

Chapter 3.3

Special provisions applicable to certain articles or substances

- 3.3.1** When Column (6) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 indicates that a special provision is relevant to a substance or article, the meaning and requirements of that special provision are as set forth below.
- 16** Samples of new or existing explosive substances or articles may be carried as directed by the competent authorities (see 2.2.1.1.3) for purposes including: testing, classification, research and development, quality control, or as a commercial sample. Explosive samples which are not wetted or desensitized shall be limited to 10 kg in small packages as specified by the competent authorities. Explosive samples which are wetted or desensitized shall be limited to 25 kg.
- 23** Even though this substance has a flammability hazard, it only exhibits such hazard under extreme fire conditions in confined areas.
- 32** This substance is not subject to the requirements of RID when in any other form.
- 37** This substance is not subject to the requirements of RID when coated.
- 38** This substance is not subject to the requirements of RID when it contains not more than 0.1% calcium carbide.
- 39** This substance is not subject to the requirements of RID when it contains less than 30% or not less than 90% silicon.
- 43** When offered for carriage as pesticides, these substances shall be carried under the relevant pesticide entry and in accordance with the relevant pesticide provisions (see 2.2.61.1.10 to 2.2.61.1.11.2).
- 45** Antimony sulphides and oxides which contain not more than 0.5% of arsenic calculated on the total mass are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 47** Ferricyanides and ferrocyanides are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 48** The carriage of this substance, when it contains more than 20% hydrocyanic acid, is prohibited.
- 59** These substances are not subject to the requirements of RID when they contain not more than 50% magnesium.
- 60** If the concentration is more than 72%, the carriage of this substance is prohibited.
- 61** The technical name which shall supplement the proper shipping name shall be the ISO common name (see also ISO 1750:1981 "*Pesticides and other agrochemicals - common names*", as amended), other name listed in the WHO "*Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification*" or the name of the active substance (see also 3.1.2.8.1 and 3.1.2.8.1.1).
- 62** This substance is not subject to the requirements of RID when it contains not more than 4% sodium hydroxide.
- 65** Hydrogen peroxide aqueous solutions with less than 8% hydrogen peroxide are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 103** The carriage of ammonium nitrites and mixtures of an inorganic nitrite with an ammonium salt is prohibited.
- 105** Nitrocellulose meeting the descriptions of UN No. 2556 or UN No. 2557 may be classified in Class 4.1.
- 113** The carriage of chemically unstable mixtures is prohibited.
- 119** Refrigerating machines include machines or other appliances which have been designed for the specific purpose of keeping food or other items at a low temperature in an internal compartment, and air conditioning units. Refrigerating machines and refrigerating machine components are not subject to the provisions of RID if they contain less than 12 kg of gas in Class 2, group A or O according to 2.2.2.1.3, or if they contain less than 12 litres ammonia solution (UN No. 2672).
- 122** The subsidiary risks, control and emergency temperatures if any, and the UN number (generic entry) for each of the currently assigned organic peroxide formulations are given in 2.2.52.4.
- 127** Other inert material or inert material mixture may be used, provided this inert material has identical phlegmatizing properties.

- 131** The phlegmatized substance shall be significantly less sensitive than dry PETN.
- 135** The dihydrated sodium salt of dichloroisocyanuric acid is not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 138** p-Bromobenzyl cyanide is not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 141** Products which have undergone sufficient heat treatment so that they present no hazard during carriage are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 142** Solvent extracted soya bean meal containing not more than 1.5% oil and 11% moisture, which is substantially free of flammable solvent, is not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 144** An aqueous solution containing not more than 24% alcohol by volume is not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 145** Alcoholic beverages of packing group III, when carried in receptacles of 250 litres or less, are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 152** The classification of this substance will vary with particle size and packaging, but borderlines have not been experimentally determined. Appropriate classifications shall be made in accordance with 2.2.1.
- 153** This entry applies only if it is demonstrated, on the basis of tests, that the substances when in contact with water are not combustible nor show a tendency to auto-ignition and that the mixture of gases evolved is not flammable.
- 162** (Deleted)
- 163** A substance mentioned by name in Table A of Chapter 3.2 shall not be carried under this entry. Substances carried under this entry may contain 20% or less nitrocellulose provided the nitrocellulose contains not more than 12.6% nitrogen (by dry mass).
- 168** Asbestos which is immersed or fixed in a natural or artificial binder (such as cement, plastics, asphalt, resins or mineral ore) in such a way that no escape of hazardous quantities of respirable asbestos fibres can occur during carriage is not subject to the requirements of RID. Manufactured articles containing asbestos and not meeting this provision are nevertheless not subject to the requirements of RID when packed so that no escape of hazardous quantities of respirable asbestos fibres can occur during carriage.
- 169** Phthalic anhydride in the solid state and tetrahydrophthalic anhydrides, with not more than 0.05% maleic anhydride, are not subject to the requirements of RID. Phthalic anhydride molten at a temperature above its flash-point, with not more than 0.05% maleic anhydride, shall be classified under UN No. 3256.
- 172** For radioactive material with a subsidiary risk:
- (a) The packages shall be labelled with a label corresponding to each subsidiary risk exhibited by the material; corresponding placards shall be affixed to wagons or large containers in accordance with the relevant provisions of 5.3.1;
 - (b) The radioactive material shall be allocated to packing groups I, II or III, as and if appropriate, by application of the grouping criteria provided in Part 2 corresponding to the nature of the predominant subsidiary risk.
- The description required in 5.4.1.2.5.1 (b) shall include a description of these subsidiary risks (e.g. "SUBSIDIARY RISK: 3, 6.1"), the name of the constituents which most predominantly contribute to this (these) subsidiary risk(s), and where applicable, the packing group. **For packing, see also 4.1.9.1.5.**
- 177** Barium sulphate is not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 178** This designation shall be used only when no other appropriate designation exists in Table A of Chapter 3.2, and only with the approval of the competent authority of the country of origin (see 2.2.1.1.3).
- 181** Packages containing this type of substance shall bear a label conforming to model No. 1 (see 5.2.2.2.2) unless the competent authority of the country of origin has permitted this label to be dispensed with for the specific packaging employed because test data have proved that the substance in this packaging does not exhibit explosive behaviour (see 5.2.2.1.9).
- 182** The group of alkali metals includes lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium and caesium.
- 183** The group of alkaline earth metals includes magnesium, calcium, strontium and barium.
- 186** In determining the ammonium nitrate content, all nitrate ions for which a molecular equivalent of ammonium ions is present in the mixture shall be calculated as ammonium nitrate.

- 188** Cells and batteries offered for carriage are not subject to other provisions of RID if they meet the following:
- (a) For a lithium metal or lithium alloy cell, the lithium content is not more than 1 g, and for a lithium-ion cell, the Watt-hour rating is not more than 20 Wh;
 - (b) For a lithium metal or lithium alloy battery the aggregate lithium content is not more than 2 g, and for a lithium-ion battery, the Watt-hour rating is not more than 100 Wh. Lithium ion batteries subject to this provision shall be marked with the Watt-hour rating on the outside **case**;
 - (c) Each cell or battery is of the type proved to meet the requirements of each test in the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 38.3;
 - (d) Cells and batteries, except when installed in equipment, shall be packed in inner packagings that completely enclose the cell or battery. Cells and batteries shall be protected so as to prevent short circuits. This includes protection against contact with conductive materials within the same packaging that could lead to a short circuit. The inner packagings shall be packed in strong outer packagings which conform to the provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.5;
 - (e) Cells and batteries when installed in equipment shall be protected from damage and short circuit, and the equipment shall be equipped with an effective means of preventing accidental activation. When batteries are installed in equipment, the equipment shall be packed in strong outer packagings constructed of suitable material of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging's capacity and its intended use unless the battery is afforded equivalent protection by the equipment in which it is contained;
 - (f) Except for packages containing **button cell batteries installed in equipment (including circuit boards)**, or no more than four cells installed in equipment or no more than two batteries installed in equipment, each package shall be marked with the following:
 - (i) an indication that the package contains "LITHIUM METAL" or "LITHIUM ION" cells or batteries, as appropriate;
 - (ii) an indication that the package shall be handled with care and that a flammability hazard exists if the package is damaged;
 - (iii) an indication that special procedures shall be followed in the event the package is damaged, to include inspection and repacking if necessary; and
 - (iv) a telephone number for additional information;
 - (g) Each consignment of one or more packages marked in accordance with paragraph (f) shall be accompanied with a document including the following:
 - (i) an indication that the package contains "LITHIUM METAL" or "LITHIUM ION" cells or batteries, as appropriate;
 - (ii) an indication that the package shall be handled with care and that a flammability hazard exists if the package is damaged;
 - (iii) an indication that special procedures shall be followed in the event the package is damaged, to include inspection and repacking if necessary; and
 - (iv) a telephone number for additional information;
 - (h) Except when batteries are installed in equipment, each package shall be capable of withstanding a 1.2 m drop test in any orientation without damage to cells or batteries contained therein, without shifting of the contents so as to allow battery to battery (or cell to cell) contact and without release of contents; and
 - (i) Except when batteries are installed in or packed with equipment, packages shall not exceed 30 kg gross mass.

As used above and elsewhere in RID, "lithium content" means the mass of lithium in the anode of a lithium metal or lithium alloy cell.

Separate entries exist for lithium metal batteries and lithium ion batteries to facilitate the carriage of these batteries for specific modes of carriage and to enable the application of different emergency response actions.

- 190** Aerosol dispensers shall be provided with protection against inadvertent discharge. Aerosols with a capacity not exceeding 50 ml containing only non-toxic constituents are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 191** Receptacles, small, with a capacity not exceeding 50 ml, containing only non-toxic constituents are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 194** The UN number (generic entry) for each of the currently assigned self-reactive substances is given in 2.2.41.4.

- 196 Formulations which in laboratory testing neither detonate in the cavitated state nor deflagrate, which show no effect when heated under confinement and which exhibit no explosive power may be carried under this entry. The formulation must also be thermally stable (i.e. the SADT is 60 °C or higher for a 50 kg package). Formulations not meeting these criteria shall be carried under the provisions of Class 5.2, (see 2.2.52.4).
- 198 Nitrocellulose solutions containing not more than 20% nitrocellulose may be carried as paint, **perfumery products** or printing ink, as applicable (see UN Nos. 1210, 1263, **1266**, 3066, 3469 and 3470).
- 199 Lead compounds which, when mixed in a ratio of 1:1000 with 0.07M hydrochloric acid and stirred for one hour at a temperature of 23 °C ± 2 °C, exhibit a solubility of 5% or less (see ISO 3711:1990 "Lead chromate pigments and lead chromate – molybdate pigments – Specifications and methods of test") are considered insoluble and are not subject to the requirements of RID unless they meet the criteria for inclusion in another class.
- 201 Lighters and lighter refills shall comply with the provisions of the country in which they were filled. They shall be provided with protection against inadvertent discharge. The liquid portion of the gas shall not exceed 85% of the capacity of the receptacle at 15 °C. The receptacles, including the closures, shall be capable of withstanding an internal pressure of twice the pressure of the liquefied petroleum gas at 55 °C. The valve mechanisms and ignition devices shall be securely sealed, taped or otherwise fastened or designed to prevent operation or leakage of the contents during carriage. Lighters shall not contain more than 10 g of liquefied petroleum gas. Lighter refills shall not contain more than 65 g of liquefied petroleum gas.
- NOTE:** For waste lighters collected separately see Chapter 3.3, special provision 654.
- 203 This entry shall not be used for polychlorinated biphenyls, liquid, UN No. 2315 and polychlorinated biphenyls, solid, UN No. 3432.
- 204 (Deleted)
- 205 This entry shall not be used for UN No. 3155 PENTACHLOROPHENOL.
- 207 Polymeric beads and moulding compounds may be made from polystyrene, poly(methyl methacrylate) or other polymeric material.
- 208 The commercial grade of calcium nitrate fertilizer, when consisting mainly of a double salt (calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate) containing not more than 10% ammonium nitrate and at least 12% water of crystallization, is not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 210 Toxins from plant, animal or bacterial sources which contain infectious substances, or toxins that are contained in infectious substances, shall be classified in Class 6.2.
- 215 This entry only applies to the technically pure substance or to formulations derived from it having an SADT higher than 75 °C and therefore does not apply to formulations which are self-reactive substances (for self-reactive substances, see 2.2.41.4).
- Homogeneous mixtures containing not more than 35% by mass of azodicarbonamide and at least 65% of inert substance are not subject to the requirements of RID unless criteria of other classes are met.
- 216 Mixtures of solids which are not subject to the requirements of RID and flammable liquids may be carried under this entry without first applying the classification criteria of Class 4.1, provided there is no free liquid visible at the time the substance is loaded or at the time the packaging, wagon or container is closed. Sealed packets and articles containing less than 10 ml of a packing group II or III flammable liquid absorbed into a solid material are not subject to RID provided there is no free liquid in the packet or article.
- 217 Mixtures of solids which are not subject to the requirements of RID and toxic liquids may be carried under this entry without first applying the classification criteria of Class 6.1, provided there is no free liquid visible at the time the substance is loaded or at the time the packaging, wagon or container is closed. This entry shall not be used for solids containing a packing group I liquid.
- 218 Mixtures of solids which are not subject to the requirements of RID and corrosive liquids may be carried under this entry without first applying the classification criteria of Class 8, provided there is no free liquid visible at the time the substance is loaded or at the time the packaging, wagon or container is closed.
- 219 Genetically modified microorganisms (**GMMOs**) and genetically modified organisms (**GMOs**) packed and marked in accordance with packing instruction P 904 of 4.1.4.1 are not subject to any other requirements of RID.

If GMMOs or GMOs meet the criteria for inclusion in Class 6.1 or 6.2 (see 2.2.61.1 and 2.2.62.1) the requirements in RID for the carriage of toxic substances or infectious substances apply.

- 220 Only the technical name of the flammable liquid component of this solution or mixture shall be shown in parentheses immediately following the proper shipping name.
- 221 Substances included under this entry shall not be of packing group I.
- 224 Unless it can be demonstrated by testing that the sensitivity of the substance in its frozen state is no greater than in its liquid state, the substance shall remain liquid during normal transport conditions. It shall not freeze at temperatures above -15 °C.
- 225 Fire extinguishers under this entry may include installed actuating cartridges (cartridges, power device of classification code 1.4C or 1.4S), without changing the classification of Class 2, group A or O according to 2.2.2.1.3 provided the total quantity of deflagrating (propellant) explosives does not exceed 3.2 g per extinguishing unit.
- 226 Formulations of this substance containing not less than 30% non-volatile, non-flammable phlegmatizer are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 227 When phlegmatized with water and inorganic inert material the content of urea nitrate may not exceed 75% by mass and the mixture shall not be capable of being detonated by the Series 1, type (a), test in the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part I.
- 228 Mixtures not meeting the criteria for flammable gases (see 2.2.2.1.5) shall be carried under UN No. 3163.
- 230 This entry applies to cells and batteries containing lithium in any form, including lithium polymer and lithium ion cells and batteries.

Lithium cells and batteries may be carried under this entry if they meet the following provisions:

- (a) Each cell or battery is of the type proved to meet the requirements of each test of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 38.3;
 - (b) Each cell and battery incorporates a safety venting device or is designed to preclude a violent rupture under normal conditions of carriage;
 - (c) Each cell and battery is equipped with an effective means of preventing external short circuits;
 - (d) Each battery containing cells or series of cells connected in parallel is equipped with effective means as necessary to prevent dangerous reverse current flow (e.g. diodes, fuses, etc.).
- 235 This entry applies to articles which contain Class 1 explosive substances and which may also contain dangerous goods of other classes. These articles are used as life-saving vehicle air bag inflators or air bag modules or seat-belt pretensioners.
- 236 Polyester resin kits consist of two components: a base material (Class 3, packing group II or III) and an activator (organic peroxide). The organic peroxide shall be type D, E or F, not requiring temperature control. Packing group shall be II or III, according to the criteria for Class 3, applied to the base material. The quantity limit referred to in column (7a) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 applies to the base material.
- 237 The membrane filters, including paper separators, coating or backing materials, etc., that are present in carriage, shall not be liable to propagate a detonation as tested by one of the tests described in the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part I, Test series 1 (a).

In addition the competent authority may determine, on the basis of the results of suitable burning rate tests taking account of the standard tests in the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 33.2.1, that nitrocellulose membrane filters in the form in which they are to be carried are not subject to the requirements applicable to flammable solids in Class 4.1.

- 238 (a) Batteries can be considered as non-spillable, provided that they are capable of withstanding the vibration and pressure differential tests given below, without leakage of battery fluid.
- Vibration test:** The battery is rigidly clamped to the platform of a vibration machine and a simple harmonic motion having an amplitude of 0.8 mm (1.6 mm maximum total excursion) is applied. The frequency is varied at the rate of 1 Hz/min between the limits of 10 Hz and 55 Hz. The entire range of frequencies and return is traversed in 95 ± 5 minutes for each mounting position (direction of vibration) of the battery. The battery is tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for equal time periods.
- Pressure differential test:** Following the vibration test, the battery is stored for six hours at $24 \text{ °C} \pm 4 \text{ °C}$ while subjected to a pressure differential of at least 88 kPa. The battery is tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for at least six hours in each position.
- (b) Non-spillable batteries are not subject to the requirements of RID if, at a temperature of 55 °C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, as packaged for carriage, the terminals are protected from short circuit.

- 239** Batteries or cells shall not contain dangerous substances other than sodium, sulphur and/or polysulphides. Batteries or cells shall not be offered for carriage at a temperature such that liquid elemental sodium is present in the battery or cell unless approved and under the conditions established by the competent authority of the country of origin. If the country of origin is not **an RID Contracting State**, the approval and conditions of carriage shall be recognized by the competent authority of the first **RID Contracting State** reached by the consignment.

Cells shall consist of hermetically sealed metal casings which fully enclose the dangerous substances and which are so constructed and closed as to prevent the release of the dangerous substances under normal conditions of carriage.

Batteries shall consist of cells secured within and fully enclosed by a metal casing so constructed and closed as to prevent the release of the dangerous substances under normal conditions of carriage.

- 241** The formulation shall be prepared so that it remains homogeneous and does not separate during carriage. Formulations with low nitrocellulose contents and not showing dangerous properties when tested for their liability to detonate, deflagrate or explode when heated under defined confinement by tests of Test series 1 (a), 2 (b) and 2 (c) respectively in the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part I and not being a flammable solid when tested in accordance with test No. 1 in the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 33.2.1.4 (chips, if necessary, crushed and sieved to a particle size of less than 1.25 mm) are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 242** Sulphur is not subject to the requirements of RID when it has been formed to a specific shape (e.g. prills, granules, pellets, pastilles or flakes).
- 243** Gasoline, motor spirit and petrol for use in spark-ignition engines (e.g. in automobiles, stationary engines and other engines) shall be assigned to this entry regardless of variations in volatility.
- 244** This entry includes e.g. aluminium dross, aluminium skimmings, spent cathodes, spent potliner, and aluminium salt slags.
- 247** Alcoholic beverages containing more than 24% alcohol but not more than 70% by volume, when carried as part of the manufacturing process, may be carried in wooden barrels with a capacity of more than 250 litres and not more than 500 litres meeting the general requirements of 4.1.1, as appropriate, on the following conditions:
- (a) The wooden barrels shall be checked and tightened before filling;
 - (b) Sufficient ullage (not less than 3%) shall be left to allow for the expansion of the liquid;
 - (c) The wooden barrels shall be carried with the bungholes pointing upwards;
 - (d) The wooden barrels shall be carried in containers meeting the requirements of the CSC. Each wooden barrel shall be secured in custom-made cradles and be wedged by appropriate means to prevent it from being displaced in any way during carriage.
- 249** Ferrocium, stabilized against corrosion, with a minimum iron content of 10% is not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 250** This entry may only be used for samples of chemicals taken for analysis in connection with the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. The carriage of substances under this entry shall be in accordance with the chain of custody and security procedures specified by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

The chemical sample may only be carried providing prior approval has been granted by the competent authority or the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and providing the sample complies with the following provisions:

- (a) It shall be packed according to packing instruction 623 in the ICAO Technical Instructions (see S-3-8 of the Supplement); and
- (b) During carriage, a copy of the document of approval for transport, showing the quantity limitations and the packing provisions shall be attached to the transport document.

- 251** The entry CHEMICAL KIT or FIRST AID KIT is intended to apply to boxes, cases etc. containing small quantities of various dangerous goods which are used for example for medical, analytical, testing or repair purposes. Such kits may not contain dangerous goods for which the quantity "0" has been indicated in column (7a) of Table A of Chapter 3.2.
- Components shall not react dangerously (see "dangerous reaction" in 1.2.1). The total quantity of dangerous goods in any one kit shall not exceed either 1 l or 1 kg. The packing group assigned to the kit as a whole shall be the most stringent packing group assigned to any individual substance in the kit.
- Kits which are carried on board wagons for first-aid or operating purposes are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- Chemical kits and first aid kits containing dangerous goods in inner packagings which do not exceed the quantity limits for limited quantities applicable to individual substances as specified in column (7a) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 may be carried in accordance with Chapter 3.4.
- 252** Provided the ammonium nitrate remains in solution under all conditions of carriage, aqueous solutions of ammonium nitrate, with not more than 0.2% combustible material, in a concentration not exceeding 80%, are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 266** This substance, when containing less alcohol, water or phlegmatizer than specified, shall not be carried unless specifically authorized by the competent authority (see 2.2.1.1).
- 267** Any explosives, blasting, type C containing chlorates shall be segregated from explosives containing ammonium nitrate or other ammonium salts.
- 270** Aqueous solutions of Class 5.1 inorganic solid nitrate substances are considered as not meeting the criteria of Class 5.1 if the concentration of the substances in solution at the minimum temperature encountered during carriage is not greater than 80% of the saturation limit.
- 271** Lactose or glucose or similar materials, may be used as a phlegmatizer, provided that the substance contains not less than 90%, by mass, of phlegmatizer. The competent authority may authorize these mixtures to be classified in Class 4.1 on the basis of a test Series 6 (c) of Section 16 of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria on at least three packages as prepared for carriage. Mixtures containing at least 98%, by mass, of phlegmatizer are not subject to the requirements of RID. Packages containing mixtures with not less than 90%, by mass, of phlegmatizer need not bear a label conforming to model No. 6.1.
- 272** This substance shall not be carried under the provisions of Class 4.1 unless specifically authorized by the competent authority (see UN No. 0143).
- 273** Maneb and maneb preparations stabilized against self-heating need not be classified in Class 4.2 when it can be demonstrated by testing that a cubic volume of 1 m³ of substance does not self-ignite and that the temperature at the centre of the sample does not exceed 200 °C, when the sample is maintained at a temperature of not less than 75 °C ± 2 °C for a period of 24 hours.
- 274** The provisions of 3.1.2.8 apply.
- 278** These substances shall not be classified and carried unless authorized by the competent authority on the basis of results from Series 2 tests and a Series 6 (c) test of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria on packages as prepared for carriage (see 2.2.1.1). The competent authority shall assign the packing group on the basis of 2.2.3 criteria and the package type used for the Series 6 (c) test.
- 279** The substance is assigned to this classification or packing group based on human experience rather than the strict application of classification criteria set out in RID.
- 280** This entry applies to articles which are used as life-saving vehicle air bag inflators, or air bag modules or seat-belt pretensioners and which contain dangerous goods of Class 1 or dangerous goods of other classes and when carried as component parts and when these articles as presented for carriage have been tested in accordance with Test series 6 (c) of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, with no explosion of the device, no fragmentation of device casing or pressure vessel, and no projection hazard nor thermal effect which would significantly hinder fire-fighting or other emergency response efforts in the immediate vicinity.
- 282** (Deleted)

- 283** Articles, containing gas, intended to function as shock absorbers, including impact energy-absorbing devices, or pneumatic springs are not subject to the requirements of RID provided:
- Each article has a gas space capacity not exceeding 1.6 litres and a charge pressure not exceeding 280 bar where the product of the capacity (litres) and charge pressure (bars) does not exceed 80 (i.e. 0.5 litres gas space and 160 bar charge pressure, 1 litre gas space and 80 bar charge pressure, 1.6 litres gas space and 50 bar charge pressure, 0.28 litres gas space and 280 bar charge pressure);
 - Each article has a minimum burst pressure of 4 times the charge pressure at 20 °C for products not exceeding 0.5 litres gas space capacity and 5 times charge pressure for products greater than 0.5 litres gas space capacity;
 - Each article is manufactured from material which will not fragment upon rupture;
 - Each article is manufactured in accordance with a quality assurance standard acceptable to the competent authority; and
 - The design type has been subjected to a fire test demonstrating that the article relieves its pressure by means of a fire degradable seal or other pressure relief device, such that the article will not fragment and that the article does not rocket.
- See also 1.1.3.2 (d) for equipment used for the operation of the vehicle.
- 284** An oxygen generator, chemical, containing oxidizing substances shall meet the following conditions:
- The generator when containing an explosive actuating device shall only be carried under this entry when excluded from Class 1 in accordance with the NOTE under paragraph 2.2.1.1.1 (b);
 - The generator, without its packaging, shall be capable of withstanding a 1.8 m drop test onto a rigid, non-resilient, flat and horizontal surface, in the position most likely to cause damage, without loss of its contents and without actuation;
 - When a generator is equipped with an actuating device, it shall have at least two positive means of preventing unintentional actuation.
- 286** Nitrocellulose membrane filters covered by this entry, each with a mass not exceeding 0.5 g, are not subject to the requirements of RID when contained individually in an article or a sealed packet.
- 288** These substances shall not be classified and carried unless authorized by the competent authority on the basis of results from Series 2 tests and a Series 6 (c) test of Part I of the Manual of tests and Criteria on packages as prepared for carriage (see 2.2.1.1).
- 289** Air bag inflators, air bag modules or seat-belt pretensioners installed in conveyances or in completed conveyance components such as steering columns, door panels, seats, etc. are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 290** When this **radioactive** material meets the definitions and criteria of other classes as defined in Part 2, it shall be classified in accordance with the **following**:
- Where the substance meets the criteria for dangerous goods in excepted quantities as set out in Chapter 3.5, the packagings shall be in accordance with 3.5.2 and meet the testing requirements of 3.5.3. All other requirements applicable to radioactive material, excepted packages as set out in 1.7.1.5 shall apply without reference to the other class;
 - Where the quantity exceeds the limits specified in 3.5.1.2 the substance shall be classified in accordance with the predominant subsidiary risk. The transport document shall describe the substance with the UN number and proper shipping name applicable to the other class supplemented with the name applicable to the radioactive excepted package according to Column (2) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, and the substance shall be carried in accordance with the provisions applicable to that UN number. An example of the information shown on the transport document is:
"UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ethanol and toluene mixture), Radioactive material, excepted package – limited quantity of material, 3, PG II".
In addition, the requirements of 2.2.7.2.4.1 shall apply;
 - The provisions of Chapter 3.4 for the carriage of dangerous goods packed in limited quantities shall not apply to substances classified in accordance with sub-paragraph (b);
 - When the substance meets a special provision that exempts this substance from all dangerous goods provisions of the other classes it shall be classified in accordance with the applicable UN number of Class 7 and all requirements specified in 1.7.1.5 shall apply.
- 291** Flammable liquefied gases shall be contained within refrigerating machine components. These components shall be designed and tested to at least three times the working pressure of the machinery. The refrigerating machines shall be designed and constructed to contain the liquefied gas and preclude the risk of bursting or cracking of the pressure retaining components during normal conditions of carriage. Refrigerating machines and refrigerating-machine components are not subject to the requirements of RID if they contain less than 12 kg of gas.

- 292** (Deleted)
- 293** The following definitions apply to matches:
- (a) Fusee matches are matches the heads of which are prepared with a friction-sensitive igniter composition and a pyrotechnic composition which burns with little or no flame, but with intense heat;
 - (b) Safety matches are matches which are combined with or attached to the box, book or card that can be ignited by friction only on a prepared surface;
 - (c) Strike anywhere matches are matches that can be ignited by friction on a solid surface;
 - (d) Wax Vesta matches are matches that can be ignited by friction either on a prepared surface or on a solid surface.
- 295** Batteries need not be individually marked and labelled if the pallet bears the appropriate mark and label.
- 296** These entries apply to life-saving appliances such as life rafts, personal flotation devices and self-inflating slides. UN No. 2990 applies to self-inflating appliances and UN No. 3072 applies to life-saving appliances that are not self-inflating. Life-saving appliances may contain:
- (a) Signal devices (Class 1) which may include smoke and illumination signal flares packed in packagings that prevent them from being inadvertently activated;
 - (b) For UN No. 2990 only, cartridges, power device of Division 1.4, compatibility group S, may be contained for purposes of the self-inflating mechanism and provided that the quantity of explosives per appliance does not exceed 3.2 g;
 - (c) Class 2 compressed gases, group A or O, according to 2.2.2.1.3;
 - (d) Electric storage batteries (Class 8) and lithium batteries (Class 9);
 - (e) First aid kits or repair kits containing small quantities of dangerous goods (e.g. substances of Class 3, 4.1, 5.2, 8 or 9); or
 - (f) "Strike anywhere" matches packed in packagings that prevent them from being inadvertently activated.
- 298** (Deleted)
- 300** Fish meal or fish scrap shall not be loaded if the temperature at the time of loading exceeds 35 °C or 5 °C above the ambient temperature whichever is higher.
- 302** Fumigated cargo transport units containing no other dangerous goods are only subject to the provisions of 5.5.2.
- 303** Receptacles shall be assigned to the classification code of the gas or mixture of gases contained therein determined in accordance with the provisions of section 2.2.2.
- 304** Batteries, dry, containing corrosive electrolyte which will not flow out of the battery if the battery case is cracked are not subject to the requirements of RID provided the batteries are securely packed and protected against short-circuits. Examples of such batteries are: alkali-manganese, zinc-carbon, nickel-metal hydride and nickel-cadmium batteries.
- 305** These substances are not subject to the requirements of RID when in concentrations of not more than 50 mg/kg.
- 306** This entry may only be used for substances that do not exhibit explosive properties of Class 1 when tested in accordance to Test Series 1 and 2 of Class 1 (see Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part I).
- 307** This entry may only be used for uniform mixtures containing ammonium nitrate as the main ingredient within the following composition limits:
- (a) Not less than 90% ammonium nitrate with not more than 0.2% total combustible/organic material calculated as carbon and with added matter, if any, which is inorganic and inert towards ammonium nitrate; or
 - (b) Less than 90% but more than 70% ammonium nitrate with other inorganic materials or more than 80% but less than 90% ammonium nitrate mixed with calcium carbonate and/or dolomite and/or mineral calcium sulphate and not more than 0.4% total combustible/organic material calculated as carbon; or
 - (c) Nitrogen type ammonium nitrate based fertilizers containing mixtures of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate with more than 45% but less than 70% ammonium nitrate and not more than 0.4% total combustible/organic material calculated as carbon such that the sum of the percentage compositions of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate exceeds 70%.

- 309** This entry applies to non sensitized emulsions, suspensions and gels consisting primarily of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and fuel, intended to produce a Type E blasting explosive only after further processing prior to use.
- The mixture for emulsions typically has the following composition: 60-85% ammonium nitrate, 5-30% water, 2-8% fuel, 0.5-4% emulsifier agent, 0-10% soluble flame suppressants, and trace additives. Other inorganic nitrate salts may replace part of the ammonium nitrate.
- The mixture for suspensions and gels typically has the following composition: 60-85% ammonium nitrate, 0-5% sodium or potassium perchlorate, 0-17% hexamine nitrate or monomethylamine nitrate, 5-30% water, 2-15% fuel, 0.5-4% thickening agent, 0-10% soluble flame suppressants, and trace additives. Other inorganic nitrate salts may replace part of the ammonium nitrate.
- Substances shall satisfactorily pass Test Series 8 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part I, Section 18 and be approved by the competent authority.
- 310** The testing requirements in sub-section 38.3 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria do not apply to production runs consisting of not more than 100 cells and batteries, or to pre-production prototypes of cells and batteries when these prototypes are carried for testing, if:
- the cells and batteries are carried in an outer packaging that is a metal, plastics or plywood drum or a metal, plastics or wooden box and that meets the criteria for packing group I; and
 - each cell and battery is individually packed in an inner packaging inside an outer packaging and is surrounded by cushioning material that is non-combustible, and non-conductive.
- 311** Substances shall not be carried under this entry unless approved by the competent authority on the basis of the results of appropriate tests according to Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria. Packaging shall ensure that the percentage of diluent does not fall below that stated in the competent authority approval, at any time during carriage.
- 313** (Deleted)
- 314** (a) These substances are liable to exothermic decomposition at elevated temperatures. Decomposition can be initiated by heat or by impurities (e.g. powdered metals (iron, manganese, cobalt, magnesium) and their compounds);
- (b) During the course of carriage, these substances shall be shaded from direct sunlight and all sources of heat and be placed in adequately ventilated areas.
- 315** This entry shall not be used for Class 6.1 substances which meet the inhalation toxicity criteria for packing group I described in 2.2.61.1.8.
- 316** This entry applies only to calcium hypochlorite, dry, when carried in non friable tablet form.
- 317** "Fissile-excepted" applies only to those packages complying with 6.4.11.2.
- 318** For the purposes of documentation, the proper shipping name shall be supplemented with the technical name (see 3.1.2.8). When the infectious substances to be carried are unknown, but suspected of meeting the criteria for inclusion in Category A and assignment to UN No. 2814 or 2900, the words "suspected Category A infectious substance" shall be shown, in parentheses, following the proper shipping name on the transport document.
- 319** Substances packed and packages marked in accordance with packing instruction P650 are not subject to any other requirements of RID.
- 320** (Deleted)
- 321** These storage systems shall always be considered as containing hydrogen.
- 322** When carried in non-friable tablet form, these goods are assigned to packing group III.
- 323** (Reserved)
- 324** This substance needs to be stabilized when in concentrations of not more than 99%.
- 325** In the case of non-fissile or fissile excepted uranium hexafluoride, the material shall be classified under UN No. 2978.
- 326** In the case of fissile uranium hexafluoride, the material shall be classified under UN No. 2977.

- 327** Waste aerosols consigned in accordance with 5.4.1.1.3 may be carried under this entry for the purposes of reprocessing or disposal. They need not be protected against inadvertent discharge, provided that measures to prevent dangerous build up of pressure and dangerous atmospheres are addressed. Waste aerosols, other than those leaking or severely deformed, shall be packed in accordance with packing instruction P003 and special provision PP87, or packing instruction LP02 and special packing provision L2. Leaking or severely deformed aerosols shall be carried in salvage packagings provided appropriate measures are taken to ensure there is no dangerous build up of pressure.

NOTE: For maritime carriage, waste aerosols shall not be carried in closed containers.

- 328** This entry applies to fuel cell cartridges including when contained in equipment or packed with equipment. Fuel cell cartridges installed in or integral to a fuel cell system are regarded as contained in equipment. Fuel cell cartridge means an article that stores fuel for discharge into the fuel cell through (a) valve(s) that control(s) the discharge of fuel into the fuel cell. Fuel cell cartridges, including when contained in equipment, shall be designed and constructed to prevent fuel leakage under normal conditions of carriage.

Fuel cell cartridge design types using liquids as fuels shall pass an internal pressure test at a pressure of 100 kPa (gauge) without leakage.

Except for fuel cell cartridges containing hydrogen in metal hydride which shall be in compliance with special provision 339, each fuel cell cartridge design type shall be shown to pass a 1.2 meter drop test onto an unyielding surface in the orientation most likely to result in failure of the containment system with no loss of contents.

- 329** (Reserved)

- 330** (Deleted)

- 331** (Reserved)

- 332** Magnesium nitrate hexahydrate is not subject to the requirements of RID.

- 333** Ethanol and gasoline, motor spirit or petrol mixtures for use in spark-ignition engines (e.g. in automobiles, stationary engines and other engines) shall be assigned to this entry regardless of variations in volatility.

- 334** A fuel cell cartridge may contain an activator provided it is fitted with two independent means of preventing unintended mixing with the fuel during carriage.

- 335** Mixtures of solids which are not subject to the requirements of RID and environmentally hazardous liquids or solids shall be classified as UN 3077 and may be carried under this entry provided there is no free liquid visible at the time the substance is loaded or at the time the packaging or wagon or container is closed. Each wagon or container shall be leakproof when used for carriage in bulk. If free liquid is visible at the time the mixture is loaded or at the time the packaging or wagon or container is closed, the mixture shall be classified as UN 3082. Sealed packets and articles containing less than 10 ml of an environmentally hazardous liquid, absorbed into a solid material but with no free liquid in the packet or article, or containing less than 10 g of an environmentally hazardous solid, are not subject to the requirements of RID.

- 336** A single package of non-combustible solid LSA-II or LSA-III material, if carried by air, shall not contain an activity greater than 3 000 A₂.

- 337** Type B(U) and Type B(M) packages, if carried by air, shall not contain activities greater than the following:
- (a) For low dispersible radioactive material: as authorized for the package design as specified in the certificate of approval;
 - (b) For special form radioactive material: 3 000 A₁ or 100 000 A₂, whichever is the lower; or
 - (c) For all other radioactive material: 3 000 A₂.

- 338** Each fuel cell cartridge carried under this entry and designed to contain a liquefied flammable gas shall:
- (a) Be capable of withstanding, without leakage or bursting, a pressure of at least two times the equilibrium pressure of the contents at 55 °C;
 - (b) Not contain more than 200 ml of liquefied flammable gas with a vapour pressure not exceeding 1 000 kPa at 55 °C; and
 - (c) Pass the hot water bath test prescribed in 6.2.6.3.1.

- 339** Fuel cell cartridges containing hydrogen in a metal hydride carried under this entry shall have a water capacity less than or equal to 120 ml.

The pressure in the fuel cell cartridge shall not exceed 5 MPa at 55 °C. The design type shall withstand, without leaking or bursting, a pressure of twice the design pressure of the cartridge at 55 °C or 200 kPa more than the design pressure of the cartridge at 55 °C, whichever is greater. The pressure at which this

test is conducted is referred to in the drop test and the hydrogen cycling test as the "minimum shell burst pressure".

Fuel cell cartridges shall be filled in accordance with procedures provided by the manufacturer. The manufacturer shall provide the following information with each fuel cell cartridge:

- (a) Inspection procedures to be carried out before initial filling and before refilling of the fuel cell cartridge;
- (b) Safety precautions and potential hazards to be aware of;
- (c) Method for determining when the rated capacity has been achieved;
- (d) Minimum and maximum pressure range;
- (e) Minimum and maximum temperature range; and
- (f) Any other requirements to be met for initial filling and refilling including the type of equipment to be used for initial filling and refilling.

The fuel cell cartridges shall be designed and constructed to prevent fuel leakage under normal conditions of carriage. Each cartridge design type, including cartridges integral to a fuel cell, shall be subjected to and shall pass the following tests:

Drop test

A 1.8 metre drop test onto an unyielding surface in four different orientations:

- (a) Vertically, on the end containing the shut-off valve assembly;
- (b) Vertically, on the end opposite to the shut-off valve assembly;
- (c) Horizontally, onto a steel apex with a diameter of 38 mm, with the steel apex in the upward position; and
- (d) At a 45° angle on the end containing the shut-off valve assembly.

There shall be no leakage, determined by using a soap bubble solution or other equivalent means on all possible leak locations, when the cartridge is charged to its rated charging pressure. The fuel cell cartridge shall then be hydrostatically pressurized to destruction. The recorded burst pressure shall exceed 85% of the minimum shell burst pressure.

Fire test

A fuel cell cartridge filled to rated capacity with hydrogen shall be subjected to a fire engulfment test. The cartridge design, which may include a vent feature integral to it, is deemed to have passed the fire test if:

- (a) The internal pressure vents to zero gauge pressure without rupture of the cartridge; or
- (b) The cartridge withstands the fire for a minimum of 20 minutes without rupture.

Hydrogen cycling test

This test is intended to ensure that a fuel cell cartridge design stress limits are not exceeded during use.

The fuel cell cartridge shall be cycled from not more than 5% rated hydrogen capacity to not less than 95% rated hydrogen capacity and back to not more than 5% rated hydrogen capacity. The rated charging pressure shall be used for charging and temperatures shall be held within the operating temperature range. The cycling shall be continued for at least 100 cycles.

Following the cycling test, the fuel cell cartridge shall be charged and the water volume displaced by the cartridge shall be measured. The cartridge design is deemed to have passed the hydrogen cycling test if the water volume displaced by the cycled cartridge does not exceed the water volume displaced by an uncycled cartridge charged to 95% rated capacity and pressurized to 75% of its minimum shell burst pressure.

Production leak test

Each fuel cell cartridge shall be tested for leaks at 15 °C ± 5 °C, while pressurized to its rated charging pressure. There shall be no leakage, determined by using a soap bubble solution or other equivalent means on all possible leak locations.

Each fuel cell cartridge shall be permanently marked with the following information:

- (a) The rated charging pressure in MPa;
- (b) The manufacturer's serial number of the fuel cell cartridges or unique identification number; and
- (c) The date of expiry based on the maximum service life (year in four digits; month in two digits).

- 340** Chemical kits, first aid kits and polyester resin kits containing dangerous substances in inner packagings which do not exceed the quantity limits for excepted quantities applicable to individual substances as specified in column (7b) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, may be carried in accordance with Chapter 3.5. Class 5.2 substances, although not individually authorized as excepted quantities in column (7b) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, are authorized in such kits and are assigned Code E2 (see 3.5.1.2).
- 341** (Reserved)
- 342** Glass inner receptacles (such as ampoules or capsules) intended only for use in sterilization devices, when containing less than 30 ml of ethylene oxide per inner packaging with not more than 300 ml per outer packaging, may be carried in accordance with the provisions in Chapter 3.5, irrespective of the indication of "E0" in column (7b) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 provided that:
- (a) After filling, each glass inner receptacle has been determined to be leak-tight by placing the glass inner receptacle 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. Any glass inner receptacle showing evidence of leakage, distortion or other defect under this test shall not be carried under the terms of this special provision;
 - (b) In addition to the packaging required by 3.5.2, each glass inner receptacle is placed in a sealed plastics bag compatible with ethylene oxide and capable of containing the contents in the event of breakage or leakage of the glass inner receptacle; and
 - (c) Each glass inner receptacle is protected by a means of preventing puncture of the plastics bag (e.g. sleeves or cushioning) in the event of damage to the packaging (e.g. by crushing).
- 343** This entry applies to crude oil containing hydrogen sulphide in sufficient concentration that vapours evolved from the crude oil can present an inhalation hazard. The packing group assigned shall be determined by the flammability hazard and inhalation hazard, in accordance with the degree of danger presented.
- 344** The provisions of 6.2.6 shall be met.
- 345** This gas contained in open cryogenic receptacles with a maximum capacity of 1 litre constructed with glass double walls having the space between the inner and outer wall evacuated (vacuum insulated) is not subject to RID provided each receptacle is carried in an outer packaging with suitable cushioning or absorbent materials to protect it from impact damage.
- 346** Open cryogenic receptacles conforming to the requirements of packing instruction P 203 of 4.1.4.1 and containing no dangerous goods except for UN No. 1977 nitrogen, refrigerated liquid, which is fully absorbed in a porous material are not subject to any other requirements of RID.
- 347** This entry shall only be used if the results of Test series 6 (d) of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria have demonstrated that any hazardous effects arising from functioning are confined within the package.
- 348** Batteries manufactured after 31 December 2011 shall be marked with the Watt-hour rating on the outside case.
- 349** Mixtures of a hypochlorite with an ammonium salt are not to be accepted for carriage. UN No. 1791 hypochlorite solution is a substance of Class 8.
- 350** Ammonium bromate and its aqueous solutions and mixtures of a bromate with an ammonium salt are not to be accepted for carriage.
- 351** Ammonium chlorate and its aqueous solutions and mixtures of a chlorate with an ammonium salt are not to be accepted for carriage.
- 352** Ammonium chlorite and its aqueous solutions and mixtures of a chlorite with an ammonium salt are not to be accepted for carriage.
- 353** Ammonium permanganate and its aqueous solutions and mixtures of a permanganate with an ammonium salt are not to be accepted for carriage.
- 354** This substance is toxic by inhalation.
- 355** Oxygen cylinders for emergency use carried under this entry may include installed actuating cartridges (cartridges, power device of Division 1.4, Compatibility Group C or S), without changing the classification in Class 2 provided the total quantity of deflagrating (propellant) explosives does not exceed 3.2 g per oxygen cylinder. The cylinders with the installed actuating cartridges as prepared for carriage shall have an effective means of preventing inadvertent activation.

- 356** Metal hydride storage system(s) installed in conveyances or in completed conveyance components or intended to be installed in conveyances shall be approved by the competent authority of the country of manufacture¹ before acceptance for carriage. The transport document shall include an indication that the package was approved by the competent authority of the country of manufacture¹ or a copy of the competent authority of the country of manufacture¹ approval shall accompany each consignment.
- 357** Petroleum crude oil containing hydrogen sulphide in sufficient concentration that vapours evolved from the crude oil can present an inhalation hazard shall be consigned under the entry UN 3494 PETROLEUM SOUR CRUDE OIL, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC.
- 358**– (Reserved)
499
- 500** UN No. 3064 nitroglycerin, solution in alcohol with more than 1% but not more than 5% nitroglycerin, packed in accordance with packing instruction P300 of 4.1.4.1, is a substance of Class 3.
- 501** For naphthalene, molten, see UN No. 2304.
- 502** UN No. 2006 plastics, nitrocellulose-based, self-heating, n.o.s., and 2002 celluloid scrap are substances of Class 4.2.
- 503** For phosphorus, white, molten, see UN No. 2447.
- 504** UN No. 1847 potassium sulphide, hydrated with not less than 30% water of crystallization, UN No. 1849 sodium sulphide, hydrated with not less than 30% water of crystallization and UN No. 2949 sodium hydro-sulphide, hydrated with not less than 25% water of crystallization are substances of Class 8.
- 505** UN No. 2004 magnesium diamide is a substance of Class 4.2.
- 506** Alkaline earth metals and alkaline earth metal alloys in pyrophoric form are substances of Class 4.2.
UN No. 1869 magnesium or magnesium alloys containing more than 50% magnesium as pellets, turnings or ribbons, are substances of Class 4.1.
- 507** UN No. 3048 aluminium phosphide pesticides, with additives inhibiting the emission of toxic flammable gases are substances of Class 6.1.
- 508** UN No. 1871 titanium hydride and UN No. 1437 zirconium hydride are substances of Class 4.1. UN No. 2870 aluminium borohydride is a substance of Class 4.2.
- 509** UN No. 1908 chlorite solution is a substance of Class 8.
- 510** UN No. 1755 chromic acid solution is a substance of Class 8.
- 511** UN No. 1625 mercuric nitrate, UN No. 1627 mercurous nitrate and UN No. 2727 thallium nitrate are substances of Class 6.1. Thorium nitrate, solid, uranyl nitrate hexahydrate solution and uranyl nitrate, solid are substances of Class 7.
- 512** UN No. 1730 antimony pentachloride, liquid, UN No. 1731 antimony pentachloride solution, UN No. 1732 antimony pentafluoride and UN No. 1733 antimony trichloride are substances of Class 8.
- 513** UN No. 0224 barium azide, dry or wetted with less than 50% water, by mass, is not permitted for carriage by rail. UN No. 1571 barium azide, wetted with not less than 50% water, by mass, is a substance of Class 4.1. UN No. 1854 barium alloys, pyrophoric, are substances of Class 4.2. UN No. 1445 barium chlorate, solid, UN No. 1446 barium nitrate, UN No. 1447 barium perchlorate, solid, UN No. 1448 barium permanganate, UN No. 1449 barium peroxide, UN No. 2719 barium bromate, UN No. 2741 barium hypochlorite with more than 22% available chlorine, UN No. 3405 barium chlorate, solution and UN No. 3406 barium perchlorate, solution, are substances of Class 5.1. UN No. 1565 barium cyanide and UN No. 1884 barium oxide are substances of Class 6.1.
- 514** UN No. 2464 beryllium nitrate is a substance of Class 5.1.
- 515** UN No. 1581 chloropicrin and methyl bromide mixture and UN No. 1582 chloropicrin and methyl chloride mixture are substances of Class 2.
- 516** UN No. 1912 methyl chloride and methylene chloride mixture is a substance of Class 2.

¹ If the country of manufacture is not an RID Contracting State, the approval shall be recognized by the competent authority of an RID Contracting State.

- 517** UN No. 1690 sodium fluoride, solid, UN No. 1812 potassium fluoride, solid, UN No. 2505 ammonium fluoride, UN No. 2674 sodium fluorosilicate, UN No. 2856 fluorosilicates, n.o.s., UN No. 3415 sodium fluoride, solution and UN No. 3422 potassium fluoride, solution, are substances of Class 6.1.
- 518** UN No. 1463 chromium trioxide, anhydrous (chromic acid, solid) is a substance of Class 5.1.
- 519** UN No. 1048 hydrogen bromide, anhydrous, is a substance of Class 2.
- 520** UN No. 1050 hydrogen chloride, anhydrous, is a substance of Class 2.
- 521** Solid chlorites and hypochlorites are substances of Class 5.1.
- 522** UN No. 1873 perchloric acid aqueous solution with more than 50% but not more than 72% pure acid, by mass are substances of Class 5.1. Perchloric acid solutions containing more than 72% pure acid, by mass, or mixtures of perchloric acid with any liquid other than water, are not to be accepted for carriage.
- 523** UN No. 1382 anhydrous potassium sulphide and UN No. 1385 anhydrous sodium sulphide and their hydrates with less than 30% water of crystallization, and UN No. 2318 sodium hydrosulphide with less than 25% water of crystallization are substances of Class 4.2.
- 524** UN No. 2858 finished zirconium products of a thickness of 18 µm or more are substances of Class 4.1.
- 525** Solutions of inorganic cyanides with a total cyanide ion content of more than 30% shall be classified in packing group I, solutions with a total cyanide ion content of more than 3% and not more than 30% in packing group II and solutions with a cyanide ion content of more than 0.3% and not more than 3% in packing group III.
- 526** UN No. 2000 celluloid is assigned to Class 4.1.
- 527** (Reserved)
- 528** UN No. 1353 fibres or fabrics impregnated with weakly nitrated cellulose, non-self heating are articles of Class 4.1.
- 529** UN No. 0135 mercury fulminate, wetted with not less than 20% water, or mixture of alcohol and water, by mass, is not permitted for carriage by rail. Mercurous chloride (calomel) is a substance of Class 9 (UN No. 3077).
- 530** UN No. 3293 hydrazine, aqueous solution with not more than 37% hydrazine, by mass, is a substance of Class 6.1.
- 531** Mixtures having a flash-point below 23 °C and containing more than 55% nitrocellulose, whatever its nitrogen content or containing not more than 55% nitrocellulose with a nitrogen content above 12.6% (by dry mass), are substances of Class 1 (see UN Nos. 0340 or 0342) or of Class 4.1.
- 532** UN No. 2672 ammonia solution containing not less than 10% but not more than 35% ammonia is a substance of Class 8.
- 533** UN No. 1198 formaldehyde solutions, flammable are substances of Class 3. Formaldehyde solutions, non-flammable, with less than 25% formaldehyde are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 534** While in some climatic conditions, petrol (gasoline) may have a vapour pressure at 50 °C of more than 110 kPa (1.10 bar) but not more than 150 kPa (1.50 bar) it is to continue to be considered as a substance having a vapour pressure at 50 °C of not more than 110 kPa (1.10 bar).
- 535** UN No. 1469 lead nitrate, UN No. 1470 lead perchlorate, solid and UN No. 3408 lead perchlorate, solution are substances of Class 5.1.
- 536** For naphthalene, solid, see UN No. 1334.
- 537** UN No. 2869 titanium trichloride mixture, not pyrophoric, is a substance of Class 8.
- 538** For sulphur (in the solid state), see UN No. 1350.
- 539** Solutions of isocyanates having a flash-point of not less than 23 °C are substances of Class 6.1.
- 540** UN No. 1326 hafnium powder, wetted, UN No. 1352 titanium powder, wetted or UN No. 1358 zirconium powder, wetted, with not less than 25% water, are substances of Class 4.1.
- 541** Nitrocellulose mixtures with a water content, alcohol content or plasticizer content lower than the stated limits are substances of Class 1.

- 542** Talc containing tremolite and/or actinolite is covered by this entry.
- 543** UN No. 1005 ammonia, anhydrous, UN No. 3318 ammonia solution with more than 50% ammonia and UN No. 2073 ammonia solution, with more than 35% but not more than 50% ammonia, are substances of Class 2. Ammonia solutions with not more than 10% ammonia are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 544** UN No. 1032 dimethylamine, anhydrous, UN No. 1036 ethylamine, UN No. 1061 methylamine, anhydrous and UN No. 1083 trimethylamine, anhydrous, are substances of Class 2.
- 545** UN No. 0401 dipicryl sulphide, wetted with less than 10% water by mass is a substance of Class 1.
- 546** UN No. 2009 zirconium, dry, finished sheets, strip or coiled wire, in thicknesses of less than 18 µm, is a substance of Class 4.2. Zirconium, dry, finished sheets, strip or coiled wire, in thicknesses of 254 µm or more, is not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 547** UN No. 2210 maneb or UN No. 2210 maneb preparations in self-heating form are substances of Class 4.2.
- 548** Chlorosilanes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, are substances of Class 4.3.
- 549** Chlorosilanes having a flash-point of less than 23 °C and which, in contact with water, do not emit flammable gases are substances of Class 3. Chlorosilanes having a flash-point equal to or greater than 23 °C and which, in contact with water, do not emit flammable gases are substances of Class 8.
- 550** UN No. 1333 cerium in slabs, rods or ingots is a substance of Class 4.1.
- 551** Solutions of these isocyanates having a flash-point below 23 °C are substances of Class 3.
- 552** Metals and metal alloys in powdered or other flammable form, liable to spontaneous combustion, are substances of Class 4.2. Metals and metal alloys in powdered or other flammable form which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases are substances of Class 4.3.
- 553** This mixture of hydrogen peroxide and peroxyacetic acid shall, in laboratory testing (see Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part II, section 20), neither detonate in the cavitated state nor deflagrate at all and shall show no effect when heated under confinement nor any explosive power. The formulation shall be thermally stable (self-accelerating decomposition temperature 60 °C or higher for a 50 kg package), and a liquid compatible with peroxyacetic acid shall be used for desensitization. Formulations not meeting these criteria are to be regarded as substances of Class 5.2 (see Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part II, paragraph 20.4.3 (g)).
- 554** Metal hydrides which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases are substances of Class 4.3. UN No. 2870 aluminium borohydride or UN No. 2870 aluminium borohydride in devices is a substance of Class 4.2.
- 555** Dust and powder of metals in non-spontaneously combustible form, non-toxic which nevertheless, in contact with water, emit flammable gases, are substances of Class 4.3.
- 556** Organometallic compounds and their solutions which ignite spontaneously are substances of Class 4.2. Flammable solutions with organometallic compounds in concentrations which, in contact with water, neither emit flammable gases in dangerous quantities nor ignite spontaneously are substances of Class 3.
- 557** Dust and powder of metals in pyrophoric form are substances of Class 4.2.
- 558** Metals and metal alloys in pyrophoric form are substances of Class 4.2. Metals and metal alloys which, in contact with water, do not emit flammable gases and are not pyrophoric or self-heating, but which are easily ignited, are substances of Class 4.1.
- 559** (Deleted)
- 560** UN No. 3257 elevated temperature liquid, n.o.s., at or above 100 °C and, for a substance with a flash-point, below its flash-point (including molten metals and molten salts) is a substance of Class 9.
- 561** Chloroformates having predominantly corrosive properties are substances of Class 8.
- 562** Spontaneously combustible organometallic compounds are substances of Class 4.2. Water-reactive organometallic compounds, flammable, are substances of Class 4.3.
- 563** UN No. 1905 selenic acid is a substance of Class 8.
- 564** UN No. 2443 vanadium oxytrichloride, UN No. 2444 vanadium tetrachloride and UN No. 2475 vanadium trichloride are substances of Class 8.

- 565** Unspecified wastes resulting from medical/veterinary treatment of humans/animals or from biological research, and which are unlikely to contain substances of Class 6.2 shall be assigned to this entry. Decontaminated clinical wastes or wastes resulting from biological research which previously contained infectious substances are not subject to the requirements of Class 6.2.
- 566** UN No. 2030 hydrazine aqueous solution, with more than 37% hydrazine, by mass, is a substance of Class 8.
- 567** (Deleted)
- 568** Barium azide with a water content lower than the stated limit is a substance of Class 1, UN No. 0224 and is not permitted for carriage by rail.
- ~~**569**~~ (Reserved)
- ~~**579**~~
- 580** Tank-wagons, specialized wagons and specially equipped wagons for carriage in bulk shall bear on both sides the mark referred to in 5.3.3. Tank-containers, portable tanks, special containers and specially equipped containers for carriage in bulk shall bear this mark on both sides and at each end.
- 581** This entry covers mixtures of methylacetylene and propadiene with hydrocarbons, which as
- Mixture P1, contain not more than 63% methylacetylene and propadiene by volume and not more than 24% propane and propylene by volume, the percentage of C₄-saturated hydrocarbons being not less than 14% by volume; and as
- Mixture P2, contain not more than 48% methylacetylene and propadiene by volume and not more than 50% propane and propylene by volume, the percentage of C₄-saturated hydrocarbons being not less than 5% by volume,
- as well as mixtures of propadiene with 1 to 4% methylacetylene.
- When relevant, in order to meet the requirements for the transport document (5.4.1.1), the term "Mixture P1" or "Mixture P2" may be used as technical name.
- 582** This entry covers, inter alia, mixtures of gases indicated by the letter R ..., which as
- Mixture F1, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 1.3 MPa (13 bar) and a density at 50 °C not lower than that of dichlorofluoromethane (1.30 kg/l);
- Mixture F2, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 1.9 MPa (19 bar) and a density at 50 °C not lower than that of dichlorodifluoromethane (1.21 kg/l);
- Mixture F3, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 3 MPa (30 bar) and a density at 50 °C not lower than that of chlorodifluoromethane (1.09 kg/l).
- NOTE:** Trichlorofluoromethane (refrigerant gas R 11), 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (refrigerant gas R 113), 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (refrigerant gas R 113a), 1-chloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (refrigerant gas R 133) and 1-chloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (refrigerant gas R 133 b) are not substances of Class 2. They may, however, enter into the composition of mixtures F1 to F3.
- When relevant, in order to meet the requirements for the transport document (5.4.1.1), the term "Mixture F1", "Mixture F2" or "Mixture F3" may be used as technical name.
- 583** This entry covers, inter alia, mixtures which as
- Mixture A, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 1.1 MPa (11 bar) and a density at 50 °C not lower than 0.525 kg/l;
- Mixture A01, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 1.6 MPa (16 bar) and a relative density at 50 °C not lower than 0.516 kg/l;
- Mixture A02, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 1.6 MPa (16 bar) and a relative density at 50 °C not lower than 0.505 kg/l;
- Mixture A0, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 1.6 MPa (16 bar) and a density at 50 °C not lower than 0.495 kg/l;
- Mixture A1, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 2.1 MPa (21 bar) and a density at 50 °C not lower than 0.485 kg/l;
- Mixture B1, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 2.6 MPa (26 bar) and a relative density at

50 °C not lower than 0.474 kg/l;

Mixture B2, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 2.6 MPa (26 bar) and a relative density at 50 °C not lower than 0.463 kg/l;

Mixture B, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 2.6 MPa (26 bar) and a density at 50 °C not lower than 0.450 kg/l;

Mixture C, have a vapour pressure at 70 °C not exceeding 3.1 MPa (31 bar) and a relative density at 50 °C not lower than 0.440 kg/l.

When relevant, in order to meet the requirements for the transport document (5.4.1.1), the following terms may be used as technical name:

- "Mixture A" or "Butane";
- "Mixture A01" or "Butane";
- "Mixture A02" or "Butane";
- "Mixture A0" or "Butane";
- "Mixture A1";
- "Mixture B1";
- "Mixture B2";
- "Mixture B";
- "Mixture C" or "Propane".

For carriage in tanks, the trade names "butane" or "propane" may be used only as a complement.

584 This gas is not subject to the requirements of RID when:

- it is in the gaseous state;
- it contains not more than 0.5% air;
- it is contained in metal capsules (sodors, sparklets) free from defects which may impair their strength;
- the leakproofness of the closure of the capsule is ensured;
- a capsule contains not more than 25 g of this gas;
- a capsule contains not more than 0.75 g of this gas per cm³ of capacity.

585 Cinnabar is not subject to the requirements of RID.

586 Hafnium, titanium and zirconium powders shall contain a visible excess of water. Hafnium, titanium and zirconium powders, wetted, mechanically produced, of a particle size of 53 µm and over, or chemically produced, of a particle size of 840 µm and over, are not subject to the requirements of RID.

587 Barium stearate and barium titanate are not subject to the requirements of RID.

588 Solid hydrated forms of aluminium bromide and aluminium chloride are not subject to the requirements of RID.

589 (Deleted)

590 Ferric chloride hexahydrate is not subject to the requirements of RID.

591 Lead sulphate with not more than 3% free acid is not subject to the requirements of RID.

592 Uncleaned empty packagings (including empty IBCs and large packagings), empty tank-wagons, empty demountable tanks, empty portable tanks, empty tank-containers and empty small containers which have contained this substance are not subject to the requirements of RID.

593 This gas, intended for the cooling of e.g. medical or biological specimens, if contained in double wall receptacles which comply with the provisions of packing instruction P 203, paragraph (6) for open cryogenic receptacles of 4.1.4.1 is not subject to the requirements of RID.

594 The following articles, manufactured and filled according to the regulations of the manufacturing State and packaged in strong outer packagings, are not subject to the requirements of RID:

- UN No. 1044 fire extinguishers provided with protection against inadvertent discharge;
- UN No. 3164 articles, pressurized pneumatic or hydraulic, designed to withstand stresses greater than the internal gas pressure by virtue of transmission of force, intrinsic strength or construction.

596 Cadmium pigments, such as cadmium sulphides, cadmium sulphoselenides and cadmium salts of higher fatty acids (e.g. cadmium stearate), are not subject to the requirements of RID.

- 597** Acetic acid solutions with not more than 10% pure acid by mass, are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 598** The following are not subject to the requirements of RID:
- (a) New storage batteries when:
- they are secured in such a way that they cannot slip, fall or be damaged;
 - they are provided with carrying devices, unless they are suitably stacked, e.g. on pallets;
 - there are no dangerous traces of alkalis or acids on the outside;
 - they are protected against short circuits.
- (b) Used storage batteries when:
- their cases are undamaged;
 - they are secured in such a way that they cannot leak, slip, fall or be damaged, e.g. by stacking on pallets;
 - there are no dangerous traces of alkalis or acids on the outside of the articles;
 - they are protected against short circuits.
- "Used storage batteries" means storage batteries carried for recycling at the end of their normal service life.
- 599** Manufactured articles or instruments containing not more than 1 kg of mercury are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 600** Vanadium pentoxide, fused and solidified, is not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 601** Pharmaceutical products (medicines) ready for use, which are substances manufactured and packaged for retail sale or distribution for personal or household consumption are not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 602** Phosphorus sulphides which are not free from yellow and white phosphorus are not to be accepted for carriage.
- 603** Anhydrous hydrogen cyanide not meeting the description for UN No. 1051 or UN No. 1614 is not to be accepted for carriage. Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid) containing less than 3% water is stable, if the pH-value is 2.5 ± 0.5 and the liquid is clear and colourless.
- 604** (Deleted)
- 605** (Deleted)
- 606** (Deleted)
- 607** Mixtures of potassium nitrate and sodium nitrite with an ammonium salt are not to be accepted for carriage.
- 608** (Deleted)
- 609** Tetranitromethane not free from combustible impurities is not to be accepted for carriage.
- 610** The carriage of this substance, when it contains more than 45% hydrogen cyanide is prohibited.
- 611** Ammonium nitrate containing more than 0.2% combustible substances (including any organic substance calculated as carbon) is not to be accepted for carriage unless it is a constituent of a substance or article of Class 1.
- 612** (Reserved)
- 613** Chloric acid solution containing more than 10% chloric acid and mixtures of chloric acid with any liquid other than water is not to be accepted for carriage.
- 614** 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) in concentrations considered highly toxic according to the criteria in 2.2.61.1 is not to be accepted for carriage.
- 615** (Reserved)
- 616** Substances containing more than 40% liquid nitric esters shall satisfy the exudation test specified in 2.3.1.
- 617** In addition to the type of explosive, the commercial name of the particular explosive shall be marked on the package.

- 618** In receptacles containing 1,2-butadiene, the oxygen concentration in the gaseous phase shall not exceed 50 ml/m³.
- 619–** (Reserved)
622
- 623** UN No. 1829 sulphur trioxide shall be inhibited. Sulphur trioxide, at least 99.95% pure, without inhibitor (non-stabilized), shall not be accepted for carriage by rail. Sulphur trioxide, at least 99.95% pure may be carried by road without inhibitor in tanks, provided its temperature is maintained at 32.5 °C or above.
- 625** Packages containing these articles shall be clearly marked as follows: "UN 1950 AEROSOLS".
- 626–** (Reserved)
631
- 632** Considered to be spontaneously flammable (pyrophoric).
- 633** Packages and small containers containing this substance shall bear the following marking: "KEEP AWAY FROM ANY SOURCE OF IGNITION". This marking shall be in an official language of the forwarding country, and also, if that language is not English, French, German or Italian, in English, French, German or Italian, unless any agreements concluded between the countries concerned in the transport operation provide otherwise.
- 634** (Deleted)
- 635** Packages containing these articles need not bear a label conforming to model No. 9 unless the article is fully enclosed by packaging, crates or other means that prevent the ready identification of the article.
- 636** (a) Cells contained in equipment shall not be capable of being discharged during carriage to the extent that the open circuit voltage falls below 2 volts or two thirds of the voltage of the undischarged cell, whichever is the lower.
- (b) Used lithium cells and batteries with a gross mass of not more than 500 g each collected and presented for carriage for disposal between the consumer collecting point and the intermediate processing facility, together with other non-lithium cells or batteries, are not subject to the other provisions of RID if they meet the following conditions:
- (i) The provisions of packing instruction P903b are complied with;
 - (ii) A quality assurance system is in place to ensure that the total amount of lithium cells or batteries per wagon or large container does not exceed 333 kg;
 - (iii) Packages shall bear the inscription: "USED LITHIUM CELLS".
- 637** Genetically modified microorganisms and genetically modified organisms are those which are not dangerous for humans and animals, but which could alter animals, plants, microbiological substances and ecosystems in such a way as cannot occur naturally.
- Genetically modified microorganisms and genetically modified organisms are not subject to the provisions of RID when authorized for use by the competent authorities of the countries of origin, transit and destination.²
- Live vertebrate or invertebrate animals shall not be used to carry these substances classified under this UN number unless the substance can be carried in no other way.
- 638** Substances related to self-reactive substances (see 2.2.41.1.19).
- 639** See 2.2.2.3, classification code 2F, UN No. 1965, Note 2.
- 640** The physical and technical characteristics mentioned in column (2) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 determine different tank codes for the carriage of substances of the same packing group in RID tanks.
- In order to identify these physical and technical characteristics of the product carried in the tank, the following shall be added, to the particulars required in the transport document, only in case of carriage in RID tanks:
- "Special provision 640X" where "X" is the applicable capital letter appearing after the reference to special

² See in particular Part C of Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC (Official Journal of the European Communities, No. L 106, of 17 April 2001, pp. 8-14), which sets out the authorization procedures for the European Community.

provision 640 in column (6) of Table A of Chapter 3.2.

These particulars may, however, be dispensed with in the case of carriage in the type of tank which, for substances of a specific packing group of a specific UN number, meets at least the most stringent requirements.

- 642** Except as authorized under 1.1.4.2, this entry of the UN Model Regulations shall not be used for the carriage of fertilizer ammoniating solutions with free ammonia.
- 643** Stone or aggregate asphalt mixture is not subject to the requirements for Class 9.
- 644** This substance is admitted for carriage, provided that:
1. The pH is between 5 and 7 measured in an aqueous solution of 10% of the substance carried;
 2. The solution does not contain more than 0.2% combustible material or chlorine compounds in quantities such that the chlorine level exceeds 0.02%.
- 645** The classification code as mentioned in Column (3b) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 shall be used only with the approval of the competent authority of an RID Contracting State prior to carriage. The approval shall be given in writing as a classification approval certificate (see 5.4.1.2.1 (g)) and shall be provided with a unique reference. When assignment to a division is made in accordance with the procedure in 2.2.1.1.7.2, the competent authority may require the default classification to be verified on the basis of test data derived from Test Series 6 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part I, Section 16.
- 646** Carbon made by steam activation process is not subject to the requirements of RID.
- 647** The carriage of vinegar and acetic acid food grade with not more than 25% pure acid by mass is subject only to the following requirements:
- (a) Packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, and tanks shall be manufactured from stainless steel or plastic material which is permanently resistant to corrosion of vinegar/acetic acid food grade;
 - (b) Packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, and tanks shall be subjected to a visual inspection by the owner at least once a year. The results of the inspections shall be recorded and the records kept for at least one year. Damaged packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, and tanks shall not be filled;
 - (c) Packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, and tanks shall be filled in a way that no product is spilled or adheres to the outer surface;
 - (d) Seals and closures shall be resistant to vinegar/acetic acid food grade. Packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, and tanks shall be hermetically sealed by the packer or the filler so that under normal conditions of carriage there will be no leakage;
 - (e) Combination packagings with inner packaging made of glass or plastic (see packing instruction P001 in 4.1.4.1) which fulfil the general packing requirements of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.4, 4.1.1.5, 4.1.1.6, 4.1.1.7 and 4.1.1.8 may be used;

The other provisions of RID do not apply.

- 648** Articles impregnated with this pesticide, such as fibreboard plates, paper strips, cotton-wool balls, sheets of plastics material, in hermetically closed wrappings, are not subject to the provisions of RID.

649 (Deleted)

- 650** Waste consisting of packaging residues, solidified residues and liquid residues of paint may be carried under the conditions of packing group II. In addition to the provisions of UN No. 1263, packing group II, the waste may also be packed and carried as follows:

- (a) The waste may be packed in accordance with packing instruction P002 of 4.1.4.1 or to packing instruction IBC06 of 4.1.4.2;
- (b) The waste may be packed in flexible IBCs of types 13H3, 13H4 and 13H5 in overpacks with complete walls;
- (c) Testing of packagings and IBCs indicated under (a) or (b) may be carried out in accordance with the requirements of Chapters 6.1 or 6.5, as appropriate, in relation to solids, at the packing group II performance level.

The tests shall be carried out on packagings and IBCs, filled with a representative sample of the waste, as prepared for carriage;

- (d) Carriage in bulk in sheeted wagons, movable roof wagons, closed containers or sheeted large containers, all with complete walls is allowed. The body of wagons or containers shall be leakproof or rendered leakproof, for example by means of a suitable and sufficiently stout inner lining;
- (e) If the waste is carried under the conditions of this special provision, the goods shall be declared in accordance with 5.4.1.1.3 in the transport document, as follows:

"UN 1263 WASTE PAINT, 3, II", or

"UN 1263 WASTE PAINT, 3, PG II".

651 (Reserved)

652 (Reserved)

653 The carriage of this gas in cylinders having a test pressure capacity product of maximum 15 MPa-litre (150 bar-litre) is not subject to the other provisions of RID if the following conditions are met:

- The provisions for construction and testing of cylinders are observed;
- The cylinders are contained in outer packagings which at least meet the requirements of Part 4 for combination packagings. The general provisions of packing of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.5 to 4.1.1.7 shall be observed;
- The cylinders are not packed together with other dangerous goods;
- The total gross mass of a package does not exceed 30 kg; and
- Each package is clearly and durably marked with "UN 1013" for carbon dioxide or "UN 1066" for nitrogen, compressed. This marking is displayed within a diamond-shaped area surrounded by a line that measures at least 100 mm by 100 mm.

654 Waste lighters collected separately and consigned in accordance with 5.4.1.1.3 may be carried under this entry for the purposes of disposal. They need not be protected against inadvertent discharge, provided that measures are taken to prevent the dangerous build up of pressure and dangerous atmospheres.

Waste lighters, other than those leaking or severely deformed, shall be packed in accordance with packing instruction P003. In addition the following provisions shall apply:

- only rigid packagings of a maximum capacity of 60 litres shall be used;
- the packagings shall be filled with water or any other appropriate protection material to avoid any ignition;
- under normal conditions of carriage all ignition devices of the lighters shall fully be covered by the protection material;
- the packagings shall be adequately vented to prevent the creation of flammable atmosphere and the build up of pressure;
- the packages shall only be carried in ventilated or open wagons or containers.

Leaking or severely deformed lighters shall be carried in salvage packagings, provided appropriate measures are taken to ensure there is no dangerous build up of pressure.

NOTE: Special provision 201 and special packing provisions PP84 and RR5 of packing instruction P002 in 4.1.4.1 do not apply to waste lighters.

655 Cylinders and their closures designed, constructed, approved and marked in accordance with Directive 97/23/EC³ and used for breathing apparatus may be carried without conforming to Chapter 6.2, provided that they are subject to inspections and tests specified in 6.2.1.6.1 and the interval between tests specified in packing instruction P200 in 4.1.4.1 is not exceeded. The pressure used for the hydraulic pressure test is the pressure marked on the cylinder in accordance with Directive 97/23/EC.

656 The requirement of the first sentence of special provision 188 (e) does not apply to devices which are intentionally active in transport (radio frequency identification (RFID) transmitters, watches, sensors, etc.) and which are not capable of generating a dangerous evolution of heat.

Notwithstanding special provision 188 (b), batteries manufactured before 1 January 2009 may continue to be carried without the Watt-hour rating on the outside case after 31 December 2010.

³ Directive 97/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 May 1997 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning pressure equipment (PED) (Official Journal of the European Communities No. L 181 of 9 July 1997, p. 1 – 55).