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CHAPTER 4.2

USE OF PORTABLE TANKS AND UN MULTIPLE-ELEMENT GAS CONTAINERS (MEGCs)

NOTE 1: *For fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks and tank-containers and tank swap bodies, with shells made of metallic materials, and battery-vehicles and multiple element gas containers (MEGCs), see Chapter 4.3; for fibre-reinforced plastics tanks, see Chapter 4.4; for vacuum operated waste tanks, see Chapter 4.5.*

NOTE 2: *Portable tanks and UN MEGCs marked in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 6.7 but which were approved in a State which is not a Contracting Party to ADR may nevertheless be used for carriage under ADR.*

4.2.1 General provisions for the use of portable tanks for the carriage 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 carriage of substances of Classes 1, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 7, 8 and 9. In addition to these general provisions, portable tanks shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in 6.7.2. Substances shall be carried in portable tanks conforming to the applicable portable tank instruction identified in Column (10) of the Table A of Chapter 3.2 and described in 4.2.5.2.6 (T1 to T23) and the portable tank special provisions assigned to each substance in Column (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 and described in 4.2.5.3.

4.2.1.2 During carriage, 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 carriage only when the necessary steps have been taken to prevent their dangerous decomposition, transformation or polymerization during carriage. 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 carriage. 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 carried in the same or in adjoining compartments of shells when they may react dangerously with each other (see definition for "dangerous reaction" in 1.2.1).

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 carried 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 consignor shall ensure that the appropriate portable tank is used and that the portable tank is not filled 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 consignor 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 above the extent provided 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 portable tank instruction or special provisions in 4.2.5.2.6 or 4.2.5.3 and Column (10) or (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2.

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, 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 carriage (t_r) (both in °C). For liquids carried under ambient conditions α could be calculated by the formula:

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

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 carriage (e.g. 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 carriage.

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

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

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 carriage respectively.

4.2.1.9.6 Portable tanks shall not be offered for carriage:

- (a) With a degree of filling, for liquids having a viscosity less than 2 680 mm²/s at 20 °C or maximum temperature of the substance during carriage in the case of the 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 litres capacity;
- (b) With residue of substances previously carried adhering to the outside of the shell or service equipment;
- (c) 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

(d) Unless the service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order.

4.2.1.9.7 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 6.7.2.17.4 need not be provided with a means of closing off the forklift pockets.

4.2.1.10 *Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 3 substances in portable tanks*

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

4.2.1.10.1.1 For portable tanks intended for use only on land, open venting systems may be used if allowed according to Chapter 4.3.

4.2.1.11 *Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Classes 4.1, 4.2 or 4.3 substances (other than Class 4.1 self-reactive substances) in portable tanks*

(Reserved)

NOTE: For Class 4.1 self-reactive substances, see 4.2.1.13.1.

4.2.1.12 *Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 5.1 substances in portable tanks*

(Reserved)

4.2.1.13 *Additional provisions applicable to the carriage 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:

- (a) To prove the compatibility of all materials normally in contact with the substance during carriage;
- (b) 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 provision necessary for safe carriage 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 carriage 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 Section 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 carriage of organic peroxides or self-reactive substances with a 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:

$$q = 70961 \times F \times A^{0.82}$$

where:

- q = heat absorption [W]
A = wetted area [m²]
F = insulation factor
= 1 for non-insulated shells, or

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

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 the 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 portable tank never exceeds the test pressure of the 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".

- 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 sun-shield. 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 carried in portable tanks.

4.2.1.14 Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 6.1 substances in portable tanks

(Reserved)

4.2.1.15 Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 6.2 substances in portable tanks

(Reserved)

4.2.1.16 Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 7 substances in portable tanks

4.2.1.16.1 Portable tanks used for the carriage of radioactive material shall not be used for the carriage 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 carriage of Class 8 substances in portable tanks

4.2.1.17.1 Pressure-relief devices of portable tanks used for the carriage of Class 8 substances shall be inspected at intervals not exceeding one year.

4.2.1.18 Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of Class 9 substances in portable tanks

(Reserved)

4.2.1.19 Additional provisions applicable to the carriage of solid substances carried above their melting point

4.2.1.19.1 Solid substances carried or offered for carriage above their melting point which are not assigned a portable tank instruction in column (10) of the Table A of Chapter 3.2 or when the assigned portable tank instruction does not apply to carriage at temperatures above their melting point may be carried 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 ~~risk-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 Table A of Chapter 3.2, portable tanks used for the carriage 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 which affords an equivalent or greater level of safety may be selected according to 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 carriage 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 carriage of non-refrigerated liquefied gases and chemicals under pressure.

4.2.2.2 Portable tanks shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in 6.7.3. Non-refrigerated liquefied gases and chemicals under pressure shall be carried 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 Column (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 and described in 4.2.5.3.

4.2.2.3 During carriage, 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 carriage only when the necessary steps have been taken to prevent their dangerous decomposition, transformation or polymerization during carriage. To this end, care shall in particular 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 carried 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.

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4.2.2.7 *Filling*

- 4.2.2.7.1 Prior to filling the portable tank shall be inspected to ensure that it is authorized for the non-refrigerated liquefied gas or the propellant of the chemical under pressure to be carried 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, service equipment and any protective linings, 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 carried.
- 4.2.2.8 Portable tanks shall not be offered for carriage:
- (a) In an ullage condition liable to produce an unacceptable hydraulic force due to surge within the shell;
 - (b) When leaking;
 - (c) When damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the tank or its lifting or securing arrangements may be affected; and
 - (d) 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 carriage of refrigerated liquefied gases**

- 4.2.3.1 This section provides general provisions applicable to the use of portable tanks for the carriage of refrigerated liquefied gases.
- 4.2.3.2 Portable tanks shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in 6.7.4. Refrigerated liquefied gases shall be carried 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 (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 and described in 4.2.5.3.
- 4.2.3.3 During carriage, 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.
- 4.2.3.4 Unless the name of the gas(es) being carried 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 portable tank shall be inspected to ensure that it is authorized for the refrigerated liquefied gas to be carried and that the portable tank is not loaded with refrigerated liquefied gases 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. 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 carriage 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 carriage is considerably shorter than the holding time.

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:

- (a) The reference holding time for the refrigerated liquefied gas to be carried (see 6.7.4.2.8.1) (as indicated on the plate referred to in 6.7.4.15.1);
- (b) The actual filling density;
- (c) The actual filling pressure;
- (d) 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.

4.2.3.8 Portable tanks shall not be offered for carriage:

- (a) In an ullage condition liable to produce an unacceptable hydraulic force due to surge within the shell;
- (b) When leaking;
- (c) When damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the portable tank or its lifting or securing arrangements may be affected;
- (d) Unless the service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order;
- (e) Unless the actual holding time for the refrigerated liquefied gas being carried 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
- (f) Unless the duration of carriage, 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 UN 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 carriage of non-refrigerated gases referred to in 6.7.5.

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 of 4.1.4.1 and in 6.2.1.6.

4.2.4.3 During carriage, 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 carried 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 carried and that the applicable provisions of ADR 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 of 4.1.4.1 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 carriage. Toxic gases (gases of groups T, TF, TC, TO, TFC and TOC) shall only be carried 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 filler after filling.

4.2.4.5.6 MEGCs shall not be offered for filling:

- (a) when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the pressure receptacles or its structural or service equipment may be affected;
- (b) unless the pressure receptacles and its structural and service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order; and
- (c) unless the required certification, retest, and filling marks are legible.

4.2.4.6 Charged MEGCs shall not be offered for carriage;

- (a) when leaking;
- (b) when damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the pressure receptacles or its structural or service equipment may be affected;
- (c) unless the pressure receptacles and its structural and service equipment have been examined and found to be in good working order; and
- (d) 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 carried in portable tanks. Each portable tank instruction is identified by an alpha-numeric code (e.g. T1). Column (10) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 indicates the portable tank instruction that shall be used for each substance permitted for carriage in a portable tank. When no portable tank instruction appears in Column (10) for a specific dangerous goods entry then carriage of the substance in portable tanks is not permitted unless a competent authority approval is granted as detailed in 6.7.1.3. Portable tank special provisions are assigned to specific dangerous goods in Column (11) of Table A of Chapter 3.2. Each portable tank special provision is identified by an alpha-numeric code (e.g. TP1). A listing of the portable tank special provisions is provided in 4.2.5.3.

NOTE: The gases authorized for carriage in MEGCs are indicated with the letter "(M)" in Column (10) of Table A of Chapter 3.2.

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 tanks provisions applicable to specific substances. These provisions shall be met in addition to the general provisions in this Chapter and the general requirements in 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 requirements and pressure relief requirements. In portable tank instruction T23, self-reactive substances of Class 4.1 and Class 5.2 organic peroxides permitted to be carried in portable tanks are listed along with the 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, the requirements for the openings below liquid level, pressure-relief requirements and maximum filling density requirements for non-refrigerated liquefied gases permitted for carriage 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 Column (10) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 for a specific dangerous goods entry additional portable tanks which possess higher minimum 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 carriage 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

4.2.5.2.6 *Portable tank instructions*

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

PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTIONS				
T1 - T22				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 requirements ^a (see 6.7.2.8)	Bottom opening requirements ^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	6mm	Normal	Not allowed
T10	4	6mm	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	6mm	Normal	Not allowed
T14	6	6mm	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	6mm	Normal	See 6.7.2.6.3
T18	10	6mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	See 6.7.2.6.3
T19	10	6mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T20	10	8mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed
T21	10	10mm	Normal	Not allowed
T22	10	10mm	See 6.7.2.8.3	Not allowed

^a When the word "Normal" is indicated, all the requirements 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 carried is a liquid (see 6.7.2.6.1). When the substance to be carried is a solid at all temperatures encountered under normal conditions of carriage, bottom openings conforming to the requirements of 6.7.2.6.2 are authorized.

T23 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION T23

This portable tank instruction applies to self-reactive substances of Class 4.1 and organic peroxides of Class 5.2. The general provisions of Section 4.2.1 and the requirements of Section 6.7.2 shall be met. The additional 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. The formulations listed below may also be carried 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.

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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 tert-Butyl hydroperoxide ^a , not more than 72% with water Cumyl hydro-peroxide, not more than 90% in diluent type A Di-tert-butyl peroxide, not more than 32% in diluent type A Isopropyl cumyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A p-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 ^b	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	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	^c	^c
	tert-Amyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 47% in diluent type A						-10 °C	-5 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxyacetate, not more than 32% in diluent type B						+30 °C	+35 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type B						+15 °C	+20 °C

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

^b Maximum quantity per portable tank: 2000 kg.

^c As approved by the competent authority.

T23		PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd)							T23
<p><i>This portable tank instruction applies to self-reactive substances of Class 4.1 and organic peroxides of Class 5.2. The general provisions of Section 4.2.1 and the requirements of Section 6.7.2 shall be met. The additional 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. The formulations listed below may also be carried 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.</i></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	
3119 (Cont'd)	tert-Butyl peroxy-pivalate, not more than 27% in diluent type B						+5 °C	+10 °C	
	tert-Butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethyl-hexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type B						+35 °C	+40 °C	
	Di-(3,5,5-trimethyl-hexanoyl) peroxide, not more than 38% in diluent type A or type B						0 °C	+5 °C	
	Peroxyacetic acid, distilled, type F, stabilized ^d						+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	^c	^c	
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	^c	^c	
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	^c	^c	

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^c As approved by the competent authority.

^d 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 the Manual of Tests and Criteria, paragraph 20.4.3 (f). "CORROSIVE" subsidiary ~~risk-hazard~~ placard required (Model No 8, see 5.2.2.2.2).

T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION T50					
<i>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 Section 4.2.2 and the requirements of Section 6.7.3 shall be met.</i>					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated; respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure- relief requirements ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio
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	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
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

^a "Small" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of 1.5 m or less; "Bare" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 m with sun shield (see 6.7.3.2.12); "Insulated" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 requirements column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

T50		PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd)				T50
<p><i>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 Section 4.2.2 and the requirements of Section 6.7.3 shall be met.</i></p>						
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated; respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio	
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 1MPa (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	
1055	Isobutylene	8.1 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.52	

^a "Small" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of 1.5 m or less; "Bare" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 m with sun shield (see 6.7.3.2.12); "Insulated" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 requirements column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) T50					
<i>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 Section 4.2.2 and the requirements of Section 6.7.3 shall be met.</i>					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated respectively^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio
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 R 40)	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 gases, 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

^a "Small" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of 1.5 m or less; "Bare" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 m with sun shield (see 6.7.3.2.12); "Insulated" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 requirements column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) 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 Section 4.2.2 and the requirements of Section 6.7.3 shall be met.					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio
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
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

^a "Small" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of 1.5 m or less; "Bare" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 m with sun shield (see 6.7.3.2.12); "Insulated" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 requirements column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

T50		PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd)				T50
<p><i>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 Section 4.2.2 and the requirements of Section 6.7.3 shall be met.</i></p>						
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio	
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	
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 1,1-difluoroethane azeotropic mixture with approximately 74% dichlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R 500)	20.0 18.0 16.0 14.5	Allowed	Normal	1.01	

^a "Small" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of 1.5 m or less; "Bare" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 m with sun shield (see 6.7.3.2.12); "Insulated" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 requirements column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) T50					
<i>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 Section 4.2.2 and the requirements of Section 6.7.3 shall be met.</i>					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated; respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio
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

^a "Small" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of 1.5 m or less; "Bare" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 m with sun shield (see 6.7.3.2.12); "Insulated" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 requirements column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

T50 PORTABLE TANK INSTRUCTION (cont'd) T50					
<i>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 Section 4.2.2 and the requirements of Section 6.7.3 shall be met.</i>					
UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar): Small; Bare; Sunshield; Insulated; respectively ^a	Openings below liquid level	Pressure-relief requirements ^b (see 6.7.3.7)	Maximum filling ratio
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
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	0.84
3338	Refrigerant gas R 407A	31.3 28.1 25.1 22.4	Allowed	Normal	0.95
3339	Refrigerant gas R 407B	33.0 29.6 26.5 23.6	Allowed	Normal	0.95
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 ^{3c}
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 m or less; "Bare" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 m with sun shield (see 6.7.3.2.12); "Insulated" means tanks having a shell with a diameter of more than 1.5 m 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 requirements column indicates that a frangible disc as specified in 6.7.3.7.3 is not required.

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

This portable tank instruction applies to refrigerated liquefied gases. The general provisions of Section 4.2.3 and the requirements of Section 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 requirements in Chapter 6.7. Portable tank special provisions are identified by an alpha numeric code beginning with the letters "TP" (tank provision) and are assigned to specific substances in Column (11) of Table A of 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.

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

TP2 The degree of filling prescribed in 4.2.1.9.3 shall not be exceeded.

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

TP3 The maximum degree of filling (in %) for solids carried above their melting point and for elevated temperature liquids shall be determined in accordance with 4.2.1.9.5.

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

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 carried. 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 may be reduced to 1.5 bar when the flash point of the substances carried is greater than 0 °C.

TP9 A substance under this description shall only be carried 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 carriage 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.

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TP12 (Deleted)

TP13 (Reserved)

TP16 The tank shall be fitted with a special device to prevent under-pressure and excess pressure during normal carriage conditions. This device shall be approved by the competent authority.

Pressure-relief requirements 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 carriage.
- TP19 The calculated shell thickness shall be increased by 3 mm. Shell thickness shall be verified ultrasonically at intervals midway between periodic hydraulic tests.
- TP20 This substance shall only be carried 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 *Deleted.*
- 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 carried. 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 carried in tanks without an inhibitor provided that it is maintained at a temperature equal to or above 32.5 °C.
- TP26 When carried under heated conditions, the heating device shall be fitted outside the shell. For UN 3176 this requirement 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 carried in insulated tanks.
- TP31 This substance may only be carried in tanks in the solid state.
- TP32 For UN Nos. 0331, 0332 and 3375, portable tanks may be used subject to the following conditions:
- (a) To avoid unnecessary confinement, each portable tank constructed of metal shall be fitted with a pressure-relief device that may be of the reclosing 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.
 - (b) For UN 3375 only, the suitability for carriage 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, Sub-section 18.7).
 - (c) 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 to granular and powdered solids and to solids which are filled and discharged at temperatures above their melting point which are cooled and carried as a solid mass. For solids which are carried 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 of 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 ~~Portable tank instruction T9 prescribed in ADR applicable up to 31 December 2012 may continue to be applied until 31 December 2018.~~ *Deleted.*
- TP39 ~~Portable tank instruction T4 prescribed in ADR applicable up to 31 December 2012 may continue to be applied until 31 December 2018.~~ *Deleted.*
- TP40 Portable tanks shall not be carried when connected with spray application equipment.
- TP41 With the agreement of the competent authority, the 2.5 year internal examination may be waived or substituted by other test methods or inspection procedures, provided that the portable tank is dedicated to the carriage 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.

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CHAPTER 4.3

USE OF FIXED TANKS (TANK-VEHICLES), DEMOUNTABLE TANKS, TANK-CONTAINERS AND TANK SWAP BODIES WITH SHELLS MADE OF METALLIC MATERIALS, AND BATTERY-VEHICLES AND MULTIPLE-ELEMENT GAS CONTAINERS (MEGCs)

NOTE: For portable tanks and UN multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs) see Chapter 4.2; for fibre-reinforced plastics tanks, see Chapter 4.4; for vacuum operated waste tanks, see Chapter 4.5.

4.3.1 Scope

4.3.1.1 Provisions which take up the whole width of the page apply both to fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks and battery-vehicles, and to tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs. Provisions contained in a single column apply only to:

- fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks and battery-vehicles (left-hand column);
- tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs (right-hand column).

4.3.1.2 These provisions apply to:

fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks and battery-vehicles	tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs
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used for the carriage of gaseous, liquid, powdery or granular substances.

4.3.1.3 Section 4.3.2 lists the provisions applicable to fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, tank-containers and tank swap bodies, intended for the carriage of substances of all classes, and to battery-vehicles and MEGCs intended for the carriage of gases of Class 2. Sections 4.3.3 and 4.3.4 contain special provisions adding to or amending the provisions of Section 4.3.2.

4.3.1.4 For requirements concerning the construction, equipment, type approval, tests and marking, see Chapter 6.8.

4.3.1.5 For transitional measures concerning the application of this Chapter, see:

1.6.3.	1.6.4.
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4.3.2 Provisions applicable to all classes

4.3.2.1 Use

4.3.2.1.1 A substance subject to ADR may be carried in fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, battery-vehicles, tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs only when provision is made for a tank code according to 4.3.3.1.1 and 4.3.4.1.1 in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2.

4.3.2.1.2 The required type of tank, battery-vehicle and MEGC is given in code form in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2. The explanations for reading the four parts of the code are given in 4.3.3.1.1 (when the substance to be carried belongs to Class 2) and in 4.3.4.1.1 (when the substance to be carried belongs to Classes 1 and 3 to 9)¹.

4.3.2.1.3 The required type according to 4.3.2.1.2 corresponds to the least stringent construction requirements which are acceptable for the dangerous substance in question unless otherwise prescribed in this Chapter or in Chapter 6.8. It is possible to use tanks corresponding to codes prescribing a higher minimum calculation pressure, or more stringent requirements for filling or discharge openings or for safety valves/devices (see 4.3.3.1.1 for Class 2 and 4.3.4.1.1 for Classes 3 to 9).

¹ An exception is made for tanks intended for the carriage of substances of classes 1, 5.2 or 7 (see 4.3.4.1.3).

4.3.2.1.4 For certain substances, tanks, battery-vehicles or MEGCs are subject to additional provisions which are included as special provisions in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2.

4.3.2.1.5 Tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs shall not be loaded with any dangerous substances other than those for the carriage of which they have been approved according to 6.8.2.3.1 and which, in contact with the materials of the shell, gaskets, equipment and protective linings, are not liable to react dangerously with them (see "dangerous reaction" in 1.2.1), to form dangerous products or appreciably to weaken these materials².

4.3.2.1.6 Foodstuffs shall not be carried in tanks used for dangerous substances unless the necessary steps have been taken to prevent any harm to public health.

4.3.2.1.7 The tank record shall be retained by the owner or the operator who shall be able to provide this documentation at the request of the competent authority. The tank record shall be maintained throughout the life of the tank and retained for 15 months after the tank is taken out of service.

Should a change of owner or operator occur during the life of the tank the tank record shall be transferred without delay to the new owner or operator.

Copies of the tank record or all necessary documents shall be made available to the expert for tests, inspections and checks on tanks in accordance with 6.8.2.4.5 or 6.8.3.4.18, on the occasion of periodic inspections or exceptional checks.

4.3.2.2 *Degree of filling*

4.3.2.2.1 The following degrees of filling shall not be exceeded in tanks intended for the carriage of liquids at ambient temperatures:

- (a) for flammable substances, environmentally hazardous substances and flammable environmentally hazardous substances, without additional ~~risks-hazards~~ (e.g. toxicity or corrosivity), in tanks with a breather device or with safety valves (even where preceded by a bursting disc):

$$\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{100}{1 + \alpha (50 - t_F)} \% \text{ of capacity}$$

- (b) for toxic or corrosive substances (whether flammable or environmentally hazardous or not) in tanks with a breather device or with safety valves (even where preceded by a bursting disc):

$$\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{98}{1 + \alpha (50 - t_F)} \% \text{ of capacity}$$

- (c) for flammable substances, environmentally hazardous substances and slightly toxic or corrosive substances (whether flammable or environmentally hazardous or not) in hermetically closed tanks without a safety device:

$$\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{97}{1 + \alpha (50 - t_F)} \% \text{ of capacity}$$

- (d) for highly toxic, toxic, highly corrosive or corrosive substances (whether flammable or environmentally hazardous or not) in hermetically closed tanks without a safety device:

$$\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{95}{1 + \alpha (50 - t_F)} \% \text{ of capacity}$$

4.3.2.2.2 In these formulae, α is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between 15 °C and 50 °C, i.e. for a maximum variation in temperature of 35 °C.

² It may be necessary to consult the manufacturer of the substance and the competent authority for guidance on the compatibility of the substance with the materials of the tank, battery-vehicle or MEGC.

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α is calculated by the formula:

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

where d_{15} and d_{50} are the relative densities of the liquid at 15 °C and 50 °C respectively.

t_F is the mean temperature of the liquid during filling.

4.3.2.2.3 The provisions of 4.3.2.2.1 (a) to (d) above shall not apply to tanks whose contents are, by means of a heating device, maintained at a temperature above 50 °C during carriage. In this case the degree of filling at the outset shall be such, and the temperature so regulated, that the tank is not full to more than 95% of its capacity and that the filling temperature is not exceeded, at any time during carriage.

4.3.2.2.4 Shells intended for the carriage of substances in the liquid state or liquefied gases or refrigerated liquefied gases, which are not divided by partitions or surge plates into sections of not more than 7 500 litres capacity, shall be filled to not less than 80% or not more than 20% of their capacity.

This provision is not applicable to:

- liquids with a kinematic viscosity at 20 °C of at least 2 680 mm²/s;
- molten substances with a kinematic viscosity at the temperature of filling of at least 2 680 mm²/s;
- UN 1963 HELIUM, REFRIGERATED, LIQUID and UN 1966 HYDROGEN, REFRIGERATED, LIQUID.

4.3.2.3 Operation

4.3.2.3.1 The thickness of the walls of the shell shall not, throughout its use, fall below the minimum figure prescribed in:

6.8.2.1.17 to 6.8.2.1.21.

6.8.2.1.17 to 6.8.1.20.

4.3.2.3.2

During carriage tank-containers/MEGCs shall be loaded on the carrying vehicle in such a way as to be adequately protected by the fittings of the carrying vehicle or of the tank-container/MEGC itself against lateral and longitudinal impact and against overturning³. If the tank-containers/MEGCs, including the service equipment, are so constructed as to withstand impact or overturning they need not be protected in this way.

4.3.2.3.3 During filling and discharge of tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs, appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the release of dangerous quantities of gases and vapours. Tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs shall be closed so that the contents cannot spill out uncontrolled. The openings of bottom-discharge tanks shall be closed by means of screw-threaded plugs, blank flanges or other equally effective devices. After filling, the filler shall ensure that all the closures of the tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs are in the closed position and there is no leakage. This also applies to the upper part of the dip tube.

³ Examples of protection of shells:

- protection against lateral impact may, for example, consist of longitudinal bars protecting the shell on both sides at the level of the median line;
- protection against overturning may, for example, consist of reinforcing rings or bars fixed transversally in relation to the frame;
- protection against rear impact, may, for example, consist of a bumper or frame.

- 4.3.2.3.4 Where several closure systems are fitted in series, that nearest to the substance being carried shall be closed first.
- 4.3.2.3.5 No dangerous residue of the filling substance shall adhere to the outside of the tank during carriage.
- 4.3.2.3.6 Substances which may react dangerously with each other shall not be carried in adjoining compartments of tanks.
- Substances which may react dangerously with each other may be carried in adjoining compartments of tanks, when these compartments are separated by a partition with a wall thickness equal to or greater than that of the tank itself. They may also be carried separated by an empty space or an empty compartment between loaded compartments.
- 4.3.2.3.7 Fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, battery-vehicles, tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs may not be filled or offered for carriage after the deadline for the test or inspection required by 6.8.2.4.2, 6.8.3.4.6 and ~~6.8.3.4.10~~ [6.8.3.4.12](#) has expired.
- However, fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, battery-vehicles, tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs filled prior to the date of expiry of the last periodic inspection may be carried:
- (a) for a period not to exceed one month after the expiry of these deadlines;
 - (b) unless otherwise approved by the competent authority, for a period not to exceed three months after the expiry of these deadlines in order to allow the return of dangerous goods for proper disposal or recycling. Reference to this exemption shall be mentioned in the transport document.
- 4.3.2.4 *Empty tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs, uncleaned***
- NOTE:** For empty tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs, uncleaned, special provisions TU1, TU2, TU4, TU16 and TU35 of 4.3.5 may apply.
- 4.3.2.4.1 No dangerous residue of the filling substance shall adhere to the outside of the tank during carriage.
- 4.3.2.4.2 To be accepted for carriage, empty tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs, uncleaned, shall be closed in the same manner and be leakproof to the same degree as if they were full.
- 4.3.2.4.3 Where empty tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs, uncleaned, are not closed in the same manner and are not leakproof to the same degree as if they were full and where the provisions of ADR cannot be complied with, they shall be carried, with due regard to adequate safety, to the nearest suitable place where cleaning or repair can be carried out. Carriage is adequately safe if suitable measures have been taken to ensure equivalent safety commensurate with the provisions of ADR and to prevent the uncontrolled release of the dangerous goods.
- 4.3.2.4.4 Empty fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, battery-vehicles, tank-containers, tank swap bodies and MEGCs, uncleaned, may also be carried after the expiry of the periods established in 6.8.2.4.2 and 6.8.2.4.3 for undergoing the inspection.

4.3.3 Special provisions applicable to Class 2

4.3.3.1 Coding and hierarchy of tanks

4.3.3.1.1 Coding of tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs

The four parts of the codes (tank codes) given in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 have the following meanings:

Part	Description	Tank Code
1	Types of tank, battery-vehicle or MEGC	C = tank, battery-vehicle or MEGC for compressed gases; P = tank, battery-vehicle or MEGC for liquefied gases or dissolved gases; R = tank for refrigerated liquefied gases.
2	Calculation pressure	X = value of the minimum relevant test pressure according to the table in 4.3.3.2.5; or 22 = minimum calculation pressure in bar.
3	Openings (see 6.8.2.2 and 6.8.3.2)	B = tank with bottom filling or discharge openings with 3 closures; or battery-vehicle or MEGC with openings below the surface of the liquid or for compressed gases; C = tank with top filling or discharge openings with 3 closures with only cleaning openings below the surface of the liquid; D = tank with top filling or discharge openings with 3 closures; or battery-vehicle or MEGC with no openings below the surface of the liquid.
4	Safety valves/devices	N = tank, battery-vehicle or MEGC with safety valve according to 6.8.3.2.9 or 6.8.3.2.10 which is not hermetically closed; H = hermetically closed tank, battery-vehicle or MEGC (see 1.2.1);

NOTE 1: The special provision TU17 indicated in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 for certain gases means that the gas may only be carried in a battery-vehicle or MEGC the elements of which are composed of receptacles.

NOTE 2: The special provision TU40 indicated in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 for certain gases means that the gas may only be carried in a battery-vehicle or MEGC, the elements of which are composed of seamless receptacles.

NOTE 3: The pressures indicated on the tank itself or on the panel shall be not less than the value of "X" or the minimum calculation pressure.

4.3.3.1.2 *Hierarchy of tanks*

Tank code	Other tank code(s) permitted for the substances under this code
C*BN	C#BN, C#CN, C#DN, C#BH, C#CH, C#DH
C*BH	C#BH, C#CH, C#DH
C*CN	C#CN, C#DN, C#CH, C#DH
C*CH	C#CH, C#DH
C*DN	C#DN, C#DH
C*DH	C#DH
P*BN	P#BN, P#CN, P#DN, P#BH, P#CH, P#DH
P*BH	P#BH, P#CH, P#DH
P*CN	P#CN, P#DN, P#CH, P#DH
P*CH	P#CH, P#DH
P*DN	P#DN, P#DH
P*DH	P#DH
R*BN	R#BN, R#CN, R#DN
R*CN	R#CN, R#DN
R*DN	R#DN

The figure represented by "#" shall be equal to or greater than the figure represented by "*".

NOTE: This hierarchy does not take any special provisions into account (see 4.3.5 and 6.8.4) for each entry.

4.3.3.2 *Filling conditions and test pressures*

4.3.3.2.1 The test pressure for tanks intended for the carriage of compressed gases shall be at least 1.5 times the working pressure as defined in 1.2.1 for pressure receptacles.

4.3.3.2.2 The test pressure for tanks intended for the carriage of:

- high pressure liquefied gases; and
- dissolved gases

shall be such that, when the shell is filled to the maximum filling ratio, the pressure reached in the shell by the substance at 55 °C for tanks with thermal insulation or 65 °C for tanks without thermal insulation does not exceed the test pressure.

4.3.3.2.3 The test pressure for tanks intended for the carriage of low pressure liquefied gases will be:

- (a) If the tank is equipped with thermal insulation, at least equal to the vapour pressure, reduced by 0.1 MPa (1 bar) of the liquid at 60 °C, but not less than 1 MPa (10 bar);
- (b) If the tank is not equipped with thermal insulation, at least equal to the vapour pressure, reduced by 0.1 MPa (1 bar), of the liquid at 65 °C, but not less than 1 MPa (10 bar).

The maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity is calculated as follows:

Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity = 0.95 × density of the liquid phase at 50 °C (in kg/l)

Moreover the vapour phase shall not disappear below 60 °C.

If the shells are not more than 1.5 m in diameter, the values of the test pressure and maximum filling ratio conforming to packing instruction P200 in 4.1.4.1 shall be applicable.

4.3.3.2.4 The test pressure for tanks intended for the carriage of refrigerated liquefied gases shall be not less than 1.3 times the maximum allowable working pressure and indicated on the tank but not less than 300 kPa (3 bar) (gauge pressure); for tanks with vacuum insulation the test pressure shall be not less than 1.3 times the maximum allowable working pressure increased by 100 kPa (1 bar).

4.3.3.2.5 *Table of gases and gas mixtures which may be carried in fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), battery-vehicles, demountable tanks, tank-containers or MEGCs indicating the minimum test pressure for tanks and as far as applicable the filling ratio*

In the case of gases and gas mixtures classified under n.o.s. entries, the values of the test pressure and the filling ratio shall be prescribed by the expert approved by the competent authority.

When tanks for compressed or high pressure liquefied gases have been subjected to a test pressure lower than shown in the table, and the tanks are fitted with thermal insulation, a lower maximum load may be prescribed by the expert approved by the competent authority, provided that the pressure reached in the tank by the substance at 55 °C does not exceed the test pressure stamped on the tank.

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
1001	Acetylene, dissolved	4 F	only in battery-vehicles and MEGCs composed of receptacles				
1002	Air, compressed	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1003	Air, refrigerated liquid	3 O	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1005	Ammonia, anhydrous	2 TC	2.6	26	2.9	29	0.53
1006	Argon, compressed	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1008	Boron trifluoride	2 TC	22.5	225	22.5	225	0.715
			30	300	30	300	0.86
1009	Bromotrifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R13B1)	2 A	12	120			1.50
					4.2	42	1.13
					12	120	1.44
					25	250	1.60
1010	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,2-butadiene) or	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.59
1010	BUTADIENES, STABILIZED (1,3-butadiene) or	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.55
1010	BUTADIENES AND HYDROCARBON, MIXTURE, STABILIZED	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.50
1011	Butane	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.51
1012	1-butylene or	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.53
1012	trans-2-butylene or	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.54
1012	cis-2-butylene or	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.55
1012	butylenes mixture	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.50
1013	Carbon dioxide	2 A	19	190			0.73
			22.5	225			0.78
					19	190	0.66
					25	250	0.75
1016	Carbon monoxide, compressed	1 TF	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1017	Chlorine	2 TOC	1.7	17	1.9	19	1.25
1018	Chlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R22)	2 A	2.4	24	2.6	26	1.03
1020	Chloropentafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R115)	2 A	2	20	2.3	23	1.08
1021	1-chloro-1,2,2,2- tetrafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R124)	2 A	1	10	1.1	11	1.2
1022	Chlorotrifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R13)	2 A	12	120			0.96
			22.5	225			1.12
					10	100	0.83
					12	120	0.90
					19	190	1.04
					25	250	1.10
1023	Coal gas, compressed	TF	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1026	Cyanogen	2 TF	10	100	10	100	0.70
1027	Cyclopropane	2 F	1.6	16	1.8	18	0.53

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
1028	Dichlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R12)	2 A	1.5	15	1.6	16	1.15
1029	Dichlorofluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R21)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.23
1030	1,1-difluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R152a)	2 F	1.4	14	1.6	16	0.79
1032	Dimethylamine, anhydrous	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.59
1033	Dimethyl ether	2 F	1.4	14	1.6	16	0.58
1035	Ethane	2 F	12	120			0.32
					9.5	95	0.25
					12	120	0.29
					30	300	0.39
1036	Ethylamine	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.61
1037	Ethyl chloride	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.8
1038	Ethylene, refrigerated liquid	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1039	Ethyl methyl ether	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.64
1040	Ethylene oxide with nitrogen up to a total pressure of 1MPa (10 bar) at 50 °C	2 TF	1.5	15	1.5	15	0.78
1041	Ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide mixture, with more than 9% but not more than 87% ethylene oxide	2 F	2.4	24	2.6	26	0.73
1046	Helium, compressed	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1048	Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous	2 TC	5	50	5.5	55	1.54
1049	Hydrogen, compressed	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1050	Hydrogen chloride, anhydrous	2 TC	12	120			0.69
					10	100	0.30
					12	120	0.56
					15	150	0.67
					20	200	0.74
1053	Hydrogen sulphide	2 TF	4.5	45	5	50	0.67
1055	Isobutylene	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.52
1056	Krypton, compressed	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1058	Liquefied gases, non flammable, charged with nitrogen, carbon dioxide or air	2 A	1.5 × filling pressure see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1060	Methylacetylene and propadiene mixture, stabilized:	2 F	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
	mixture P1	2 F	2.5	25	2.8	28	0.49
	mixture P2	2 F	2.2	22	2.3	23	0.47
	propadiene with 1% to 4% methylacetylene	2 F	2.2	22	2.2	22	0.50
1061	Methylamine, anhydrous	2 F	1	10	1.1	11	0.58
1062	Methyl bromide with not more than 2% chloropicrin	2 T	1	10	1	10	1.51
1063	Methyl chloride (Refrigerant gas R40)	2 F	1.3	13	1.5	15	0.81
1064	Methyl mercaptan	2 TF	1	10	1	10	0.78
1065	Neon, compressed	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1066	Nitrogen, compressed	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1067	Dinitrogen tetroxide (nitrogen dioxide)	2 TOC	only in battery-vehicles and MEGCs composed of receptacles				
1070	Nitrous oxide	2 O	22.5	225			0.78
					18	180	0.68
					22.5	225	0.74
					25	250	0.75
1071	Oil gas, compressed	1 TF	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1072	Oxygen, compressed	1 O	see 4.3.3.2.1				

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
1073	Oxygen, refrigerated liquid	3 O	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1075	Petroleum gases, liquefied	2 F	See 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1076	Phosgene	2 TC	only in battery-vehicles and MEGCs composed of receptacles				
1081	Tetrafluoroethylene, stabilized	2 F	only in battery-vehicles and MEGCs composed of seamless receptacles				
1077	Propylene	2 F	2.5	25	2.7	27	0.43
1078	Refrigerant gases, n.o.s. such as:	2 A					
	mixture F1	2 A	1	10	1.1	11	1.23
	mixture F2	2 A	1.5	15	1.6	16	1.15
	mixture F3	2 A	2.4	24	2.7	27	1.03
	other mixtures	2 A	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1079	Sulphur dioxide	2 TC	1	10	1.2	12	1.23
1080	Sulphur hexafluoride	2 A	12	120			1.34
					7	70	1.04
					14	140	1.33
					16	160	1.37
1081	Tetrafluoroethylene, stabilized	2 F	only in battery-vehicles and MEGCs composed of seamless receptacles				
1082	Trifluorochloroethylene, stabilized (Refrigerant gas R1113)	2 TF	1.5	15	1.7	17	1.13
1083	Trimethylamine, anhydrous	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.56
1085	Vinyl bromide, stabilized	2 F	1	10	1	10	1.37
1086	Vinyl chloride, stabilized	2 F	1	10	1.1	11	0.81
1087	Vinyl methyl ether, stabilized	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.67
1581	Chloropicrin and methyl bromide mixture with more than 2% chloropicrin	2 T	1	10	1	10	1.51
1582	Chloropicrin and methyl chloride mixture	2 T	1.3	13	1.5	15	0.81
1612	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate and compressed gas mixture	1 T	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1749	Chlorine trifluoride	2 TOC	3	30	3	30	1.40
1858	Hexafluoropropylene (Refrigerant gas R 1216)	2A	1.7	17	1.9	19	1.11
1859	Silicon tetrafluoride	2 TC	20	200	20	200	0.74
			30	300	30	300	1.10
1860	Vinyl fluoride, stabilized	2 F	12	120			0.58
			22.5	225			0.65
					25	250	0.64
1912	Methyl chloride and methylene chloride mixture	2 F	1.3	13	1.5	15	0.81
1913	Neon, refrigerated liquid	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1951	Argon, refrigerated liquid	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1952	Ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide mixture, with not more than 9% ethylene oxide	2 A	19	190	19	190	0.66
			25	250	25	250	0.75
1953	Compressed gas, toxic, flammable, n.o.s. ^a	1 TF	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
1954	Compressed gas, flammable n.o.s.	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
1955	Compressed gas, toxic, n.o.s. ^a	1 T	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
1956	Compressed gas, n.o.s.	1 A	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
1957	Deuterium, compressed	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1				

^a Allowed if LC₅₀ equal to or greater than 200 ppm.

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
1958	1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R114)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.3
1959	1,1-difluoroethylene (Refrigerant gas R1132a)	2 F	12	120			0.66
			22.5	225			0.78
					25	250	0.77
1961	Ethane, refrigerated liquid	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1962	Ethylene	2 F	12	120			0.25
			22.5	225			0.36
					22.5	225	0.34
					30	300	0.37
1963	Helium, refrigerated liquid	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1964	Hydrocarbon gas mixture, compressed, n.o.s.	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
1965	Hydrocarbon gas mixture, liquefied, n.o.s.:	2 F					
	Mixture A	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.50
	Mixture A01	2 F	1.2	12	1.4	14	0.49
	Mixture A02	2 F	1.2	12	1.4	14	0.48
	Mixture A0	2 F	1.2	12	1.4	14	0.47
	Mixture A1	2 F	1.6	16	1.8	18	0.46
	Mixture B1	2 F	2	20	2.3	23	0.45
	Mixture B2	2 F	2	20	2.3	23	0.44
	Mixture B	2 F	2	20	2.3	23	0.43
	Mixture C	2 F	2.5	25	2.7	27	0.42
	Other mixtures	2 F	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1966	Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1967	Insecticide gas, toxic, n.o.s. ^a	2 T	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1968	Insecticide gas, n.o.s.	2 A	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
1969	Isobutane	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.49
1970	Krypton, refrigerated liquid	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1971	Methane, compressed or natural gas, compressed with high methane content	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1				
1972	Methane, refrigerated liquid or natural gas, refrigerated liquid with high methane content	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1973	Chlorodifluoromethane and chloropentafluoroethane mixture with fixed boiling point, with approximately 49% chlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R502)	2 A	2.5	25	2.8	28	1.05
1974	Chlorodifluorobromomethane (Refrigerant gas R12B1)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.61
1976	Octafluorocyclobutane (Refrigerant gas RC318)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.34
1977	Nitrogen, refrigerated liquid	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
1978	Propane	2 F	2.1	21	2.3	23	0.42
1982	Tetrafluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R14)	2 A	20	200	20	200	0.62
			30	300	30	300	0.94
1983	1-chloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R133a)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.18
1984	Trifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R23)	2 A	19	190			0.92
			25	250			0.99
					19	190	0.87
					25	250	0.95
2034	Hydrogen and methane mixture, compressed	1 F	see 4.3.3.2.1				

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
2035	1,1,1-trifluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R143a)	2 F	2.8	28	3.2	32	0.79
2036	Xenon	2 A	12	120			1.30
					13	130	1.24
2044	2,2-dimethylpropane	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.53
2073	Ammonia solutions, relative density less than 0.880 at 15 °C in water:	4 A					
	with more than 35% and not more than 40% ammonia	4 A	1	10	1	10	0.80
	with more than 40% and not more than 50% ammonia	4 A	1.2	12	1.2	12	0.77
2187	Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
2189	Dichlorosilane	2 TFC	1	10	1	10	0.90
2191	Sulfuryl fluoride	2 T	5	50	5	50	1.1
2193	Hexafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R116)	2 A	16	160			1.28
			20	200			1.34
					20	200	1.10
2197	Hydrogen iodide, anhydrous	2 TC	1.9	19	2.1	21	2.25
2200	Propadiene, stabilized	2 F	1.8	18	2.0	20	0.50
2201	Nitrous oxide, refrigerated liquid	3 O	see 4.3.3.2.4				
2203	Silane ^b	2 F	22.5	225	22.5	225	0.32
			25	250	25	250	0.36
2204	Carbonyl sulphide	2 TF	2.7	27	3.0	30	0.84
2417	Carbonyl fluoride	2 TC	20	200	20	200	0.47
			30	300	30	300	0.70
2419	Bromotrifluoroethylene	2 F	1	10	1	10	1.19
2420	Hexafluoroacetone	2 TC	1.6	16	1.8	18	1.08
2422	Octafluorobut-2-ene (Refrigerant gas R1318)	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.34
2424	Octafluoropropane (Refrigerant gas R218)	2 A	2.1	21	2.3	23	1.07
2451	Nitrogen trifluoride	2 O	20	200	20	200	0.50
			30	300	30	300	0.75
2452	Ethylacetylene, stabilized	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.57
2453	Ethyl fluoride (Refrigerant gas R161)	2 F	2.1	21	2.5	25	0.57
2454	Methyl fluoride (Refrigerant gas R41)	2 F	30	300	30	300	0.36
2517	1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R142b)	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.99
2591	Xenon, refrigerated liquid	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
2599	Chlorotrifluoromethane and trifluoromethane, azeotropic mixture with approximately 60% chlorotrifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R503)	2 A	3.1	31	3.1	31	0.11
			4.2	42			0.21
			10	100			0.76
					4.2	42	0.20
					10	100	0.66
2601	Cyclobutane	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.63
2602	Dichlorodifluoromethane and difluoro-1,1 ethane, azeotropic mixture with approximately 74% dichlorodifluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R500)	2 A	1.8	18	2	20	1.01
2901	Bromine chloride	2 TOC	1	10	1	10	1.50
3057	Trifluoroacetyl chloride	2 TC	1.3	13	1.5	15	1.17

^b Considered as pyrophoric.

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
3070	Ethylene oxide and dichlorodifluoromethane mixture with not more than 12.5% ethylene oxide	2 A	1.5	15	1.6	16	1.09
3083	Perchloryl fluoride	2 TO	2.7	27	3.0	30	1.21
3136	Trifluoromethane, refrigerated liquid	3 A	See 4.3.3.2.4				
3138	Ethylene, acetylene propylene in mixture, refrigerated liquid, containing at least 71.5% ethylene with not more than 22.5% acetylene and not more than 6% propylene	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				
3153	Perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether)	2 F	1.4	14	1.5	15	1.14
3154	Perfluoro(ethyl vinyl ether)	2 F	1	10	1	10	0.98
3156	Compressed gas, oxidizing, n.o.s.	1 O	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
3157	Liquefied gas, oxidizing, n.o.s.	2 O	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3158	Gas, refrigerated liquid, n.o.s.	3 A	see 4.3.3.2.4				
3159	1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R134a)	2 A	1.6	16	1.8	18	1.04
3160	Liquefied gas, toxic, flammable, n.o.s. ^a	2 TF	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3161	Liquefied gas, flammable, n.o.s.	2 F	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3162	Liquefied gas, toxic, n.o.s. ^a	2 T	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3163	Liquefied gas, n.o.s.	2 A	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3220	Pentafluoroethane (Refrigerant gas R125)	2 A	4.1	41	4.9	49	0.95
3252	Difluoromethane (Refrigerant gas R32)	2 F	3.9	39	4.3	43	0.78
3296	Heptafluoropropane (Refrigerant gas R227)	2 A	1.4	14	1.6	16	1.20
3297	Ethylene oxide and chlorotetrafluoroethane mixture, with not more than 8.8% ethylene oxide	2 A	1	10	1	10	1.16
3298	Ethylene oxide and pentafluoroethane mixture, with not more than 7.9% ethylene oxide	2 A	2.4	24	2.6	26	1.02
3299	Ethylene oxide and tetrafluoroethane mixture, with not more than 5.6% ethylene oxide	2 A	1.5	15	1.7	17	1.03
3300	Ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide mixture, with more than 87% ethylene oxide	2 TF	2.8	28	2.8	28	0.73
3303	Compressed gas, toxic, oxidizing, n.o.s. ^a	1 TO	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
3304	Compressed gas, toxic, corrosive, n.o.s. ^a	1 TC	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
3305	Compressed gas, toxic, flammable, corrosive, n.o.s. ^a	1 TFC	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
3306	Compressed gas, toxic, oxidizing, corrosive, n.o.s. ^a	1 TOC	see 4.3.3.2.1 or 4.3.3.2.2				
3307	Liquefied gas, toxic, oxidizing, n.o.s. ^a	2 TO	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3308	Liquefied gas, toxic, corrosive, n.o.s. ^a	2 TC	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3309	Liquefied gas, toxic, flammable, corrosive, n.o.s. ^a	2 TFC	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3310	Liquefied gas, toxic, oxidizing, corrosive, n.o.s. ^a	2 TOC	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3311	Gas, refrigerated liquid, oxidizing, n.o.s.	3 O	see 4.3.3.2.4				
3312	Gas, refrigerated liquid, flammable, n.o.s.	3 F	see 4.3.3.2.4				

^a Allowed if LC₅₀ equal to or greater than 200 ppm.

UN No.	Name	Classification code	Minimum test pressure for tanks				Maximum permissible mass of contents per litre of capacity kg
			With thermal insulation		Without thermal insulation		
			MPa	bar	MPa	bar	
3318	Ammonia solutions, relative density less than 0.880 at 15 °C in water, with more than 50% ammonia	4 TC	see 4.3.3.2.2				
3337	Refrigerant gas R404A	2 A	2.9	29	3.2	32	0.84
3338	Refrigerant gas R407A	2 A	2.8	28	3.2	32	0.95
3339	Refrigerant gas R407B	2 A	3.0	30	3.3	33	0.95
3340	Refrigerant gas R407C	2 A	2.7	27	3.0	30	0.95
3354	Insecticide gas, flammable, n.o.s.	2 F	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				
3355	Insecticide gas, toxic, flammable, n.o.s. ^a	2 TF	see 4.3.3.2.2 or 4.3.3.2.3				

^a Allowed if LC_{50} equal to or greater than 200 ppm.

4.3.3.3 Operation

4.3.3.3.1 When tanks, battery-vehicles or MEGCs are approved for different gases, the change of use shall include emptying, purging and evacuation operations to the extent necessary for safe operation.

4.3.3.3.2 When tanks, battery-vehicles or MEGCs are handed over for carriage, only the particulars specified in 6.8.3.5.6 applicable to the gas loaded or just discharged shall be visible; all particulars concerning other gases shall be covered up.

4.3.3.3.3 All the elements of a battery-vehicle or MEGC shall contain only one and the same gas.

4.3.3.3.4 When the external overpressure could be greater than the tank resistance to external pressure (e.g. due to low ambient temperatures), adequate measures shall be taken to protect tanks carrying low pressure liquefied gases against the risk of deformation, e.g. by filling them with nitrogen or another inert gas in order to maintain sufficient pressure inside the tank.

4.3.3.4 (Reserved)

4.3.3.5

The actual holding time shall be determined for each journey of a tank-container carrying a refrigerated liquefied gas on the basis of the following:

- The reference holding time for the refrigerated liquefied gas to be carried (see 6.8.3.4.10) as indicated on the plate referred to in 6.8.3.5.4;
- The actual filling density;
- The actual filling pressure;
- The lowest set pressure of the pressure limiting device(s);
- The deterioration of the insulation⁴.

NOTE: ISO 21014:2006 'Cryogenic vessels – Cryogenic insulation performance' details methods of determining the insulation performance of cryogenic vessels and provides a method of calculating the holding time.

The date at which the actual holding time ends shall be entered in the transport document (see 5.4.1.2.2. (d)).

⁴ Guidance is provided in the European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA) document "Methods to prevent the premature activation of relief devices on tanks" available at www.eiga.eu.

4.3.3.6

Tank-containers shall not be offered for carriage;

Commented [MS7]: Renumber as 4.3.3.6

- (a) In an ullage condition liable to produce an unacceptable hydraulic force due to surge within the shell;
- (b) When leaking;
- (c) When damaged to such an extent that the integrity of the tank-container or its lifting or securing arrangements may be affected;
- (d) Unless the service equipment has been examined and found to be in good working order;
- (e) Unless the actual holding time for the refrigerated liquefied gas being carried has been determined;
- (f) Unless the duration of carriage, after taking into consideration any delays which might be encountered, does not exceed the actual holding time;
- (g) Unless the pressure is steady and has been lowered to a level such that the actual holding time may be achieved⁴.

4.3.4 Special provisions applicable to Classes 1 and 3 to 9

4.3.4.1 Coding, rationalized approach and hierarchy of tanks

4.3.4.1.1 Coding of tanks

The four parts of the codes (tank codes) given in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 have the following meanings:

Part	Description	Tank code
1	Types of tank	L = tank for substances in the liquid state (liquids or solids handed over for carriage in the molten state); S = tank for substances in the solid state (powdery or granular).
2	Calculation pressure	G = minimum calculation pressure according to the general requirements of 6.8.2.1.14; or 1.5; 2.65; 4; 10; 15 or 21 = minimum calculation pressure in bar (see 6.8.2.1.14).
3	Openings (see 6.8.2.2.2)	A = tank with bottom-filling or bottom-discharge openings with 2 closures; B = tank with bottom-filling or bottom-discharge openings with 3 closures; C = tank with top-filling and discharge openings with only cleaning openings below the surface of the liquid; D = tank with top-filling and discharge openings with no openings below the surface of the liquid.

⁴ Guidance is provided in the European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA) document "Methods to prevent the premature activation of relief devices on tanks" available at www.eiga.eu.

Part	Description	Tank code
4	Safety valves/devices	<p>V = tank with a breather device, according to 6.8.2.2.6, but no device protecting against the propagation of a flame; or non-explosion pressure shock resistant tank ;</p> <p>F = tank with a breather device, according to 6.8.2.2.6, fitted with a device protecting against the propagation of a flame; or explosion pressure shock resistant tank ;</p> <p>N = tank without a breather device according to 6.8.2.2.6 and not hermetically closed;</p> <p>H = hermetically closed tank (see 1.2.1).</p>

4.3.4.1.2 Rationalized approach for assignment of ADR tank codes to groups of substances and hierarchy of tanks

NOTE: Certain substances and groups of substances are not included in the rationalized approach, see 4.3.4.1.3.

Rationalized approach			
Tank code	Group of permitted substances		
	Class	Classification code	Packing group
LIQUIDS	3	F2	III
LGAV	9	M9	III
LGBV	4.1	F2	II, III
	5.1	O1	III
	9	M6	III
		M11	III
and groups of permitted substances for tank code LGAV			
LGBF	3	F1	II vapour pressure at 50 °C ≤ 1.1 bar
		F1	III
		D	II vapour pressure at 50 °C ≤ 1.1 bar
		D	III
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV and LGBV			
L1.5BN	3	F1	II vapour pressure at 50 °C > 1.1 bar
		F1	III flash-point < 23 °C, viscous, vapour pressure at 50 °C > 1.1 bar boiling point > 35 °C
		D	II vapour pressure at 50 °C > 1.1 bar
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV and LGBF			
L4BN	3	F1	I, III boiling point ≤ 35 °C
		FC	III
		D	I
	5.1	O1	I, II
		OT1	I
	8	C1	II, III
		C3	II, III
		C4	II, III
		C5	II, III
		C7	II, III
		C8	II, III
		C9	II, III
		C10	II, III
		CF1	II
		CF2	II
		CS1	II
		CW1	II
		CW2	II
		CO1	II
		CO2	II
	CT1	II, III	
	CT2	II, III	
	CFT	II	
9	M11	III	
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF and L1.5BN			

Rationalized approach			
Tank code	Group of permitted substances		
	Class	Classification code	Packing group
L4BH	3	FT1	II, III
		FT2	II
		FC	II
		FTC	II
	6.1	T1	II, III
		T2	II, III
		T3	II, III
		T4	II, III
		T5	II, III
		T6	II, III
		T7	II, III
		TF1	II
		TF2	II, III
		TF3	II
		TS	II
		TW1	II
		TW2	II
		TO1	II
		TO2	II
		TC1	II
		TC2	II
	TC3	II	
	TC4	II	
TFC	II		
6.2	I3	II	
	I4		
9	M2	II	
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN and L4BN			
L4DH	4.2	S1	II, III
		S3	II, III
		ST1	II, III
		ST3	II, III
		SC1	II, III
	4.3	SC3	II, III
		W1	II, III
		WF1	II, III
	8	WT1	II, III
		WC1	II, III
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN and L4BH			
L10BH	8	CT1	II, III
		C1	I
		C3	I
		C4	I
		C5	I
		C7	I
		C8	I
		C9	I
		C10	I
		CF1	I
		CF2	I
		CS1	I
		CW1	I
		CW2	I
		CO1	I
		CO2	I
		CT2	I
		COT	I
		and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN, and L4BH	

Rationalized approach			
Tank code	Group of permitted substances		
	Class	Classification code	Packing group
L10CH	3	FT1	I
		FT2	I
		FC	I
		FTC	I
	6.1*	T1	I
		T2	I
		T3	I
		T4	I
		T5	I
		T6	I
		T7	I
		TF1	I
		TF2	I
		TF3	I
		TS	I
		TW1	I
		TO1	I
		TC1	I
		TC2	I
		TC3	I
	TC4	I	
	TFC	I	
	TFW	I	
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN, L4BH, and L10BH			
* Substances with an LC ₅₀ lower than or equal to 200 ml/m ³ and saturated vapour concentration greater than or equal to 500 LC ₅₀ shall be assigned to tank code L15CH.			
L10DH	4.3	W1	I
		WF1	I
		WT1	I
		WC1	I
		WFC	I
	5.1	OTC	I
	8	CT1	I
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN, L4BH, L4DH, L10BH and L10CH			
L15CH	3	FT1	I
	6.1**	T1	I
		T4	I
		TF1	I
		TW1	I
		TO1	I
		TC1	I
		TC3	I
		TFC	I
	TFW	I	
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN, L4BH, L10BH and L10CH			
** Substances with an LC ₅₀ lower than or equal to 200 ml/m ³ and saturated vapour concentration greater than or equal to 500 LC ₅₀ shall be assigned to this tank code.			
L21DH	4.2	S1	I
		S3	I
		SW	I
		ST3	I
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes LGAV, LGBV, LGBF, L1.5BN, L4BN, L4BH, L4DH, L10BH, L10CH, L10DH and L15CH			

Rationalized approach				
Tank code	Group of permitted substances			
	Class	Classification code	Packing group	
<i>SOLIDS</i> SGAV	4.1	F1	III	
		F3	III	
	4.2	S2	II, III	
		S4	III	
	5.1	O2	II, III	
	8	C2	II, III	
		C4	III	
		C6	III	
		C8	III	
		C10	II, III	
	9	CT2	III	
		M7	III	
		M11	II, III	
SGAN	4.1	F1	II	
		F3	II	
		FT1	II, III	
		FT2	II, III	
		FC1	II, III	
		FC2	II, III	
	4.2	S2	II	
		S4	II, III	
		ST2	II, III	
		ST4	II, III	
		SC2	II, III	
		SC4	II, III	
	4.3	W2	II, III	
		WF2	II	
		WS	II, III	
		WT2	II, III	
		WC2	II, III	
	5.1	O2	II, III	
		OT2	II, III	
		OC2	II, III	
	8	C2	II	
		C4	II	
		C6	II	
		C8	II	
		C10	II	
		CF2	II	
		CS2	II	
		CW2	II	
		CO2	II	
		CT2	II	
	9	M3	III	
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes SGAV				
SGAH	6.1	T2	II, III	
		T3	II, III	
		T5	II, III	
		T7	II, III	
		T9	II	
		TF3	II	
		TS	II	
		TW2	II	
		TO2	II	
		TC2	II	
		TC4	II	
		9	M1	II, III
		and groups of permitted substances for tanks codes SGAV and SGAN		

Rationalized approach					
Tank code	Group of permitted substances				
	Class	Classification code	Packing group		
S4AH	6.2	I3	II		
	9	M2	II		
and groups of permitted substances for tanks codes SGAV, SGAN and SGAH					
S10AN	8	C2	I		
		C4	I		
		C6	I		
		C8	I		
		C10	I		
		CF2	I		
		CS2	I		
		CW2	I		
		CO2	I		
		CT2	I		
		and groups of permitted substances for tank codes SGAV and SGAN			
		S10AH	6.1	T2	I
T3	I				
T5	I				
T7	I				
TS	I				
TW2	I				
TO2	I				
TC2	I				
TC4	I				
and groups of permitted substances for tank codes SGAV, SGAN, SGAH and S10AN					

Hierarchy of tanks

Tanks with tank codes different from those indicated in this table or in Table A of Chapter 3.2 may also be used provided that any element (number or letter) of parts 1 to 4 of these tank codes correspond to a level of safety at least equivalent to the corresponding element of the tank code indicated in Table A of Chapter 3.2, according to the following increasing order:

Part 1: Types of tanks

S → L

Part 2: Calculation pressure

G → 1.5 → 2.65 → 4 → 10 → 15 → 21 bar

Part 3: Openings

A → B → C → D

Part 4: Safety valves/devices

V → F → N → H

For example:

- A tank with the tank code L10CN is authorized for the carriage of a substance to which the tank code L4BN has been assigned;
- A tank with the tank code L4BN is authorized for the carriage of a substance to which the tank code SGAN has been assigned.

NOTE: The hierarchy does not take account of any special provisions for each entry (see 4.3.5 and 6.8.4).

4.3.4.1.3

The following substances and groups of substances in respect of which a "+" is given after the tank code in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 are subject to special provisions. In that case the alternate use of the tanks for other substances and groups of substances is permitted only where this is specified in the certificate of type approval. Higher value tanks according to the provisions at the end of the table in 4.3.4.1.2 may be used with due regard to the special provisions indicated in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2. The requirements for these tanks are given by the following tank codes supplemented by the relevant special provisions indicated in column (13) of table A in Chapter 3.2.

(a) — Class 1:

— Division 1.5, UN No 0331 explosive, blasting, type B: code S2.65AN;

(b) — Class 4.1:

— UN No. 2448 sulphur, molten: code LGBV;

~~UN No. 3531 polymerizing substance, solid, stabilized, n.o.s., UN No. 3533 polymerizing substance, solid, stabilized, temperature controlled, n.o.s.: code SGAN;~~

~~UN No. 3532 polymerizing substance, liquid, stabilized, n.o.s., UN No. 3534 polymerizing substance, liquid, stabilized, temperature controlled, n.o.s.: code L4BN;~~

(c) — Class 4.2:

— UN No. 1381 phosphorus, white or yellow, dry, or under water or in solution and UN No. 2447 phosphorus, white molten: code L10DH;

(d) — Class 4.3:

~~UN No. 1389 alkali metal amalgam, liquid, UN No. 1391 alkali metal dispersion or alkaline earth metal dispersion, UN No. 1392 alkaline earth metal amalgam, liquid, UN No. 1415 lithium, UN No. 1420 potassium metal alloys, liquid, UN No. 1421 alkali metal alloy, liquid, n.o.s., UN No. 1422 potassium sodium alloys, liquid, UN No. 1428 sodium, UN No. 2257 potassium, UN No. 3401 alkali metal amalgam, solid, UN No. 3402 alkaline earth metal amalgam, solid, 3403 potassium metal alloys, solid, UN No. 3404 potassium sodium alloys, solid and UN No. 3482 alkali metal dispersion, flammable or UN No. 3482 alkaline earth metal dispersion, flammable: code L10BN;~~

— UN No. 1407 caesium and UN No. 1423 rubidium: code L10CH;

— UN No. 1402 calcium carbide, packing group I: code S2.65AN;

(e) — Class 5.1:

— UN No. 1873 perchloric acid 50-72%: code L4DN;

~~UN No. 2015 hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution, stabilized with more than 70% hydrogen peroxide: code L4DV;~~

~~UN No. 2014 hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution with 20-60% hydrogen peroxide, UN No. 2015 hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution, stabilized with 60-70% hydrogen peroxide, UN No. 2426 ammonium nitrate, liquid, hot concentrated solution with more than 80% but not more than 93% and UN No. 3149 hydrogen peroxide and peroxyacetic acid mixture, stabilized: code L4BV;~~

— UN No. 3375 ammonium nitrate emulsion, suspension or gel, liquid: code LGAV;

— UN No. 3375 ammonium nitrate emulsion, suspension or gel, solid: code SGAV;

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(f) — Class 5.2:

— UN No. 3109 organic peroxide type F, liquid and UN No. 3119 organic peroxide, type F, liquid temperature controlled: code L4BN;

— UN No. 3110 organic peroxide, type F, solid and UN No. 3120 organic peroxide, type F, solid, temperature controlled: code S4AN;

(g) — Class 6.1:

— UN No. 1613 hydrogen cyanide, aqueous solution and UN No. 3294 hydrogen cyanide solution in alcohol: code L15DH;

(h) — Class 7:

— All substances: special tanks;

— Minimum requirements for liquids: code L2.65CN; for solids: code S2.65AN

— Notwithstanding the general requirements of this paragraph, tanks used for radioactive material may also be used for the carriage of other goods provided the requirements of 5.1.3.2 are complied with.

(i) — Class 8:

— UN No. 1052 hydrogen fluoride, anhydrous, UN No. 1744 bromine or bromine solution and UN No. 1790 hydrofluoric acid, solution, with more than 85% hydrofluoric acid: code L21DH;

— UN No. 1791 hypochlorite solution and UN No. 1908 chlorite solution: code L4BV.

Class	UN No.	Name and description	Tank code
1	0331	Explosive, blasting, Type B	S2.65AN
4.1	2448	Sulphur, molten	LGBV
	3531	Polymerizing substance, solid, stabilized, N.O.S.	SGAN
	3533	Polymerizing substance, solid, stabilized , temperature controlled, N.O.S	
	3532	Polymerizing substance, liquid, stabilized, N.O.S	L4BN
	3534	Polymerizing substance, liquid, stabilized , temperature controlled, N.O.S.	
4.2	1381	Phosphorus, white or yellow, dry, under water or in solution	L10DH
	2447	Phosphorus, white, molten	
4.3	1389	Alkali metal amalgam, liquid	L10BN
	1391	Alkali metal dispersion or Alkaline earth metal dispersion	
	1392	Alkaline earth metal amalgam, liquid	
	1415	Lithium	
	1420	Potassium metal alloys, liquid	
	1421	Alkali metal alloy, liquid, N.O.S.	
	1422	Potassium sodium alloys, liquid	
	1428	Sodium	
	2257	Potassium	
	3401	Alkali metal amalgam, solid	
	3402	Alkaline earth metal amalgam, solid	
	3403	Potassium metal alloys, solid	
	3404	Potassium sodium alloys, solid	
	3482	Alkali metal dispersion, flammable or Alkaline earth metal dispersion, flammable	
	1407	Caesium	
1423	Rubidium		
1402	Calcium carbide, packing group I		
5.1	1873	Perchloric acid with more than 50% but not more than 72% acid, by mass	L4DN
	2015	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution, stabilized with more than 70% hydrogen peroxide	L4DV
	2014	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide	L4BV

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Class	UN No.	Name and description	Tank code
	2015	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution, stabilized with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide and not more than 70% hydrogen peroxide	
	2426	Ammonium nitrate, liquid, hot concentrated solution with more than 80% but not more than 93%	
	3149	Hydrogen peroxide and peroxyacetic acid mixture, stabilized	
	3375	Ammonium nitrate emulsion, suspension or gel, intermediate for blasting explosives, liquid	
	3375	Ammonium nitrate emulsion, suspension or gel, intermediate for blasting explosives, solid	
5.2	3109	Organic peroxide, type F, liquid	L4BN
	3119	Organic peroxide, type F, liquid, temperature controlled	
	3110	Organic peroxide, type F, Solid	
	3120	Organic peroxide, type F, solid, temperature controlled	
6.1	1613	Hydrogen cyanide, aqueous solution	L15DH
	3294	Hydrogen cyanide solution in alcohol	
7 ^a		All substances	special tanks
		Minimum requirement for liquids	L2.65CN
		Minimum requirement for solids	S2.65AN
8	1052	Hydrogen fluoride, anhydrous	L21DH
	1744	Bromine or bromine solution	
	1790	Hydrofluoric acid, solution, with more than 85% hydrofluoric acid	
	1791	Hypochlorite solution	
	1908	Chlorite solution	

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^a Notwithstanding the general requirements of this paragraph, tanks used for radioactive material may also be used for the carriage of other goods provided the requirements of 5.1.3.2 are complied with.

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4.3.4.1.4 Tanks intended for the carriage of liquid wastes complying with the requirements of Chapter 6.10 and equipped with two closures in accordance with 6.10.3.2, shall be assigned to tank code L4AH. If the tanks concerned are equipped for the alternate carriage of liquid and solid substances, they shall be assigned to the combined codes L4AH+S4AH.

4.3.4.2 General provisions

4.3.4.2.1 Where hot substances are loaded, the temperature of the outer surface of the tank or of the thermal insulation shall not exceed 70 °C during carriage.

4.3.4.2.2 The connecting pipes between independent but interconnected tanks of a transport unit shall be empty during carriage. Flexible filling and discharge pipes which are not permanently connected to the shells shall be empty during carriage.

4.3.4.2.3 (Reserved)

4.3.5 Special provisions

When they are shown under an entry in Column (13) of Table of A in Chapter 3.2, the following special provisions apply:

- TU1 The tanks shall not be handed over for carriage until the substance has solidified completely and been covered by an inert gas. Uncleaned empty tanks which have contained these substances shall be filled with an inert gas.
- TU2 The substance shall be covered by an inert gas. Uncleaned empty tanks which have contained these substances shall be filled with an inert gas.
- TU3 The inside of the shell and all parts liable to come into contact with the substance shall be kept clean. No lubricant capable of combining dangerously with the substance shall be used for pumps, valves or other devices.
- TU4 During carriage, these substances shall be under a layer of inert gas, the gauge pressure of which shall not be less than 50 kPa (0.5 bar).

Uncleaned empty tanks which have contained these substances shall when handed over for carriage be filled with an inert gas at a gauge pressure of at least 50 kPa (0.5 bar).

- TU5 *(Reserved)*
- TU6 Not authorized for carriage in tanks, battery-vehicles and MEGCs when having a LC₅₀ lower than 200 ppm.
- TU7 The materials used to ensure leakproofness of the joints or for the maintenance of the closures shall be compatible with the contents.
- TU8 An aluminium-alloy tank shall not be used for carriage unless the tank is reserved solely for such carriage and the acetaldehyde is free from acid.
- TU9 UN No.1203 petrol (gasoline) with a vapour pressure at 50 °C of more than 110 kPa (1.1 bar) but not above 150 kPa (1.5 bar) may also be carried in tanks designed according to 6.8.2.1.14 (a) and having equipment conforming to 6.8.2.2.6.
- TU10 *(Reserved)*
- TU11 During filling, the temperature of this substance shall not exceed 60 °C. A maximum filling temperature of 80 °C is allowed provided that smoulder spots are prevented and that the following conditions are met. After filling, the tanks shall be pressurized (e.g. with compressed air) to check tightness. It shall be ensured that no depressurization takes place during carriage. Before discharge, it shall be checked if pressure in the tanks is still above atmospheric. If this is not the case, an inert gas shall be introduced into the tanks prior to discharge.
- TU12 In the event of a change of use, shells and equipment shall be thoroughly cleansed of all residues before and after the carriage of this substance.
- TU13 Tanks shall be free from impurities at the time of filling. Service equipment such as valves and external piping shall be emptied after filling or discharging.
- TU14 The protective caps of closures shall be locked during carriage.
- TU15 Tanks shall not be used for the carriage of foodstuffs, articles of consumption or animal feeds.

TU16 When handed over for carriage, uncleaned empty tanks shall be filled with a protective agent fulfilling one of the following measures:

Protective agent	Degree of filling of water	Additional requirements for carriage at low ambient temperatures
Nitrogen ^a	–	
Water and nitrogen ^a	–	
Water	not less than 96 % and not more than 98 %	The water shall contain sufficient anti-freeze agent to prevent it from freezing. The anti-freeze agent shall be free from corrosive action and not liable to react with the substance.

^a *The tank shall be filled with nitrogen in such a way that, even after cooling, the pressure at no time falls below atmospheric pressure. The tank shall be closed in such a way that no leakage of gas occurs.*

TU17 Only to be carried in battery-vehicles or MEGCs the elements of which are composed of receptacles.

TU18 The degree of filling shall remain below the level at which, if the contents were raised to a temperature at which the vapour pressure equalled the opening pressure of the safety valve, the volume of the liquid would reach 95% of the tank's capacity at that temperature. The provision in 4.3.2.3.4 shall not apply.

TU19 Tanks may be filled to 98% at the filling temperature and pressure. The provision in 4.3.2.3.4 shall not apply.

TU20 (Reserved)

TU21 The substance shall be protected by a protective agent in the following ways:

Protective agent	A layer of water in the tank	Degree of filling of the substance (including water if any) at a temperature of 60° C shall not exceed	Additional requirements for carriage at low ambient temperatures
Nitrogen ^a	–	96 %	–
Water and nitrogen ^a	–	98 %	The water shall contain sufficient anti-freeze agent to prevent it from freezing. The anti-freeze agent shall be free from corrosive action and not liable to react with the substance.
Water	not less than 12 cm	98 %	

^a *The remaining space of the tank shall be filled with nitrogen in such a way that, even after cooling, the pressure at no time falls below atmospheric pressure. The tank shall be closed in such a way that no leakage of gas occurs.*

TU22 Tanks shall be filled to not more than 90% of their capacity; for liquids, a space of 5% shall remain empty when the liquid is at an average temperature of 50 °C.

TU23 The degree of filling shall not exceed 0.93 kg per litre of capacity, if filling is by mass. If filling is by volume, the degree of filling shall not exceed 85%.

TU24 The degree of filling shall not exceed 0.95 kg per litre of capacity, if filling is by mass. If filling is by volume, the degree of filling shall not exceed 85%.

TU25 The degree of filling shall not exceed 1.14 kg per litre of capacity, if filling is by mass. If filling is by volume, the degree of filling shall not exceed 85%.

TU26 The degree of filling shall not exceed 85%.

TU27 Tanks shall not be filled to more than 98% of their capacity.

- TU28 Tanks shall be filled to not more than 95% of their capacity at a reference temperature of 15 °C.
- TU29 Tanks shall be filled to not more than 97% of their capacity and the maximum temperature after filling shall not exceed 140 °C.
- TU30 Tanks shall be filled as set out in the test report for the type approval of the tank but shall be filled to not more than 90% of their capacity.
- TU31 Tanks shall not be filled to more than 1 kg per litre of capacity.
- TU32 Tanks shall not be filled to more than 88% of their capacity.
- TU33 Tanks shall be filled to not less than 88% and not more than 92% of their capacity or to 2.86 kg per litre of capacity.
- TU34 Tanks shall not be filled to more than 0.84 kg per litre of capacity.
- TU35 Empty fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), empty demountable tanks and empty tank-containers, uncleaned, which have contained these substances are not subject to the requirements of ADR if adequate measures have been taken to nullify any hazard.
- TU36 The degree of filling according to 4.3.2.2, at the reference temperature of 15 °C, shall not exceed 93% of the capacity.
- TU37 Carriage in tanks is limited to substances containing pathogens which are unlikely to be a serious hazard, and for which, while capable of causing serious infection on exposure, effective treatment and preventive measures are available and the risk of spread of infection is limited (i.e. moderate individual risk and low community risk).
- TU38 *(Reserved)*
- TU39 The suitability of the substance for carriage in tanks shall be demonstrated. The method to evaluate this suitability shall be approved by the competent authority. One method is test 8(d) in Test Series 8 (see Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part 1, sub-section 18.7).

Substances shall not be allowed to remain in the 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.).

TU40 Only to be carried in battery-vehicles or MEGCs, the elements of which are composed of seamless receptacles.

TU41 The suitability of the substance for carriage in tanks shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the competent authority of every country through or into which the carriage is performed.

The method to evaluate this suitability shall be approved by the competent authority of any ADR Contracting Party who may also recognize an approval granted by the competent authority of a country which is not an ADR Contracting Party provided that this approval has been granted in accordance with the procedures applicable according to ADR, RID, ADN or the IMDG Code.

Substances shall not be allowed to remain in the 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.).

~~TU42 Tanks with a shell constructed of aluminium alloy, including those with a protective lining, shall only be used if the pH value of the substance is not less than 5.0 and not more than 8.0.~~

~~TU43 An empty uncleaned tank may be offered for carriage after the date of expiry of the last inspection of the lining for a period not to exceed three months beyond this date for the purposes of performing the next inspection of the lining prior to refilling (see special provision TT2 in 6.8.4 (d)).~~

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CHAPTER 4.4

USE OF FIBRE-REINFORCED PLASTICS (FRP) TANKS, FIXED TANKS (TANK-VEHICLES), DEMOUNTABLE TANKS, TANK-CONTAINERS AND TANK SWAP BODIES

NOTE: *For portable tanks and UN multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs), see Chapter 4.2; for fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, tank-containers and tank swap bodies, with shells made of metallic materials, and battery-vehicles and multiple element gas containers (MEGCs) other than UN MEGCs, see Chapter 4.3; for vacuum operated waste containers, see Chapter 4.5.*

4.4.1 General

The carriage of dangerous substances in fibre-reinforced plastics (FRP) tanks is permitted only when the following conditions are met:

- (a) The substance is classified in Class 3, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2, 8 or 9;
- (b) The maximum vapour pressure (absolute pressure) at 50 °C of the substance does not exceed 110 kPa (1.1 bar);
- (c) The carriage of the substance in metallic tanks is authorized according to 4.3.2.1.1;
- (d) The calculation pressure specified for that substance in part 2 of the tank code given in Column (12) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 does not exceed 4 bar (see also 4.3.4.1.1); and
- (e) The tank complies with the provisions of Chapter 6.9 applicable for the carriage of the substance.

4.4.2 Operation

4.4.2.1 The provisions of 4.3.2.1.5 to 4.3.2.2.4, 4.3.2.3.3 to 4.3.2.3.6, 4.3.2.4.1, 4.3.2.4.2, 4.3.4.1 and 4.3.4.2 shall apply.

4.4.2.2 The temperature of the substance carried shall not exceed, at the time of filling, the maximum service temperature indicated on the tank plate referred to in 6.9.6.

4.4.2.3 When applicable to carriage in metallic tanks, the special provisions (TU) of 4.3.5 shall also apply, as indicated in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2.

CHAPTER 4.5

USE OF VACUUM OPERATED WASTE TANKS

NOTE: *For portable tanks and UN multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs), see Chapter 4.2; for fixed tanks (tank-vehicles), demountable tanks, tank-containers and tank swap bodies, with shells made of metallic materials, and battery-vehicles and multiple elements gas containers (MEGCs) other than UN MEGCs, see Chapter 4.3; for fibre reinforced plastics tanks, see Chapter 4.4.*

4.5.1 Use

4.5.1.1 Wastes consisting of substances in Classes 3, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2, 8 and 9 may be carried in vacuum-operated waste tanks conforming to Chapter 6.10 if their carriage in fixed tanks, demountable tanks, tank-containers or tank swap bodies is permitted according to Chapter 4.3. Wastes consisting of substances assigned to tank code L4BH in Column (12) of Table A of Chapter 3.2 or to another tank code permitted under the hierarchy in 4.3.4.1.2 may be carried in vacuum operated waste tanks with the letter "A" or "B" in part 3 of the tank code, as indicated in No. 9.5 of the vehicle approval certificate conforming to 9.1.3.5.

4.5.1.2 Non waste substances may be carried in vacuum-operated waste tanks under the same conditions as mentioned under 4.5.1.1.

4.5.2 Operation

4.5.2.1 The provisions of Chapter 4.3 except those of 4.3.2.2.4 and 4.3.2.3.3 apply to the carriage in vacuum operated waste tanks and are supplemented by the provisions of 4.5.2.2 to 4.5.2.6 below.

4.5.2.2 For carriage of liquids meeting the flash point criteria of Class 3, vacuum-operated waste tanks shall be filled through filling devices which discharge into the tank at a low level. Measures shall be taken to minimize the production of spray.

4.5.2.3 When discharging flammable liquids with a flash-point below 23 °C by using air pressure, the maximum allowed pressure is 100 kPa (1 bar).

4.5.2.4 The use of tanks fitted with an internal piston operating as a compartment wall is allowed only when the substances on either side of the wall (piston) do not react dangerously with each other (see 4.3.2.3.6).

4.5.2.5 *(Reserved)*

4.5.2.6 When a vacuum pump/exhauster unit which may provide a source of ignition is used to fill or discharge flammable liquids, precautions shall be taken to avoid ignition of the substance or to avoid the propagation of the effects of the ignition outside the tank itself.

CHAPTER 4.6

(Reserved)

CHAPTER 4.7

USE OF MOBILE EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURING UNITS (MEMUs)

NOTE 1: For packagings, see Chapter 4.1; for portable tanks, see Chapter 4.2; for fixed tanks (tank vehicles), demountable tanks, tank-containers and tank swap bodies with shells made of metallic materials, see Chapter 4.3; for fibre-reinforced plastics (FRP) tanks, see Chapter 4.4; for vacuum operated waste tanks, see Chapter 4.5.

NOTE 2: For requirements concerning construction, equipment, type approval, tests and marking, see Chapters 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 6.11 and 6.12.

4.7.1 Use

4.7.1.1 Substances of Classes 3, 5.1, 6.1 and 8 may be carried on MEMUs conforming to Chapter 6.12, in portable tanks if their carriage is permitted according to Chapter 4.2; or in fixed tanks, demountable tanks, tank containers or tank swap bodies if their carriage is permitted according to Chapter 4.3; or in fibre-reinforced plastics (FRP) tanks if their carriage is permitted according to Chapter 4.4; or in bulk containers, if their carriage is permitted according to Chapter 7.3.

4.7.1.2 Subject to the approval of the competent authority (see 7.5.5.2.3) explosive substances or articles of Class 1 may be carried in packages, in special compartments conforming to section 6.12.5, if their packaging is permitted according to Chapter 4.1 and their carriage is permitted according to Chapter 7.2 and 7.5.

4.7.2 Operation

4.7.2.1 The following provisions apply for operation of tanks according to Chapter 6.12:

- (a) For tanks with a capacity of 1 000 litres or more, the provisions of Chapter 4.2, Chapter 4.3, except 4.3.1.4, 4.3.2.3.1, 4.3.3 and 4.3.4, or Chapter 4.4 apply to the carriage on MEMUs, and are supplemented by the provisions of 4.7.2.2, 4.7.2.3 and 4.7.2.4 below.
- (b) For tanks with a capacity of less than 1 000 litres, the provisions of Chapter 4.2, Chapter 4.3, except 4.3.1.4, 4.3.2.1, 4.3.2.3.1, 4.3.3 and 4.3.4, or Chapter 4.4 apply to the carriage on MEMUs, and are supplemented by the provisions of 4.7.2.2, 4.7.2.3 and 4.7.2.4 below.

4.7.2.2 The thickness of the walls of the shell shall not, throughout its use, fall below the minimum figure prescribed in the appropriate construction requirements.

4.7.2.3 Flexible discharge pipes, whether permanently connected or not, and hoppers shall be empty of mixed or sensitised explosive substances during carriage.

4.7.2.4 When applicable to carriage in tanks, the special provisions (TU) of 4.3.5 shall also apply as indicated in Column (13) of Table A in Chapter 3.2.

4.7.2.5 Operators shall ensure that the locks specified in 9.8.8 are used during carriage.

