap on pallets.			
PP12	For UN Nos. 1361, 2213 and 3077, 5H1, 5L1 and 5M1 bags are allowed when transported in closed cargo transport units.			
PP13	For articles classified under UN 2870, only combination packagings meeting the packing group I performance level are authorized.			
PP14	For UN Nos. 2211, 2698 and 3314, packagings are not required to meet the performance tests in chapter 6.1.			
PP15	For UN Nos. 1324 and 2623, packagings shall meet the packing group III performance level.			
PP20	For UN 2217, any sift-proof, tearproof receptacle may be used.			
PP30	For UN 2471, paper or fibre inner packagings are not permitted.			
PP31	For UN Nos. 1362, 1463, 1565, 1575, 1626, 1680, 1689, 1698, 1868, 1889, 1932, 2471, 2545, 2546, 2881, 3048, 3088, 3170, 3174, 3181, 3182, 3189, 3190, 3205, 3206, 3341, 3342, 3448, 3449 and 3450, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.			
PP34	For UN 2969 (as whole beans), 5H1, 5L1 and 5M1 bags are permitted.			
PP37	For UN Nos. 2590 and 2212, 5M1 bags are permitted. All bags of any type shall be transported in closed cargo transport units or be placed in closed rigid overpacks.			
PP38	For UN 1309, bags are permitted only in closed cargo transport units or as unit loads.			
PP84	For UN 1057, rigid outer packagings meeting the packing group II performance level shall be used. The packagings shall be designed and constructed and arranged to prevent movement, inadvertent ignition of the devices or inadvertent release of flammable gas or liquid.			
PP85	For UN Nos. 1748, 2208, 2880, 3485, 3486 and 3487, bags are not allowed.			
PP92	For UN Nos. 3531 and 3533, packagings shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of gas or vapour to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the packagings in the event of loss of stabilization.			
PP100	For UN numbers 1309, 1323, 1333, 1376, 1435, 1449, 1457, 1472, 1476, 1483, 1509, 1516, 1567, 1869, 2210, 2858, 2878, 2968, 3089, 3096 and 3125, flexible, fibreboard or wooden packagings shall be sift-proof and water-resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.			

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P003	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P003
<p>Dangerous goods shall be placed in suitable outer packagings. The packagings shall meet the provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.4, 4.1.1.8 and 4.1.3 and be so designed that they meet the construction provisions of 6.1.4. Outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use, shall be used. Where this packing instruction is used for the transport of articles or inner packagings of combination packagings, the packaging shall be designed and constructed to prevent inadvertent discharge of articles during normal conditions of transport.</p>		
<p>Special packing provisions:</p> <p>PP16 For UN 2800, batteries shall be protected from short circuit within the packagings.</p> <p>PP17 For UN 2037, packages shall not exceed 55 kg net mass for fibreboard packagings or 125 kg net mass for other packagings.</p> <p>PP18 For UN 1845, packagings shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of carbon dioxide gas to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the packagings.</p> <p>PP19 For UN Nos. 1327, 1364, 1365, 1856 and 3360, transport as bales is authorized.</p> <p>PP20 For UN Nos. 1363, 1386, 1408 and 2793, any sift-proof, tearproof receptacle may be used.</p> <p>△ PP32 UN Nos. 2857 and 3358 and robust articles consigned under UN 3164 may be transported unpackaged, in crates or in appropriate overpacks.</p> <p>PP90 For UN 3506, sealed inner liners or bags of strong leakproof and puncture resistant material impervious to mercury which will prevent escape of the substance from the package irrespective of the position of the package shall be used.</p> <p>PP91 For UN 1044, large fire extinguishers may also be transported unpackaged provided that the requirements of 4.1.3.8.1.1 to 4.1.3.8.1.5 are met, the valves are protected by one of the methods in accordance with 4.1.6.1.8.1 to 4.1.6.1.8.4 and other equipment mounted on the fire extinguisher is protected to prevent accidental activation. For the purpose of this special packing provision, “large fire extinguishers” means fire extinguishers as described in subparagraphs .3 to .5 of special provision 225 of chapter 3.3.</p> <p>■ PP96 For UN 2037 waste gas cartridges transported in accordance with special provision 327, the packagings shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the creation of dangerous atmospheres and the build-up of pressure.</p> <p>PP100 For UN Nos. 1408 and 2793 flexible, fibreboard or wooden packagings shall be sift-proof and water-resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.</p>		

P004	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P004
<p>This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3473, 3476, 3477, 3478 and 3479.</p>		
<p>The following packagings are authorized:</p> <p>(1) For fuel cell cartridges, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.3, 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level.</p> <p>(2) For fuel cell cartridges packed with equipment: strong outer packagings which meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.3. When fuel cell cartridges are packed with equipment, they shall be packed in inner packagings or placed in the outer packaging with cushioning material or divider(s) so that the fuel cell cartridges are protected against damage that may be caused by the movement or placement of the contents within the outer packaging. The equipment shall be secured against movement within the outer packaging. For the purpose of this packing instruction, “equipment” means apparatus requiring the fuel cell cartridges with which it is packed for its operation.</p> <p>(3) For fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment: strong outer packagings which meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.3. Large robust equipment (see 4.1.3.8) containing fuel cell cartridges may be transported unpackaged. For fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment, the entire system shall be protected against short circuit and inadvertent operation.</p>		



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P005	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P005
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3528, 3529 and 3530.		
<p>If the engine or machinery is constructed and designed so that the means of containment containing the dangerous goods affords adequate protection, an outer packaging is not required.</p> <p>Dangerous goods in engines or machinery shall otherwise be packed in outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use, and meeting the applicable requirements of 4.1.1.1, or they shall be fixed in such a way that they will not become loose during normal conditions of transport, e.g. in cradles or crates or other handling devices.</p> <p>In addition, the manner in which means of containment are contained within the engine or machinery, shall be such that under normal conditions of transport, damage to the means of containment containing the dangerous goods is prevented; and in the event of damage to the means of containment containing liquid dangerous goods, no leakage of the dangerous goods from the engine or machinery is possible (a leakproof liner may be used to satisfy this requirement).</p> <p>Means of containment containing dangerous goods shall be so installed, secured or cushioned as to prevent their breakage or leakage and so as to control their movement within the engine or machinery during normal conditions of transport. Cushioning material shall not react dangerously with the content of the means of containment. Any leakage of the contents shall not substantially impair the protective properties of the cushioning material.</p>		
Additional requirement:		
Other dangerous goods (e.g. batteries, fire extinguishers, compressed gas accumulators or safety devices) required for the functioning or safe operation of the engine or machinery shall be securely mounted in the engine or machine.		
P006	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P006
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3537, 3538, 3540, 3541, 3546, 3547 and 3548.		
<p>(1) The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level.</p> <p>(2) In addition, for robust articles the following packagings are authorized: Strong outer packagings constructed of suitable material and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use. The packagings shall meet the provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.8 and 4.1.3 in order to achieve a level of protection that is at least equivalent to that provided by chapter 6.1. Articles may be transported unpackaged or on pallets when the dangerous goods are afforded equivalent protection by the article in which they are contained.</p> <p>(3) Additionally, the following conditions shall be met:</p> <p>(a) Receptacles within articles containing liquids or solids shall be constructed of suitable materials and secured in the article in such a way that, under normal conditions of transport, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the article itself or the outer packaging;</p> <p>(b) Receptacles containing liquids with closures shall be packed with their closures correctly oriented. The receptacles shall in addition conform to the internal pressure test provisions of 6.1.5.5;</p> <p>(c) Receptacles that are liable to break or be punctured easily, such as those made of glass, porcelain or stoneware or of certain plastics materials shall be properly secured. Any leakage of the contents shall not substantially impair the protective properties of the article or of the outer packaging;</p> <p>(d) Receptacles within articles containing gases shall meet the requirements of section 4.1.6 and chapter 6.2 as appropriate or be capable of providing an equivalent level of protection to packing instructions P200 or P208;</p> <p>(e) Where there is no receptacle within the article, the article shall fully enclose the dangerous substances and prevent their release under normal conditions of transport.</p> <p>(4) Articles shall be packed to prevent movement and inadvertent operation during normal conditions of transport.</p>		



Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P010		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P010
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.				
Combination packagings				Maximum net mass (see 4.1.3.3)
Inner packagings	Outer packagings			
Glass 1 L Steel 40 L	Drums			
		steel (1A1, 1A2)	400 kg	
		plastics (1H1, 1H2)	400 kg	
		plywood (1D)	400 kg	
		fibre (1G)	400 kg	
	Boxes			
		steel (4A)	400 kg	
		natural wood (4C1, 4C2)	400 kg	
		plywood (4D)	400 kg	
		reconstituted wood (4F)	400 kg	
		fibreboard (4G)	400 kg	
		expanded plastics (4H1)	60 kg	
		solid plastics (4H2)	400 kg	
Single packagings				Maximum capacity (see 4.1.3.3)
Drums				
steel, non-removable head (1A1)				450 L
Jerricans				
steel, non-removable head (3A1)				60 L
Composite packagings				
plastics receptacle in steel drums (6HA1)				250 L
Steel pressure receptacles				
provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.				

P099		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P099
Only packagings which are approved for these goods by the competent authority may be used (see 4.1.3.7). A copy of the competent authority approval shall accompany each consignment or the transport document shall include an indication that the packaging was approved by the competent authority.				

P101		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P101
Only packagings which are approved by the competent authority may be used. The distinguishing sign used on vehicles in international road traffic* of the country for which the authority acts shall be marked on the transport documents as follows: “Packaging approved by the competent authority of ...”				

* 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.

P110(a)		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P110(a)
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.				
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings		
Bags plastics textile, plastic coated or lined rubber textile, rubberized textile	Bags plastics textile, plastic coated or lined rubber textile, rubberized	Drums		
		steel (1A1, 1A2) metal, other than steel or aluminium (1N1, 1N2) plastics (1H1, 1H2)		
Receptacles wood	Receptacles plastics metal wood			
Additional provisions:				
1 The intermediate packagings shall be filled with water-saturated material such as an anti-freeze solution or wetted cushioning.				
2 Outer packagings shall be filled with water-saturated material such as an anti-freeze solution or wetted cushioning. Outer packagings shall be constructed and sealed to prevent evaporation of the wetting solution, except for UN 0224 when transported dry.				



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P110(b) PACKING INSTRUCTION P110(b)		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Receptacles metal wood rubber, conductive plastics, conductive Bags rubber, conductive plastics, conductive	Dividing partitions metal wood plastics fibreboard	Boxes natural wood, sift-proof wall (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F)
Special packing provision: PP42 For UN Nos. 0074, 0113, 0114, 0129, 0130, 0135 and 0224, the following conditions shall be met: .1 inner packagings shall not contain more than 50 g of explosive substance (quantity corresponding to dry substance); .2 compartments between dividing partitions shall not contain more than one inner packaging, firmly fitted; and .3 the outer packaging may be partitioned into up to 25 compartments.		
P111 PACKING INSTRUCTION P111		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags paper, waterproofed plastics textile, rubberized Sheets plastics textile, rubberized Receptacles wood	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provision: PP43 For UN 0159, inner packagings are not required when metal (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2) or plastics (1H1 or 1H2) drums are used as outer packagings.		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P112(a)	PACKING INSTRUCTION (Solid wetted, 1.1D)			P112(a)
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.				
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings		
Bags paper, multiwall, water-resistant plastics textile textile, rubberized woven plastics Receptacles metal plastics wood	Bags plastics textile, plastic coated or lined Receptacles metal plastics wood	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)		
Additional provision: Intermediate packagings are not required if leakproof removable head drums are used as the outer packaging.				
Special packing provisions: PP26 For UN Nos. 0004, 0076, 0078, 0154, 0219 and 0394, packagings shall be lead-free. PP45 For UN Nos. 0072 and 0226, intermediate packagings are not required.				

P112(b)	PACKING INSTRUCTION (Solid dry, other than powder 1.1D)			P112(b)
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.				
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings		
Bags paper, kraft paper, multiwall, water-resistant plastics textile textile, rubberized woven plastics	Bags (for UN 0150 only) plastics textile, plastic coated or lined	Bags woven plastics, sift-proof (5H2) woven plastics, water-resistant (5H3) plastics, film (5H4) textile, sift-proof (5L2) textile, water-resistant (5L3) paper, multiwall, water-resistant (5M2) Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)		
Special packing provisions: PP26 For UN Nos. 0004, 0076, 0078, 0154, 0216, 0219 and 0386, packagings shall be lead-free. PP46 For UN 0209, bags, sift-proof (5H2) are recommended for flake or prilled TNT in the dry state and a maximum net mass of 30 kg. PP47 For UN 0222, inner packagings are not required when the outer packaging is a bag.				



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P112(c)	PACKING INSTRUCTION (Solid dry powder 1.1D)		P112(c)
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.			
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings	
Bags paper, multiwall, water-resistant plastics woven plastics Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood	Bags paper, multiwall, water-resistant with inner lining plastics Receptacles metal plastics wood	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)	
Additional provisions: 1 Inner packagings are not required if drums are used as the outer packaging. 2 The packaging shall be sift-proof.			
Special packing provisions: PP26 For UN Nos. 0004, 0076, 0078, 0154, 0216, 0219 and 0386, packagings shall be lead-free. PP46 For UN 0209, bags, sift-proof (5H2) are recommended for flake or prilled TNT in the dry state and a maximum net mass of 30 kg. PP48 For UN 0504, metal packagings shall not be used. Packagings of other material with a small amount of metal, for example metal closures or other metal fittings such as those mentioned in 6.1.4, are not considered metal packagings.			
P113	PACKING INSTRUCTION		P113
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.			
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings	
Bags paper plastics textile, rubberized Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)	
Additional provision: The packaging shall be sift-proof.			
Special packing provisions: PP49 For UN Nos. 0094 and 0305, no more than 50 g of substance shall be packed in an inner packaging. PP50 For UN 0027, inner packagings are not necessary when drums are used as the outer packaging. PP51 For UN 0028, paper kraft or waxed paper sheets may be used as inner packagings.			

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P114(a) PACKING INSTRUCTION (Solid wetted) P114(a)		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags plastics textile woven plastics Receptacles metal plastics wood	Bags plastics textile, plastic coated or lined Receptacles metal plastics Dividing partitions wood	Boxes steel (4A) metal, other than steel or aluminium (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Additional provision: Intermediate packagings are not required if leakproof removable head drums are used as the outer packaging.		
Special packing provisions: PP26 For UN Nos. 0077, 0132, 0234, 0235 and 0236, packagings shall be lead-free. PP43 For UN 0342, inner packagings are not required when metal (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2) or plastics (1H1 or 1H2) drums are used as outer packagings.		

P114(b) PACKING INSTRUCTION (Solid dry) P114(b)		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags paper, kraft plastics textile, sift-proof woven plastics, sift-proof Receptacles fibreboard metal paper plastics woven plastics, sift-proof wood	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provisions: PP26 For UN Nos. 0077, 0132, 0234, 0235 and 0236, packagings shall be lead-free. PP48 For UN Nos. 0508 and 0509, metal packagings shall not be used. Packagings of other material with a small amount of metal, for example metal closures or other metal fittings such as those mentioned in 6.1.4, are not considered metal packagings. PP50 For UN Nos. 0160, 0161 and 0508, inner packagings are not necessary when drums are used as the outer packaging. PP52 For UN Nos. 0160 and 0161, when metal drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2) are used as the outer packaging, metal packagings shall be so constructed that the risk of explosion, by reason of increase in internal pressure from internal or external causes, is prevented.		



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P115 PACKING INSTRUCTION P115		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Receptacles plastics wood	Bags plastics in metal receptacles Drums metal Receptacles wood	Boxes natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
<p>Special packing provisions:</p> <p>PP45 For UN 0144, intermediate packagings are not required.</p> <p>PP53 For UN Nos. 0075, 0143, 0495 and 0497, when boxes are used as the outer packaging, inner packagings shall have taped screw-cap closures and be not more than 5 L capacity each. Inner packagings shall be surrounded with non-combustible absorbent cushioning materials. The amount of absorbent cushioning material shall be sufficient to absorb the liquid contents. Metal receptacles shall be cushioned from each other. Net mass of propellant is limited to 30 kg for each package when outer packagings are boxes.</p> <p>PP54 For UN Nos. 0075, 0143, 0495 and 0497, when drums are used as the outer packaging and when intermediate packagings are drums, they shall be surrounded with non-combustible cushioning material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the liquid contents. A composite packaging consisting of a plastics receptacle in a metal drum may be used instead of the inner and intermediate packagings. The net volume of propellant in each package shall not exceed 120 L.</p> <p>PP55 For UN 0144, absorbent cushioning material shall be inserted.</p> <p>PP56 For UN 0144, metal receptacles may be used as inner packagings.</p> <p>PP57 For UN Nos. 0075, 0143, 0495 and 0497, bags shall be used as intermediate packagings when boxes are used as outer packagings.</p> <p>PP58 For UN Nos. 0075, 0143, 0495 and 0497, drums shall be used as intermediate packagings when drums are used as outer packagings.</p> <p>PP59 For UN 0144, fibreboard boxes (4G) may be used as outer packagings.</p> <p>PP60 For UN 0144, aluminium drums (1B1 or 1B2) and metal, other than steel or aluminium, drums (1N1 or 1N2) shall not be used.</p>		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P116 PACKING INSTRUCTION P116		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags paper, water- and oil-resistant plastics textile, plastic coated or lined woven plastics, sift-proof Receptacles fibreboard, water-resistant metal plastics wood, sift-proof Sheets paper, water-resistant paper, waxed plastics	<i>Not necessary</i>	Bags woven plastics (5H1, 5H2, 5H3) paper, multiwall, water-resistant (5M2) plastics, film (5H4) textile, sift-proof (5L2) textile, water-resistant (5L3) Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2) plywood (1D) Jerricans steel (3A1, 3A2) plastics (3H1, 3H2)
Special packing provisions: PP61 For UN Nos. 0082, 0241, 0331 and 0332, inner packagings are not required if leakproof removable head drums are used as the outer packaging. PP62 For UN Nos. 0082, 0241, 0331 and 0332, inner packagings are not required when the explosive is contained in a material impervious to liquid. PP63 For UN 0081, inner packagings are not required when contained in rigid plastic which is impervious to nitric esters. PP64 For UN 0331, inner packagings are not required when bags (5H2, 5H3 or 5H4) are used as outer packagings. PP65 [Deleted] PP66 For UN 0081, bags shall not be used as outer packagings.		



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P130 PACKING INSTRUCTION P130		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
<i>Not necessary</i>	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provision: PP67 The following applies to UN Nos. 0006, 0009, 0010, 0015, 0016, 0018, 0019, 0034, 0035, 0038, 0039, 0048, 0056, 0137, 0138, 0168, 0169, 0171, 0181, 0182, 0183, 0186, 0221, 0243, 0244, 0245, 0246, 0254, 0280, 0281, 0286, 0287, 0297, 0299, 0300, 0301, 0303, 0321, 0328, 0329, 0344, 0345, 0346, 0347, 0362, 0363, 0370, 0412, 0424, 0425, 0434, 0435, 0436, 0437, 0438, 0451, 0488, 0502 and 0510: large and robust explosives articles, normally intended for military use, without their means of initiation or with their means of initiation containing at least two effective protective features, may be transported unpackaged. When such articles have propelling charges or are self-propelled, their ignition systems shall be protected against stimuli encountered during normal conditions of transport. A negative result in Test Series 4 on an unpackaged article indicates that the article can be considered for transport unpackaged. Such unpackaged articles may be fixed to cradles or contained in crates or other suitable handling devices.		
P131 PACKING INSTRUCTION P131		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags paper plastics Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Reels	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provision: PP68 For UN Nos. 0029, 0267 and 0455, bags and reels shall not be used as inner packagings.		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P132(a) PACKING INSTRUCTION P132(a)		
(Articles consisting of closed metal, plastics or fibreboard casings that contain a detonating explosive, or consisting of plastics-bonded detonating explosives)		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
<i>Not necessary</i>	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2)
P132(b) PACKING INSTRUCTION P132(b)		
(Articles without closed casings)		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Sheets paper plastics	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2)
P133 PACKING INSTRUCTION P133		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Trays, fitted with dividing partitions fibreboard plastics wood	Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2)
Additional provision: Receptacles are only required as intermediate packagings when the inner packagings are trays.		
Special packing provision: PP69 For UN Nos. 0043, 0212, 0225, 0268 and 0306, trays shall not be used as inner packagings.		



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P134 PACKING INSTRUCTION P134		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags water-resistant Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Sheets fibreboard, corrugated Tubes fibreboard	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)

P135 PACKING INSTRUCTION P135		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags paper plastics Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Sheets paper plastics	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)

P136 PACKING INSTRUCTION P136		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags plastics textile Boxes fibreboard plastics wood Dividing partitions in the outer packagings	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P137 PACKING INSTRUCTION P137		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags plastics Boxes fibreboard wood Tubes fibreboard metal plastics Dividing partitions in the outer packagings	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provision: PP70 For UN Nos. 0059, 0439, 0440 and 0441, when the shaped charges are packed singly, the conical cavity shall face downwards and the package shall be marked in accordance with 5.2.1.7.1. When the shaped charges are packed in pairs, the conical cavities shall face inwards to minimize the jetting effect in the event of accidental initiation.		

P138 PACKING INSTRUCTION P138		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags plastics	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Additional provision: If the ends of the articles are sealed, inner packagings are not necessary.		



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P139 PACKING INSTRUCTION P139		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags plastics Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Reels Sheets paper plastics	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
<p>Special packing provisions:</p> <p>PP71 For UN Nos. 0065, 0102, 0104, 0289 and 0290, the ends of the detonating cord shall be sealed; for example, by a plug firmly fixed so that the explosive cannot escape. The ends of flexible detonating cord shall be fastened securely.</p> <p>PP72 For UN Nos. 0065 and 0289, inner packagings are not required when they are in coils.</p>		

P140 PACKING INSTRUCTION P140		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags plastics Reels Sheets paper, kraft plastics Receptacles wood	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
<p>Special packing provisions:</p> <p>PP73 For UN 0105, no inner packagings are required if the ends are sealed.</p> <p>PP74 For UN 0101, the packaging shall be sift-proof except when the fuse is covered by a paper tube and both ends of the tube are covered with removable caps.</p> <p>PP75 For UN 0101, steel, aluminium or other metal boxes or drums shall not be used.</p>		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P141 PACKING INSTRUCTION P141		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Trays, fitted with dividing partitions plastics wood Dividing partitions in the outer packagings	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)

P142 PACKING INSTRUCTION P142		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags paper plastics Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Sheets paper Trays, fitted with dividing partitions plastics	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P143 PACKING INSTRUCTION P143		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags paper, kraft plastics textile textile, rubberized Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Trays, fitted with dividing partitions plastics wood	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary (4C1) natural wood, sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Additional provision: Instead of the above inner and outer packagings, composite packagings (6HH2) (plastics receptacle with outer solid box) may be used.		
Special packing provision: PP76 For UN Nos. 0271, 0272, 0415 and 0491, when metal packagings are used, metal packagings shall be so constructed that the risk of explosion, by reason of increase in internal pressure from internal or external causes, is prevented.		

P144 PACKING INSTRUCTION P144		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general packing provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.3 and special packing provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Dividing partitions in the outer packagings	<i>Not necessary</i>	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood, ordinary with metal liner (4C1) plywood (4D) with metal liner reconstituted wood with metal liner (4F) plastics, expanded (4H1) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plastics (1H1, 1H2)
Special packing provision: PP77 For UN Nos. 0248 and 0249, packagings shall be protected against the ingress of water. When water-activated contrivances are transported unpackaged, they shall be provided with at least two independent protective features which prevent the ingress of water.		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P200	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P200
<p>For pressure receptacles, the general packing provisions of 4.1.6.1 shall be met. In addition, for MEGCs, the general requirements of 4.2.4 shall be met.</p> <p>Cylinders, tubes, pressure drums, bundles of cylinders constructed as specified in 6.2 and MEGCs constructed as specified in 6.7.5 are authorized for the transport of a specific substance when specified in the following tables. For some substances, the special packing provisions may prohibit a particular type of cylinder, tube, pressure drum or bundle of cylinders.</p> <p>(1) Pressure receptacles containing toxic substances with an LC_{50} less than or equal to 200 mL/m³ (ppm) as specified in the table shall not be equipped with any pressure relief device. Pressure relief devices shall be fitted on pressure receptacles used for the transport of UN 1013 carbon dioxide and UN 1070 nitrous oxide. Other pressure receptacles shall be fitted with a pressure relief device if specified by the competent authority of the country of use. The type of pressure relief device, the set-to-discharge pressure and relief capacity of pressure relief devices, if required, shall be specified by the competent authority of the country of use.</p> <p>(2) The following three tables cover compressed gases (Table 1), liquefied and dissolved gases (Table 2) and substances not in Class 2 (Table 3). They provide:</p> <p>(a) The UN number, proper shipping name and classification of the substance;</p> <p>(b) The LC_{50} for toxic substances;</p> <p>(c) The types of pressure receptacles authorized for the substance, shown by the letter "X";</p> <p>(d) The maximum test period for periodic inspection of the pressure receptacles.</p> <p>Note: For pressure receptacles which make use of composite materials, the maximum test period shall be 5 years. The test period may be extended to that specified in Tables 1 and 2 (i.e. up to 10 years), if approved by the competent authority of the country of use.</p> <p>(e) The minimum test pressure of the pressure receptacles;</p> <p>(f) The maximum working pressure of the pressure receptacles for compressed gases (where no value is given, the working pressure shall not exceed two thirds of the test pressure) or the maximum filling ratio(s) dependent on the test pressure(s) for liquefied and dissolved gases;</p> <p>(g) Special packing provisions that are specific to a substance.</p> <p>(3) In no case shall pressure receptacles be filled in excess of the limit permitted in the following requirements.</p> <p>(a) For compressed gases, the working pressure shall be not more than two thirds of the test pressure of the pressure receptacles. Restrictions to this upper limit on working pressure are imposed by special packing provision "o" in (5) below. In no case shall the internal pressure at 65°C exceed the test pressure.</p> <p>(b) For high pressure liquefied gases, the filling ratio shall be such that the settled pressure at 65°C does not exceed the test pressure of the pressure receptacles.</p> <p>The use of test pressures and filling ratios other than those in the table is permitted, except where (5), special packing provision "o" applies, provided that:</p> <p>(i) the criterion of (5), special packing provision "r" is met when applicable; or</p> <p>(ii) the above criterion is met in all other cases.</p> <p>For high pressure liquefied gases and gas mixtures for which relevant data are not available, the maximum filling ratio (<i>FR</i>) shall be determined as follows:</p> $FR = 8.5 \times 10^{-4} \times d_g \times P_h$ <p>where FR = maximum filling ratio d_g = gas density (at 15°C, 1 bar) (in g/L) P_h = minimum test pressure (in bar)</p> <p>If the density of the gas is unknown, the maximum filling ratio shall be determined as follows:</p> $FR = \frac{P_h \times MM \times 10^{-3}}{R \times 338}$ <p>where FR = maximum filling ratio P_h = minimum test pressure (in bar) MM = molecular mass (in g/mol) R = 8.31451×10^{-2} bar-L/mol-K (gas constant)</p> <p>For gas mixtures, the average molecular mass is to be taken, taking into account the volumetric concentrations of the various components.</p> <p>△ (c) For low pressure liquefied gases, the maximum mass of contents per litre of water capacity shall equal 0.95 times the density of the liquid phase at 50°C; in addition, the liquid phase shall not fill the pressure receptacle at any temperature up to 60°C. The test pressure of the pressure receptacle shall be at least equal to the vapour pressure (absolute) of the liquid at 65°C, minus 100 kPa (1 bar).</p> <p>For low pressure liquefied gases and gas mixtures for which relevant data are not available, the maximum filling ratio shall be determined as follows:</p> $FR = (0.0032 \times BP - 0.24) \times d_l$ <p>where FR = maximum filling ratio BP = boiling point (in kelvin) d_l = density of the liquid at boiling point (in kg/L)</p> <p>(d) For UN 1001, acetylene, dissolved, and UN 3374 acetylene, solvent free, see (5), special packing provision "p".</p>		

P200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)	P200										
(e)	<p>For liquefied gases charged with compressed gases, both components – the liquefied gas and the compressed gas – have to be taken into consideration in the calculation of the internal pressure in the pressure receptacle.</p> <p>The maximum mass of contents per litre of water capacity shall not exceed 0.95 times the density of the liquid phase at 50°C; in addition, the liquid phase shall not completely fill the pressure receptacle at any temperature up to 60°C.</p> <p>When filled, the internal pressure at 65°C shall not exceed the test pressure of the pressure receptacles. The vapour pressures and volumetric expansions of all substances in the pressure receptacles shall be considered. When experimental data is not available, the following steps shall be carried out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) calculation of the vapour pressure of the liquefied gas and of the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 15°C (filling temperature); (ii) calculation of the volumetric expansion of the liquid phase resulting from the heating from 15°C to 65°C and calculation of the remaining volume for the gaseous phase; (iii) calculation of the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 65°C considering the volumetric expansion of the liquid phase; <p>Note: The compressibility factor of the compressed gas at 15°C and 65°C shall be considered.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) calculation of the vapour pressure of the liquefied gas at 65°C; (v) the total pressure is the sum of the vapour pressure of the liquefied gas and the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 65°C; (vi) consideration of the solubility of the compressed gas at 65°C in the liquid phase. <p>The test pressure of the pressure receptacle shall not be less than the calculated total pressure minus 100 kPa (1bar).</p> <p>If the solubility of the compressed gas in the liquid phase is not known for the calculation, the test pressure can be calculated without taking the gas solubility (subparagraph (vi)) into account.</p>											
(4)	<p>The filling of pressure receptacles shall be carried out by qualified staff using appropriate equipment and procedures.</p> <p>The procedures should include checks of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the conformity of receptacles and accessories with the provisions of this Code; – their compatibility with the product to be transported; – the absence of damage which might affect safety; – compliance with the degree or pressure of filling, as appropriate; – marks and identification. <p>These requirements are deemed to be met if the following standards are applied:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">ISO 10691:2004</td> <td>Gas cylinders – Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) – Procedures for checking before, during and after filling.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISO 11372:2011</td> <td>Gas cylinders – Acetylene cylinders – Filling conditions and filling inspection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISO 11755:2005</td> <td>Gas cylinders – Cylinder bundles for compressed and liquefied gases (excluding acetylene) – Inspection at time of filling</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISO 13088:2011</td> <td>Gas cylinders – Acetylene cylinder bundles – Filling conditions and filling inspection</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISO 24431:2016</td> <td>Gas cylinders – Seamless, welded and composite cylinders for compressed and liquefied gases (excluding acetylene) – Inspection at time of filling</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ISO 10691:2004	Gas cylinders – Refillable welded steel cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) – Procedures for checking before, during and after filling.	ISO 11372:2011	Gas cylinders – Acetylene cylinders – Filling conditions and filling inspection	ISO 11755:2005	Gas cylinders – Cylinder bundles for compressed and liquefied gases (excluding acetylene) – Inspection at time of filling	ISO 13088:2011	Gas cylinders – Acetylene cylinder bundles – Filling conditions and filling inspection	ISO 24431:2016	Gas cylinders – Seamless, welded and composite cylinders for compressed and liquefied gases (excluding acetylene) – Inspection at time of filling	
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(5)	<p>Special packing provisions:</p> <p><i>Material compatibility</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a: Aluminium alloy pressure receptacles shall not be used. b: Copper valves shall not be used. c: Metal parts in contact with the contents shall not contain more than 65% copper. d: When steel pressure receptacles are used, only those bearing the "H" mark in accordance with 6.2.2.7.4 (p) are permitted. <p><i>Requirements for toxic substances with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 mL/m³ (ppm)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> k: Valve outlets shall be fitted with pressure-retaining gas-tight plugs or caps having threads that match those of the valve outlets. <p>Each cylinder within a bundle shall be fitted with an individual valve that shall be closed during transport. After filling, the manifold shall be evacuated, purged and plugged.</p> <p>Bundles containing UN 1045 fluorine, compressed, may be constructed with isolation valves on groups of cylinders not exceeding 150 L total water capacity instead of isolation valves on every cylinder.</p> <p>Cylinders and individual cylinders in a bundle shall have a test pressure greater than or equal to 200 bar and a minimum wall thickness of 3.5 mm for aluminium alloy or 2 mm for steel. Individual cylinders not complying with this requirement shall be transported in a rigid outer packaging that will adequately protect the cylinder and its fittings and meeting the packing group I performance level. Pressure drums shall have a minimum wall thickness as specified by the competent authority.</p> <p>Pressure receptacles shall not be fitted with a pressure relief device.</p> <p>Cylinders and individual cylinders in a bundle shall be limited to a maximum water capacity of 85 L.</p> <p>Each valve shall be capable of withstanding the test pressure of the pressure receptacle and be connected directly to the pressure receptacle by either a taper thread or other means which meets the requirements of ISO 10692-2:2001.</p>											

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P200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)	P200
	<p>Each valve shall either be of the packless type with non-perforated diaphragm, or be of a type which prevents leakage through or past the packing.</p> <p>Each pressure receptacle shall be tested for leakage after filling.</p> <p><i>Gas specific provisions</i></p> <p>l: UN 1040 ethylene oxide may also be packed in hermetically sealed glass or metal inner packagings suitably cushioned in fibreboard, wooden or metal boxes meeting the packing group I performance level. The maximum quantity permitted in any glass inner packaging is 30 g, and the maximum quantity permitted in any metal inner packaging is 200 g. After filling, each inner packaging shall be determined to be leaktight by placing the inner packaging in a hot water bath at a temperature, and for a period of time, sufficient to ensure that an internal pressure equal to the vapour pressure of ethylene oxide at 55°C is achieved. The maximum net mass in any outer packaging shall not exceed 2.5 kg.</p> <p>m: Pressure receptacles shall be filled to a working pressure not exceeding 5 bar.</p> <p>n: Cylinders and individual cylinders in a bundle shall contain not more than 5 kg of the gas. When bundles containing UN 1045 fluorine, compressed are divided into groups of cylinders in accordance with special packing provision “k” each group shall contain not more than 5 kg of the gas.</p> <p>o: In no case shall the working pressure or filling ratio shown in the table be exceeded.</p> <p>p: For UN 1001 acetylene, dissolved and UN 3374 acetylene, solvent free: cylinders shall be filled with a homogeneous monolithic porous material; the working pressure and the quantity of acetylene shall not exceed the values prescribed in the approval or in ISO 3807-1:2000, ISO 3807-2:2000 or ISO 3807:2013, as applicable.</p> <p>For UN 1001 acetylene, dissolved: cylinders shall contain a quantity of acetone or suitable solvent as specified in the approval (see ISO 3807-1:2000, ISO 3807-2:2000 or ISO 3807:2013, as applicable); cylinders fitted with pressure relief devices or manifolded together shall be transported vertically. The test pressure of 52 bar applies only to cylinders fitted with a fusible plug.</p> <p>q: Valve outlets of pressure receptacles for pyrophoric gases or flammable mixtures of gases containing more than 1% of pyrophoric compounds shall be fitted with gas-tight plugs or caps. When these pressure receptacles are manifolded in a bundle, each of the pressure receptacles shall be fitted with an individual valve that shall be closed during transport, and the outlet of the manifold valve shall be fitted with a pressure-retaining gas-tight plug or cap. Gas-tight plugs or caps shall have threads that match those of the valve outlets.</p> <p>r: The filling ratio of this gas shall be limited such that, if complete decomposition occurs, the pressure does not exceed two thirds of the test pressure of the pressure receptacle.</p> <p>ra: This gas may also be packed in capsules under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The mass of gas shall not exceed 150 g per capsule; (ii) The capsules shall be free from faults liable to impair the strength; (iii) The leakproofness of the closure shall be ensured by an additional device (cap, crown, seal, binding, etc.) capable of preventing any leakage of the closure during transport; (iv) The capsules shall be placed in an outer packaging of sufficient strength. A package shall not weigh more than 75 kg. <p>s: Aluminium alloy pressure receptacles shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – equipped only with brass or stainless steel valves; and – cleaned in accordance with ISO 11621:1997 and not contaminated with oil. <p>t: (i) The wall thickness of pressure receptacles shall be not less than 3 mm.</p> <p>(ii) Prior to transport, it shall be ensured that the pressure has not risen due to potential hydrogen generation.</p> <p><i>Periodic inspection</i></p> <p>u: The interval between periodic tests may be extended to 10 years for aluminium alloy pressure receptacles when the alloy of the pressure receptacle has been subjected to stress corrosion testing as specified in ISO 7866:2012 + Cor 1:2014.</p> <p>v: The interval between periodic inspections for steel cylinders may be extended to 15 years if approved by the competent authority of the country of use.</p> <p><i>Requirements for N.O.S. descriptions and for mixtures</i></p> <p>z: The construction materials of the pressure receptacles and their accessories shall be compatible with the contents and shall not react to form harmful or dangerous compounds therewith.</p> <p>The test pressure and filling ratio shall be calculated in accordance with the relevant requirements of (3). Toxic substances with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 mL/m³ shall not be transported in tubes, pressure drums or MEGCs and shall meet the requirements of special packing provision “k”. However, UN 1975 nitric oxide and dinitrogen tetroxide mixtures may be transported in pressure drums.</p> <p>For pressure receptacles containing pyrophoric gases or flammable mixtures of gases containing more than 1% pyrophoric compounds, the requirements of special packing provision “q” shall be met.</p> <p>The necessary steps shall be taken to prevent dangerous reactions (i.e. polymerization or decomposition) during transport. If necessary, stabilization or addition of an inhibitor shall be required.</p> <p>Mixtures containing UN 1911 diborane shall be filled to a pressure such that, if complete decomposition of the diborane occurs, two thirds of the test pressure of the pressure receptacle shall not be exceeded. Mixtures containing UN 2192 germane, other than mixtures of up to 35% germane in hydrogen or nitrogen or up to 28% germane in helium or argon, shall be filled to a pressure such that, if complete decomposition of the germane occurs, two thirds of the test pressure of the pressure receptacle shall not be exceeded.</p>	



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P200		PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)											P200	
Table 1: COMPRESSED GASES														
UN No.	Proper shipping name	Class	Subsidiary hazard	LC ₅₀ , mL/m ³	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	MEGCs	Test period, years	Test pressure, bar ^a	Maximum working pressure, bar ^a	Special packing provisions	
1002	AIR, COMPRESSED	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10				
1006	ARGON, COMPRESSED	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10				
1016	CARBON MONOXIDE, COMPRESSED	2.3	2.1	3,760	X	X	X	X	X	5			u	
1023	COAL GAS, COMPRESSED	2.3	2.1		X	X	X	X	X	5				
1045	FLUORINE, COMPRESSED	2.3	5.1, 8	185	X			X		5	200	30	a, k, n, o	
1046	HELIUM, COMPRESSED	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10				
1049	HYDROGEN, COMPRESSED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			d	
1056	KRYPTON, COMPRESSED	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10				
1065	NEON, COMPRESSED	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10				
1066	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10				
1071	OIL GAS, COMPRESSED	2.3	2.1		X	X	X	X	X	5				
1072	OXYGEN, COMPRESSED	2.2	5.1		X	X	X	X		10			s	
1612	HEXAETHYL TETRAPHOSPHATE AND COMPRESSED GAS MIXTURE	2.3			X	X	X	X		5			z	
1660	NITRIC OXIDE, COMPRESSED	2.3	5.1, 8	115	X			X		5	225	33	k, o	
1953	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.3	2.1	≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
1954	COMPRESSED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			z	
1955	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.	2.3		≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
1956	COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S.	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10			z	
1957	DEUTERIUM, COMPRESSED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			d	
1964	HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, COMPRESSED, N.O.S.	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			z	
1971	METHANE, COMPRESSED or NATURAL GAS, COMPRESSED with high methane content	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10				
2034	HYDROGEN AND METHANE MIXTURE, COMPRESSED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			d	
2190	OXYGEN DIFLUORIDE, COMPRESSED	2.3	5.1, 8	2.6	X			X		5	200	30	a, k, n, o	
3156	COMPRESSED GAS, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	2.2	5.1		X	X	X	X	X	10			z	
3303	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	2.3	5.1	≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3304	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2.3	8	≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3305	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2.3	2.1, 8	≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3306	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2.3	5.1, 8	≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	

* Where the entries are blank, the maximum working pressure shall not exceed two thirds of the test pressure.



Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P200		PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)											P200	
Table 2: LIQUEFIED GASES AND DISSOLVED GASES														
UN No.	Proper shipping name	Class	Subsidiary hazard	LC ₅₀ , mL/m ³	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	MEGCs	Test period, years	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions	
1001	ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED	2.1			X			X		10	60 52		c, p	
1005	AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS	2.3	8	4,000	X	X	X	X	X	5	29	0.54	b	
1008	BORON TRIFLUORIDE	2.3	8	387	X	X	X	X	X	5	225 300	0.715 0.86	a	
1009	BROMOTRIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 13B1)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	42 120 250	1.13 1.44 1.60		
1010	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,2-butadiene), or	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.59		
1010	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,3-butadiene), or	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.55		
1010	BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON MIXTURE, STABILIZED with more than 40% butadienes	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			v, z	
1011	BUTANE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.52	v	
1012	BUTYLENE (butylenes mixture) or	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.50	z	
1012	BUTYLENE (1-butylene) or	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.53		
1012	BUTYLENE (<i>cis</i> -2-butylene) or	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.55		
1012	BUTYLENE (<i>trans</i> -2-butylene)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.54		
1013	CARBON DIOXIDE	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	190 250	0.68 0.76		
1017	CHLORINE	2.3	5.1, 8	293	X	X	X	X	X	5	22	1.25	a	
1018	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 22)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	27	1.03		
1020	CHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 115)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	25	1.05		
1021	1-CHLORO-1,2,2,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 124)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	11	1.20		
1022	CHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 13)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	100 120 190 250	0.83 0.90 1.04 1.11		
1026	CYANOGEN	2.3	2.1	350	X	X	X	X	X	5	100	0.70	u	
1027	CYCLOPROPANE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	18	0.55		
1028	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 12)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	16	1.15		
1029	DICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 21)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	1.23		
1030	1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 152a)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	16	0.79		
1032	DIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.59	b	
1033	DIMETHYL ETHER	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	18	0.58		
1035	ETHANE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	95 120 300	0.25 0.30 0.40		
1036	ETHYLAMINE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.61	b	
1037	ETHYL CHLORIDE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.80	a, ra	
1039	ETHYL METHYL ETHER	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.64		
1040	ETHYLENE OXIDE or ETHYLENE OXIDE WITH NITROGEN up to a total pressure of 1 MPa (10 bar) at 50°C	2.3	2.1	2,900	X	X	X	X	X	5	15	0.78	l	

Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P200	PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)												P200
Table 2: LIQUEFIED GASES AND DISSOLVED GASES (continued)													
UN No.	Proper shipping name	Class	Subsidiary hazard	LC ₅₀ , mL/m ³	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	MEGCs	Test period, years	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions
1041	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE with more than 9% ethylene oxide but not more than 87%	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	190 250	0.66 0.75	
1043	FERTILIZER AMMONIATING SOLUTION with free ammonia	2.2			X		X	X		5			b, z
1048	HYDROGEN BROMIDE, ANHYDROUS	2.3	8	2,860	X	X	X	X	X	5	60	1.51	a, d
1050	HYDROGEN CHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS	2.3	8	2,810	X	X	X	X	X	5	100 120 150 200	0.30 0.56 0.67 0.74	a, d a, d a, d a, d
1053	HYDROGEN SULPHIDE	2.3	2.1	712	X	X	X	X	X	5	48	0.67	d, u
1055	ISOBUTYLENE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.52	
1058	LIQUEFIED GASES, non-flammable, charged with nitrogen, carbon dioxide or air	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10			z
1060	METHYLACETYLENE AND PROPADIENE MIXTURE, STABILIZED or	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			c, z
1060	METHYLACETYLENE AND PROPADIENE MIXTURE, STABILIZED (Propadiene with 1% to 4% methylacetylene)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	22	0.52	c
1061	METHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	13	0.58	b
1062	METHYL BROMIDE with not more than 2% chloropicrin	2.3		850	X	X	X	X	X	5	10	1.51	a
1063	METHYL CHLORIDE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 40)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	17	0.81	a
1064	METHYL MERCAPTAN	2.3	2.1	1,350	X	X	X	X	X	5	10	0.78	d, u
1067	DINITROGEN TETROXIDE (NITROGEN DIOXIDE)	2.3	5.1, 8	115	X		X	X		5	10	1.30	k
1069	NITROSYL CHLORIDE	2.3	8	35	X			X		5	13	1.10	k
1070	NITROUS OXIDE	2.2	5.1		X	X	X	X	X	10	180 225 250	0.68 0.74 0.75	
1075	PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			v, z
1076	PHOSGENE	2.3	8	5	X		X	X		5	20	1.23	k, a
1077	PROPYLENE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	27	0.43	
1078	REFRIGERANT GAS, N.O.S.	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10			z
1079	SULPHUR DIOXIDE	2.3	8	2,520	X	X	X	X	X	5	12	1.23	
1080	SULPHUR HEXAFLUORIDE	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	70 140 160	1.06 1.34 1.38	
1081	TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE, STABILIZED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	200		m, o
1082	TRIFLUOROCHLOROETHYLENE, STABILIZED (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1113)	2.3	2.1	2,000	X	X	X	X	X	5	19	1.13	u
1083	TRIMETHYLAMINE, ANHYDROUS	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.56	b
1085	VINYL BROMIDE, STABILIZED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	1.37	a
1086	VINYL CHLORIDE, STABILIZED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	12	0.81	a
1087	VINYL METHYL ETHER, STABILIZED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.67	
1581	CHLOROPICRIN AND METHYL BROMIDE MIXTURE with more than 2% chloropicrin	2.3		850	X	X	X	X	X	5	10	1.51	a
1582	CHLOROPICRIN AND METHYL CHLORIDE MIXTURE	2.3			X	X	X	X	X	5	17	0.81	a
1589	CYANOGEN CHLORIDE, STABILIZED	2.3	8	80	X			X		5	20	1.03	k
1741	BORON TRICHLORIDE	2.3	8	2,541	X	X	X	X	X	5	10	1.19	a

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Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P200		PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)											P200	
Table 2: LIQUEFIED GASES AND DISSOLVED GASES (continued)														
UN No.	Proper shipping name	Class	Subsidiary hazard	LC ₅₀ , mL/m ³	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	MEGCs	Test period, years	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions	
1749	CHLORINE TRIFLUORIDE	2.3	5.1, 8	299	X	X	X	X	X	5	30	1.40	a	
1858	HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1216)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	22	1.11		
1859	SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE	2.3	8	922	X	X	X	X	X	5	200 300	0.74 1.10	a	
1860	VINYL FLUORIDE, STABILIZED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	250	0.64	a	
1911	DIBORANE	2.3	2.1	80	X					5	250	0.07	d, k, o	
1912	METHYL CHLORIDE AND METHYLENE CHLORIDE MIXTURE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	17	0.81	a	
1952	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE with not more than 9% ethylene oxide	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	190 250	0.66 0.75		
1958	1,2-DICHLORO-1,1,2,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 114)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	1.30		
1959	1,1-DIFLUOROETHYLENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1132a)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	250	0.77		
1962	ETHYLENE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	225 300	0.34 0.38		
1965	HYDROCARBON GAS MIXTURE, LIQUEFIED, N.O.S.	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			v, z	
1967	INSECTICIDE GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.	2.3			X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
1968	INSECTICIDE GAS, N.O.S.	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10			z	
1969	ISOBUTANE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.49	v	
1973	CHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE AND CHLOROPENTAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE with fixed boiling point, with approximately 49% chlorodifluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R 502)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	31	1.01		
1974	CHLORODIFLUOROBROMOMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 12B1)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	1.61		
1975	NITRIC OXIDE AND DINITROGEN TETROXIDE MIXTURE (NITRIC OXIDE AND NITROGEN DIOXIDE MIXTURE)	2.3	5.1, 8	115	X		X	X		5			k, z	
1976	OCTAFLUOROCYCLOBUTANE (REFRIGERANT GAS RC 318)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	11	1.32		
1978	PROPANE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	23	0.43	v	
1982	TETRAFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 14)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	200 300	0.71 0.90		
1983	1-CHLORO-2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 133a)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	1.18		
1984	TRIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 23)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	190 250	0.88 0.96		
2035	1,1,1-TRIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 143a)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	35	0.73		
2036	XENON	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	130	1.28		
2044	2,2-DIMETHYLPROPANE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.53		
2073	AMMONIA SOLUTION, relative density less than 0.880 at 15°C in water, with more than 35% but not more than 40% ammonia	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	5	10	0.80	b	
	with more than 40% but not more than 50% ammonia				X	X	X	X	X	5	12	0.77	b	
2188	ARSINE	2.3	2.1	178	X					5	42	1.10	d, k	

Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P200		PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)											P200	
Table 2: LIQUEFIED GASES AND DISSOLVED GASES (continued)														
UN No.	Proper shipping name	Class	Subsidiary hazard	LC ₅₀ , mL/m ³	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	MEGCs	Test period, years	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions	
2189	DICHLOROSILANE	2.3	2.1, 8	314	X	X	X	X	X	5	10 200	0.90 1.08	a	
2191	SULPHURYL FLUORIDE	2.3		3,020	X	X	X	X	X	5	50	1.10	u	
2192	GERMANE	2.3	2.1	620	X	X	X	X	X	5	250	0.064	d, q, r	
2193	HEXAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 116)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	200	1.13		
2194	SELENIUM HEXAFLUORIDE	2.3	8	50	X			X		5	36	1.46	k	
2195	TELLURIUM HEXAFLUORIDE	2.3	8	25	X			X		5	20	1.00	k	
2196	TUNGSTEN HEXAFLUORIDE	2.3	8	160	X			X		5	10	3.08	a, k	
2197	HYDROGEN IODIDE, ANHYDROUS	2.3	8	2,860	X	X	X	X	X	5	23	2.25	a, d	
2198	PHOSPHORUS PENTAFLUORIDE	2.3	8	190	X			X		5	200 300	0.90 1.25	k k	
2199	PHOSPHINE	2.3	2.1	20	X			X		5	225 250	0.30 0.45	d, k, q d, k, q	
2200	PROPADIENE, STABILIZED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	22	0.50		
2202	HYDROGEN SELENIDE, ANHYDROUS	2.3	2.1	51	X			X		5	31	1.60	k	
2203	SILANE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	225 250	0.32 0.36	q q	
2204	CARBONYL SULPHIDE	2.3	2.1	1,700	X	X	X	X	X	5	30	0.87	u	
2417	CARBONYL FLUORIDE	2.3	8	360	X	X	X	X	X	5	200 300	0.47 0.70		
2418	SULPHUR TETRAFLUORIDE	2.3	8	40	X			X		5	30	0.91	k, a	
2419	BROMOTRIFLUOROETHYLENE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	1.19		
2420	HEXAFLUOROACETONE	2.3	8	470	X	X	X	X	X	5	22	1.08		
2421	NITROGEN TRIOXIDE	2.3	5.1, 8	57	X			X		5			k	
2422	OCTAFLUOROBUT-2-ENE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 1318)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	12	1.34		
2424	OCTAFLUOROPROPANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 218)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	25	1.04		
2451	NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE	2.2	5.1		X	X	X	X	X	10	200	0.50		
2452	ETHYLACETYLENE, STABILIZED	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.57	c	
2453	ETHYL FLUORIDE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 161)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	30	0.57		
2454	METHYL FLUORIDE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 41)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	300	0.63		
2455	METHYL NITRITE	2.2			(see special provision 900)									
2517	1-CHLORO-1,1-DIFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 142b)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.99		
2534	METHYLCHLOROSILANE	2.3	2.1, 8	2,810	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
2548	CHLORINE PENTAFLUORIDE	2.3	5.1, 8	122	X			X		5	13	1.49	a, k	
2599	CHLOROTRIFLUOROMETHANE AND TRIFLUOROMETHANE AZEOTROPIC MIXTURE with approximately 60% chlorotrifluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R 503)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	31 42 100	0.12 0.17 0.64		
2601	CYCLOBUTANE	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.63		
2602	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE AND DIFLUOROETHANE AZEOTROPIC MIXTURE with approximately 74% dichlorodifluoromethane (REFRIGERANT GAS R 500)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	22	1.01		
2676	STIBINE	2.3	2.1	178	X			X		5	200	0.49	k, r	

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P200		PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)											P200	
Table 2: LIQUEFIED GASES AND DISSOLVED GASES (continued)														
UN No.	Proper shipping name	Class	Subsidiary hazard	LC ₅₀ , mL/m ³	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	MEGCs	Test period, years	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions	
2901	BROMINE CHLORIDE	2.3	5.1, 8	290	X	X	X	X	X	5	10	1.50	a	
3057	TRIFLUOROACETYL CHLORIDE	2.3	8	10	X		X	X		5	17	1.17	k	
3070	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE MIXTURE with not more than 12.5% ethylene oxide	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	18	1.09		
3083	PERCHLORYL FLUORIDE	2.3	5.1	770	X	X	X	X	X	5	33	1.21	u	
3153	PERFLUORO(METHYL VINYL ETHER)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	20	0.75		
3154	PERFLUORO(ETHYL VINYL ETHER)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	0.98		
3157	LIQUEFIED GAS, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	2.2	5.1		X	X	X	X	X	10			z	
3159	1,1,1,2-TETRAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 134a)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	18	1.05		
3160	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.3	2.1	≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3161	LIQUEFIED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			z	
3162	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.	2.3		≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3163	LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10			z	
3220	PENTAFLUOROETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 125)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	49 35	0.95 0.87		
3252	DIFLUOROMETHANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 32)	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10	48	0.78		
3296	HEPTAFLUOROPROPANE (REFRIGERANT GAS R 227)	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	13	1.21		
3297	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CHLOROTETRAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE with not more than 8.8% ethylene oxide	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	10	1.16		
3298	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND PENTAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE with not more than 7.9% ethylene oxide	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	26	1.02		
3299	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND TETRAFLUOROETHANE MIXTURE with not more than 5.6% ethylene oxide	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	17	1.03		
3300	ETHYLENE OXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE MIXTURE with more than 87% ethylene oxide	2.3	2.1	More than 2,900	X	X	X	X	X	5	28	0.73		
3307	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	2.3	5.1	≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3308	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2.3	8	≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3309	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2.3	2.1, 8	≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3310	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2.3	5.1, 8	≤ 5,000	X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3318	AMMONIA SOLUTION, relative density less than 0.880 at 15°C in water, with more than 50% ammonia	2.3	8		X	X	X	X		5			b	
3337	REFRIGERANT GAS R 404A	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	36	0.82		
3338	REFRIGERANT GAS R 407A	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	32	0.94		
3339	REFRIGERANT GAS R 407B	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	33	0.93		
3340	REFRIGERANT GAS R 407C	2.2			X	X	X	X	X	10	30	0.95		
3354	INSECTICIDE GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.1			X	X	X	X	X	10			z	
3355	INSECTICIDE GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.3	2.1		X	X	X	X	X	5			z	
3374	ACETYLENE, SOLVENT FREE	2.1			X			X		5	60 52		c, p	

Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P200		PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)											P200	
Table 3: SUBSTANCES NOT IN CLASS 2														
UN No.	Proper shipping name	Class	Subsidiary hazard	LC ₅₀ , mL/m ³	Cylinders	Tubes	Pressure drums	Bundles of cylinders	MEGCs	Test period, years	Test pressure, bar	Filling ratio	Special packing provisions	
1051	HYDROGEN CYANIDE, STABILIZED containing less than 3% water	6.1	3	40	X			X		5	100	0.55	k	
1052	HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, ANHYDROUS	8	6.1	966	X		X	X		5	10	0.84	t, a	
1745	BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE	5.1	6.1, 8	25	X		X	X		5	10	*	k	
1746	BROMINE TRIFLUORIDE	5.1	6.1, 8	50	X		X	X		5	10	*	k	
2495	IODINE PENTAFLUORIDE	5.1	6.1, 8	120	X		X	X		5	10	*	k	

* A minimum ullage of 8% by volume is required.

P201		PACKING INSTRUCTION											P201	
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3167, 3168 and 3169.														
The following packagings are authorized:														
(1) Cylinders and gas receptacles conforming to the construction, testing and filling requirements approved by the competent authority.														
(2) The following combination packagings provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:														
Outer packagings:														
Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G);														
Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2);														
Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2).														
Inner packagings:														
(a) For non-toxic gases, hermetically sealed inner packagings of glass or metal with a maximum capacity of 5 L per package;														
(b) For toxic gases, hermetically sealed inner packagings of glass or metal with a maximum capacity of 1 L per package.														
Packagings shall conform to the packing group III performance level.														
P202		PACKING INSTRUCTION											P202	
[Reserved]														

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P203	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P203
This instruction applies to class 2 refrigerated liquefied gases.		
Requirements for closed cryogenic receptacles:		
<p>(1) The general requirements of 4.1.6.1 shall be met.</p> <p>(2) The requirements of chapter 6.2 shall be met.</p> <p>(3) The closed cryogenic receptacles shall be so insulated that they do not become coated with frost.</p> <p>(4) Test pressure Refrigerated liquids shall be filled in closed cryogenic receptacles with the following minimum test pressures:</p> <p>(a) For closed cryogenic receptacles with vacuum insulation, the test pressure shall not be less than 1.3 times the sum of the maximum internal pressure of the filled receptacle, including during filling and discharge, plus 100 kPa (1 bar);</p> <p>(b) For other closed cryogenic receptacles, the test pressure shall be not less than 1.3 times the maximum internal pressure of the filled receptacle, taking into account the pressure developed during filling and discharge.</p> <p>(5) Degree of filling For non-flammable, non-toxic refrigerated liquefied gases the volume of liquid phase at the filling temperature and at a pressure of 100 kPa (1 bar) shall not exceed 98% of the water capacity of the pressure receptacle. For flammable refrigerated liquefied gases the degree of filling shall remain below the level at which, if the contents were raised to the temperature at which the vapour pressure equalled the opening pressure of the relief valve, the volume of the liquid phase would reach 98% of the water capacity at that temperature.</p> <p>(6) Pressure-relief devices Closed cryogenic receptacles shall be fitted with at least one pressure-relief device.</p> <p>(7) Compatibility Materials used to ensure the leakproofness of the joints or for the maintenance of the closures shall be compatible with the contents. In the case of receptacles intended for the transport of oxidizing gases (i.e. with a subsidiary hazard of 5.1), these materials shall not react with these gases in a dangerous manner.</p> <p>(8) Periodic inspection The periodic inspection and test frequencies of pressure relief valves in accordance with 6.2.1.6.3 shall not exceed five years.</p>		
Requirements for open cryogenic receptacles:		
<p>Only the following non-oxidizing refrigerated liquefied gases of class 2.2 may be transported in open cryogenic receptacles: UN Nos. 1913, 1951, 1963, 1970, 1977, 2591, 3136 and 3158.</p> <p>Open cryogenic receptacles shall be constructed to meet the following requirements:</p> <p>(1) The receptacles shall be designed, manufactured, tested and equipped in such a way as to withstand all conditions, including fatigue, to which they will be subjected during their normal use and during normal conditions of transport.</p> <p>(2) The capacity shall be not more than 450 L.</p> <p>(3) The receptacle shall have a double wall construction with the space between the inner and outer wall being evacuated (vacuum insulation). The insulation shall prevent the formation of hoar frost on the exterior of the receptacle.</p> <p>(4) The materials of construction shall have suitable mechanical properties at the service temperature.</p> <p>(5) Materials which are in direct contact with the dangerous goods shall not be affected or weakened by the dangerous goods intended to be transported and shall not cause a dangerous effect, e.g. catalysing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods.</p> <p>(6) Receptacles of glass double wall construction shall have an outer packaging with suitable cushioning or absorbent materials which withstand the pressures and impacts liable to occur under normal conditions of transport.</p> <p>(7) The receptacle shall be designed to remain in an upright position during transport, e.g. have a base whose smaller horizontal dimension is greater than the height of the centre of gravity when filled to capacity or be mounted on gimbals.</p> <p>(8) The openings of the receptacles shall be fitted with devices allowing gases to escape, preventing any splashing out of liquid, and so configured that they remain in place during transport.</p> <p>(9) Open cryogenic receptacles shall bear the following marks permanently affixed, e.g. by stamping, engraving or etching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The manufacturer's name and address; – The model number or name; – The serial or batch number; – The UN number and proper shipping name of gases for which the receptacle is intended; – The capacity of the receptacle in litres. 		



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P205	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P205
This instruction applies to UN 3468.		
<p>(1) For metal hydride storage systems, the general packing requirements of 4.1.6.1 shall be met.</p> <p>(2) Only pressure receptacles not exceeding 150 L in water capacity and having a maximum developed pressure not exceeding 25 MPa are covered by this packing instruction.</p> <p>(3) Metal hydride storage systems meeting the applicable requirements for the construction and testing of pressure receptacles containing gas of chapter 6.2 are authorized for the transport of hydrogen only.</p> <p>(4) When steel pressure receptacles or composite pressure receptacles with steel liners are used, only those bearing the “H” mark, in accordance with 6.2.2.9.2(j), shall be used.</p> <p>(5) Metal hydride storage systems shall meet the service conditions, design criteria, rated capacity, type tests, batch tests, routine tests, test pressure, rated charging pressure and provisions for pressure relief devices for transportable metal hydride storage systems specified in ISO 16111:2008 and their conformity and approval shall be assessed in accordance with 6.2.2.5.</p> <p>(6) Metal hydride storage systems shall be filled with hydrogen at a pressure not exceeding the rated charging pressure shown in the permanent mark on the system as specified by ISO 16111:2008.</p> <p>(7) The periodic test requirements for a metal hydride storage system shall be in accordance with ISO 16111:2008 and carried out in accordance with 6.2.2.6, and the interval between periodic inspections shall not exceed five years.</p>		
P206	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P206
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504 and 3505.		
Unless otherwise indicated in these provisions, cylinders and pressure drums conforming to the applicable requirements of Chapter 6.2 are authorized.		
<p>(1) The general packing requirements of 4.1.6.1 shall be met.</p> <p>(2) The maximum test period for periodic inspection shall be 5 years.</p> <p>△ (3) Cylinders and pressure drums shall be so filled that at 50°C the non-gaseous phase does not exceed 95% of their water capacity and they are not completely filled at 60°C. When filled, the internal pressure at 65°C shall not exceed the test pressure of the cylinders and pressure drums. The vapour pressures and volumetric expansion of all substances in the cylinders and pressure drums shall be taken into account. For liquids charged with a compressed gas both components – the liquid and the compressed gas – have to be taken into consideration in the calculation of the internal pressure in the pressure receptacle. When experimental data is not available, the following steps shall be carried out:</p> <p>△ (a) calculation of the vapour pressure of the liquid and of the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 15°C (filling temperature);</p> <p>(b) calculation of the volumetric expansion of the liquid phase resulting from the heating from 15°C to 65°C and calculation of the remaining volume for the gaseous phase;</p> <p>(c) calculation of the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 65°C considering the volumetric expansion of the liquid phase;</p> <p>Note: The compressibility factor of the compressed gas at 15°C and 65°C shall be considered.</p> <p>△ (d) calculation of the vapour pressure of the liquid at 65°C;</p> <p>△ (e) the total pressure is the sum of the vapour pressure of the liquid and the partial pressure of the compressed gas at 65°C;</p> <p>(f) consideration of the solubility of the compressed gas at 65°C in the liquid phase.</p> <p>The test pressure of the cylinders or pressure drums shall not be less than the calculated total pressure minus 100 kPa (1bar).</p> <p>If the solubility of the compressed gas in the liquid phase is not known for the calculation, the test pressure can be calculated without taking the gas solubility (subparagraph (f)) into account.</p> <p>(4) The minimum test pressure shall be in accordance with P200 for the propellant but shall not be less than 20 bar.</p>		
Additional requirement:		
Cylinders and pressure drums shall not be offered for transport when connected with spray application equipment such as a hose and wand assembly.		
△ Special packing provisions:		
<p>PP89 For UN Nos. 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504 and 3505, notwithstanding 4.1.6.1.9.2, non-refillable cylinders used may have a water capacity in L not exceeding 1 000L divided by the test pressure expressed in bars provided capacity and pressure restrictions of the construction standard comply with ISO 11118:1999, which limits the maximum capacity to 50L.</p> <p>■ PP97 For fire-extinguishing agents assigned to UN 3500 the maximum test period for periodic inspection shall be 10 years. They may be transported in tubes of a maximum water capacity of 450 L conforming to the applicable requirements of chapter 6.2.</p>		



Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P207	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P207
This instruction applies to UN 1950.		
<p>The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>(a) Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level.</p> <p>(b) Rigid outer packagings with a maximum net mass as follows: Fibreboard 55 kg Other than fibreboard 125 kg The provisions of 4.1.1.3 need not be met.</p> <p>The packagings shall be designed and constructed to prevent excessive movement of the aerosols and inadvertent discharge during normal conditions of transport.</p>		
<p>Special packing provision:</p> <p>△ PP87 For UN 1950, waste aerosols transported in accordance with special provision 327, the packagings shall have a means of retaining any free liquid that might escape during transport, e.g. absorbent material. The packaging shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the creation of dangerous atmospheres and the build-up of pressure.</p>		

P208	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P208
This instruction applies to class 2 adsorbed gases.		
<p>(1) The following packagings are authorized provided the general packing requirements of 4.1.6.1 are met:</p> <p>(a) cylinders constructed as specified in 6.2.2 and in accordance with ISO 11513:2011 or ISO 9809-1:2010; and (b) cylinders constructed before 1 January 2016 in accordance with 6.2.3 and a specification approved by the competent authorities of the countries of transport and use.</p> <p>(2) The pressure of each filled cylinder shall be less than 101.3 kPa at 20°C and less than 300 kPa at 50°C.</p> <p>(3) The minimum test pressure of the cylinder shall be 21 bar.</p> <p>(4) The minimum burst pressure of the cylinder shall be 94.5 bar.</p> <p>(5) The internal pressure at 65°C of the filled cylinder shall not exceed the test pressure of the cylinder.</p> <p>(6) The adsorbent material shall be compatible with the cylinder and shall not form harmful or dangerous compounds with the gas to be adsorbed. The gas in combination with the adsorbent material shall not affect or weaken the cylinder or cause a dangerous reaction (e.g. a catalyzing reaction).</p> <p>(7) The quality of the adsorbent material shall be verified at the time of each fill to assure the pressure and chemical stability requirements of this packing instruction are met each time an adsorbed gas package is offered for transport.</p> <p>(8) The adsorbent material shall not meet the criteria of any of the classes or divisions in this Code.</p> <p>(9) Requirements for cylinders and closures containing toxic gases with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 mL/m³ (ppm) (see table 1) shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a) Valve outlets shall be fitted with pressure retaining gas-tight plugs or caps having threads matching those of the valve outlets.</p> <p>(b) Each valve shall either be of the packless type with non-perforated diaphragm, or be of a type which prevents leakage through or past the packing.</p> <p>(c) Each cylinder and closure shall be tested for leakage after filling.</p> <p>(d) Each valve shall be capable of withstanding the test pressure of the cylinder and be directly connected to the cylinder by either a taper-thread or other means which meets the requirements of ISO 10692-2:2001.</p> <p>(e) Cylinders and valves shall not be fitted with a pressure relief device.</p> <p>(10) Valve outlets for cylinders containing pyrophoric gases shall be fitted with gas-tight plugs or caps having threads matching those of the valve outlets.</p> <p>(11) The filling procedure shall be in accordance with annex A of ISO 11513:2011.</p> <p>(12) The maximum period for periodic inspections shall be 5 years.</p> <p>(13) Special packing provisions that are specific to a substance (see table 1).</p> <p><i>Material compatibility</i></p> <p>a: Aluminium alloy cylinders shall not be used. d: When steel cylinders are used, only those bearing the “H” mark in accordance with 6.2.2.7.4 (p) are permitted.</p> <p><i>Gas specific provisions</i></p> <p>r: The filling ratio of this gas shall be limited such that, if complete decomposition occurs, the pressure does not exceed two thirds of the test pressure of the cylinder.</p> <p><i>Material compatibility for N.O.S. adsorbed gas entries</i></p> <p>z: The construction materials of the cylinders and their accessories shall be compatible with the contents and shall not react to form harmful or dangerous compounds therewith.</p>		



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P208		PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)				P208
Table 1: ADSORBED GASES						
UN No.	Proper shipping name	Class or Division	Subsidiary hazard	LC ₅₀ mL/m ³	Special packing provisions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
3510	ADSORBED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.1			z	
3511	ADSORBED GAS, N.O.S.	2.2			z	
3512	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.	2.3		≤ 5,000	z	
3513	ADSORBED GAS, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	2.2	5.1		z	
3514	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	2.3	2.1	≤ 5,000	z	
3515	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	2.3	5.1	≤ 5,000	z	
3516	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2.3	8	≤ 5,000	z	
3517	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2.3	2.1 8	≤ 5,000	z	
3518	ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	2.3	5.1 8	≤ 5,000	z	
3519	BORON TRIFLUORIDE, ADSORBED	2.3	8	387	a	
3520	CHLORINE, ADSORBED	2.3	5.1 8	293	a	
3521	SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE, ADSORBED	2.3	8	450	a	
3522	ARSINE, ADSORBED	2.3	2.1	20	d	
3523	GERMANE, ADSORBED	2.3	2.1	620	d, r	
3524	PHOSPHORUS PENTAFLUORIDE, ADSORBED	2.3	8	190		
3525	PHOSPHINE, ADSORBED	2.3	2.1	20	d	
3526	HYDROGEN SELENIDE, ADSORBED	2.3	2.1	2		

P300		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P300
This instruction applies to UN 3064.				
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Combination packagings consisting of inner metal cans of not more than 1 L capacity each and outer wooden boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F) containing not more than 5 L of solution.				
Additional provisions:				
1 Metal cans shall be completely surrounded with absorbent cushioning material.				
2 Wooden boxes shall be completely lined with suitable material impervious to water and nitroglycerin.				

P301		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P301
This instruction applies to UN 3165.				
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:				
△	(1)	Aluminium pressure receptacle made from tubing and having welded heads		
		Primary containment of the fuel within this receptacle shall consist of a welded aluminium bladder having a maximum internal volume of 46 L. The outer receptacle shall have a minimum design gauge pressure of 1,275 kPa and a minimum burst gauge pressure of 2,755 kPa. Each receptacle shall be leak-checked during manufacture and before shipment and shall be found leakproof. The complete inner unit shall be securely packed in non-combustible cushioning material, such as vermiculite, in a strong outer tightly closed metal packaging which will adequately protect all fittings. Maximum quantity of fuel per primary containment and package is 42 L.		
△	(2)	Aluminium pressure receptacle		
		Primary containment of the fuel within this receptacle shall consist of a welded vapourtight fuel compartment with an elastomeric bladder having a maximum internal volume of 46 L. The pressure receptacle shall have a minimum design gauge pressure of 2,680 kPa and a minimum burst pressure of 5,170 kPa. Each receptacle shall be leak-checked during manufacture and before shipment and shall be securely packed in non-combustible cushioning material such as vermiculite, in a strong outer tightly closed metal packaging which will adequately protect all fittings. Maximum quantity of fuel per primary containment and package is 42 L.		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P302	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P302
This instruction applies to UN 3269.		
<p>The following combination packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>Outer packagings:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G). Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2). Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2).</p> <p>Inner packagings:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The activator (organic peroxide) shall have a maximum quantity of 125 ml per inner packaging if liquid, and 500 g per inner packaging if solid. The base material and the activator shall be each separately packed in inner packagings.</p> <p>The components may be placed in the same outer packaging provided that they will not interact dangerously in the event of a leakage.</p> <p>Packagings shall conform to the packing group II or III performance level according to the criteria for Class 3 applied to the base material.</p>		
P400	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P400
<p>The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>(1) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. They shall be made of steel and shall be subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 1 MPa (10 bar, gauge pressure). During carriage, the liquid shall be under a layer of inert gas with a gauge pressure of not less than 20 kPa (0.2 bar).</p> <p>△ (2) Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F or 4G), drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1D or 1G) or jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1 or 3B2) enclosing hermetically sealed metal cans with inner packagings of glass or metal, with a capacity of not more than 1 L each, having closures with gaskets. Inner packagings shall have threaded closures or closures physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transport. Inner packagings shall be cushioned on all sides with dry, absorbent, non-combustible material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents. Inner packagings shall not be filled to more than 90% of their capacity. Outer packagings shall have a maximum net mass of 125 kg.</p> <p>△ (3) Steel, aluminium or metal drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2), jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1 or 3B2) or boxes (4A, 4B or 4N) with a maximum net mass of 150 kg each with hermetically sealed inner metal cans of not more than 4 L capacity each, with closures fitted with gaskets. Inner packagings shall have threaded closures or closures physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transport. Inner packagings shall be cushioned on all sides with dry, absorbent, non-combustible material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents. Each layer of inner packagings shall be separated by a dividing partition in addition to cushioning material. Inner packagings shall not be filled to more than 90% of their capacity.</p>		
<p>Special packing provision: PP86 For UN Nos. 3392 and 3394, air shall be eliminated from the vapour space by nitrogen or other means.</p>		
P401	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P401
<p>The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>(1) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. They shall be made of steel and subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 0.6 MPa (6 bar, gauge pressure). During carriage, the liquid shall be under a layer of inert gas with a gauge pressure of not less than 20 kPa (0.2 bar).</p> <p>(2) Combination packagings</p> <p>Outer packagings:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2).</p> <p>Inner packagings:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Glass, metal or plastics which have threaded closures with a maximum capacity of 1 L.</p> <p>Each inner packaging shall be surrounded by inert cushioning and absorbent material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents.</p> <p>The maximum net mass per outer packaging shall not exceed 30 kg.</p>		
<p>Special packing provision: PP31 For UN Nos. 1183, 1242, 1295, 2965 and 2988, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.</p>		



P402	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P402
<p>The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>(1) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. They shall be made of steel and subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 0.6 MPa (6 bar, gauge pressure). During carriage, the liquid shall be under a layer of inert gas with a gauge pressure of not less than 20 kPa (0.2 bar).</p> <p>(2) Combination packagings Outer packagings: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2). Inner packagings with a maximum net mass as follows: Glass 10 kg Metal or plastics 15 kg Each inner packaging shall be fitted with threaded closures. Each inner packaging shall be surrounded by inert cushioning and absorbent material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents. The maximum net mass per outer packaging shall not exceed 125 kg.</p> <p>(3) Steel drums (1A1) with a maximum capacity of 250 L.</p> <p>(4) Composite packagings consisting of plastics receptacle in a steel or aluminium drum (6HA1 or 6HB1) with a maximum capacity of 250 L.</p> <p>Special packing provision: PP31 For UN Nos. 1389, 1391, 1392, 1420, 1421, 1422, 3148, 3184 (PG II), 3185 (PG II), 3187 (PG II), 3188 (PG II), 3398 (PG I), 3399 (PG I) and 3482, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.</p>		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P403		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P403
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.				
Combination packagings			Maximum net mass	
Inner packagings	Outer packagings			
Glass	2 kg	Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plastics (1H1, 1H2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G)	400 kg	
Plastic	15 kg		400 kg	
Metal	20 kg		400 kg	
Inner packagings shall be hermetically sealed (e.g. by taping or by threaded closures).			400 kg	
			400 kg	
			400 kg	
			400 kg	
		Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood (4C1) natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) expanded plastics (4H1) solid plastics (4H2)	400 kg	
			400 kg	
			400 kg	
			250 kg	
			250 kg	
			250 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
			60 kg	
			250 kg	
		Jerricans steel (3A1, 3A2) aluminium (3B1, 3B2) plastics (3H1, 3H2)	120 kg	
			120 kg	
			120 kg	
Single packagings				
Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) metal other than steel or aluminium (1N1, 1N2) plastics (1H1, 1H2)			250 kg 250 kg 250 kg 250 kg	
Jerricans steel (3A1, 3A2) aluminium (3B1, 3B2) plastics (3H1, 3H2)			120 kg 120 kg 120 kg	
Composite packagings Plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium drum (6HA1 or 6HB1) Plastics receptacle in fibre, plastics or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HH1 or 6HD1) Plastics receptacle in steel, aluminium, wood, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)			250 kg 75 kg 75 kg	
Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met				
Special packing provisions:				
PP31 For UN Nos. 1360, 1397, 1402, 1404, 1407, 1409, 1410, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1418, 1419, 1423, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1432, 1433, 1436, 1714, 1870, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2257, 2463, 2806, 2813, 3131, 3132, 3134, 3135, 3208, 3209, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3401, 3402, 3403 and 3404, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.				
PP83 Deleted				

4

P404	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P404
This instruction applies to pyrophoric solids: UN Nos. 1383, 1854, 1855, 2008, 2441, 2545, 2546, 2846, 2881, 3200, 3391 and 3393.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
△	(1) Combination packagings Outer packagings: (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2) Inner packagings: Metal packagings with a maximum net mass of 15 kg each. Inner packagings shall be hermetically sealed. Glass receptacles, with a maximum net mass of 1 kg each, having closures with gaskets, cushioned on all sides and contained in hermetically sealed metal cans. Outer packagings shall have a maximum net mass of 125 kg.	
■	Inner packagings shall have threaded closures or closures physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transport.	
△	(2) Metal packagings: (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 3A1, 3A2, 3B1 and 3B2) Maximum gross mass: 150 kg	
	(3) Composite packagings: Plastics receptacle in a steel or aluminium drum (6HA1 or 6HB1) Maximum gross mass: 150 kg	
Pressure receptacles may be used provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.		
Special packing provisions:		
PP31 For UN Nos. 1383, 1854, 1855, 2008, 2441, 2545, 2546, 2846, 2881 and 3200, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.		
PP86 For UN Nos. 3391 and 3393, air shall be eliminated from the vapour space by nitrogen or other means.		
P405	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P405
This instruction applies to UN 1381.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) For UN 1381, wet phosphorus:		
.1 Combination packagings Outer packagings: (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F); maximum net mass: 75 kg Inner packagings: (i) hermetically sealed metal cans, with a maximum net mass of 15 kg; or (ii) glass inner packagings cushioned on all sides with dry, absorbent, non-combustible material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents with a maximum net mass of 2 kg; or		
.2 Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2); maximum net mass: 400 kg Jerricans (3A1 or 3B1); maximum net mass: 120 kg.		
These packagings shall be capable of passing the leakproofness test specified in 6.1.5.4 at the packing group II performance level.		
(2) For UN 1381, dry phosphorus:		
.1 When fused, drums (1A2, 1B2 or 1N2) with a maximum net mass of 400 kg; or		
.2 In projectiles or hard-cased articles when transported without class 1 components, as specified by the competent authority.		
Special packing provision:		
PP31 For UN 1381, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P406	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P406
<p>The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>(1) Combination packagings Outer packagings: (4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2, 1G, 1D, 1H1, 1H2, 3H1 or 3H2) Inner packagings shall be water-resistant.</p> <p>(2) Plastics, plywood or fibreboard drums (1H2, 1D or 1G) or boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4D, 4F, 4C2, 4G and 4H2) with a water-resistant inner bag, plastics film lining or water-resistant coating.</p> <p>(3) Metal drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2), plastics drums (1H1 or 1H2), metal jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1 or 3B2), plastics jerricans (3H1 or 3H2), plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium drums (6HA1 or 6HB1), plastics receptacle in fibre, plastics or plywood drums (6HG1, 6HH1 or 6HD1), plastics receptacle in steel, aluminium, wood, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics boxes (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2).</p>		
<p>Additional provisions:</p> <p>1 Packagings shall be designed and constructed to prevent the loss of water or alcohol content or the content of the phlegmatizer.</p> <p>2 Packagings shall be so constructed and closed as to avoid an explosive overpressure or pressure build-up of more than 300 kPa (3 bar).</p> <p>3 The type of packaging and maximum permitted quantity per packaging are limited by the provisions of 2.1.3.4.</p>		
<p>Special packing provisions:</p> <p>PP24 UN Nos. 2852, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368 and 3369 shall not be transported in quantities of more than 500 g per package.</p> <p>PP25 UN 1347 shall not be transported in quantities of more than 15 kg per package.</p> <p>PP26 For UN Nos. 1310, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1344, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1517, 2907, 3317, 3344 and 3376, packagings shall be lead-free.</p> <p>PP31 For UN Nos. 1310, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1336, 1337, 1344, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1517, 1571, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2852, 3317, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370 and 3376, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.</p> <p>PP48 For UN 3474, metal packagings shall not be used. Packagings of other material with a small amount of metal, for example metal closures or other metal fittings such as those mentioned in 6.1.4, are not considered metal packagings.</p> <p>PP78 UN 3370 shall not be transported in quantities of more than 11.5 kg per package.</p> <p>PP80 For UN Nos. 2907 and 3344, packagings shall meet the packing group II performance level. Packagings meeting the test criteria of packing group I shall not be used.</p>		
P407	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P407
<p>This instruction applies to UN Nos. 1331, 1944, 1945 and 2254.</p>		
<p>The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>Outer packagings: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2).</p> <p>Inner packagings: Matches shall be tightly packed in securely closed inner packagings to prevent accidental ignition under normal conditions of transport.</p> <p>The maximum gross mass of the package shall not exceed 45 kg except for fibreboard boxes which shall not exceed 30 kg.</p> <p>Packagings shall conform to the packing group III performance level.</p>		
<p>Special packing provision:</p> <p>PP27 UN 1331, Strike-anywhere matches, shall not be packed in the same outer packaging with any other dangerous goods other than safety matches or wax Vesta matches, which shall be packed in separate inner packagings. Inner packagings shall not contain more than 700 strike-anywhere matches.</p>		



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P408	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P408
This instruction applies to UN 3292.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) For cells:		
Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G);		
Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2);		
Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2).		
There shall be sufficient cushioning material to prevent contact between cells and between cells and the internal surfaces of the outer packaging and to ensure that no dangerous movement of the cells within the outer packaging occurs in transport.		
Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level.		
(2) Batteries may be transported unpacked or in protective enclosures (e.g. fully enclosed or wooden slatted crates). The terminals shall not support the weight of other batteries or materials packed with the batteries.		
Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3.		
Additional requirement:		
Cells and batteries shall be protected against short circuit and shall be isolated in such a manner as to prevent short circuits.		
P409	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P409
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2956, 3242 and 3251.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Fibre drum (1G) which may be fitted with a liner or coating; maximum net mass: 50 kg.		
(2) Combination packagings: Fibreboard box (4G) with a single inner plastic bag; maximum net mass: 50 kg.		
(3) Combination packagings: Fibreboard box (4G) or fibre drum (1G) with inner plastic packagings each containing a maximum of 5 kg; maximum net mass: 25 kg.		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P410		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P410	
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.					
Combination packagings			Maximum net mass		
Inner packagings		Outer packagings		Packing group II	Packing group III
Glass	10 kg	Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plastics (1H1, 1H2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) ¹	400 kg	400 kg	
Plastics ¹	30 kg		400 kg	400 kg	
Metal	40 kg		400 kg	400 kg	
Paper ^{1, 2}	10 kg		400 kg	400 kg	
Fibre ^{1, 2}	10 kg		400 kg	400 kg	
			Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) other metal (4N) natural wood (4C1) natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2) plywood (4D) reconstituted wood (4F) fibreboard (4G) ¹ expanded plastics (4H1) solid plastics (4H2)	400 kg	400 kg
				400 kg	400 kg
				400 kg	400 kg
				400 kg	400 kg
				400 kg	400 kg
				400 kg	400 kg
				400 kg	400 kg
				400 kg	400 kg
		Jerricans steel (3A1, 3A2) aluminium (3B1, 3B2) plastics (3H1, 3H2)	120 kg	120 kg	
			120 kg	120 kg	
			120 kg	120 kg	
¹ Packagings shall be sift-proof. ² These inner packagings shall not be used when the substances being transported may become liquid during transport (see 4.1.3.4).					
Single packagings					
Drums steel (1A1 or 1A2) aluminium (1B1 or 1B2) metal other than steel or aluminium (1N1 or 1N2) plastics (1H1 or 1H2)			400 kg	400 kg	
Jerricans steel (3A1 or 3A2) aluminium (3B1 or 3B2) plastics (3H1 or 3H2)			120 kg	120 kg	
Boxes steel (4A) ³ aluminium (4B) ³ other metal (4N) ³ natural wood (4C1) ³ natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2) ³ plywood (4D) ³ reconstituted wood (4F) ³ fibreboard (4G) ³ solid plastics (4H2) ³			400 kg	400 kg	
Bags Bags (5H3, 5H4, 5L3, 5M2) ^{3, 4}			50 kg	50 kg	
Composite packagings Plastics receptacle in steel, aluminium, plywood, fibre or plastics drum (6HA1, 6HB1, 6HG1, 6HD1 or 6HH1)			400 kg	400 kg	
Plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium crate or box, wooden box, plywood box, fibreboard box or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)			75 kg	75 kg	
Glass receptacle in steel, aluminium, plywood or fibre drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 or 6PG1) or in steel, aluminium, wooden, wickerwork hamper or fibreboard box (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PD2 or 6PG2) or in expanded or solid plastics packaging (6PH1 or 6PH2)			75 kg	75 kg	
³ These packagings shall not be used when the substances being transported may become liquid during transport (see 4.1.3.4). ⁴ For packing group II substances, these packagings may only be used when transported in a closed cargo transport unit.					
Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met					



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P410	PACKING INSTRUCTION <i>(continued)</i>	P410
Special packing provisions:		
PP31 For UN Nos. 1326, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1343, 1352, 1358, 1373, 1374, 1378, 1379, 1382, 1384, 1385, 1390, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1405, 1409, 1417, 1418, 1431, 1436, 1437, 1871, 1923, 1929, 2004, 2008, 2318, 2545, 2546, 2624, 2805, 2813, 2830, 2835, 2844, 2881, 2940, 3078, 3088, 3131, 3132, 3134, 3135, 3170, 3182, 3189, 3190, 3205, 3206, 3208, 3209, 3395, 3396 and 3397, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.		
PP39 For UN 1378, for metal packagings a venting device is required.		
PP40 For the following UN Nos., falling in PG II, bags are not allowed: 1326, 1340, 1352, 1358, 1374, 1378, 1382, 1390, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1405, 1409, 1417, 1418, 1436, 1437, 1871, 2624, 2805, 2813, 2830, 2835, 3078, 3131, 3132, 3134, 3170, 3182, 3208 and 3209.		
PP83 <i>Deleted</i>		
PP100 For UN 2950 flexible, fibreboard or wooden packagings shall be sift-proof and water-resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.		
P411	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P411
This instruction applies to UN 3270.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2), provided that explosion is not possible by reason of increased internal pressure. The maximum net mass shall not exceed 30 kg.		
P412	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P412
This instruction applies to UN No. 3527.		
The following combination packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Outer packagings: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2) Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2); (2) Inner packagings: (a) The activator (organic peroxide) shall have a maximum quantity of 125 ml per inner packaging if liquid, and 500 g per inner packaging if solid. (b) The base material and the activator shall be each separately packed in inner packagings. The components may be placed in the same outer packaging provided that they will not interact dangerously in the event of a leakage. Packagings shall conform to the packing group II or III performance level according to the criteria for class 4.1 applied to the base material.		
P500	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P500
This instruction applies to UN 3356.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level. The generator(s) shall be transported in a package which meets the following requirements when one generator in the package is actuated: (1) Other generators in the package will not be actuated; (2) Packaging material will not ignite; and (3) The outside surface temperature of the completed package shall not exceed 100°C.		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P501 PACKING INSTRUCTION		P501
This instruction applies to UN 2015.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.		
Combination packagings	Inner packagings maximum capacity	Outer packagings maximum net mass
(1) Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4H2) or drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D) or jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2) with glass, plastics or metal inner packagings	5 L	125 kg
(2) Fibreboard box (4G) or fibre drum (1G), with plastics or metal inner packagings each in a plastics bag	2 L	50 kg
Single packagings		Maximum capacity
Drums		
steel (1A1)		250 L
aluminium (1B1)		250 L
metal other than steel or aluminium (1N1)		250 L
plastics (1H1)		250 L
Jerricans		
steel (3A1)		60 L
aluminium (3B1)		60 L
plastics (3H1)		60 L
Composite packagings		
Plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium drum (6HA1, 6HB1)		250 L
Plastics receptacle in fibre, plastics or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HH1, 6HD1)		250 L
Plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium crate or box or plastics receptacle in wood, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)		60 L
Glass receptacle in steel, aluminium, fibre or plywood drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 or 6PG1) or in a steel, aluminium, wood or fibreboard box or in wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2) or in expanded or solid plastics packaging (6PH1 or 6PH2)		60 L
Additional provisions:		
1 Packagings shall have a minimum ullage of 10%.		
2 Packagings shall be vented.		

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Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P502		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P502
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.				
Combination packagings			Maximum net mass	
Inner packagings		Outer packagings		
Glass	5 L	Drums steel (1A1, 1A2) aluminium (1B1, 1B2) other metal (1N1, 1N2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) plastics (1H1, 1H2)	125 kg	
Metal	5 L		125 kg	
Plastic	5 L		125 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
			125 kg	
			Boxes	
		steel (4A)	125 kg	
		aluminium (4B)	125 kg	
		other metal (4N)	125 kg	
		natural wood (4C1)	125 kg	
		natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2)	125 kg	
		plywood (4D)	125 kg	
		reconstituted wood (4F)	125 kg	
		fibreboard (4G)	125 kg	
		expanded plastics (4H1)	60 kg	
		solid plastics (4H2)	125 kg	
Single packagings			Maximum capacity	
Drums				
steel (1A1)			250 L	
aluminium (1B1)			250 L	
plastics (1H1)			250 L	
Jerricans				
steel (3A1)			60 L	
aluminium (3B1)			60 L	
plastics (3H1)			60 L	
Composite packagings				
Plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium drum (6HA1, 6HB1)			250 L	
Plastics receptacle in fibre, plastics or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HH1, 6HD1)			250 L	
Plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium crate or box or plastics receptacle in wood, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)			60 L	
Glass receptacle in steel, aluminium, fibre or plywood drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 or 6PG1) or in a steel, aluminium, wood or fibreboard box or in wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2) or in expanded or solid plastics packaging (6PH1 or 6PH2)			60 L	
Special packing provision:				
PP28 For UN No. 1873, parts of packagings which are in direct contact with perchloric acid shall be constructed of glass or plastics.				

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P503		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P503
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.				
Combination packagings			Maximum net mass	
Inner packagings		Outer packagings		
Glass	5 kg	Drums		
Metal	5 kg	steel (1A1, 1A2)	125 kg	
Plastic	5 kg	aluminium (1B1, 1B2)	125 kg	
		other metal (1N1, 1N2)	125 kg	
		fibre (1G)	125 kg	
		plywood (1D)	125 kg	
		plastics (1H1, 1H2)	125 kg	
		Boxes		
		steel (4A)	125 kg	
		aluminium (4B)	125 kg	
		other metal (4N)	125 kg	
		natural wood (4C1)	125 kg	
		natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2)	125 kg	
		plywood (4D)	125 kg	
		reconstituted wood (4F)	125 kg	
		fibreboard (4G)	40 kg	
		expanded plastics (4H1)	60 kg	
		solid plastics (4H2)	125 kg	
Single packagings			Maximum net mass	
Metal drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1 or 1N2)			250 kg	
Fibreboard (1G) or plywood drums (1D) fitted with inner liners			200 kg	

P504		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P504
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.				
Combination packagings			Maximum net mass	
(1)	Outer packagings: (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2)	Inner packagings: Glass receptacles with a maximum capacity of 5 L	75 kg	
(2)	Outer packagings: (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2)	Inner packagings: Plastics receptacles with a maximum capacity of 30 L	75 kg	
(3)	Outer packagings: (1G, 4F or 4G)	Inner packagings: Metal receptacles with a maximum capacity of 40 L	125 kg	
(4)	Outer packagings: (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4H2)	Inner packagings: Metal receptacles with a maximum capacity of 40 L	225 kg	
Single packagings			Maximum capacity	
Drums				
steel, non-removable head (1A1)			250 L	
aluminium, non-removable head (1B1)			250 L	
metal, other than steel or aluminium, non-removable head (1N1)			250 L	
plastics, non-removable head (1H1)			250 L	
Jerricans				
steel, non-removable head (3A1)			60 L	
aluminium, non-removable head (3B1)			60 L	
plastics, non-removable head (3H1)			60 L	
Composite packagings				
Plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium drum (6HA1, 6HB1)			250 L	
Plastics receptacle in fibre, plastics or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HH1, 6HD1)			120 L	
Plastics receptacle in steel or aluminium crate or box or plastics receptacle in wood, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2 or 6HH2)			60 L	
Glass receptacle in steel, aluminium, fibre or plywood drum (6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 or 6PG1) or in a steel, aluminium, wood or fibreboard box or in wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2) or in expanded or solid plastics packaging (6PH1 or 6PH2)			60 L	
Special packing provisions:				
PP10 For UN Nos. 2014 and 3149, the packaging shall be vented.				
PP31 For UN 2626, packagings shall be hermetically sealed.				



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P505		PACKING INSTRUCTION		P505
This instruction applies to UN 3375.				
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.				
Combination packagings		Inner packagings maximum capacity	Outer packagings maximum net mass	
Boxes (4B, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4G, 4H2) or drums (1B2, 1G, 1N2, 1H2, 1D) or jerricans (3B2, 3H2) with glass, plastics or metal inner packagings		5 L	125 kg	
Single packagings			Maximum capacity	
Drums aluminium (1B1, 1B2) plastics (1H1, 1H2)			250 L 250 L	
Jerricans aluminium (3B1, 3B2), plastics (3H1, 3H2)			60 L 60 L	
Composite packagings plastics receptacle with outer aluminium drum (6HB1)			250 L	
plastics receptacle with outer fibre, plastics or plywood drum (6HG1, 6HH1, 6HD1)			250 L	
plastics receptacle with outer aluminium crate or box or plastics receptacle with outer wooden, plywood, fibreboard or solid plastics box (6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2, 6HH2)			60 L	
glass receptacle with outer aluminium, fibre or plywood drum (6PB1, 6PG1, 6PD1) or with outer expanded plastics or solid plastics receptacles (6PH1, 6PH2) or with outer aluminium crate or box or with outer wooden or fibreboard box or with outer wickerwork hamper (6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2, 6PD2)			60 L	

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P520	PACKING INSTRUCTION								P520
This instruction applies to organic peroxides of class 5.2 and self-reactive substances of class 4.1.									
<p>The packagings listed below are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 and special provisions of 4.1.7 are met.</p> <p>The packing methods are designated OP1 to OP8. The packing methods appropriate for the individual currently assigned organic peroxides and self-reactive substances are listed in 2.4.2.3.2.3 and 2.5.3.2.4. The quantities specified for each packing method are the maximum quantities authorized per package. The following packagings are authorized:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Combination packagings with outer packagings comprising boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1 and 4H2), drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1G, 1H1, 1H2 and 1D), jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1 and 3H2); (2) Single packagings consisting of drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1G, 1H1, 1H2 and 1D) and jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1 and 3H2); (3) Composite packagings with plastics inner receptacles (6HA1, 6HA2, 6HB1, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD1, 6HD2, 6HG1, 6HG2, 6HH1 and 6HH2). 									
Maximum quantity per packaging/package¹ for packing methods OP1 to OP8									
Packing method	OP1	OP2¹	OP3	OP4¹	OP5	OP6	OP7	OP8	
Maximum quantity									
Maximum mass (kg) for solids and for combination packagings (liquid and solid)	0.5	0.5/10	5	5/25	25	50	50	400 ²	
Maximum contents in litres for liquids ³	0.5	–	5	–	30	60	60	225 ⁴	
<p>¹ If two values are given, the first applies to the maximum net mass per inner packaging and the second to the maximum net mass of the complete package.</p> <p>² 60 kg for jerricans/200 kg for boxes and, for solids, 400 kg in combination packagings with outer packagings comprising boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1 and 4H2) and with inner packagings of plastics or fibre with a maximum net mass of 25 kg.</p> <p>³ Viscous liquids shall be treated as solids when they do not meet the criteria provided in the definition for liquids presented in 1.2.1.</p> <p>⁴ 60 L for jerricans.</p>									
Additional provisions:									
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Metal packagings, including inner packagings of combination packagings and outer packagings of combination or composite packagings, may only be used for packing methods OP7 and OP8. 2 In combination packagings, glass receptacles may only be used as inner packagings with a maximum content of 0.5 kg for solids or 0.5 L for liquids. 3 In combination packagings, cushioning materials shall not be readily combustible. 4 The packaging of an organic peroxide or self-reactive substance required to bear an EXPLOSIVE subsidiary hazard label (Model No. 1, see 5.2.2.2.2) shall also comply with the provisions given in 4.1.5.10 and 4.1.5.11. 									



P520	PACKING INSTRUCTION <i>(continued)</i>	P520
Special packing provisions:		
PP21	For certain self-reactive substances of types B or C, UN Nos. 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3231, 3232, 3233 and 3234, a smaller packaging than that allowed by packing methods OP5 or OP6 respectively shall be used (see 4.1.7 and 2.4.2.3.2.3).	
PP22	UN 3241, 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol, shall be packed in accordance with packing method OP6.	
PP94	Very small amounts of energetic samples of section 2.0.4.3 may be carried under UN 3223 or UN 3224, as appropriate, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 only combination packaging with outer packaging comprising boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1 and 4H2) are used; .2 the samples are carried in microtiter plates or multi-titer plates made of plastics, glass, porcelain or stoneware as inner packaging; .3 the maximum amount per individual inner cavity does not exceed 0.01 g for solids or 0.01 mL for liquids; .4 the maximum net quantity per outer packaging is 20 g for solids or 20 mL for liquids, or in the case of mixed packing the sum of grams and millilitres does not exceed 20; and .5 when dry ice or liquid nitrogen is optionally used as a coolant for quality control measures, the requirements of 5.5.3 are complied with. Interior supports shall be provided to secure the inner packagings in their original position. The inner and outer packagings shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost. 	
PP95	Small amounts of energetic samples of section 2.0.4.3 may be carried under UN 3223 or UN 3224, as appropriate, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 the outer packaging consist only of corrugated fibreboard of type 4G having minimum dimensions of 60 cm (length) by 40.5 cm (width) by 30 cm (height) and minimum wall thickness of 1.3 cm; .2 the individual substance is contained in an inner packaging of glass or plastics of maximum capacity 30 mL placed in an expandable polyethylene foam matrix of at least 130 mm thickness having a density of 18 ± 1 g/L; .3 within the foam carrier, inner packagings are segregated from each other by a minimum distance of 40 mm and from the wall of the outer packaging by a minimum distance of 70 mm. The package may contain up to two layers of such foam matrices, each carrying up to 28 inner packagings; .4 the maximum content of each inner packaging does not exceed 1 g for solids or 1 mL for liquids; .5 the maximum net quantity per outer packaging is 56 g for solids or 56 mL for liquids, or in the case of mixed packing the sum of grams and millilitres does not exceed 56; and .6 when dry ice or liquid nitrogen is optionally used as a coolant for quality control measures, the requirements of 5.5.3 are complied with. Interior supports shall be provided to secure the inner packagings in their original position. The inner and outer packagings shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost. 	
P600	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P600
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 1700, 2016 and 2017.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Outer packagings: (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2) meeting the packing group II performance level. The articles shall be individually packaged and separated from each other using partitions, dividers, inner packagings or cushioning material to prevent inadvertent discharge during normal conditions of transport. Maximum net mass: 75 kg		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P601	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P601
<p>The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met and the packagings are hermetically sealed:</p>		
<p>(1) Combination packagings with a maximum gross mass of 15 kg, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – one or more glass inner packaging(s) with a maximum net quantity of 1 L each and filled to not more than 90% of their capacity; the closure(s) of which shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening by impact or vibration during transport, individually placed in – metal receptacles together with cushioning and absorbent material sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the glass inner packaging(s), further packed in – 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings. 		
<p>(2) Combination packagings consisting of metal or plastics inner packagings not exceeding 5 L in capacity individually packed with absorbent material sufficient to absorb the contents and inert cushioning material in 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings with a maximum gross mass of 75 kg. Inner packagings shall not be filled to more than 90% of their capacity. The closure of each inner packaging shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transport.</p>		
<p>(3) Packagings consisting of:</p> <p>Outer packagings: Steel or plastics drums, (1A1, 1A2, 1H1 or 1H2), tested in accordance with the test provisions in 6.1.5 at a mass corresponding to the mass of the assembled package either as a packaging intended to contain inner packagings, or as a single packaging intended to contain solids or liquids, and marked accordingly.</p> <p>Inner packagings: Drums and composite packagings (1A1, 1B1, 1N1, 1H1 or 6HA1), meeting the provisions of chapter 6.1 for single packagings, subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> .1 the hydraulic pressure test shall be conducted at a pressure of at least 3 bar (gauge pressure); .2 the design and production leakproofness tests shall be conducted at a test pressure of 0.30 bar; .3 they shall be isolated from the outer drum by the use of inert shock-mitigating cushioning material which surrounds the inner packaging on all sides; .4 their capacity shall not exceed 125 L; .5 closures shall be of a screw-cap type that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transport; and (ii) provided with a cap seal. .6 The outer and inner packagings shall be subjected periodically to a leakproofness test according to .2 at intervals of not more than two and a half years; and .7 The outer and inner packagings shall bear in clearly legible and durable characters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the date (month, year) of the initial testing and the latest periodic test; (ii) the name or authorized symbol of the party performing the tests and inspections. 		
<p>(4) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. They shall be subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 1 MPa (10 bar) (gauge pressure). Pressure receptacles may not be equipped with any pressure relief device. Each pressure receptacle containing a toxic by inhalation liquid with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 mL/m³ (ppm) shall be closed with a plug or valve conforming to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Each plug or valve shall have a taper-threaded connection directly to the pressure receptacle and be capable of withstanding the test pressure of the pressure receptacle without damage or leakage; (b) Each valve shall be of the packless type with non-perforated diaphragm, except that, for corrosive materials, a valve may be of the packed type with an assembly made gas-tight by means of a seal cap with gasket joint attached to the valve body or the pressure receptacle to prevent loss of material through or past the packing; (c) Each valve outlet shall be sealed by a threaded cap or threaded solid plug and inert gasket material; (d) The materials of construction for the pressure receptacle, valves, plugs, outlet caps, luting and gaskets shall be compatible with each other and with the lading. <p>Each pressure receptacle with a wall thickness at any point of less than 2.0 mm and each pressure receptacle that does not have fitted valve protection shall be transported in an outer packaging. Pressure receptacles shall not be manifolded or interconnected.</p>		

P602	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P602
<p>The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met and the packagings are hermetically sealed:</p> <p>(1) Combination packagings with a maximum gross mass of 15 kg, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – one or more glass inner packaging(s) with a maximum net quantity of 1 L each and filled to not more than 90% of their capacity, the closure(s) of which shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening by impact or vibration during transport, individually placed in – metal receptacles together with cushioning and absorbent material sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the glass inner packaging(s), further packed in – 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings. <p>(2) Combination packagings consisting of metal or plastics inner packagings individually packed with absorbent material sufficient to absorb the contents and inert cushioning material in 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings with a maximum gross mass of 75 kg. Inner packagings shall not be filled to more than 90% of their capacity. The closure of each inner packaging shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transport. Inner packagings shall not exceed 5 L in capacity.</p> <p>(3) Drums and composite packagings (1A1, 1B1, 1N1, 1H1, 6HA1 or 6HH1), subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> .1 the hydraulic pressure test shall be conducted at a pressure of at least 3 bar (gauge pressure); .2 the design and production leakproofness tests shall be conducted at a test pressure of 0.30 bar; and .3 closures shall be of a screw-cap type that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transport; and (ii) provided with a cap seal. <p>(4) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met. They shall be subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 1 MPa (10 bar) (gauge pressure). Pressure receptacles may not be equipped with any pressure relief device. Each pressure receptacle containing a toxic by inhalation liquid with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 mL/m³ (ppm) shall be closed with a plug or valve conforming to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Each plug or valve shall have a taper-threaded connection directly to the pressure receptacle and be capable of withstanding the test pressure of the pressure receptacle without damage or leakage; (b) Each valve shall be of the packless type with non-perforated diaphragm, except that, for corrosive materials, a valve may be of the packed type with an assembly made gas-tight by means of a seal cap with gasket joint attached to the valve body or the pressure receptacle to prevent loss of material through or past the packing; (c) Each valve outlet shall be sealed by a threaded cap or threaded solid plug and inert gasket material; (d) The materials of construction for the pressure receptacle, valves, plugs, outlet caps, luting and gaskets shall be compatible with each other and with the lading. <p>Each pressure receptacle with a wall thickness at any point of less than 2.0 mm and each pressure receptacle that does not have fitted valve protection shall be transported in an outer packaging. Pressure receptacles shall not be manifolded or interconnected.</p>		

P603	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P603
<p>This instruction applies to UN 3507.</p>		
<p>The following packagings are authorized provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 and the special packing provisions of 4.1.9.1.2, 4.1.9.1.4 and 4.1.9.1.7 are met:</p> <p>Packagings consisting of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Metal or plastics primary receptacle(s); in (b) Leakproof rigid secondary packaging(s); in (c) A rigid outer packaging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). 		
<p>Additional requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Primary inner receptacles shall be packed in secondary packagings in a way that, under normal conditions of transport, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the secondary packaging. Secondary packagings shall be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning material to prevent movement. If multiple primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated so as to prevent contact between them. 2 The contents shall comply with the provisions of 2.7.2.4.5.2. 3 The provisions of 6.4.4 shall be met. 		
<p>Special packing provision: In the case of fissile-excepted material, limits specified in 2.7.2.3.5 shall be met.</p>		




Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P620	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P620
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2814 and 2900.		
<p>The following packagings are authorized, provided the special packing provisions of 4.1.8 are met: Packagings meeting the provisions of chapter 6.3 and approved accordingly consisting of:</p> <p>.1 Inner packagings comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) leakproof primary receptacle(s); (ii) a leakproof secondary packaging; (iii) other than for solid infectious substances, an absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb the entire contents placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging; if multiple primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated so as to prevent contact between them; <p>.2 A rigid outer packaging: Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2).</p> <p>The smallest external dimension shall be not less than 100 mm.</p>		
<p>Additional provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Inner packagings containing infectious substances shall not be consolidated with inner packagings containing unrelated types of goods. Complete packages may be overpacked in accordance with the provisions of 1.2.1 and 5.1.2: such an overpack may contain dry ice. 2 Other than for exceptional consignments, such as whole organs which require special packaging, the following additional provisions shall apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <i>Substances consigned at ambient temperatures or at a higher temperature.</i> Primary receptacles shall be of glass, metal or plastics. Positive means of ensuring a leakproof seal shall be provided, e.g. a heat seal, a skirted stopper or a metal crimp seal. If screw caps are used, they shall be secured by positive means, e.g. tape, paraffin sealing tape or a manufactured locking closure; (b) <i>Substances consigned refrigerated or frozen.</i> Ice, dry ice or other refrigerant shall be placed around the secondary packaging(s) or alternatively in an overpack with one or more complete packages marked in accordance with 6.3.3. Interior supports shall be provided to secure secondary packaging(s) or packages in position after the ice or dry ice has dissipated. If ice is used, the outer packaging or overpack shall be leakproof. If dry ice is used, the outer packaging or overpack shall permit the release of carbon dioxide gas. The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used; (c) <i>Substances consigned in liquid nitrogen.</i> Plastics primary receptacles capable of withstanding very low temperature shall be used. The secondary packaging shall also be capable of withstanding very low temperatures, and in most cases will need to be fitted over the primary receptacle individually. Provisions for the consignment of liquid nitrogen shall also be fulfilled. The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the liquid nitrogen. (d) Lyophilized substances may also be transported in primary receptacles that are flame-sealed glass ampoules or rubber-stoppered glass vials fitted with metal seals. 3 Whatever the intended temperature of the consignment, the primary receptacle or the secondary packaging shall be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure producing a pressure differential of not less than 95 kPa. This primary receptacle or secondary packaging shall also be capable of withstanding temperatures in the range -40°C to $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$. 4 Other dangerous goods shall not be packed in the same packaging as class 6.2 infectious substances unless they are necessary for maintaining the viability, stabilizing or preventing degradation or neutralizing the hazards of the infectious substances. A quantity of 30 mL or less of dangerous goods included in classes 3, 8 or 9 may be packed in each primary receptacle containing infectious substances. These small quantities of dangerous goods of classes 3, 8 or 9 are not subject to any additional provisions of this Code when packed in accordance with this packing instruction. 5 Alternative packagings for the transport of animal material may be authorized by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of 4.1.3.7. 		

Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P621	PACKING INSTRUCTION			P621	
This instruction applies to UN 3291.					
The following packagings are authorized provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 except 4.1.1.15 and 4.1.3 are met:					
(1) Provided that there is sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire amount of liquid present and the packaging is capable of retaining liquids:					
Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G);					
Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2);					
Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2).					
Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level for solids.					
(2) For packages containing larger quantities of liquid:					
Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G);					
Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2);					
Composite packagings (6HA1, 6HB1, 6HG1, 6HH1, 6HD1, 6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2, 6HG2, 6HH2, 6PA1, 6PB1, 6PG1, 6PD1, 6PH1, 6PH2, 6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PG2 or 6PD2).					
Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level for liquids.					
Additional requirement:					
Packagings intended to contain sharp objects such as broken glass and needles shall be resistant to puncture and retain liquids under the performance test conditions in Chapter 6.1.					
■	P622	PACKING INSTRUCTION			P622
This instruction applies to waste of UN 3549 transported for disposal.					
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:					
	Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings		
	metal plastics	metal plastics	Boxes steel (4A) aluminium (4B) plywood (4D) fibreboard (4G) other metal (4N) plastics, solid (4H2) Drums steel (1A2) aluminium (1B2) plywood (1D) fibre (1G) other metal (1N2) plastics (1H2) Jerricans steel (3A2) aluminium (3B2) plastics (3H2)		
The outer packaging shall conform to the packing group I performance level for solids.					
Additional requirements:					
△	1. Fragile articles shall be contained in either a rigid inner packaging or a rigid intermediate packaging.				
2. Inner packagings containing sharp objects such as broken glass and needles shall be rigid and resistant to puncture.					
3. The inner packaging, the intermediate packaging and the outer packaging shall be capable of retaining liquids. Outer packagings that are not capable of retaining liquids by design shall be fitted with a liner or suitable measure of retaining liquids.					
△	4. The inner packaging and/or the intermediate packaging may be flexible. When flexible packagings are used, they shall be capable of passing the impact resistance test of at least 165 g according to ISO 7765-1:1988 <i>Plastics film and sheeting – Determination of impact resistance by the free-falling dart method – Part 1: Staircase methods</i> and the tear resistance test of at least 480 g in both parallel and perpendicular planes with respect to the length of the bag in accordance with ISO 6383-2:1983 <i>Plastics – Film and sheeting – Determination of tear resistance – Part 2: Elmendorf method</i> . The maximum net mass of each flexible inner packaging shall be 30 kg.				
5. Each flexible intermediate packaging shall contain only one inner packaging.					
6. Inner packagings containing a small amount of free liquid may be included in intermediate packaging provided that there is sufficient absorbent or solidifying material in the inner or intermediate packaging to absorb or solidify all the liquid content present. Suitable absorbent material which may withstand the temperatures and vibrations liable to occur under normal conditions of transport shall be used.					
7. Intermediate packagings shall be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning and/or absorbent material.					

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P650	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P650
This instruction applies to UN 3373.		
<p>(1) The packaging shall be of good quality, strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during transport, including transshipment between cargo transport units and between cargo transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet or overpack for subsequent manual or mechanical handling. Packagings shall be constructed and closed to prevent any loss of contents that might be caused under normal conditions of transport by vibration or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure.</p> <p>(2) The packaging shall consist of at least three components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a primary receptacle; a secondary packaging; and an outer packaging <p>of which either the secondary or the outer packaging shall be rigid.</p> <p>(3) Primary receptacles shall be packed in secondary packagings in such a way that, under normal conditions of transport, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the secondary packaging. Secondary packagings shall be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning material. Any leakage of the contents shall not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging.</p> <p>(4) For transport, the mark illustrated below shall be displayed on the external surface of the outer packaging on a background of a contrasting colour and shall be clearly visible and legible. The mark shall be in the form of a square set at an angle of 45° (diamond-shaped) with each side having a length of at least 50 mm, the width of the line shall be at least 2 mm and the letters and numbers shall be at least 6 mm high. The proper shipping name "BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B" in letters at least 6 mm high shall be marked on the outer packaging adjacent to the diamond-shaped mark.</p>		
		
<p>(5) At least one surface of the outer packaging shall have a minimum dimension of 100 mm × 100 mm.</p> <p>(6) The completed package shall be capable of successfully passing the drop test in 6.3.5.3 as specified in 6.3.5.2 of this Code at a height of 1.2 m. Following the appropriate drop sequence, there shall be no leakage from the primary receptacle(s) which shall remain protected by absorbent material, when required, in the secondary packaging.</p> <p>(7) For liquid substances</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The primary receptacle(s) shall be leakproof; The secondary packaging shall be leakproof; If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall either be individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them; Absorbent material shall be placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging. The absorbent material shall be in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacle(s) so that any release of the liquid substance will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging; The primary receptacle or the secondary packaging shall be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure of 95 kPa (0.95 bar). <p>(8) For solid substances</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The primary receptacle(s) shall be siftproof; The secondary packaging shall be siftproof; If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall either be individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them. If there is any doubt as to whether or not residual liquid may be present in the primary receptacle during transport then a packaging suitable for liquids, including absorbent materials, shall be used. 		

Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P650	PACKING INSTRUCTION <i>(continued)</i>	P650
<p>(9) Refrigerated or frozen specimens: ice, dry ice and liquid nitrogen</p> <p>(a) When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply. When used, ice shall be placed outside the secondary packagings or in the outer packaging or an overpack. Interior supports shall be provided to secure the secondary packagings in the original position. If ice is used, the outside packaging or overpack shall be leakproof.</p> <p>(b) The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost.</p> <p>(10) When packages are placed in an overpack, the package marks required by this packing instruction shall either be clearly visible or be reproduced on the outside of the overpack.</p> <p>(11) Infectious substances assigned to UN 3373 which are packed and marked in accordance with this packing instruction are not subject to any other provisions of this Code.</p> <p>(12) Clear instructions on filling and closing such packages shall be provided by packaging manufacturers and subsequent distributors to the consignor or to the person who prepares the package (e.g. patient) to enable the package to be correctly prepared for transport.</p> <p>(13) Other dangerous goods shall not be packed in the same packaging as class 6.2 infectious substances unless they are necessary for maintaining the viability, stabilizing or preventing degradation or neutralizing the hazards of the infectious substances. A quantity of 30 mL or less of dangerous goods included in classes 3, 8 or 9 may be packed in each primary receptacle containing infectious substances. When these small quantities of dangerous goods are packed with infectious substances in accordance with this packing instruction, no other provisions of the Code need be met.</p>		
<p>Additional provision: Alternative packagings for the transport of animal material may be authorized by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of 4.1.3.7.</p>		

P800	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P800
<p>This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2803 and 2809.</p> <p>The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>(1) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.</p> <p>(2) Steel flasks or bottles with threaded closures with a capacity not exceeding 3.0 L; or</p> <p>(3) Combination packagings which conform to the following provisions:</p> <p>(a) Inner packagings shall comprise glass, metal or rigid plastics intended to contain liquids with a maximum net mass of 15 kg each.</p> <p>(b) The inner packagings shall be packed with sufficient cushioning material to prevent breakage.</p> <p>(c) Either the inner packagings or the outer packagings shall have inner liners or bags of strong leakproof and puncture-resistant material impervious to the contents and completely surrounding the contents to prevent it from escaping from the package irrespective of its position or orientation.</p> <p>(d) The following outer packagings and maximum net masses are authorized:</p>		
Outer packaging		Maximum net mass
Drums		
steel (1A1, 1A2)		400 kg
metal, other than steel or aluminium (1N1, 1N2)		400 kg
plastics (1H1, 1H2)		400 kg
plywood (1D)		400 kg
fibre (1G)		400 kg
Boxes		
steel (4A)		400 kg
metal, other than steel or aluminium (4N)		400 kg
natural wood (4C1)		250 kg
natural wood with sift-proof walls (4C2)		250 kg
plywood (4D)		250 kg
reconstituted wood (4F)		125 kg
fibreboard (4G)		125 kg
expanded plastics (4H1)		60 kg
solid plastics (4H2)		125 kg
<p>Special packing provision: PP41 For UN 2803, when it is necessary to transport gallium at low temperatures in order to maintain it in a completely solid state, the above packagings may be overpacked in a strong, water-resistant outer packaging which contains dry ice or other means of refrigeration. If a refrigerant is used, all of the above materials used in the packaging of gallium shall be chemically and physically resistant to the refrigerant and shall have impact resistance at the low temperatures of the refrigerant employed. If dry ice is used, the outer packaging shall permit the release of carbon dioxide gas.</p>		



Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

△ P801	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P801
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2794, 2795 and 3028.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided that the provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.6, and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Rigid outer packagings, wooden slatted crates or pallets. Additionally, the following conditions shall be met:		
(a) Batteries' stacks shall be in tiers separated by a layer of electrically non-conductive material;		
(b) Battery terminals shall not support the weight of other superimposed elements;		
(c) Batteries shall be packaged or secured to prevent inadvertent movement;		
(d) Batteries shall not leak under normal conditions of transport or appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the release of electrolyte from the package (e.g. individually packaging batteries or other equally effective methods); and		
(e) Batteries shall be protected against short circuits.		
(2) Stainless steel or plastics bins may also be used to transport used batteries. Additionally, the following conditions shall be met:		
(a) The bins shall be resistant to the electrolyte that was contained in the batteries;		
(b) The bins shall not be filled to a height greater than the height of their sides;		
(c) The outside of the bins shall be free of residues of electrolyte contained in the batteries;		
(d) Under normal conditions of transport, no electrolyte shall leak from the bins;		
(e) Measures shall be taken to ensure that filled bins cannot lose their content; and		
(f) Measures shall be taken to prevent short circuits (e.g. batteries are discharged, individual protection of the battery terminals, etc.).		

P802	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P802
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Combination packagings Outer packagings: 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2; maximum net mass: 75 kg. Inner packagings: glass or plastics; maximum capacity: 10 L.		
(2) Combination packagings Outer packagings: 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2; maximum net mass: 125 kg Inner packagings: metal; maximum capacity: 40 L		
(3) Composite packagings: Glass receptacle in steel, aluminium or plywood drum (6PA1, 6PB1 or 6PD1) or in a steel, aluminium or wood box or in wickerwork hamper (6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC or 6PD2) or in solid plastics packaging (6PH2); maximum capacity: 60 L.		
(4) Steel drums (1A1) with a maximum capacity of 250 L.		
(5) Pressure receptacles may be used provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.		
Special packing provisions:		
PP79 For UN 1790 with more than 60% but not more than 85% hydrofluoric acid, see P001.		
PP81 For UN 1790 with not more than 85% hydrogen fluoride and UN 2031 with more than 55% nitric acid, the permitted use of plastics drums and jerricans as single packagings shall be two years from their date of manufacture.		

P803	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P803
This instruction applies to UN 2028.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G);		
(2) Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2);		
Maximum net mass: 75 kg.		
The articles shall be individually packaged and separated from each other, using partitions, dividers, inner packagings or cushioning material to prevent inadvertent discharge during normal conditions of transport.		



P804	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P804
This instruction applies to UN 1744.		
The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met and the packagings are hermetically sealed:		
<p>(1) Combination packagings with a maximum gross mass of 25 kg, consisting of one or more glass inner packaging(s) with a maximum capacity of 1.3 L each and filled to no more than 90% of their capacity; the closure(s) of which shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening by impact or vibration during transport, individually placed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – metal or rigid plastics receptacles together with cushioning and absorbent material sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the glass inner packaging(s), further packed in: – 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings. <p>(2) Combination packagings consisting of metal or polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) inner packagings, not exceeding 5 L in capacity individually packed with absorbent material sufficient to absorb the contents and inert cushioning material in 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G, 4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings with a maximum gross mass of 75 kg. Inner packagings shall not be filled to more than 90% of their capacity. The closure of each inner packaging shall be physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transport.</p> <p>(3) Packagings consisting of:</p> <p>Outer packagings: Steel or plastics drums (1A1, 1A2, 1H1 or 1H2) tested in accordance with the test requirements in 6.1.5 at a mass corresponding to the mass of the assembled package either as a packaging intended to contain inner packagings, or as a single packaging intended to contain solids or liquids, and marked accordingly;</p> <p>Inner packagings: Drums and composite packagings (1A1, 1B1, 1N1, 1H1 or 6HA1) meeting the requirements of chapter 6.1 for single packagings, subject to the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The hydraulic pressure test shall be conducted at a pressure of at least 300 kPa (3 bar) (gauge pressure); (b) The design and production leakproofness tests shall be conducted at a test pressure of 30 kPa (0.3 bar); (c) They shall be isolated from the outer drum by the use of inert shock-mitigating cushioning material which surrounds the inner packaging on all sides; (d) Their capacity shall not exceed 125 L; (e) Closures shall be of a screw type that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transport; (ii) Provided with a cap seal; (f) The outer and inner packagings shall be subjected periodically to an internal inspection and leakproofness test according to (b) at intervals of not more than two and a half years; and (g) The outer and inner packagings shall bear in clearly legible and durable characters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the date (month, year) of the initial test and the latest periodic test and inspection of the inner packaging; and (ii) the name or authorized symbol of the expert performing the tests and inspections. <p>(4) Pressure receptacles, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.3.6 are met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) They shall be subjected to an initial test and periodic tests every 10 years at a pressure of not less than 1 MPa (10 bar) (gauge pressure); (b) They shall be subjected periodically to an internal inspection and leakproofness test at intervals of not more than two and a half years; (c) They may not be equipped with any pressure relief device; (d) Each pressure receptacle shall be closed with a plug or valve(s) fitted with a secondary closure device; and (e) The materials of construction for the pressure receptacle, valves, plugs, outlet caps, luting and gaskets shall be compatible with each other and with the contents. 		


Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P900	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P900
This instruction applies to UN 2216.		
<p>The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>(1) Packagings according to P002; or</p> <p>(2) Bags (5H1, 5H2, 5H3, 5H4, 5L1, 5L2, 5L3, 5M1 or 5M2) with a maximum net mass of 50 kg.</p> <p>Fish meal may also be transported unpackaged when it is packed in closed cargo transport units and the free air space has been restricted to a minimum.</p>		
P901	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P901
This instruction applies to UN 3316.		
<p>The following combination packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>Drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1N1, 1N2, 1H1, 1H2, 1D, 1G);</p> <p>Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2);</p> <p>Jerricans (3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2).</p> <p>Packagings shall conform to the performance level consistent with the packing group assigned to the kit as a whole (see 3.3.1, special provision 251). Where the kit contains only dangerous goods to which no packing group is assigned, packagings shall meet Packing Group II performance level.</p> <p>Maximum quantity of dangerous goods per outer packaging: 10 kg excluding the mass of any carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) used as a refrigerant.</p>		
Additional requirement:		
Dangerous goods in kits shall be packed in inner packagings which shall be protected from other materials in the kit.		
P902	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P902
This instruction applies to UN 3268.		
<p>Packaged articles:</p> <p>The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G);</p> <p>Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2);</p> <p>Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2).</p> <p>Packagings shall conform to the packing group III performance level.</p> <p>The packagings shall be designed and constructed so as to prevent movement of the articles and inadvertent operation during normal conditions of transport.</p> <p>Unpackaged articles:</p> <p>The articles may also be transported unpackaged in dedicated handling devices, vehicles or containers when moved to, from, or between where they are manufactured and an assembly plant including intermediate handling locations.</p>		
Additional requirement:		
Any pressure receptacle shall be in accordance with the requirements of the competent authority for the substance(s) contained therein.		

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P903	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P903
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481.		
<p>For the purpose of this packing instruction, “equipment” means apparatus for which the lithium cells or batteries will provide electrical power for its operation. The following packagings are authorized provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>(1) For cells and batteries: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2).</p> <p>Cells or batteries shall be packed in packagings so that the cells or batteries are protected against damage that may be caused by the movement or placement of the cells or batteries within the packaging. Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level.</p> <p>(2) In addition for cells or batteries with a gross mass of 12 kg or more employing a strong, impact resistant outer casing, and assemblies of such cells or batteries: (a) Strong outer packagings; (b) Protective enclosures (e.g. fully enclosed or wooden slatted crates); or (c) Pallets or other handling devices.</p> <p>Cells or batteries shall be secured to prevent inadvertent movement, and the terminals shall not support the weight of other superimposed elements. Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3.</p> <p>(3) For cells or batteries packed with equipment: Packagings conforming to the requirements in paragraph (1) of this packing instruction, then placed with the equipment in an outer packaging; or Packagings that completely enclose the cells or batteries, then placed with equipment in a packaging conforming to the requirements in paragraph (1) of this packing instruction. The equipment shall be secured against movement within the outer packaging.</p> <p>(4) For cells or batteries contained in equipment: Strong outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use. They shall be constructed in such a manner as to prevent accidental operation during transport. Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. Large equipment can be offered for transport unpackaged or on pallets when the cells or batteries are afforded equivalent protection by the equipment in which they are contained. Devices such as radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, watches and temperature loggers, which are not capable of generating a dangerous evolution of heat, may be transported when intentionally active in strong outer packagings.</p> <p>■ (5) For packaging containing both cells or batteries packed with equipment and contained in equipment: (a) For cells and batteries, packagings that completely enclose the cells or batteries, then placed with equipment in a packaging conforming to the requirements in paragraph (1) of this packing instruction; or (b) Packagings conforming to the requirements in paragraph (1) of this packing instruction, then placed with the equipment in a strong outer packaging constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use. The outer packaging shall be constructed in such a manner as to prevent accidental operation during transport and need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3.</p> <p>The equipment shall be secured against movement within the outer packaging. Devices such as radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, watches and temperature loggers, which are not capable of generating a dangerous evolution of heat, may be transported when intentionally active in strong outer packagings. When active, these devices shall meet defined standards for electromagnetic radiation to ensure that the operation of the devices does not interfere with aircraft systems.</p>		
<p>Additional requirement: Cells or batteries shall be protected against short circuit.</p>		



P904	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P904
This instruction applies to UN 3245.		
<p>The following packagings are authorized:</p> <p>(1) Packagings meeting the provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.4, 4.1.1.8 and 4.1.3 and so designed that they meet the construction requirements of 6.1.4. Outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use, shall be used. Where this packing instruction is used for the transport of inner packagings of combination packagings the packaging shall be designed and constructed to prevent inadvertent discharge during normal conditions of transport.</p> <p>(2) Packagings, which need not conform to the packaging test requirements of part 6, but conforming to the following:</p> <p>(a) An inner packaging comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) primary receptacle(s) and a secondary packaging, the primary receptacle(s) or the secondary packaging shall be leakproof for liquids or siftproof for solids; (ii) for liquids, absorbent material placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging. The absorbent material shall be in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacle(s) so that any release of the liquid substance will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging; (iii) if multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging they shall be individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them; <p>(b) An outer packaging shall be strong enough for its capacity, mass and intended use, and with a smallest external dimension of at least 100 mm.</p> <p>For transport, the mark illustrated below shall be displayed on the external surface of the outer packaging on a background of a contrasting colour and shall be clearly visible and legible. The mark shall be in the form of a square set at an angle of 45° (diamond-shaped) with each side having a length of at least 50 mm; the width of the line shall be at least 2 mm and the letters and numbers shall be at least 6 mm high.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>		
<p>Additional requirement: <i>Ice, dry ice and liquid nitrogen</i></p> <p>When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply. When used, ice shall be placed outside the secondary packagings or in the outer packaging or an overpack. Interior supports shall be provided to secure the secondary packaging in the original position. If ice is used, the outside packaging or overpack shall be leakproof.</p>		

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Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P905	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P905
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2990 and 3072.		
Any suitable packaging is authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met, except that packagings need not conform to the provisions of part 6. When the life-saving appliances are constructed to incorporate or are contained in rigid outer weatherproof casings (such as for lifeboats), they may be transported unpackaged.		
Additional provisions:		
<p>1 All dangerous substances and articles contained as equipment within the appliances shall be secured to prevent inadvertent movement and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) signal devices of class 1 shall be packed in plastics or fibreboard inner packagings; (b) gases (class 2.2) shall be contained in cylinders as specified by the competent authority, which may be connected to the appliance; (c) electric storage batteries (class 8) and lithium batteries (class 9) shall be disconnected or electrically isolated and secured to prevent any spillage of liquid; and (d) small quantities of other dangerous substances (for example in classes 3, 4.1 and 5.2) shall be packed in strong inner packagings. <p>2 Preparation for transport and packaging shall include provisions to prevent any accidental inflation of the appliance.</p>		
P906	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P906
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 2315, 3151, 3152 and 3432.		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
<p>(1) For liquids and solids containing or contaminated with PCBs, polyhalogenated biphenyls, polyhalogenated terphenyls or halogenated monomethyldiphenylmethanes: Packagings in accordance with P001 or P002, as appropriate.</p> <p>(2) For transformers and condensers and other articles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Packagings in accordance with packing instructions P001 or P002. The articles shall be secured with suitable cushioning material to prevent inadvertent movement during normal conditions of transport; or (b) Leakproof packagings which are capable of containing, in addition to the articles, at least 1.25 times the volume of the liquid PCBs, polyhalogenated biphenyls, polyhalogenated terphenyls or halogenated monomethyldiphenylmethanes present in them. There shall be sufficient absorbent material in the packagings to absorb at least 1.1 times the volume of liquid which is contained in the articles. In general, transformers and condensers shall be carried in leakproof metal packagings which are capable of holding, in addition to the transformers and condensers, at least 1.25 times the volume of the liquid present in them. <p>Notwithstanding the above, liquids and solids not packaged in accordance with P001 and P002 and unpackaged transformers and condensers may be transported in cargo transport units fitted with a leakproof metal tray to a height of at least 800 mm, containing sufficient inert absorbent material to absorb at least 1.1 times the volume of any free liquid.</p>		
Additional provision:		
Adequate provisions shall be taken to seal the transformers and condensers to prevent leakage during normal conditions of transport.		
P907	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P907
△	This packing instruction applies to articles, such as machinery, apparatus or devices of UN No. 3363.	
△	If the article is constructed and designed so that the receptacles containing the dangerous goods are afforded adequate protection, an outer packaging is not required. Dangerous goods in an article shall otherwise be packed in outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use, and meeting the applicable requirements of 4.1.1.1.	
△	Receptacles containing dangerous goods shall conform to the general provisions in 4.1.1, except that 4.1.1.3, 4.1.1.4, 4.1.1.12 and 4.1.1.14 do not apply. For class 2.2 gases, the inner cylinder or receptacle, its contents and filling ratio shall be to the satisfaction of the competent authority of the country in which the cylinder or receptacle is filled.	
△	In addition, the manner in which receptacles are contained within the article shall be such that, under normal conditions of transport, damage to receptacles containing the dangerous goods is unlikely; and in the event of damage to the receptacles containing solid or liquid dangerous goods, no leakage of the dangerous goods from the article is possible (a leakproof liner may be used to satisfy this requirement). Receptacles containing dangerous goods shall be so installed, secured or cushioned as to prevent their breakage or leakage and so as to control their movement within the article during normal conditions of transport. Cushioning material shall not react dangerously with the content of the receptacles. Any leakage of the contents shall not substantially impair the protective properties of the cushioning material.	

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P908	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P908
<p>This instruction applies to damaged or defective lithium ion cells and batteries and damaged or defective lithium metal cells and batteries, including those contained in equipment, of UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481.</p>		
<p>The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions for 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: For cells and batteries and equipment containing cells and batteries: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G) Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2) Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2) Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Each damaged or defective cell or battery or equipment containing such cells or batteries shall be individually packed in inner packaging and placed inside of an outer packaging. The inner packaging or outer packaging shall be leakproof to prevent the potential release of electrolyte. (2) Each inner packaging shall be surrounded by sufficient non-combustible and electrically non-conductive thermal insulation material to protect against a dangerous evolution of heat. (3) Sealed packagings shall be fitted with a venting device when appropriate. (4) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibrations and shocks, prevent movement of the cells or batteries within the package that may lead to further damage and a dangerous condition during transport. Cushioning material that is non-combustible and electrically non-conductive may also be used to meet this requirement. (5) Non combustibility shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the packaging is designed or manufactured. <p>For leaking cells or batteries, sufficient inert absorbent material shall be added to the inner or outer packaging to absorb any release of electrolyte. A cell or battery with a net mass of more than 30 kg shall be limited to one cell or battery per outer packaging.</p>		
<p>Additional requirement: Cells or batteries shall be protected against short circuit.</p>		



P909	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P909
<p>This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481 transported for disposal or recycling, either packed together with or packed without non-lithium batteries.</p>		
<p>(1) Cells and batteries shall be packed in accordance with the following:</p> <p>(a) The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3, are met: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H2); and Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2).</p> <p>(b) Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level.</p> <p>(c) Metal packagings shall be fitted with an electrically non-conductive lining material (e.g. plastics) of adequate strength for the intended use.</p> <p>(2) However, lithium ion cells with a Watt-hour rating of not more than 20 Wh, lithium ion batteries with a Watt-hour rating of not more than 100 Wh, lithium metal cells with a lithium content of not more than 1 g and lithium metal batteries with an aggregate lithium content of not more than 2 g may be packed in accordance with the following:</p> <p>(a) In strong outer packaging up to 30 kg gross mass meeting the general provisions of 4.1.1, except 4.1.1.3, and 4.1.3.</p> <p>(b) Metal packagings shall be fitted with an electrically non-conductive lining material (e.g. plastics) of adequate strength for the intended use.</p> <p>(3) For cells or batteries contained in equipment, strong outer packagings constructed of suitable material, and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging capacity and its intended use, may be used. Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3. Equipment may also be offered for transport unpackaged or on pallets when the cells or batteries are afforded equivalent protection by the equipment in which they are contained.</p> <p>(4) In addition, for cells or batteries with a gross mass of 12 kg or more employing a strong, impact resistant outer casing, strong outer packagings constructed of suitable material and of adequate strength and design in relation to the packagings capacity and its intended use, may be used. Packagings need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3.</p>		
<p>Additional requirements:</p> <p>1 Cells and batteries shall be designed or packed to prevent short circuits and the dangerous evolution of heat.</p> <p>2 Protection against short circuits and the dangerous evolution of heat includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – individual protection of the battery terminals, – inner packaging to prevent contact between cells and batteries, – batteries with recessed terminals designed to protect against short circuits, or – the use of an electrically non-conductive and non-combustible cushioning material to fill empty space between the cells or batteries in the packaging. <p>3 Cells and batteries shall be secured within the outer packaging to prevent excessive movement during transport (e.g. by using an electrically non-conductive and non-combustible cushioning material or through the use of a tightly closed plastics bag).</p>		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

P910	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P910
<p>This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481 production runs consisting of not more than 100 cells or batteries and to pre-production prototypes of cells or batteries when these prototypes are transported for testing.</p>		
<p>The following packagings are authorized provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>(1) For cells and batteries, including when packed with equipment: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level and shall meet the following requirements:</p> <p>(a) Batteries and cells, including equipment, of different sizes, shapes or masses shall be packaged in an outer packaging of a tested design type listed above provided the total gross mass of the package does not exceed the gross mass for which the design type has been tested;</p> <p>(b) Each cell or battery shall be individually packed in an inner packaging and placed inside an outer packaging;</p> <p>(c) Each inner packaging shall be completely surrounded by sufficient non-combustible and electrically non-conductive thermal insulation material to protect against a dangerous evolution of heat;</p> <p>(d) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibration and shocks and prevent movement of the cells or batteries within the package that may lead to damage and a dangerous condition during transport. Cushioning material that is non-combustible and electrically non-conductive may be used to meet this requirement;</p> <p>(e) Non-combustibility shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the packaging is designed or manufactured;</p> <p>(f) A cell or battery with a net mass of more than 30 kg shall be limited to one cell or battery per outer packaging.</p> <p>(2) For cells and batteries contained in equipment: Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2). Packagings shall conform to the packing group II performance level and shall meet the following requirements:</p> <p>(a) Equipment of different sizes, shapes or masses shall be packaged in an outer packaging of a tested design type listed above provided the total gross mass of the package does not exceed the gross mass for which the design type has been tested;</p> <p>(b) The equipment shall be constructed or packaged in such a manner as to prevent accidental operation during transport;</p> <p>(c) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibration and shocks and prevent movement of the equipment within the package that may lead to damage and a dangerous condition during transport. When cushioning material is used to meet this requirement it shall be non-combustible and electrically non-conductive; and</p> <p>(d) Non-combustibility shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the packaging is designed or manufactured.</p> <p>(3) The equipment or the batteries may be transported unpackaged under conditions specified by the competent authority. Additional conditions that may be considered in the approval process include, but are not limited to:</p> <p>(a) The equipment or the battery shall be strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during transport, including transshipment between cargo transport units and between cargo transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet for subsequent manual or mechanical handling; and</p> <p>(b) The equipment or the battery shall be fixed in cradles or crates or other handling devices in such a way that it will not become loose during normal conditions of transport.</p>		
<p>Additional requirements: The cells and batteries shall be protected against short circuit; Protection against short circuits includes, but is not limited to,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – individual protection of the battery terminals, – inner packaging to prevent contact between cells and batteries, – batteries with recessed terminals designed to protect against short circuits, or – the use of an electrically non-conductive and non-combustible cushioning material to fill empty space between the cells or batteries in the packaging. 		



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

P911	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P911
<p>This instruction applies to damaged or defective cells and batteries of UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481 liable to rapidly disassemble, dangerously react, produce a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours under normal conditions of transport.</p>		
<p>The following packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: For cells and batteries and equipment containing cells and batteries:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Drums (1A2, 1B2, 1N2, 1H2, 1D, 1G); Boxes (4A, 4B, 4N, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2); Jerricans (3A2, 3B2, 3H2).</p> <p>The packagings shall conform to the packing group I performance level.</p> <p>(1) The packaging shall be capable of meeting the following additional performance requirements in case of rapid disassembly, dangerous reaction, production of a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours of the cells or batteries:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) The outside surface temperature of the completed package shall not have a temperature of more than 100°C. A momentary spike in temperature up to 200°C is acceptable;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) No flame shall occur outside the package;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) No projectiles shall exit the package;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) The structural integrity of the package shall be maintained;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(e) The packagings shall have a gas management system (e.g. filter system, air circulation, containment for gas, gas tight packaging, etc.), as appropriate.</p> <p>(2) The additional packaging performance requirements shall be verified by a test as specified by the competent authority.*</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A verification report shall be available on request. As a minimum requirement, the cell or battery name, the cell or battery number, the mass, type, energy content of the cells or batteries, the packaging identification and the test data according to the verification method as specified by the competent authority shall be listed in the verification report.</p> <p>(3) When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant, the requirements of section 5.5.3 shall apply. The inner packaging and outer packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost.</p>		
<p>Additional requirement: Cells or batteries shall be protected against short circuit.</p>		
<p>* The following criteria, as relevant, may be considered to assess the performance of the packaging:</p> <p>(a) The assessment shall be done under a quality management system (as described e.g. in section 2.9.4.5) allowing for the traceability of tests results, reference data and characterization models used;</p> <p>(b) The list of hazards expected in case of thermal runaway for the cell or battery type, in the condition it is transported (e.g. usage of an inner packaging, state of charge (SOC), use of sufficient non-combustible, electrically non-conductive and absorbent cushioning material, etc.), shall be clearly identified and quantified; the reference list of possible hazards for lithium cells or batteries (rapidly disassemble, dangerously react, produce a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours) can be used for this purpose. The quantification of these hazards shall rely on available scientific literature;</p> <p>(c) The mitigating effects of the packaging shall be identified and characterized, based on the nature of the protections provided and the construction material properties. A list of technical characteristics and drawings shall be used to support this assessment (density [$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$], specific heat capacity [$\text{J}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$], heating value [$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$], thermal conductivity [$\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$], melting temperature and flammability temperature [K], heat transfer coefficient of the outer packaging [$\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$], ...);</p> <p>(d) The test and any supporting calculations shall assess the result of a thermal runaway of the cell or battery inside the packaging in the normal conditions of transport;</p> <p>(e) In case the SOC of the cell or battery is not known, the assessment used shall be done with the highest possible SOC corresponding to the cell or battery use conditions;</p> <p>(f) The surrounding conditions in which the packaging may be used and transported shall be described (including for possible consequences of gas or smoke emissions on the environment, such as ventilation or other methods) according to the gas management system of the packaging;</p> <p>(g) The tests or the model calculation shall consider the worst case scenario for the thermal runaway triggering and propagation inside the cell or battery: this scenario includes the worst possible failure in the normal transport condition, the maximum heat and flame emissions for the possible propagation of the reaction;</p> <p>(h) These scenarios shall be assessed over a period long enough to allow all the possible consequences to occur (e.g. 24 hours).</p>		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

4.1.4.2 Packing instructions concerning the use of IBCs

IBC01	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC01
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N).		

IBC02	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC02
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); (2) Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); (3) Composite (31HZ1).		
Special packing provisions:		
B5	For UN Nos. 1791, 2014, 2984 and 3149, IBCs shall be provided with a device to allow venting during transport. The inlet to the venting device shall be sited in the vapour space of the IBC under maximum filling conditions during transport.	
B8	The pure form of this substance shall not be transported in IBCs since it is known to have a vapour pressure of more than 110 kPa at 50°C or 130 kPa at 55°C.	
B15	For UN 2031 with more than 55% nitric acid, the permitted use of rigid plastics IBCs and of composite IBCs with a rigid plastics inner receptacle shall be two years from their date of manufacture.	
B16	For UN 3375, IBCs of type 31A and 31N are not allowed without competent authority approval.	
B20	For UN Nos. 1716, 1717, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1742, 1743, 1755, 1764, 1768, 1776, 1778, 1782, 1789, 1790, 1796, 1826, 1830, 1832, 2031, 2308, 2353, 2513, 2584, 2796 and 2817 coming under PG II, IBCs shall be fitted with two shut-off devices.	

IBC03	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC03
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); (2) Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); (3) Composite (31HZ1 and 31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2).		
Special packing provisions:		
B8	The pure form of this substance shall not be transported in IBCs since it is known to have a vapour pressure of more than 110 kPa at 50°C or 130 kPa at 55°C.	
B11	Notwithstanding the provisions of 4.1.1.10, UN 2672 ammonia solution in concentrations not exceeding 25% may be transported in rigid or composite plastics IBCs (31H1, 31H2 and 31HZ1).	
B19	For UN Nos. 3532 and 3534, IBCs shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of gas or vapour to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the IBCs in the event of loss of stabilization.	

IBC04	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC04
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N).		
Special packing provision:		
B1	For packing group I substances, IBCs shall be carried in closed cargo transport units or in freight containers/vehicles, which shall have rigid sides or fences at least to the height of the IBC.	

IBC05	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC05
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: (1) Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); (2) Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); (3) Composite (11HZ1, 21HZ1 and 31HZ1).		
Special packing provisions:		
B1	For packing group I substances, IBCs shall be carried in closed cargo transport units or in freight containers/vehicles, which shall have rigid sides or fences at least to the height of the IBC.	
B21	For solid substances in IBCs other than metal or rigid plastics IBCs, the IBCs shall be carried in closed cargo transport units or in freight containers/vehicles, which shall have rigid sides or fences at least to the height of the IBC.	



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

IBC06	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC06
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N);		
(2) Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2);		
(3) Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2 and 31HZ1).		
Additional provision:		
Where the solid may become liquid during transport see 4.1.3.4.		
Special packing provisions:		
B1	For packing group I substances, IBCs shall be carried in closed cargo transport units or in freight containers/vehicles, which shall have rigid sides or fences at least to the height of the IBC.	
B12	For UN 2907, IBCs shall meet the packing group II performance level. IBCs meeting the test criteria of packing group I shall not be used.	
B21	For solid substances in IBCs other than metal or rigid plastics IBCs, the IBCs shall be carried in closed cargo transport units or in freight containers/vehicles, which shall have rigid sides or fences at least to the height of the IBC.	

IBC07	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC07
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N);		
(2) Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2);		
(3) Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2 and 31HZ1);		
(4) Wooden (11C, 11D and 11F).		
Additional provisions:		
1 Where the solid may become liquid during transport see 4.1.3.4.		
2 Liners of wooden IBCs shall be sift-proof.		
Special packing provisions:		
B1	For packing group I substances, IBCs shall be carried in closed cargo transport units or in freight containers/vehicles, which shall have rigid sides or fences at least to the height of the IBC.	
B4	Flexible, fibreboard or wooden IBCs shall be sift-proof and water-resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.	
B18	For UN Nos. 3531 and 3533, IBCs shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of gas or vapour to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the IBCs in the event of loss of stabilization.	
B21	For solid substances in IBCs other than metal or rigid plastics IBCs, the IBCs shall be carried in closed cargo transport units or in freight containers/vehicles, which shall have rigid sides or fences at least to the height of the IBC.	

IBC08	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC08
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met:		
(1) Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N);		
(2) Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2);		
(3) Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ, 21HZ2 and 31HZ1);		
(4) Fibreboard (11G);		
(5) Wooden (11C, 11D and 11F);		
(6) Flexible (13H1, 13H2, 13H3, 13H4, 13H5, 13L1, 13L2, 13L3, 13L4, 13M1 or 13M2).		
Additional provisions:		
Where the solid may become liquid during transport see 4.1.3.4.		
Special packing provisions:		
B3	Flexible IBCs shall be sift-proof and water-resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.	
B4	Flexible, fibreboard or wooden IBCs shall be sift-proof and water-resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.	
B6	For UN Nos. 1327, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1386, 1408, 1841, 2211, 2217, 2793 and 3314, IBCs are not required to meet the IBC testing provisions of chapter 6.5.	
B21	For solid substances in IBCs other than metal or rigid plastics IBCs, the IBCs shall be carried in closed cargo transport units or in freight containers/vehicles, which shall have rigid sides or fences at least to the height of the IBC.	

IBC99	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC99
Only IBCs which are approved for these goods by the competent authority may be used (see 4.1.3.7). A copy of the competent authority approval shall accompany each consignment or the transport document shall include an indication that the packaging was approved by the competent authority.		



Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

IBC100	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC100
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 0082, 0222, 0241, 0331 and 0332.		
The following IBCs are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 and special provisions of 4.1.5 are met:		
(1) Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N);		
(2) Flexible (13H2, 13H3, 13H4, 13L2, 13L3, 13L4 and 13M2);		
(3) Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2);		
(4) Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2, 31HZ1 and 31HZ2).		
Additional provisions:		
1 IBCs shall only be used for free-flowing substances.		
2 Flexible IBCs shall only be used for solids.		
Special packing provisions:		
B2 For UN 0222 in IBCs other than metal or rigid plastics IBCs, the IBCs shall be transported in closed cargo transport units.		
B3 For UN 0222, flexible IBCs shall be sift-proof and water resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water resistant liner.		
B9 For UN 0082, this packing instruction may only be used when the substances are mixtures of ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates with other combustible substances which are not explosive ingredients. Such explosives shall not contain nitroglycerin, similar liquid organic nitrates, or chlorates. Metal IBCs are not authorized.		
B10 For UN 0241, this packing instruction may only be used for substances which consist of water as an essential ingredient and high proportions of ammonium nitrate or other oxidizing substances, some or all of which are in solution. The other constituents may include hydrocarbons or aluminium powder, but shall not include nitro-derivatives such as trinitrotoluene. Metal IBCs are not authorized.		
B17 For UN 0222, metal IBCs are not authorized.		

IBC520	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC520			
This instruction applies to organic peroxides and self-reactive substances of type F.					
The IBCs listed below are authorized for the formulations listed, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 and special provisions of 4.1.7.2 are met. The formulations listed below may also be transported packed in accordance with packing method OP8 of packing instruction P520 of 4.1.4.1, with the same control and emergency temperatures, if applicable. For formulations not listed below, only IBCs which are approved by the competent authority may be used (see 4.1.7.2.2).					
UN No.	Organic peroxide	Type of IBC	Maximum quantity (litres)	Control temperature	Emergency temperature
3109	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID				
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl cumyl peroxide	31HA1	1,000		
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% with water	31A 31HA1	1,250 1,000		
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyacetate, not more than 32% in diluent type A	31A 31HA1	1,250 1,000		
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxybenzoate, not more than 32% in diluent type A	31A	1,250		
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate, not more than 37% in diluent type A	31A 31HA1	1,250 1,000		
	Cumyl hydroperoxide, not more than 90% in diluent type A	31HA1	1,250		
	Dibenzoyl peroxide, not more than 42% as a stable dispersion	31H1	1,000		
	Di- <i>tert</i> -butyl peroxide, not more than 52% in diluent type A	31A 31HA1	1,250 1,000		
	1,1-Di-(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)cyclohexane, not more than 37% in diluent type A	31A	1,250		
	1,1-Di-(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)cyclohexane, not more than 42% in diluent type A	31H1	1,000		
	Dilauroyl peroxide, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31HA1	1,000		
	2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di(<i>tert</i> -butylperoxy)hexane, not more than 52% in diluent type A	31HA1	1,000		
	Isopropylcumyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A	31HA1	1,250		
	<i>p</i> -Menthyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A	31HA1	1,250		
	Peroxyacetic acid, stabilized, not more than 17%	31H1 31H2 31HA1 31A	1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500		
	3,6,9-Triethyl-3,6,9-trimethyl-1,4,7-triperoxonane, not more than 27% in diluent type A	31HA1	1,000		



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

IBC520		PACKING INSTRUCTION (continued)				IBC520
UN No.	Organic peroxide	Type of IBC	Maximum quantity (litres)	Control temperature	Emergency temperature	
3110	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, SOLID Dicumyl peroxide	31A 31H1 31HA1	2,000			
3119	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED <i>tert</i> -Amyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, not more than 62% in diluent type A	31HA1	1,000	+15°C	+20°C	
	<i>tert</i> -Amyl peroxy-pivalate, not more than 32% in diluent type A	31A	1,250	+10°C	+15°C	
	<i>tert</i> -Amyl peroxy-pivalate, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31HA1	1,000	0°C	+10°C	
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type B	31HA1 31A	1,000 1,250	+30°C +30°C	+35°C +35°C	
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type A	31A	1,250	0°C	+10°C	
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31A	1,250	-5°C	+5°C	
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 52%, stable dispersion, in water	31A	1,250	-5°C	+5°C	
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxy-pivalate, not more than 27% in diluent type B	31HA1 31A	1,000 1,250	+10°C +10°C	+15°C +15°C	
	<i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxy-pivalate, not more than 42% in diluent type A	31HA1 31A	1,000 1,250	+10°C +10°C	+15°C +15°C	
	Di-(2-neodecanoylperoxyisopropyl)benzene, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31A	1,250	-15°C	-5°C	
	3-Hydroxy-1,1-dimethylbutyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 52%, stable dispersion, in water	31A	1,250	-15°C	-5°C	
	Cumyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 52%, stable dispersion, in water	31A	1,250	-15°C	-5°C	
	Di-(4- <i>tert</i> -butylcyclohexyl) peroxydicarbonate, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31HA1	1,000	+30°C	+35°C	
	Dicetyl peroxydicarbonate, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31HA1	1,000	+30°C	+35°C	
	Dicyclohexyl peroxydicarbonate, not more than 42% as a stable dispersion, in water	31A	1,250	+10°C	+15°C	
	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate, not more than 62%, stable dispersion, in water	31A 31HA1	1,250 1,000	-20°C -20°C	-10°C -10°C	
	Dimyristyl peroxydicarbonate, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31HA1	1,000	+15°C	+20°C	
	Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide, not more than 52% in diluent type A	31HA1 31A	1,000 1,250	+10°C +10°C	+15°C +15°C	
	Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide, not more than 52%, stable dispersion, in water	31A	1,250	+10°C	+15°C	
	Diisobutyl peroxide, not more than 28%, stable dispersion, in water	31HA1 31A	1,000 1,250	-20°C -20°C	-10°C -10°C	
	Diisobutyl peroxide, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31HA1 31A	1,000 1,250	-25°C -25°C	-15°C -15°C	
	1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, not more than 67%, in diluent type A	31HA1	1,000	+15°C	+20°C	
	1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 52%, stable dispersion, in water	31A 31HA1	1,250 1,000	-5°C -5°C	+5°C +5°C	
3120	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, SOLID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED					
Additional provisions:						
1 IBCs shall be provided with a device to allow venting during transport. The inlet to the pressure relief device shall be sited in the vapour space of the IBC under maximum filling conditions during transport.						
2 To prevent explosive rupture of metal IBCs or composite IBCs with complete metal casing, the emergency relief devices shall be designed to vent all the decomposition products and vapours evolved during self-accelerating decomposition or during a period of not less than one hour of fire-engulfment as calculated by the formula in 4.2.1.13.8. The control and emergency temperatures specified in this packing instruction are based on a non-insulated IBC. When consigning an organic peroxide in an IBC in accordance with this instruction, it is the responsibility of the consignor to ensure that:						
(a) the pressure and emergency relief devices installed on the IBC are designed to take appropriate account of the self-accelerating decomposition of the organic peroxide and of fire engulfment; and						
(b) when applicable, the control and emergency temperatures indicated are appropriate, taking into account the design (such as insulation) of the IBC to be used.						

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

IBC620	PACKING INSTRUCTION	IBC620
This instruction applies to UN 3291.		
The following IBCs are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1, except 4.1.1.15, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 are met: Rigid, leakproof IBCs conforming to the packing group II performance level.		
Additional provisions: 1 There shall be sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire amount of liquid present in the IBC. 2 IBCs shall be capable of retaining liquids. 3 IBCs intended to contain sharp objects such as broken glass and needles shall be resistant to puncture.		

4.1.4.3 Packing instructions concerning the use of large packagings

LP01	PACKING INSTRUCTION (LIQUIDS)				LP01
The following large packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.					
Inner packagings	Large outer packagings	Packing group I	Packing group II	Packing group III	
Glass 10 L Plastics 30 L Metal 40 L	Steel (50A) Aluminium (50B) Metal other than steel or aluminium (50N) Rigid plastics (50H) Natural wood (50C) Plywood (50D) Reconstituted wood (50F) Rigid fibreboard (50G)	Not allowed	Not allowed	3 m ³	

LP02	PACKING INSTRUCTION (SOLIDS)				LP02
The following large packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.					
Inner packagings	Large outer packagings	Packing group I	Packing group II	Packing group III	
Glass 10 kg Plastics ^b 50 kg Metal 50 kg Paper ^{a, b} 50 kg Fibre ^{a, b} 50 kg	Steel (50A) Aluminium (50B) Metal other than steel or aluminium (50N) Rigid plastics (50H) Natural wood (50C) Plywood (50D) Reconstituted wood (50F) Rigid fibreboard (50G) Flexible plastics (51H) ^c	Not allowed	Not allowed	3 m ³	

^a These packagings shall not be used when the substances being transported may become liquid during transport.

^b Packagings shall be sift-proof.

^c To be used with flexible inner packagings only.

Special packing provision:

L2 Deleted

L3 For UN Nos.1309, 1376, 1483, 1869, 2793, 2858 and 2878, flexible or fibre inner packagings shall be sift-proof and water-resistant or shall be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.

L4 For UN Nos.1932, 2008, 2009, 2545, 2546, 2881 and 3189 flexible or fibre inner packagings shall be hermetically sealed.



Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

LP03	PACKING INSTRUCTION		LP03
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3537, 3538, 3540, 3541, 3546, 3547 and 3548.			
<p>(1) The following large packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> steel (50A); aluminium (50B); metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); rigid plastics (50H); natural wood (50C); plywood (50D); reconstituted wood (50F); rigid fibreboard (50G). <p>(2) Additionally, the following conditions shall be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Receptacles within articles containing liquids or solids shall be constructed of suitable materials and secured in the article in such a way that, under normal conditions of transport, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the article itself or the outer packaging; (b) Receptacles containing liquids with closures shall be packed with their closures correctly oriented. The receptacles shall in addition conform to the internal pressure test provisions of 6.1.5.5; (c) Receptacles that are liable to break or be punctured easily, such as those made of glass, porcelain or stoneware or of certain plastics materials shall be properly secured. Any leakage of the contents shall not substantially impair the protective properties of the article or of the outer packaging; (d) Receptacles within articles containing gases shall meet the requirements of section 4.1.6 and chapter 6.2 as appropriate or be capable of providing an equivalent level of protection as packing instructions P200 or P208; and (e) Where there is no receptacle within the article, the article shall fully enclose the dangerous substances and prevent their release under normal conditions of transport. <p>(3) Articles shall be packed to prevent movement and inadvertent operation during normal conditions of transport.</p>			
LP99	PACKING INSTRUCTION		LP99
Only packagings which are approved for these goods by the competent authority may be used (see 4.1.3.7). A copy of the competent authority approval shall accompany each consignment or the transport document shall include an indication that the packaging was approved by the competent authority.			
LP101	PACKING INSTRUCTION		LP101
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 and special provisions of 4.1.5 are met.			
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Large packagings	
<i>Not necessary</i>	<i>Not necessary</i>	Steel (50A) Aluminium (50B) Metal other than steel or aluminium (50N) Rigid plastics (50H) Natural wood (50C) Plywood (50D) Reconstituted wood (50F) Rigid fibreboard (50G)	
Special packing provision:			
<p>L1 For UN Nos. 0006, 0009, 0010, 0015, 0016, 0018, 0019, 0034, 0035, 0038, 0039, 0048, 0056, 0137, 0138, 0168, 0169, 0171, 0181, 0182, 0183, 0186, 0221, 0243, 0244, 0245, 0246, 0254, 0280, 0281, 0286, 0287, 0297, 0299, 0300, 0301, 0303, 0321, 0328, 0329, 0344, 0345, 0346, 0347, 0362, 0363, 0370, 0412, 0424, 0425, 0434, 0435, 0436, 0437, 0438, 0451, 0488, 0502 and 0510: Large and robust explosives articles, normally intended for military use, without their means of initiation or with their means of initiation containing at least two effective protective features, may be transported unpackaged. When such articles have propelling charges or are self-propelled, their ignition systems shall be protected against stimuli encountered during normal conditions of transport. A negative result in Test Series 4 on an unpackaged article indicates that the article can be considered for transport unpackaged. Such unpackaged articles may be fixed to cradles or contained in crates or other suitable handling devices.</p>			

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

LP102 PACKING INSTRUCTION LP102		
The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 and special provisions of 4.1.5 are met.		
Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
Bags water-resistant Receptacles fibreboard metal plastics wood Sheets fibreboard, corrugated Tubes fibreboard	<i>Not necessary</i>	Steel (50A) Aluminium (50B) Metal other than steel or aluminium (50N) Rigid plastics (50H) Natural wood (50C) Plywood (50D) Reconstituted wood (50F) Rigid fibreboard (50G)

LP200 PACKING INSTRUCTION LP200	
△	This instruction applies to UN 1950 and UN 2037.
△	<p>The following large packagings are authorized for aerosols and gas cartridges, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> steel (50A); aluminium (50B); metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); rigid plastics (50H); natural wood (50C); plywood (50D); reconstituted wood (50F); rigid fibreboard (50G). <p>Special packing provision:</p> <p>△ L2 The large packagings shall be designed and constructed to prevent dangerous movement and inadvertent discharge during normal conditions of transport. For waste aerosols transported in accordance with special provision 327, the large packagings shall have a means of retaining any free liquid that might escape during transport, e.g. absorbent material. For waste aerosols and waste gas cartridges carried in accordance with special provision 327, the large packagings shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the creation of dangerous atmospheres and the build-up of pressure.</p>

LP621 PACKING INSTRUCTION LP621	
This instruction applies to UN 3291.	
<p>The following large packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) For clinical waste placed in inner packagings: Rigid, leakproof large packagings conforming to the provisions of chapter 6.6 for solids, at the packing group II performance level, provided there is sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire amount of liquid present and the large packaging is capable of retaining liquids. (2) For packages containing larger quantities of liquid: Large rigid packagings conforming to the provisions of chapter 6.6, at the packing group II performance level, for liquids. <p>Additional provision:</p> <p>Large packagings intended to contain sharp objects such as broken glass and needles shall be resistant to puncture and retain liquids under the performance test conditions in chapter 6.6.</p>	

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Chapter 4.1 – Use of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings

■	LP622	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP622
	This instruction applies to waste of UN 3549 transported for disposal.		
	The following packagings are authorized provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:		
	Inner packagings	Intermediate packagings	Outer packagings
	metal plastics	metal plastics	Metal other than steel or aluminium (50N) Plywood (50D) Rigid fibreboard (50G) Other metal (50N) Rigid plastics (50H)
	The outer packaging shall conform to the packing group I performance level for solids.		
	Additional requirement:		
△	1. Fragile articles shall be contained in either a rigid inner packaging or a rigid intermediate packaging.		
	2. Inner packagings containing sharp objects such as broken glass and needles shall be rigid and resistant to puncture.		
	3. The inner packaging, the intermediate packaging and the outer packaging shall be capable of retaining liquids. Outer packagings that are not capable of retaining liquids by design shall be fitted with a liner or suitable measure of retaining liquids.		
△	4. The inner packaging and/or the intermediate packaging may be flexible. When flexible packagings are used, they shall be capable of passing the impact resistance test of at least 165 g according to ISO 7765-1:1988 "Plastics film and sheeting – Determination of impact resistance by the free-falling dart method – Part 1: Staircase methods" and the tear resistance test of at least 480 g in both parallel and perpendicular planes with respect to the length of the bag in accordance with ISO 6383-2:1983 <i>Plastics – Film and sheeting – Determination of tear resistance – Part 2: Elmendorf method</i> . The maximum net mass of each flexible inner packaging shall be 30 kg.		
	5. Each flexible intermediate packaging shall contain only one inner packaging.		
	6. Inner packagings containing a small amount of free liquid may be included in intermediate packaging provided that there is sufficient absorbent or solidifying material in the inner or intermediate packaging to absorb or solidify all the liquid content present. Suitable absorbent material which withstands the temperatures and vibrations liable to occur under normal conditions of transport shall be used.		
	7. Intermediate packagings shall be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning and/or absorbent material.		
■	LP902	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP902
	This instruction applies to UN 3268.		
	Packaged articles: The following packagings are authorized, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group III performance level, made of: steel (50A); aluminium (50B); metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); rigid plastics (50H); natural wood (50C); plywood (50D); reconstituted wood (50F); rigid fibreboard (50G).		
	The packagings shall be designed and constructed to prevent movement of the articles and inadvertent operation during normal conditions of transport.		
	Unpackaged articles: The articles may also be transported unpackaged in dedicated handling devices, vehicles, containers or wagons when moved to, from, or between where they are manufactured and an assembly plant including intermediate handling locations.		
	Additional provision: Any pressure receptacle shall be in accordance with the requirements of the competent authority for the substance(s) contained in the pressure receptacle(s).		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

LP903	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP903
This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481.		
<p>The following large packagings are authorized for a single battery and for a single item of equipment containing batteries, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p> <p>Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> steel (50A); aluminium (50B); metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); rigid plastics (50H); natural wood (50C); plywood (50D); reconstituted wood (50F); rigid fibreboard (50G). <p>The battery shall be packed so that the battery is protected against damage that may be caused by its movement or placement within the large packaging.</p>		
<p>Additional requirement: Batteries shall be protected against short circuit.</p>		

LP904	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP904
This instruction applies to single damaged or defective batteries and to single items of equipment containing damaged or defective cells or batteries of UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481.		
<p>The following large packagings are authorized for a single damaged or defective battery and for a single item of equipment containing damaged or defective cells or batteries, provided the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met.</p> <p>For batteries and equipment containing cells and batteries:</p> <p>Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> steel (50A) aluminium (50B) metal other than steel or aluminium (50N) rigid plastics (50H) plywood (50D) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The damaged or defective battery or equipment containing such cells or batteries shall be individually packed in an inner packaging and placed inside of an outer packaging. The inner packaging or outer packaging shall be leakproof to prevent the potential release of electrolyte. 2. The inner packaging shall be surrounded by sufficient non-combustible and electrically non-conductive thermal insulation material to protect against a dangerous evolution of heat. 3. Sealed packagings shall be fitted with a venting device when appropriate. 4. Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibrations and shocks, prevent movement of the battery or the equipment within the package that may lead to further damage and a dangerous condition during transport. Cushioning material that is non-combustible and electrically non-conductive may also be used to meet this requirement. 5. Non combustibility shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the packaging is designed or manufactured. <p>For leaking batteries and cells, sufficient inert absorbent material shall be added to the inner or outer packaging to absorb any release of electrolyte.</p>		
<p>Additional requirement: Batteries and cells shall be protected against short circuit.</p>		



LP905	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP905
△	<p>This instruction applies to UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481 production runs consisting of not more than 100 cells or batteries and to pre-production prototypes of cells or batteries when these prototypes are transported for testing.</p>	
<p>The following large packagings are authorized for a single battery and for a single item of equipment containing cells or batteries, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met:</p>		
<p>(1) For a single battery: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of: steel (50A); aluminium (50B); metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); rigid plastics (50H); natural wood (50C); plywood (50D); reconstituted wood (50F); rigid fibreboard (50G).</p>		
<p>Large packagings shall also meet the following requirements:</p>		
<p>(a) A battery of different size, shape or mass may be packed in an outer packaging of a tested design type listed above provided the total gross mass of the package does not exceed the gross mass for which the design type has been tested;</p> <p>(b) The battery shall be packed in an inner packaging and placed inside the outer packaging;</p> <p>(c) The inner packaging shall be completely surrounded by sufficient non-combustible and electrically non-conductive thermal insulation material to protect against a dangerous evolution of heat;</p> <p>(d) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibration and shocks and prevent movement of the battery within the package that may lead to damage and a dangerous condition during transport. When cushioning material is used to meet this requirement it shall be non-combustible and electrically non-conductive; and</p> <p>(e) Non-combustibility shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the large packaging is designed or manufactured.</p>		
<p>(2) For a single item of equipment containing cells or batteries: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group II performance level, made of: steel (50A); aluminium (50B); metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); rigid plastics (50H); natural wood (50C); plywood (50D); reconstituted wood (50F); rigid fibreboard (50G).</p>		
<p>Large packagings shall also meet the following requirements:</p>		
<p>(a) A single item of equipment of different size, shape or mass may be packed in an outer packaging of a tested design type listed above provided the total gross mass of the package does not exceed the gross mass for which the design type has been tested;</p> <p>(b) The equipment shall be constructed or packed in such a manner as to prevent accidental operation during transport;</p> <p>(c) Appropriate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of vibration and shocks and prevent movement of the equipment within the package that may lead to damage and a dangerous condition during transport. When cushioning material is used to meet this requirement, it shall be non-combustible and electrically non-conductive; and</p> <p>(d) Non-combustibility shall be assessed according to a standard recognized in the country where the large packaging is designed or manufactured.</p>		
<p>Additional requirement: Cells and batteries shall be protected against short circuit.</p>		

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

LP906	PACKING INSTRUCTION	LP906
<p>This instruction applies to damaged or defective batteries of UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481 liable to rapidly disassemble, dangerously react, produce a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours under normal conditions of transport.</p>		
<p>The following large packagings are authorized, provided that the general provisions of 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 are met: For a single battery and for a single item of equipment containing batteries: Rigid large packagings conforming to the packing group I performance level, made of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> steel (50A); aluminium (50B); metal other than steel or aluminium (50N); rigid plastics (50H); plywood (50D); rigid fibreboard (50G). <p>(1) The large packaging shall be capable of meeting the following additional performance requirements in case of rapid disassembly, dangerous reaction, production of a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours of the battery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The outside surface temperature of the completed package shall not have a temperature of more than 100°C. A momentary spike in temperature up to 200°C is acceptable; (b) No flame shall occur outside the package; (c) No projectiles shall exit the package; (d) The structural integrity of the package shall be maintained; and (e) The large packagings shall have a gas management system (e.g. filter system, air circulation, containment for gas, gas tight packaging etc.), as appropriate. <p>(2) The additional large packaging performance requirements shall be verified by a test as specified by the competent authority.* A verification report shall be available on request. As a minimum requirement, the battery name, the battery number, the mass, type, energy content of the batteries, the large packaging identification and the test data according to the verification method as specified by the competent authority shall be listed in the verification report.</p> <p>(3) When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant, the requirements of section 5.5.3 shall apply. The inner packaging and outer packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost.</p>		
<p>Additional requirement: Batteries shall be protected against short circuit.</p>		
<p>* The following criteria, as relevant, may be considered to assess the performance of the large packaging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The assessment shall be done under a quality management system (as described e.g. in section 2.9.4.5) allowing for the traceability of tests results, reference data and characterization models used; (b) The list of hazards expected in case of thermal runaway for the battery type, in the condition it is transported (e.g. usage of an inner packaging, state of charge (SOC), use of sufficient non-combustible, electrically non-conductive and absorbent cushioning material etc.), shall be clearly identified and quantified; the reference list of possible hazards for lithium batteries (rapidly disassemble, dangerously react, produce a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours) can be used for this purpose. The quantification of these hazards shall rely on available scientific literature; (c) The mitigating effects of the large packaging shall be identified and characterized, based on the nature of the protections provided and the construction material properties. A list of technical characteristics and drawings shall be used to support this assessment (density [kg·m⁻³], specific heat capacity [J·kg⁻¹·K⁻¹], heating value [kJ·kg⁻¹], thermal conductivity [W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹], melting temperature and flammability temperature [K], heat transfer coefficient of the outer packaging [W·m⁻²·K⁻¹], ...); (d) The test and any supporting calculations shall assess the result of a thermal run-away of the battery inside the large packaging in the normal conditions of transport; (e) In case the SOC of the battery is not known, the assessment used shall be done with the highest possible SOC corresponding to the battery use conditions; (f) The surrounding conditions in which the large packaging may be used and transported shall be described (including for possible consequences of gas or smoke emissions on the environment, such as ventilation or other methods) according to the gas management system of the large packaging; (g) The tests or the model calculation shall consider the worst case scenario for the thermal runaway triggering and propagation inside the battery: this scenario includes the worst possible failure in the normal transport condition, the maximum heat and flame emissions for the possible propagation of the reaction; (h) These scenarios shall be assessed over a period long enough to allow all the possible consequences to occur (e.g. 24 hours). 		

4.1.5 Special packing provisions for goods of class 1

4.1.5.1 The general provisions of 4.1.1 shall be met.

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

- .1 they will protect the explosives, prevent them escaping and cause no increase in the risk of unintended ignition or initiation when subjected to normal conditions of transport, including foreseeable changes in temperature, humidity and pressure;
- .2 the complete package can be handled safely in normal conditions of transport; and



- .3 the packages will withstand any loading imposed on them by foreseeable stacking to which they will be subject during transport so that they do not add to the risk presented by the explosives, the containment function of the packagings is not harmed, and they are not distorted in a way or to an extent which will reduce their strength or cause instability of a stack.
- 4.1.5.3 All explosive substances and articles, as prepared for transport, shall have been classified in accordance with the procedures detailed in 2.1.3.
- 4.1.5.4 Class 1 goods shall be packed in accordance with the appropriate packing instruction shown in columns 8 and 9 of the Dangerous Goods List, as detailed in 4.1.4.
- 4.1.5.5 Unless otherwise specified in this Code, packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, shall conform to the requirements of chapters 6.1, 6.5 or 6.6, as appropriate, and shall meet their test provisions for packing group II.
- 4.1.5.6 The closure device of packagings containing liquid explosives shall ensure a double protection against leakage.
- 4.1.5.7 The closure device of metal drums shall include a suitable gasket; if a closure device includes a screw-thread, the ingress of explosive substances into the screw-thread shall be prevented.
- 4.1.5.8 Packagings for water-soluble substances shall be water-resistant. Packagings for desensitized or phlegmatized substances shall be closed to prevent changes in concentration during transport.
- 4.1.5.9 When the packaging includes a double envelope filled with water which may freeze during transport, a sufficient quantity of an anti-freeze agent shall be added to the water to prevent freezing. Anti-freeze that could create a fire hazard because of its inherent flammability shall not be used.
- 4.1.5.10 Nails, staples and other closure devices made of metal without protective covering shall not penetrate to the inside of the outer packaging unless the inner packaging adequately protects the explosives against contact with the metal.
- 4.1.5.11 Inner packagings, fittings and cushioning materials and the placing of explosive substances or articles in packages shall be accomplished in a manner which prevents the explosive substances or articles from becoming loose in the outer packaging under normal conditions of transport. Metallic components of articles shall be prevented from making contact with metal packagings. Articles containing explosive substances not enclosed in an outer casing shall be separated from each other in order to prevent friction and impact. Padding, trays, partitioning in the inner or outer packaging, mouldings or receptacles may be used for this purpose.
- 4.1.5.12 Packagings shall be made of materials compatible with, and impermeable to, the explosives contained in the package, so that neither interaction between the explosives and the packaging materials nor leakage causes the explosive to become unsafe to transport, or the hazard division or compatibility group to change.
- 4.1.5.13 The ingress of explosive substances into the recesses of seamed metal packagings shall be prevented.
- 4.1.5.14 Plastics packagings shall not be liable to generate or accumulate sufficient static electricity so that a discharge could cause the packaged explosive substances or articles to initiate, ignite or function.
- 4.1.5.15 Large and robust explosives articles, normally intended for military use, without their means of initiation or with their means of initiation containing at least two effective protective features may be transported unpackaged. When such articles have propelling charges or are self-propelled, their ignition systems shall be protected against stimuli encountered during normal conditions of transport. A negative result in Test Series 4 on an unpackaged article indicates that the article can be considered for transport unpackaged. Such unpackaged articles may be fixed to cradles or contained in crates or other suitable handling, storage or launching devices in such a way that they will not become loose during normal conditions of transport. Where such large explosive articles are, as part of their operational safety and suitability tests, subjected to test regimes that meet the provisions of this Code and such tests have been successfully undertaken, the competent authority may approve such articles to be transported under this Code.
- 4.1.5.16 Explosive substances shall not be packed in inner or outer packagings where the differences in internal and external pressures, due to thermal or other effects, could cause an explosion or rupture of the package.
- 4.1.5.17 Whenever loose explosive substances or the explosive substance of an uncased or partly cased article may come into contact with the inner surface of metal packagings (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 4A, 4B and metal receptacles), the metal packaging shall be provided with an inner liner or coating (see 4.1.1.2).
- 4.1.5.18 Packing instruction P101 may be used for any explosive provided the package has been approved by a competent authority regardless of whether the packaging complies with the packing instruction assignment in the Dangerous Goods List.
- 4.1.5.19 Government-owned military dangerous goods, packaged prior to 1 January 1990 in accordance with the provisions of the IMDG Code in effect at that time, may be transported provided the packagings maintain their integrity and the goods are declared as government-owned goods packaged prior to 1 January 1990.

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

4.1.6 Special packing provisions for goods of class 2**4.1.6.1 General provisions**

- 4.1.6.1.1 This section provides general requirements applicable to the use of pressure receptacles for the transport of class 2 gases and other dangerous goods in pressure receptacles (e.g. UN 1051 Hydrogen cyanide, stabilized). Pressure receptacles shall be constructed and closed so as to prevent any loss of contents which might be caused under normal conditions of transport, including by vibration, or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure (resulting from change in altitude, for example).
- △ 4.1.6.1.2 Parts of pressure receptacles which are in direct contact with dangerous goods shall not be affected or weakened by those dangerous goods and shall not cause a dangerous effect (e.g. catalysing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods). The provisions of ISO 11114-1:2012 + Amd 1:2017 and ISO 11114-2:2013 shall be met as applicable.
- 4.1.6.1.3 Pressure receptacles, including their closures, shall be selected to contain a gas or a mixture of gases according to the requirements of 6.2.1.2 and the requirements of the specific packing instructions of 4.1.4.1. This section also applies to pressure receptacles which are elements of MEGCs.
- 4.1.6.1.4 Refillable pressure receptacles shall not be filled with a gas or gas mixture different from that previously contained unless the necessary operations for change of gas service have been performed. The change of service for compressed and liquefied gases shall be in accordance with ISO 11621:1997, as applicable. In addition, a pressure receptacle that previously contained a class 8 corrosive substance or a substance of another class with a corrosive subsidiary hazard shall not be authorized for the transport of a class 2 substance unless the necessary inspection and testing as specified in 6.2.1.6 have been performed.
- 4.1.6.1.5 Prior to filling, the filler shall perform an inspection of the pressure receptacle and ensure that the pressure receptacle is authorized for the gas and, in case of a chemical under pressure, for the propellant to be transported and that the provisions of this Code have been met. Shut-off valves shall be closed after filling and remain closed during transport. The consignor shall verify that the closures and equipment are not leaking.
- 4.1.6.1.6 Pressure receptacles shall be filled according to the working pressures, filling ratios and provisions specified in the appropriate packing instruction for the specific substance being filled. Reactive gases and gas mixtures shall be filled to a pressure such that if complete decomposition of the gas occurs, the working pressure of the pressure receptacle shall not be exceeded. Bundles of cylinders shall not be filled in excess of the lowest working pressure of any given cylinder in the bundle.
- 4.1.6.1.7 Pressure receptacles, including their closures, shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in chapter 6.2. When outer packagings are prescribed, the pressure receptacles shall be firmly secured therein. Unless otherwise specified in the detailed packing instructions, one or more inner packagings may be enclosed in an outer packaging.
- △ 4.1.6.1.8 Valves shall be designed and constructed in such a way that they are inherently able to withstand damage without release of the contents or shall be protected from damage which could cause inadvertent release of the contents of the pressure receptacle, by one of the following methods:
- .1 Valves are placed inside the neck of the pressure receptacle and protected by a threaded plug or cap;
 - .2 Valves are protected by caps. Caps shall possess vent-holes of sufficient cross-sectional area to evacuate the gas if leakage occurs at the valves;
 - .3 Valves are protected by shrouds or guards;
 - .4 Pressure receptacles are transported in frames (e.g. bundles); or
 - .5 Pressure receptacles are transported in an outer packaging. The packaging as prepared for transport shall be capable of meeting the drop test specified in 6.1.5.3 at the packing group I performance level.
- △ For pressure receptacles with valves as described in .2 and .3, the requirements of either ISO 11117:1998 or ISO 11117:2008 + Cor 1:2009 shall be met; for valves with inherent protection, the provisions of annex A of ISO 10297:2006, annex A of ISO 10297:2014 or annex A of ISO 10297 + Amd 1:2017. For pressure receptacles with self-closing valves with inherent protection, the requirements of annex A of ISO 17879:2017 shall be met.
- For metal hydride storage systems, the valve protection requirements specified in ISO 16111:2008 shall be met.
- 4.1.6.1.9 Non-refillable pressure receptacles shall:
- .1 be transported in an outer packaging, such as a box, or crate, or in shrink-wrapped trays or stretch-wrapped trays;
 - .2 be of a water capacity less than or equal to 1.25 L when filled with flammable or toxic gas;
 - .3 not be used for toxic gases with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 mL/m³; and
 - .4 not be repaired after being put into service.

- 4.1.6.1.10** Refillable pressure receptacles, other than cryogenic receptacles, shall be periodically inspected in accordance with 6.2.1.6 and packing instruction P200, P205 or P206, as applicable. Pressure relief valves for closed cryogenic receptacles shall be subject to periodic inspections and tests according to the provisions of 6.2.1.6.3 and packing instruction P203. Pressure receptacles shall not be filled after they become due for periodic inspection but may be transported after the expiry of the time limit.
- 4.1.6.1.11** Repairs shall be consistent with the manufacture and testing requirements of the applicable design and construction standards and are only permitted as indicated in the relevant periodic inspection standards specified in 6.2.2.4. Pressure receptacles, other than the jacket of closed cryogenic receptacles, shall not be subjected to repairs of any of the following:
- .1 weld cracks or other weld defects;
 - .2 cracks in walls;
 - .3 leaks or defects in the material of the wall, head or bottom.
- 4.1.6.1.12** Pressure receptacles shall not be offered for filling:
- .1 when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the pressure receptacle or its service equipment may be affected;
 - .2 unless the pressure receptacle and its service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order; or
 - .3 unless the required certification, retest, and filling marks are legible.
- 4.1.6.1.13** Filled pressure receptacles shall not be offered for transport:
- .1 when leaking;
 - .2 when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the pressure receptacle or its service equipment may be affected;
 - .3 unless the pressure receptacle and its service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order; or
 - .4 unless the required certification, retest, and filling marks are legible.
- 4.1.6.1.14** Where in packing instruction P200 cylinders and other pressure receptacles for gases conforming to the requirements of this subsection and chapter 6.2 are authorized, use is also authorized of cylinders and pressure receptacles which conform to the requirements of the competent authority of the country in which the cylinder or pressure receptacle is filled. Valves shall be suitably protected. Pressure receptacles with capacities of 1 L or less shall be packed in outer packagings constructed of suitable material of adequate strength and design in relation to the capacity of the packaging and its intended use and secured or cushioned so as to prevent significant movement within the outer packaging during normal conditions of transport.

4.1.7 Special packing provisions for organic peroxides (class 5.2) and self-reactive substances of class 4.1

4.1.7.0 General

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

4.1.7.1 Use of packagings (except IBCs)

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

4.1.7.1.2 The packing methods for organic peroxides and self-reactive substances are listed in packing instruction P520 and are designated OP1 to OP8. The quantities specified for each packing method are the maximum quantities authorized per package.

4.1.7.1.3 The packing methods appropriate for the individual currently assigned self-reactive substances and organic peroxides are listed in 2.4.2.3.2.3 and 2.5.3.2.4.

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

- .1 **ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE B or SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE TYPE B:**
Packing method OP5 shall be assigned, provided that the organic peroxide (or self-reactive substance) satisfies the criteria of 2.5.3.3.2.2 (resp. 2.4.2.3.3.2.2) in a packaging authorized by the packing method.

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If the organic peroxide (or self-reactive substance) can only satisfy these criteria in a smaller packaging than those authorized by packing method OP5 (viz. one of the packagings listed for OP1 to OP4), then the corresponding packing method with the lower OP number is assigned;

- .2 **ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C or SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE TYPE C:**
Packing method OP6 shall be assigned, provided that the organic peroxide (or self-reactive substance) satisfies the criteria of 2.5.3.3.2.3 (resp. 2.4.2.3.3.2.3) in packaging authorized by the packing method. If the organic peroxide (or self-reactive substance) can only satisfy these criteria in a smaller packaging than those authorized by packing method OP6, then the corresponding packing method with the lower OP number is assigned;
- .3 **ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D or SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE TYPE D:**
Packing method OP7 shall be assigned to this type of organic peroxide or self-reactive substance;
- .4 **ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E or SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE TYPE E:**
Packing method OP8 shall be assigned to this type of organic peroxide or self-reactive substance;
- .5 **ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F or SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE TYPE F:**
Packing method OP8 shall be assigned to this type of organic peroxide or self-reactive substance.

4.1.7.2 Use of intermediate bulk containers

4.1.7.2.1 The currently assigned organic peroxides specifically listed in packing instruction IBC520 may be transported in IBCs in accordance with this packing instruction. IBCs shall conform to the requirements of chapter 6.5 and shall meet its test provisions for packing group II.

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

- .1 to prove that the organic peroxide (or self-reactive substance) complies with the principles for classification;
- .2 to prove the compatibility of all materials normally in contact with the substance during the transport;
- .3 to determine, when applicable, the control and emergency temperatures associated with the transport of the product in the IBC concerned as derived from the SADT;
- .4 to design, when applicable, pressure and emergency relief devices; and
- .5 to determine if any special provisions are necessary for safe transport of the substance.

4.1.7.2.3 For self-reactive substances, temperature control is required according to 2.4.2.3.4. For organic peroxides, temperature control is required according to 2.5.3.4.1. Temperature control provisions are given in 7.3.7.

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

4.1.8 Special packing provisions for infectious substances of category A (class 6.2, UN 2814 and UN 2900)

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

4.1.8.2 The definitions in 1.2.1 and the general packing provisions of 4.1.1.1 to 4.1.1.14, except 4.1.1.10 to 4.1.1.12, apply to infectious substances packages. However, liquids shall only be filled into packagings which have an appropriate resistance to the internal pressure that may develop under normal conditions of transport.

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

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

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

- .1 Primary receptacles of equivalent or smaller size as compared to the tested primary receptacles may be used provided:
 - (a) the primary receptacles are of similar design to the tested primary receptacle (such as shape: round, rectangular, etc.);

- (b) the material of construction of the primary receptacle (glass, plastics, metal, etc.) offers resistance to impact and stacking forces equal to or greater than that of the originally tested primary receptacle;
 - (c) the primary receptacles have the same or smaller openings and the closure is of similar design (such as screw cap, friction lid, etc.);
 - (d) sufficient additional cushioning material is used to take up void spaces and to prevent significant movement of the primary receptacles; and
 - (e) primary receptacles are oriented within the intermediate packaging in the same manner as in the tested package.
- .2 A lesser number of the tested primary receptacles, or of the alternative types of primary receptacles identified in .1 above, may be used provided sufficient cushioning is added to fill the void space(s) and to prevent significant movement of the primary receptacles.

4.1.9 Special packing provisions for radioactive material

4.1.9.1 General

4.1.9.1.1 Radioactive material, packagings and packages shall meet the provisions of chapter 6.4. The quantity of radioactive material in a package shall not exceed the limits specified in 2.7.2.2, 2.7.2.4.1, 2.7.2.4.4, 2.7.2.4.5, 2.7.2.4.6 and 4.1.9.3.

The types of packages for radioactive materials covered by the provisions of this Code are:

- .1 Excepted package (see 1.5.1.5);
- .2 Industrial package Type 1 (Type IP-1 package);
- .3 Industrial package Type 2 (Type IP-2 package);
- .4 Industrial package Type 3 (Type IP-3 package);
- .5 Type A package;
- .6 Type B(U) package;
- .7 Type B(M) package;
- .8 Type C package.

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

4.1.9.1.2 The non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package shall be kept as low as practicable and, under routine conditions of transport, shall not exceed the following limits:

- (a) 4 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and low-toxicity alpha emitters, and
- (b) 0.4 Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters.

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

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

△ 4.1.9.1.4 Except as provided in 7.1.4.5.11, the level of non-fixed contamination on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, cargo transport units, tanks, IBCs and conveyances shall not exceed the limits specified in 4.1.9.1.2. This requirement does not apply to the internal surfaces of freight containers being used as packagings, either loaded or empty.

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

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

- .1 if the design pressure of the containment system exceeds 35 kPa (gauge), it shall be ensured that the containment system of each packaging conforms to the approved design requirements relating to the capability of that system to maintain its integrity under that pressure;
- .2 for each packaging intended for use as a Type B(U), Type B(M) or Type C package and for each packaging intended to contain fissile material, it shall be ensured that the effectiveness of its shielding

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- and containment and, where necessary, the heat transfer characteristics and the effectiveness of the confinement system are within the limits applicable to or specified for the approved design;
- .3 for each packaging intended to contain fissile material, it shall be ensured that the effectiveness of the criticality safety features is within the limits applicable to or specified for the design and in particular where, in order to comply with the requirements of 6.4.11.1 neutron poisons are specifically included, checks shall be performed to confirm the presence and distribution of those neutron poisons.
- 4.1.9.1.7 Before each shipment of any package, it shall be ensured that the package contains neither:
- .1 radionuclides different from those specified for the package design; nor
 - .2 contents in a form, or physical or chemical state different from those specified for the package design.
- 4.1.9.1.8 Before each shipment of any package, it shall be ensured that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of this Code and in the applicable certificates of approval have been fulfilled. The following requirements shall also be fulfilled, if applicable:
- .1 it shall be ensured that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of 6.4.2.2 have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with 6.4.2.3;
 - .2 each Type B(U), Type B(M) and Type C package shall be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval;
 - .3 for each Type B(U), Type B(M) and Type C package, it shall be ensured by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of 6.4.8.8 and 6.4.10.3 were made;
 - .4 for packages containing fissile material the measurement specified in 6.4.11.5 (b) and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in 6.4.11.8 shall be performed.
 - .5 for packages intended to be used for shipment after storage, it shall be ensured that all packaging components and radioactive contents have been maintained during storage in a manner such that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of this Code and in the applicable certificates of approval have been fulfilled.
- 4.1.9.1.9 The consignor shall also have a copy of any instructions with regard to the proper closing of the package and any preparation for shipment before making any shipment under the terms of the certificates.
- 4.1.9.1.10 Except for consignments under exclusive use, the transport index of any package or overpack shall not exceed 10, nor shall the criticality safety index of any package or overpack exceed 50.
- 4.1.9.1.11 Except for packages or overpacks transported under exclusive use by rail or by road under the conditions specified in 7.1.4.5.5.1, or under exclusive use and special arrangement by ship under the conditions specified in 7.1.4.5.7, the maximum dose rate at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack shall not exceed 2 mSv/h.
- 4.1.9.1.12 The maximum dose rate at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack under exclusive use shall not exceed 10 mSv/h.
- 4.1.9.1.13 Pyrophoric radioactive material shall be packaged in Type A, Type B(U), Type B(M) or Type C packages and shall also be suitably inerted.
- 4.1.9.2 **Provisions and controls for transport of LSA material and SCO**
- 4.1.9.2.1 The quantity of LSA material or SCO in a single Type IP-1 package, Type IP-2 package, Type IP-3 package, or object or collection of objects, whichever is appropriate, shall be so restricted that the external dose rate at 3 m from the unshielded material or object or collection of objects does not exceed 10 mSv/h.
- 4.1.9.2.2 For LSA material and SCO which are or contain fissile material, which is not excepted under 2.7.2.3.5, the applicable requirements of 7.1.4.5.15 and 7.1.4.5.16 shall be met.
- 4.1.9.2.3 For LSA material and SCO which are or contain fissile material, the applicable requirements of 6.4.11.1 shall be met.
- △ 4.1.9.2.4 LSA material and SCO in groups LSA-I, SCO-I and SCO-III may be transported unpackaged under the following conditions:
- .1 all unpackaged material other than ores containing only naturally occurring radionuclides shall be transported in such a manner that, under routine conditions of transport, there will be no escape of the radioactive contents from the conveyance nor will there be any loss of shielding;
 - .2 each conveyance shall be under exclusive use, except when only transporting SCO-I on which the contamination on the accessible and the inaccessible surfaces is not greater than ten times the applicable level specified in 2.7.1.2;

- .3 for SCO-I where it is suspected that non-fixed contamination exists on inaccessible surfaces in excess of the values specified in 2.7.2.3.2.1.1, measures shall be taken to ensure that the radioactive material is not released into the conveyance; and
- .4 unpackaged fissile material shall meet the requirements of 2.7.2.3.5.5.
- .5 for SCO-III;
 - .1 transport shall be under exclusive use by road, rail, inland waterway or sea;
 - .2 stacking shall not be permitted;
 - .3 all activities associated with the shipment, including radiation protection, emergency response and any special precautions or special administrative or operational controls that are to be employed during transport shall be described in a transport plan. The transport plan shall demonstrate that the overall level of safety in transport is at least equivalent to that which would be provided if the requirements of 6.4.7.14 (only for the test specified in 6.4.15.6, preceded by the tests specified in 6.4.15.2 and 6.4.15.3) had been met.
 - .4 the requirements of 6.4.5.1 and 6.4.5.2 for a Type IP-2 package shall be satisfied, except that the maximum damage referred to in 6.4.15.4 may be determined based on provisions in the transport plan, and the requirements of 6.4.15.5 are not applicable.
 - .5 the object and any shielding are secured to the conveyance in accordance with 6.4.2.1.
 - .6 the shipment shall be subject to multilateral approval.

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

Table 4.1.9.2.5 – Industrial package provisions for LSA material and SCO

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

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

4.1.9.3 Packages containing fissile material

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



Chapter 4.2

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

The provisions of this chapter also apply to road tank vehicles to the extent indicated in chapter 6.8.

4.2.0 Transitional provisions

4.2.0.1 The provisions for the use and construction of portable tanks in this chapter and chapter 6.7 are based on the United Nations *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*. IMO type portable tanks and road tank vehicles certified and approved prior to 1 January 2003 in accordance with the provisions of the IMDG Code in force on 1 July 1999 (amendment 29) may continue to be used provided that they are found to meet the applicable periodic inspections and test provisions. They shall meet the provisions set out in columns (13) and (14) of chapter 3.2. Detailed explanation and construction provisions may be found in CCC.1/Circ.3 *Revised guidance on the continued use of existing IMO type portable tanks and road tank vehicles for the transport of dangerous goods*.

Note: For ease of reference, the following descriptions of existing IMO type tanks are included:

IMO type 1 tank means a portable tank for the transport of substances of classes 3 to 9 fitted with pressure-relief devices, having a maximum allowable working pressure of 1.75 bar and above.

IMO type 2 tank means a portable tank fitted with pressure-relief devices, having a maximum allowable working pressure equal to or above 1.0 bar but below 1.75 bar, intended for the transport of certain dangerous liquids of low hazard and certain solids.

IMO type 4 tank means a road tank vehicle for the transport of dangerous goods of classes 3 to 9 and includes a semi-trailer with a permanently attached tank or a tank attached to a chassis, with at least four twist locks which comply with ISO standards, (e.g. ISO 1161:1984).

IMO type 5 tank means a portable tank fitted with pressure-relief devices which is used for non-refrigerated liquefied gases of class 2.

IMO type 6 tank means a road tank vehicle for the transport of non-refrigerated liquefied gases of class 2 and includes a semi-trailer with a permanently attached tank or a tank attached to a chassis which is fitted with items of service equipment and structural equipment necessary for the transport of gases.

IMO type 7 tank means a thermally insulated portable tank fitted with items of service and structural equipment necessary for the transport of refrigerated liquefied gases. The portable tank shall be capable of being transported, loaded and discharged without the need of removal of its structural equipment, and shall be capable of being lifted when full. It shall not be permanently secured on board the ship.

IMO type 8 tank means a road tank vehicle for the transport of refrigerated liquefied gases of class 2 and includes a semi-trailer with a permanently attached thermally insulated tank fitted with items of service equipment and structural equipment necessary for the transport of refrigerated liquefied gases.

IMO type 9 tank means a road gas elements vehicle for the transport of compressed gases of class 2 with elements linked to each other by a manifold, permanently attached to a chassis, which is fitted with items of service equipment and structural equipment necessary for the transport of gases. Elements are cylinders, tubes and bundles of cylinders, intended for the transport of gases as defined in 2.2.1.1.

Note: IMO type 4, 6 and 8 road tank vehicles may be constructed after 1 January 2003 in accordance with the provisions of chapter 6.8.

4.2.0.2 UN portable tanks and MEGCs constructed according to a design approval certificate which has been issued before 1 January 2008 may continue to be used provided that they are found to meet the applicable periodic inspection and test provisions.

4.2.0.3 Portable tanks and MEGCs manufactured before 1 January 2012, that conform to the marking provisions of 6.7.2.20.1, 6.7.3.16.1, 6.7.4.15.1 or 6.7.5.13.1 of the IMDG Code in force on 1 January 2010 (amendment 34-08), as relevant, may continue to be used if they comply with all other relevant provisions of the current edition of the Code including, when applicable, the requirement of 6.7.2.20.1 (g) for marking the symbol "S" on the plate when the shell or the compartment is divided by surge plates into sections of not more than 7,500 L capacity. When the shell, or the compartment, was already divided by surge plates into sections of not more than 7,500 L capacity before 1 January 2012, the capacity of the shell, or respectively of the compartment, need

not be supplemented with the symbol “S” until the next periodic inspection or test according to 6.7.2.19.5 is performed.

Portable tanks manufactured before 1 January 2014 need not be marked with the portable tank instruction as required in 6.7.2.20.2, 6.7.3.16.2 and 6.7.4.15.2 until the next periodic inspection and test.

Portable tanks and MEGCs manufactured before 1 January 2014 need not comply with the requirements of 6.7.2.13.1.6, 6.7.3.9.1.5, 6.7.4.8.1.5 and 6.7.5.6.1 (d) concerning the marking of the pressure relief devices.

IMO portable tanks manufactured before 1 January 2003 shall be marked with an indication of the portable tank instruction for which it meets the minimum test pressure, minimum shell thickness, pressure relief requirements and bottom opening requirements as shown in 4.2.5.2.6 as required in 6.7.2.20.2, 6.7.3.16.2 and 6.7.4.15.2. These portable tanks need not be marked with the portable tank instruction until the next periodic inspection and test.

4.2.1 General provisions for the use of portable tanks for the transport of substances of class 1 and classes 3 to 9

- 4.2.1.1 This section provides general provisions applicable to the use of portable tanks for the transport of substances of classes 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. In addition to these general provisions, portable tanks shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing provisions detailed in 6.7.2. Substances shall be transported in portable tanks conforming to the applicable portable tank instruction and the portable tank special provisions assigned to each substance in the Dangerous Goods List.
- 4.2.1.2 During transport, portable tanks shall be adequately protected against damage to the shell and service equipment resulting from lateral and longitudinal impact and overturning. If the shell and service equipment are so constructed as to withstand impact or overturning, it need not be protected in this way. Examples of such protection are given in 6.7.2.17.5.
- 4.2.1.3 Certain substances are chemically unstable. They are accepted for transport only when the necessary steps have been taken to prevent their dangerous decomposition, transformation or polymerization during transport. To this end, care shall in particular be taken to ensure that shells do not contain any substances liable to promote these reactions.
- 4.2.1.4 The temperature of the outer surface of the shell, excluding openings and their closures, or of the thermal insulation shall not exceed 70°C during transport. When necessary, the shell shall be thermally insulated.
- 4.2.1.5 Empty portable tanks not cleaned and not gas-free shall comply with the same provisions as portable tanks filled with the previous substance.
- 4.2.1.6 Substances shall not be transported in adjoining compartments of shells when they may react dangerously with each other and cause:
- .1 combustion and/or evolution of considerable heat;
 - .2 evolution of flammable, toxic or asphyxiant gases;
 - .3 the formation of corrosive substances;
 - .4 the formation of unstable substances;
 - .5 dangerous rise in pressure.
- 4.2.1.7 The design approval certificate, the test report and the certificate showing the results of the initial inspection and test for each portable tank issued by the competent authority or its authorized body shall be retained by the authority or body and the owner. Owners shall be able to provide this documentation upon the request of any competent authority.
- 4.2.1.8 Unless the name of the substance(s) being transported appears on the metal plate described in 6.7.2.20.2, a copy of the certificate specified in 6.7.2.18.1 shall be made available upon the request of a competent authority or its authorized body and readily provided by the consignor, consignee or agent, as appropriate.
- 4.2.1.9 **Degree of filling**
- 4.2.1.9.1 Prior to filling, the shipper shall ensure that the appropriate portable tank is used and that the portable tank is not loaded with substances which, in contact with the materials of the shell, gaskets, service equipment and any protective linings, are likely to react dangerously with them to form dangerous products or appreciably weaken these materials. The shipper may need to consult the manufacturer of the substance in conjunction with the competent authority for guidance on the compatibility of the substance with the portable tank materials.
- 4.2.1.9.1.1 Portable tanks shall not be filled in excess of the maximum degree of filling specified in 4.2.1.9.2 to 4.2.1.9.6. The applicability of 4.2.1.9.2, 4.2.1.9.3 or 4.2.1.9.5.1 to individual substances is specified in the applicable

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portable tank instructions or special provisions in 4.2.5.2.6 or 4.2.5.3 and columns 13 and 14 of the Dangerous Goods List.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.1.9.6 Portable tanks shall not be offered for transport:

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

For certain dangerous substances, a lower degree of filling may be required.

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

4.2.1.9.8 Portable tanks shall not be filled or discharged while they remain on board.

4.2.1.10 Additional provisions applicable to the transport of class 3 substances in portable tanks

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

4.2.1.11 Additional provisions applicable to the transport of class 4 substances (other than class 4.1 self-reactive substances) in portable tanks

[Reserved]

Note: For class 4.1 self-reactive substances, see 4.2.1.13.

4.2.1.12 Additional provisions applicable to the transport of class 5.1 substances in portable tanks

[Reserved]

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

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

- .1 to prove the compatibility of all materials normally in contact with the substance during transport;
- .2 to provide data for the design of the pressure and emergency relief devices, taking into account the design characteristics of the portable tank.

Any additional provisions necessary for safe transport of the substance shall be clearly described in the report.

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

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

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

4.2.1.13.5 Portable tanks shall be fitted with temperature-sensing devices.

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

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

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

$$q = 70961FA^{0.82}$$

where:

q = heat absorption (W)

A = wetted area (m²)

F = insulation factor;

$F = 1$ for non-insulated vessels, or

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

where:

K = heat conductivity of insulation layer (W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹)

L = thickness of insulation layer (m)

$U = K/L$ = heat transfer coefficient of the insulation (W·m⁻²·K⁻¹)

T = temperature of substance at relieving conditions (K)

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

Note: An example of a method to determine the size of emergency relief devices is given in appendix 5 of the *Manual of Tests and Criteria*.



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- 4.2.1.13.9 For insulated portable tanks, the capacity and setting of emergency relief device(s) shall be determined assuming a loss of insulation from 1% of the surface area.
- 4.2.1.13.10 Vacuum-relief devices and spring-loaded valves shall be provided with flame arresters. Due attention shall be paid to the reduction of the relief capacity caused by the flame arrester.
- 4.2.1.13.11 Service equipment such as valves and external piping shall be so arranged that no substance remains in them after filling the portable tank.
- 4.2.1.13.12 Portable tanks may be either insulated or protected by a sunshield. If the SADT of the substance in the portable tank is 55°C or less, or the portable tank is constructed of aluminium, the portable tank shall be completely insulated. The outer surface shall be finished in white or bright metal.
- 4.2.1.13.13 The degree of filling shall not exceed 90% at 15°C.
- 4.2.1.13.14 The mark as required in 6.7.2.20.2 shall include the UN number and the technical name with the approved concentration of the substance concerned.
- 4.2.1.13.15 Organic peroxides and self-reactive substances specifically listed in portable tank instruction T23 in 4.2.5.2.6 may be transported in portable tanks.
- 4.2.1.14 **Additional provisions applicable to the transport of class 6.1 substances in portable tanks**
[Reserved]
- 4.2.1.15 **Additional provisions applicable to the transport of class 6.2 substances in portable tanks**
[Reserved]
- 4.2.1.16 **Additional provisions applicable to the transport of class 7 substances in portable tanks**
- 4.2.1.16.1 Portable tanks used for the transport of radioactive material shall not be used for the transport of other goods.
- 4.2.1.16.2 The degree of filling for portable tanks shall not exceed 90% or, alternatively, any other value approved by the competent authority.
- 4.2.1.17 **Additional provisions applicable to the transport of class 8 substances in portable tanks**
- 4.2.1.17.1 Pressure-relief devices of portable tanks used for the transport of class 8 substances shall be inspected at intervals not exceeding one year.
- 4.2.1.18 **Additional provisions applicable to the transport of class 9 substances in portable tanks**
[Reserved]
- 4.2.1.19 **Additional provisions applicable to the transport of solid substances transported above their melting point**
- 4.2.1.19.1 Solid substances transported or offered for transport above their melting point which are not assigned a portable tank instruction in column 13 of the Dangerous Goods List of chapter 3.2 or when the assigned portable tank instruction does not apply to transport at temperatures above their melting point may be transported in portable tanks provided that the solid substances are classified in classes 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 6.1, 8 or 9 and have no subsidiary hazard other than that of class 6.1 or class 8 and are in packing group II or III.
- 4.2.1.19.2 Unless otherwise indicated in the Dangerous Goods List, portable tanks used for the transport of these solid substances above their melting point shall conform to the provisions of portable tank instruction T4 for solid substances of packing group III or T7 for solid substances of packing group II. A portable tank that affords an equivalent or greater level of safety may be selected in accordance with 4.2.5.2.5. The maximum degree of filling (in %) shall be determined according to 4.2.1.9.5 (TP3).
- 4.2.2 **General provisions for the use of portable tanks for the transport of non-refrigerated liquefied gases and chemicals under pressure**
- 4.2.2.1 This section provides general provisions applicable to the use of portable tanks for the transport of non-refrigerated liquefied gases of class 2 and chemicals under pressure.
- 4.2.2.2 Portable tanks shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing provisions detailed in 6.7.3. Non-refrigerated liquefied gases and chemicals under pressure shall be transported in portable tanks



conforming to portable tank instruction T50 as described in 4.2.5.2.6 and any portable tank special provisions assigned to specific non-refrigerated liquefied gases in the Dangerous Goods List and described in 4.2.5.3.

- 4.2.2.3 During transport, portable tanks shall be adequately protected against damage to the shell and service equipment resulting from lateral and longitudinal impact and overturning. If the shell and service equipment are so constructed as to withstand impact or overturning, it need not be protected in this way. Examples of such protection are given in 6.7.3.13.5.
- 4.2.2.4 Certain non-refrigerated liquefied gases are chemically unstable. They are accepted for transport only when the necessary steps have been taken to prevent their dangerous decomposition, transformation or polymerization during transport. To this end, care shall be taken to ensure that portable tanks do not contain any non-refrigerated liquefied gases liable to promote these reactions.
- 4.2.2.5 Unless the name of the gas(es) being transported appears on the metal plate described in 6.7.3.16.2, a copy of the certificate specified in 6.7.3.14.1 shall be made available upon a competent authority request and readily provided by the consignor, consignee or agent, as appropriate.
- 4.2.2.6 Empty portable tanks not cleaned and not gas-free shall comply with the same provisions as portable tanks filled with the previous non-refrigerated liquefied gas.
- 4.2.2.7 **Filling**
- 4.2.2.7.1 Prior to filling, the shipper shall ensure that the portable tank is approved for the non-refrigerated liquefied gas or the propellant of the chemical under pressure to be transported and that the portable tank is not loaded with non-refrigerated liquefied gases, or with chemicals under pressure which, in contact with the materials of the shell, gaskets and service equipment, are likely to react dangerously with them to form dangerous products or appreciably weaken these materials. During filling, the temperature of the non-refrigerated liquefied gas or propellant of chemicals under pressure shall fall within the limits of the design temperature range.
- 4.2.2.7.2 The maximum mass of non-refrigerated liquefied gas per litre of shell capacity (kg/L) shall not exceed the density of the non-refrigerated liquefied gas at 50°C multiplied by 0.95. Furthermore, the shell shall not be liquid-full at 60°C.
- 4.2.2.7.3 Portable tanks shall not be filled above their maximum permissible gross mass and the maximum permissible load mass specified for each gas to be transported.
- 4.2.2.7.4 Portable tanks shall not be filled or discharged while they remain on board.
- 4.2.2.8 Portable tanks shall not be offered for transport:
- .1 in an ullage condition liable to produce an unacceptable hydraulic force due to surge within the portable tank;
 - .2 when leaking;
 - .3 when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the tank or its lifting or securing arrangements may be affected; and
 - .4 unless the service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order.
- 4.2.2.9 Forklift pockets of portable tanks shall be closed off when the tank is filled. This provision does not apply to portable tanks which, according to 6.7.3.13.4, need not be provided with a means of closing off the forklift pockets.

4.2.3 **General provisions for the use of portable tanks for the transport of refrigerated liquefied gases of class 2**

- 4.2.3.1 This section provides general provisions applicable to the use of portable tanks for the transport of refrigerated liquefied gases.
- 4.2.3.2 Portable tanks shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing provisions detailed in 6.7.4. Refrigerated liquefied gases shall be transported in portable tanks conforming to portable tank instruction T75 as described in 4.2.5.2.6 and the portable tank special provisions assigned to each substance in column 14 of the Dangerous Goods List and described in 4.2.5.3.
- 4.2.3.3 During transport, portable tanks shall be adequately protected against damage to the shell and service equipment resulting from lateral and longitudinal impact and overturning. If the shell and service equipment are so constructed as to withstand impact or overturning, it need not be protected in this way. Examples of such protection are provided in 6.7.4.12.5.

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- 4.2.3.4 Unless the name of the gas(es) being transported appears on the metal plate described in 6.7.4.15.2, a copy of the certificate specified in 6.7.4.13.1 shall be made available upon a competent authority request and readily provided by the consignor, consignee or agent, as appropriate.
- 4.2.3.5 Empty portable tanks not cleaned and not gas-free shall comply with the same provisions as portable tanks filled with the previous substance.
- 4.2.3.6 **Filling**
- 4.2.3.6.1 Prior to filling, the shipper shall ensure that the portable tank is approved for the refrigerated liquefied gas to be transported and that the portable tank is not loaded with refrigerated liquefied gases which, in contact with the materials of the shell, gaskets and service equipment, are likely to react dangerously with them to form dangerous products or appreciably weaken these materials. During filling, the temperature of the refrigerated liquefied gas shall be within the limits of the design temperature range.
- 4.2.3.6.2 In estimating the initial degree of filling, the necessary holding time for the intended journey, including any delays which might be encountered, shall be taken into consideration. The initial degree of filling of the shell, except as provided for in 4.2.3.6.3 and 4.2.3.6.4, shall be such that if the contents, except helium, were to be raised to a temperature at which the vapour pressure is equal to the maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) the volume occupied by liquid would not exceed 98%.
- 4.2.3.6.3 Shells intended for the transport of helium can be filled up to but not above the inlet of the pressure-relief device.
- 4.2.3.6.4 A higher initial degree of filling may be allowed, subject to approval by the competent authority, when the intended duration of transport is considerably shorter than the holding time.
- 4.2.3.6.5 Portable tanks shall not be filled or discharged while they remain on board.
- 4.2.3.7 **Actual holding time**
- 4.2.3.7.1 The actual holding time shall be calculated for each journey in accordance with a procedure recognized by the competent authority, on the basis of the following:
- .1 the reference holding time for the refrigerated liquefied gas to be transported (see 6.7.4.2.8.1) (as indicated on the plate referred to in 6.7.4.15.1);
 - .2 the actual filling density;
 - .3 the actual filling pressure;
 - .4 the lowest set pressure of the pressure-limiting device(s).
- 4.2.3.7.2 The actual holding time shall be marked either on the portable tank itself or on a metal plate firmly secured to the portable tank, in accordance with 6.7.4.15.2.
- 4.2.3.7.3 The date at which the actual holding time ends shall be entered in the transport document (see 5.4.1.5.13).
- 4.2.3.8 Portable tanks shall not be offered for transport:
- .1 in an ullage condition liable to produce an unacceptable hydraulic force due to surge within the shell;
 - .2 when leaking;
 - .3 when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the portable tank or its lifting or securing arrangements may be affected;
 - .4 unless the service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order;
 - .5 unless the actual holding time for the refrigerated liquefied gas being transported has been determined in accordance with 4.2.3.7 and the portable tank is marked in accordance with 6.7.4.15.2; and
 - .6 unless the duration of transport, after taking into consideration any delays which might be encountered, does not exceed the actual holding time.
- 4.2.3.9 Forklift pockets of portable tanks shall be closed off when the tank is filled. This provision does not apply to portable tanks which, according to 6.7.4.12.4, need not be provided with a means of closing off the forklift pockets.
- 4.2.4 **General provisions for the use of multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs)**
- 4.2.4.1 This section provides general requirements applicable to the use of multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs) for the transport of non-refrigerated gases.

- 4.2.4.2 MEGCs shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in 6.7.5. The elements of MEGCs shall be periodically inspected according to the provisions set out in packing instruction P200 and in 6.2.1.6.
- 4.2.4.3 During transport, MEGCs shall be protected against damage to the elements and service equipment resulting from lateral and longitudinal impact and overturning. If the elements and service equipment are so constructed as to withstand impact or overturning, they need not be protected in this way. Examples of such protection are given in 6.7.5.10.4.
- 4.2.4.4 The periodic testing and inspection requirements for MEGCs are specified in 6.7.5.12. MEGCs or their elements shall not be charged or filled after they become due for periodic inspection but may be transported after the expiry of the time limit.
- 4.2.4.5 **Filling**
- 4.2.4.5.1 Prior to filling, the MEGC shall be inspected to ensure that it is authorized for the gas to be transported and that the applicable provisions of this Code have been met.
- 4.2.4.5.2 Elements of MEGCs shall be filled according to the working pressures, filling ratios and filling provisions specified in packing instruction P200 for the specific gas being filled into each element. In no case shall an MEGC or group of elements be filled as a unit in excess of the lowest working pressure of any given element.
- 4.2.4.5.3 MEGCs shall not be filled above their maximum permissible gross mass.
- 4.2.4.5.4 Isolation valves shall be closed after filling and remain closed during transport. Toxic gases of class 2.3 shall only be transported in MEGCs where each element is equipped with an isolation valve.
- 4.2.4.5.5 The opening(s) for filling shall be closed by caps or plugs. The leakproofness of the closures and equipment shall be verified by the shipper after filling.
- 4.2.4.5.6 MEGCs shall not be offered for filling:
- .1 when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the pressure receptacles or their structural or service equipment may be affected;
 - .2 unless the pressure receptacles and their structural and service equipment have been examined and found to be in good working order; and
 - .3 unless the required certification, retest, and filling marks are legible.
- 4.2.4.5.7 Multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs) shall not be filled or discharged while they remain on board.
- 4.2.4.6 Filled MEGCs shall not be offered for transport;
- .1 when leaking;
 - .2 when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the pressure receptacles or their structural or service equipment may be affected;
 - .3 unless the pressure receptacles and their structural and service equipment have been examined and found to be in good working order; and
 - .4 unless the required certification, retest, and filling marks are legible.
- 4.2.4.7 Empty MEGCs that have not been cleaned and purged shall comply with the same requirements as MEGCs filled with the previous substance.

4.2.5 Portable tank instructions and special provisions

4.2.5.1 General

- 4.2.5.1.1 This section includes the portable tank instructions and special provisions applicable to dangerous goods authorized to be transported in portable tanks. Each portable tank instruction is identified by an alpha-numeric designation (T1 to T75). The Dangerous Goods List in chapter 3.2 indicates the portable tank instruction that shall be used for each substance permitted for transport in a portable tank. When no portable tank instruction appears in the Dangerous Goods List, transport of the substance in portable tanks is not permitted unless a competent authority approval is granted as set out in 6.7.1.3. Portable tank special provisions are assigned to specific dangerous goods in the Dangerous Goods List in chapter 3.2. Each portable tank special provision is identified by an alpha-numeric designation (such as TP1). A listing of the portable tank special provisions is provided in 4.2.5.3.

Note: The gases authorized for transport in MEGCs are indicated in the column “MEGC” in Tables 1 and 2 of packing instruction P200 in 4.1.4.1.

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4.2.5.2 Portable tank instructions

4.2.5.2.1 Portable tank instructions apply to dangerous goods of classes 1 to 9. Portable tank instructions provide specific information relevant to portable tank provisions applicable to specific substances. These provisions shall be met in addition to the general provisions in this chapter and chapter 6.7.

4.2.5.2.2 For substances of class 1 and classes 3 to 9, the portable tank instructions indicate the applicable minimum test pressure, the minimum shell thickness (in reference steel), bottom opening provisions and pressure-relief provisions. In T23, self-reactive substances of class 4.1 and class 5.2 organic peroxides permitted to be transported in portable tanks are listed along with applicable control and emergency temperatures.

4.2.5.2.3 Non-refrigerated liquefied gases are assigned to portable tank instruction T50. T50 provides the maximum allowable working pressures, bottom opening provisions, pressure-relief provisions and degree of filling provisions for non-refrigerated liquefied gases permitted for transport in portable tanks.

4.2.5.2.4 Refrigerated liquefied gases are assigned to portable tank instruction T75.

4.2.5.2.5 *Determination of the appropriate portable tank instructions*

When a specific portable tank instruction is specified in the Dangerous Goods List, additional portable tanks which possess higher test pressures, greater shell thicknesses, more stringent bottom opening and pressure-relief device arrangements may be used. The following guidelines apply to determining the appropriate portable tanks which may be used for transport of particular substances:

Portable tank instruction specified	Portable tank instructions also permitted
T1	T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T2	T4, T5, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T3	T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T4	T5, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T5	T10, T14, T19, T20, T22
T6	T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T7	T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T8	T9, T10, T13, T14, T19, T20, T21, T22
T9	T10, T13, T14, T19, T20, T21, T22
T10	T14, T19, T20, T22
T11	T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T12	T14, T16, T18, T19, T20, T22
T13	T14, T19, T20, T21, T22
T14	T19, T20, T22
T15	T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T16	T18, T19, T20, T22
T17	T18, T19, T20, T21, T22
T18	T19, T20, T22
T19	T20, T22
T20	T22
T21	T22
T22	None
T23	None
T50	None



4.2.5.2.6 *Portable tank instructions*

Portable tank instructions specify the provisions applicable to a portable tank when used for the transport of specific substances. Portable tank instructions T1 to T22 specify the applicable minimum test pressure, the minimum shell thickness (in millimetres of reference steel), and the pressure relief and bottom-opening provisions.

T1 – T22		PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTIONS			T1 – T22
These portable tank instructions apply to liquid and solid substances of class 1 and classes 3 to 9. The general provisions of section 4.2.1 and the requirements of section 6.7.2 shall be met.					
Portable tank instruction	Minimum test pressure (bar)	Minimum shell thickness (in mm – reference steel) (see 6.7.2.4)	Pressure relief provisions ^a (see 6.7.2.8)	Bottom opening provisions ^b (see 6.7.2.6)	
T1	1.5	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.2	
T2	1.5	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3	
T3	2.65	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.2	
T4	2.65	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3	
T5	2.65	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed	
T6	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.2	
T7	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3	
T8	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	Not allowed	
T9	4	6 mm	Normal	Not allowed	
T10	4	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed	
T11	6	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3	
T12	6	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.8.3	See 6.7.2.6.3	
T13	6	6 mm	Normal	Not allowed	
T14	6	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed	
T15	10	See 6.7.2.4.2	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3	
T16	10	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.8.3	See 6.7.2.6.3	
T17	10	6 mm	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3	
T18	10	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	See 6.7.2.6.3	
T19	10	6 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed	
T20	10	8 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed	
T21	10	10 mm	Normal	Not allowed	
T22	10	10 mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed	

^a When the word “Normal” is indicated, all the provisions of 6.7.2.8 apply except for 6.7.2.8.3.

^b When this column indicates “not allowed”, bottom openings are not permitted when the substance to be transported is a liquid (see 6.7.2.6.1). When the substance to be transported is a solid at all temperatures encountered under normal conditions of transport, bottom openings conforming to the provisions of 6.7.2.6.2 are authorized.



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T23		PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION						T23	
<p>This portable tank instruction applies to self-reactive substances of class 4.1 and organic peroxides of class 5.2. The general provisions of 4.2.1 and the provisions of 6.7.2 shall be met. The provisions specific to self-reactive substances of class 4.1 and organic peroxides of class 5.2 in 4.2.1.13 shall also be met.</p> <p>The formulations listed below may also be transported packed in accordance with packing method OP8 of packing instruction P520 of 4.1.4.1, with the same control and emergency temperatures, if applicable.</p>									
UN No.	Substance	Minimum test pressure (bar)	Minimum shell thickness (mm – reference steel)	Bottom opening requirements	Pressure relief requirements	Degree of filling	Control temperature	Emergency temperature	
3109	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID <i>tert</i> -Butyl hydroperoxide,* not more than 72% with water Cumyl hydroperoxide, not more than 90% in diluent type A Di- <i>tert</i> -butyl peroxide, not more than 32% in diluent type A Isopropyl cumyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A <i>p</i> -Menthyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A Pinanyl hydroperoxide, not more than 56% in diluent type A	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13			
3110	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, SOLID Dicumyl peroxide [†]	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13			
3119	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED <i>tert</i> -Amyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 47% in diluent type A <i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxyacetate, not more than 32% in diluent type B <i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type B <i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxy-pivalate, not more than 27% in diluent type B <i>tert</i> -Butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type B Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide, not more than 38% in diluent type A or type B Peroxyacetic acid, distilled, stabilized [§]	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13	‡	‡	
							–10°C	–5°C	
							+30°C	+35°C	
							+15°C	+20°C	
							+5°C	+10°C	
							+35°C	+40°C	
							0°C	+5°C	
							+30°C	+35°C	
3120	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, SOLID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13	‡	‡	

* Provided that steps have been taken to achieve the safety equivalence of 65% *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide and 35% water.

[†] Maximum quantity per portable tank: 2,000 kg.

[‡] As approved by the competent authority.

[§] Formulation derived from distillation of peroxyacetic acid originating from peroxyacetic acid in concentration of not more than 41% with water, total active oxygen (peroxyacetic acid + H₂O₂) ≤ 9.5%, which fulfils the criteria of 2.5.3.3.2.6. "CORROSIVE" subsidiary hazard placard required (Model No. 8, see 5.2.2.2.2).



T23		PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (continued)							T23
UN No.	Substance	Minimum test pressure (bar)	Minimum shell thickness (mm – reference steel)	Bottom opening requirements	Pressure relief requirements	Degree of filling	Control temperature	Emergency temperature	
3229	SELF-REACTIVE LIQUID TYPE F	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13			
3230	SELF-REACTIVE SOLID TYPE F	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13			
3239	SELF-REACTIVE LIQUID TYPE F, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13	*	*	
3240	SELF-REACTIVE SOLID TYPE F, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED	4	See 6.7.2.4.2	See 6.7.2.6.3	See 6.7.2.8.2, 4.2.1.13.6, 4.2.1.13.7, 4.2.1.13.8	See 4.2.1.13.13	*	*	

* As approved by the competent authority.

T50		PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION				T50
This portable tank instruction applies to non-refrigerated liquefied gases and chemicals under pressure (UN Nos. 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504 and 3505). The general provisions of 4.2.2 and the provisions of 6.7.3 shall be met.						
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Maximum allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief provisions ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio (kg/L)	
1005	Ammonia, anhydrous	29.0 25.7 22.0 19.7	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	0.53	
1009	Bromotrifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R 13B1)	38.0 34.0 30.0 27.5	Allowed	Normal	1.13	
1010	Butadienes, stabilized	7.5 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.55	
1010	Butadienes and hydrocarbon mixture, stabilized with more than 40% butadienes	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
1011	Butane	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.51	
1012	Butylene	8.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.53	

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

^b The word “Normal” in the pressure relief column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

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T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (continued) T50					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Maximum allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief provisions ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio (kg/L)
1017	Chlorine	19.0 17.0 15.0 13.5	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1.25
1018	Chlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R 22)	26.0 24.0 21.0 19.0	Allowed	Normal	1.03
1020	Chloropentafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R 115)	23.0 20.0 18.0 16.0	Allowed	Normal	1.06
1021	1-Chloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R 124)	10.3 9.8 7.9 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.20
1027	Cyclopropane	18.0 16.0 14.5 13.0	Allowed	Normal	0.53
1028	Dichlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R 12)	16.0 15.0 13.0 11.5	Allowed	Normal	1.15
1029	Dichlorofluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R 21)	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.23
1030	1,1-Difluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R 152a)	16.0 14.0 12.4 11.0	Allowed	Normal	0.79
1032	Dimethylamine, anhydrous	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.59
1033	Dimethyl ether	15.5 13.8 12.0 10.6	Allowed	Normal	0.58
1036	Ethylamine	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.61
1037	Ethyl chloride	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.80
1040	Ethylene oxide with nitrogen up to a total pressure of 1 MPa (10 bar) at 50°C	– – – 10.0	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	0.78
1041	Ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide mixture with more than 9% but not more than 87% ethylene oxide	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7

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

^b The word “Normal” in the pressure relief column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.



T50		PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (continued)				T50
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Maximum allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief provisions ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio (kg/L)	
1055	Isobutylene	8.1 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.52	
1060	Methylacetylene and propadiene mixture, stabilized	28.0 24.5 22.0 20.0	Allowed	Normal	0.43	
1061	Methylamine, anhydrous	10.8 9.6 7.8 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.58	
1062	Methyl bromide with not more than 2% chloropicrin	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1.51	
1063	Methyl chloride (Refrigerant gas R40)	14.5 12.7 11.3 10.0	Allowed	Normal	0.81	
1064	Methyl mercaptan	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	0.78	
1067	Dinitrogen tetroxide	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1.30	
1075	Petroleum gas, liquefied	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
1077	Propylene	28.0 24.5 22.0 20.0	Allowed	Normal	0.43	
1078	Refrigerant gas, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
1079	Sulphur dioxide	11.6 10.3 8.5 7.6	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1.23	
1082	Trifluorochloroethylene, stabilized (Refrigerant gas R 1113)	17.0 15.0 13.1 11.6	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1.13	
1083	Trimethylamine, anhydrous	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.56	
1085	Vinyl bromide, stabilized	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.37	
1086	Vinyl chloride, stabilized	10.6 9.3 8.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.81	

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

^b The word “Normal” in the pressure relief column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (continued) T50					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Maximum allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief provisions ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio (kg/L)
1087	Vinyl methyl ether, stabilized	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.67
1581	Chloropicrin and methyl bromide mixture with more than 2% chloropicrin	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1.51
1582	Chloropicrin and methyl chloride mixture	19.2 16.9 15.1 13.1	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	0.81
1858	Hexafluoropropylene (Refrigerant gas R 1216)	19.2 16.9 15.1 13.1	Allowed	Normal	1.11
1912	Methyl chloride and methylene chloride mixture	15.2 13.0 11.6 10.1	Allowed	Normal	0.81
1958	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R 114)	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.30
1965	Hydrocarbon gas, mixture liquefied, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7
1969	Isobutane	8.5 7.5 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.49
1973	Chlorodifluoromethane and chloropentafluoroethane mixture with fixed boiling point, with approximately 49% chlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R 502)	28.3 25.3 22.8 20.3	Allowed	Normal	1.05
1974	Chlorodifluorobromomethane (Refrigerant gas R 12B1)	7.4 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.61
1976	Octafluorocyclobutane (Refrigerant gas RC 318)	8.8 7.8 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.34
1978	Propane	22.5 20.4 18.0 16.5	Allowed	Normal	0.42
1983	1-Chloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R 133a)	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.18
2035	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R 143a)	31.0 27.5 24.2 21.8	Allowed	Normal	0.76

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

^b The word “Normal” in the pressure relief column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.



T50		PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (continued)				T50
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Maximum allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief provisions ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio (kg/L)	
2424	Octafluoropropane (Refrigerant gas R 218)	23.1 20.8 18.6 16.6	Allowed	Normal	1.07	
2517	1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R 142b)	8.9 7.8 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.99	
2602	Dichlorodifluoromethane and difluoroethane azeotropic mixture with approximately 74% dichlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R 500)	20.0 18.0 16.0 14.5	Allowed	Normal	1.01	
3057	Trifluoroacetyl chloride	14.6 12.9 11.3 9.9	Not allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1.17	
3070	Ethylene oxide and dichlorodifluoromethane mixture, with not more than 12.5% ethylene oxide	14.0 12.0 11.0 9.0	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	1.09	
3153	Perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether)	14.3 13.4 11.2 10.2	Allowed	Normal	1.14	
3159	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R 134a)	17.7 15.7 13.8 12.1	Allowed	Normal	1.04	
3161	Liquefied gas, flammable, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
3163	Liquefied gas, N.O.S.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	Normal	See 4.2.2.7	
3220	Pentafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R 125)	34.4 30.8 27.5 24.5	Allowed	Normal	0.87	
3252	Difluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R 32)	43.0 39.0 34.4 30.5	Allowed	Normal	0.78	
3296	Heptafluoropropane (Refrigerant gas R 227)	16.0 14.0 12.5 11.0	Allowed	Normal	1.20	
3297	Ethylene oxide and chlorotetrafluoroethane mixture, with not more than 8.8% ethylene oxide	8.1 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.16	
3298	Ethylene oxide and pentafluoroethane mixture, with not more than 7.9% ethylene oxide	25.9 23.4 20.9 18.6	Allowed	Normal	1.02	
3299	Ethylene oxide and tetrafluoroethane mixture, with not more than 5.6% ethylene oxide	16.7 14.7 12.9 11.2	Allowed	Normal	1.03	

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

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

Part 4 – Packing and tank provisions

T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (continued) T50					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Maximum allowable working pressure (bar) Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief provisions ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio (kg/L)
3318	Ammonia solution, relative density less than 0.880 at 15°C in water, with more than 50% ammonia	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	See 4.2.2.7
3337	Refrigerant gas R 404A	31.6 28.3 25.3 22.5	Allowed	Normal	0.82
3338	Refrigerant gas R 407A	31.3 28.1 25.1 22.4	Allowed	Normal	0.94
3339	Refrigerant gas R 407B	33.0 29.6 26.5 23.6	Allowed	Normal	0.93
3340	Refrigerant gas R 407C	29.9 26.8 23.9 21.3	Allowed	Normal	0.95
3500	Chemical under pressure, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 ^c
3501	Chemical under pressure, flammable, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 ^c
3502	Chemical under pressure, toxic, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 ^c
3503	Chemical under pressure, corrosive, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 ^c
3504	Chemical under pressure, flammable, toxic, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 ^c
3505	Chemical under pressure, flammable, corrosive, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in 6.7.3.1	Allowed	See 6.7.3.7.3	TP4 ^c

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

^bThe word “Normal” in the pressure relief column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

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

T75	PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION	T75
This portable tank instruction applies to refrigerated liquefied gases. The general provisions of 4.2.3 and 6.7.4 shall be met.		

4.2.5.3 Portable tank special provisions

Portable tank special provisions are assigned to certain substances to indicate provisions which are in addition to or in lieu of those provided by the portable tank instructions or the provisions in chapter 6.7. Portable tank special provisions are identified by an alpha-numeric designation beginning with the letters “TP” (tank provision) and are assigned to specific substances in column 14 of the Dangerous Goods List in chapter 3.2. The following is a list of the portable tank special provisions:

- TP1 The degree of filling prescribed in 4.2.1.9.2 shall not be exceeded.
- TP2 The degree of filling prescribed in 4.2.1.9.3 shall not be exceeded.
- TP3 The maximum degree of filling (in %) for solids transported above their melting points and for elevated temperature liquids shall be determined in accordance with 4.2.1.9.5.
- TP4 The degree of filling shall not exceed 90% or, alternatively, any other value approved by the competent authority (see 4.2.1.16.2).
- TP5 The degree of filling prescribed in 4.2.3.6 shall be met.

- TP6 To prevent the tank bursting in any event, including fire engulfment, it shall be provided with pressure-relief devices which are adequate in relation to the capacity of the tank and to the nature of the substance transported. The device shall also be compatible with the substance.
- TP7 Air shall be eliminated from the vapour space by nitrogen or other means.
- TP8 The test pressure for the portable tank may be reduced to 1.5 bar when the flashpoint of the substances transported is greater than 0°C.
- TP9 A substance under this description shall only be transported in a portable tank under an approval granted by the competent authority.
- TP10 A lead lining, not less than 5 mm thick, which shall be tested annually, or another suitable lining material approved by the competent authority is required. A portable tank may be offered for transport after the date of expiry of the last lining inspection for a period not to exceed three months beyond that date, after emptying but before cleaning, for purposes of performing the next required test or inspection prior to refilling.
- TP11 [Reserved]
- TP12 [Reserved]
- TP13 Self-contained breathing apparatus shall be provided when this substance is transported, unless no self-contained breathing apparatus, as required by SOLAS regulation II-2/19 (II-2/54), is on board.
- TP14 [Reserved]
- TP15 [Reserved]
- TP16 The tank shall be fitted with a special device to prevent under-pressure and excess pressure during normal transport conditions. This device shall be approved by the competent authority. Pressure-relief provisions are as indicated in 6.7.2.8.3 to prevent crystallization of the product in the pressure-relief valve.
- TP17 Only inorganic non-combustible materials shall be used for thermal insulation of the tank.
- TP18 Temperature shall be maintained between 18°C and 40°C. Portable tanks containing solidified methacrylic acid shall not be reheated during transport.
- △ TP19 At the time of construction, the minimum shell thickness determined according to 6.7.3.4 shall be increased by 3 mm as a corrosion allowance. Shell thickness shall be verified ultrasonically at intervals midway between periodic hydraulic tests and shall never be lower than the minimum shell thickness determined according to 6.7.3.4.
- TP20 This substance shall only be transported in insulated tanks under a nitrogen blanket.
- TP21 The shell thickness shall be not less than 8 mm. Tanks shall be hydraulically tested and internally inspected at intervals not exceeding 2.5 years.
- TP22 Lubricant for joints or other devices shall be oxygen-compatible.
- TP23 [Reserved]
- TP24 The portable tank may be fitted with a device located, under maximum filling conditions, in the vapour space of the shell to prevent the build-up of excess pressure due to the slow decomposition of the substance transported. This device shall also prevent an unacceptable amount of leakage of liquid in the case of overturning or entry of foreign matter into the tank. This device shall be approved by the competent authority or its authorized body.
- TP25 Sulphur trioxide 99.95% pure and above may be transported in tanks without an inhibitor provided that it is maintained at a temperature equal to or above 32.5°C.
- TP26 When transported under heated conditions, the heating device shall be fitted outside the shell. For UN 3176, this provision only applies when the substance reacts dangerously with water.
- TP27 A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 4 bar may be used if it is shown that a test pressure of 4 bar or less is acceptable according to the test pressure definition in 6.7.2.1.
- TP28 A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 2.65 bar may be used if it is shown that a test pressure of 2.65 bar or less is acceptable according to the test pressure definition in 6.7.2.1.
- TP29 A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar may be used if it is shown that a test pressure of 1.5 bar or less is acceptable according to the test pressure definition in 6.7.2.1.
- TP30 This substance shall be transported in insulated tanks.
- TP31 This substance shall be transported in tanks in solid state.
- TP32 For UN Nos. 0331, 0332 and 3375, portable tanks may be used subject to the following conditions:
- .1 To avoid unnecessary confinement, each portable tank constructed of metal shall be fitted with a pressure relief device that may be of the re-closing spring-loaded type, a frangible disc or a fusible element. The set-to-discharge or burst pressure, as applicable, shall not be greater than 2.65 bar for portable tanks with minimum test pressures greater than 4 bar.

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- .2 For UN 3375 only, suitability for transport in tanks shall be demonstrated. One method to evaluate this suitability is test 8 (d) in Test Series 8 (see *Manual of Tests and Criteria*, part 1, subsection 18.7).
- .3 Substances shall not be allowed to remain in the portable tank for any period that could result in caking. Appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid accumulation and packing of substances in the tank (e.g. cleaning, etc).
- TP33 The portable tank instruction assigned for this substance applies for granular and powdered solids and for solids which are filled and discharged at temperatures above their melting point and which are cooled and transported as a solid mass. For solids which are transported above their melting point, see 4.2.1.19.
- TP34 Portable tanks need not be subjected to the impact test in 6.7.4.14.1 if the portable tank is marked “NOT FOR RAIL TRANSPORT” on the plate specified in 6.7.4.15.1 and also in letters at least 10 cm high on both sides of the outer jacket.
- ⊗ TP35 *Deleted*
- TP36 Fusible elements in the vapour space may be used on portable tanks.
- ⊗ TP37 *Deleted*
- ⊗ TP38 *Deleted*
- ⊗ TP39 *Deleted*
- TP40 Portable tanks shall not be transported when connected with spray application equipment.
- TP41 The 2.5-year internal examination may be waived or substituted by other test methods or inspection procedures specified by the competent authority or its authorized body, provided that the portable tank is dedicated to the transport of the organometallic substances to which this tank special provision is assigned. However, this examination is required when the conditions of 6.7.2.19.7 are met.
- TP90 Tanks with bottom openings may be used on short international voyages.
- TP91 Portable tanks with bottom openings may also be used on long international voyages.

4.2.6 Additional provisions for the use of road tank vehicles and road gas elements vehicles

- 4.2.6.1 The tank of a road tank vehicle or the elements of a road gas elements vehicle shall be attached to the vehicle during normal operations of filling, discharge and transport. IMO type 4 tanks shall be attached to the chassis when transported on board ships. Road tank vehicles and road gas elements vehicles shall not be filled or discharged while they remain on board. A road tank vehicle or road gas elements vehicle shall be driven on board on its own wheels and be fitted with permanent tie-down attachments for securing on board the ship.
- 4.2.6.2 Road tank vehicles and road gas elements vehicles shall comply with the provisions of chapter 6.8. IMO type 4, 6, 8 and 9 tanks may be used according to the provisions of chapter 6.8 for short international voyages only.
- 4.2.6.3 Substances permitted to be transported in IMO type 9 tanks are assigned special provision 974.

Chapter 4.3

Use of bulk containers

Note: Sheeted bulk containers (BK1) shall not be used for sea transport, except as indicated in 4.3.3.

4.3.1 General provisions

4.3.1.1 This section provides general requirements applicable to the use of containers for the transport of solid substances in bulk. Substances shall be transported in bulk containers conforming to the applicable bulk container instruction identified by the letters BK in column 13 of the Dangerous Goods List, with the following meaning:

BK1: the transport in sheeted bulk containers is permitted;

BK2: the transport in closed bulk containers is permitted;

BK3: the transport in flexible bulk containers is permitted.

The bulk container used shall conform to the provisions of chapter 6.9.

4.3.1.2 Except as provided in 4.3.1.3, bulk containers shall only be used when a substance is assigned a bulk container code in column 13 of the Dangerous Goods List.

4.3.1.3 When a substance is not assigned BK2 or BK3 in column 13 of the Dangerous Goods List, interim approval for transport may be issued by the competent authority of the country of origin. The approval shall be included in the documentation of the consignment and contain, as a minimum, the information normally provided in the bulk container instruction and the conditions under which the substance shall be transported. Appropriate measures should be initiated by the competent authority to have the assignment included in the Dangerous Goods List. When a substance is not permitted in a BK1 bulk container, an exemption may be issued in accordance with 7.9.1.

4.3.1.4 Substances which may become liquid at temperatures likely to be encountered during transport are not permitted in bulk containers.

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

4.3.1.6 Bulk solids shall be loaded into bulk containers and evenly distributed in a manner that minimizes movement that could result in damage to the container or leakage of the dangerous goods.

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

4.3.1.8 Bulk solids shall not react dangerously with the material of the bulk container, gaskets, equipment including lids and tarpaulins, or with protective coatings which are in contact with the contents, or significantly weaken them. Bulk containers 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 containers that may be affected by the dangerous goods or residues thereof.

4.3.1.9 Before being filled and offered for transport, each bulk container shall be inspected and cleaned to ensure that it does not contain any residue on the interior or exterior that could:

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

4.3.1.10 During transport, no dangerous residues shall adhere to the outer surfaces of a bulk container.

4.3.1.11 If several closure systems are fitted in series, the system which is located nearest to the dangerous goods to be transported shall be closed first before filling.

4.3.1.12 Empty bulk containers that have contained dangerous goods shall be treated in the same manner as is prescribed in this Code for a filled bulk container, unless adequate measures have been taken to nullify any hazard.