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**COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT
OF DANGEROUS GOODS AND ON THE GLOBALLY
HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION
AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS**

**Sub-Committee of Experts on the
Transport of Dangerous Goods**

**REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
ON ITS TWENTY-FIRST SESSION**

(Geneva, 1-10 July 2002)

Addendum 1

Annex 1

Report of the Working Group on Additional Provisions for the Transport of Gases

General

1. The Working Group on Additional Provisions for the Transport of Gases met from 1 to 3 July 2002 under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Puype (EIGA). Representatives of Canada, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), European Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association (AEGPL), Compressed Gas Association (CGA) and the European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA) participated.
2. The objective of the Working Group was to review the following documents: the base text in ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/40/Add.1; new proposals, ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2002/36 (United States of America), ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2002/37 (Canada) and informal documents INF.36 (CGA), INF.38 (ISO), INF.43 (United Kingdom), INF.46 (EIGA), INF.49 (Secretariat) and a paper (no numbers) from United States of America. Also, the paper on the definition of flammable gases (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2002/53 (EIGA)) was introduced.
3. The annex to this report gives the text agreed by the Working Group. It is based on the ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/40/Add.1 and on the amended Canadian proposal on periodic inspection (2002/37). Changes from the text in the twelfth revised edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations, are shown by underlining of new text.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2002/36 (United States of America)

4. Issues in this paper not dealt with later in the agenda were discussed. Several members of the working group did not see the need to have separate standards for liquid petroleum gases (LPG) in the Model Regulations.
5. The ISO standard on pressure drums will not be ready for inclusion in this biennium. The Working Group noted that the ISO/TC 58 standard has a scope of up to 3000 litres capacity. The expert from Sweden pointed out that pressure drums above 1000 litres did exist and that a standard would be helpful for designers. An increase in the size of pressure drums would necessitate a review of the substances permitted in pressure drums in the P200. An eventual inclusion of this standard might limit its applicability in the Model Regulations to 1000 litres.
6. The expert from the United States of America expressed appreciation for the work already accomplished in ISO Technical Committee TC 220 on transportable cryogenic equipment. TC 220 was asked to complete its design standards in time for inclusion in the 14th revised edition of the Model Regulations.

Work on Filling Ratios in P200

7. The Department of Transportation of the United States of America (US DOT) has placed a contract with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to review filling ratios for pure substances and to develop new formulae for mixtures. The consensus between CGA and DOT will be communicated to Germany (BAM) and when they have reached an agreement, recommendations will be made to the Working Group.
8. The US DOT is also sponsoring work on LC₅₀ values and will provide any new information in due course.

INF. 36 (CGA)

9. The proposal to refer to the standards ISO 11119-1, -2 and -3 was accepted. After lengthy discussion on the life expectancy of these composite cylinders, it was agreed to add a provisional limitation to the life of these cylinders of 15 years. In the case of ISO 11119-1, this provision was placed in square brackets pending further review by the United States of America, which may lead to its deletion in December. The reference to ISO 11119-3 was placed in brackets pending its publication and further study by the United States of America.
10. Similarly, the standard ISO 11623: 2002 on the periodic inspection of composite cylinders was included in the referenced standards in square brackets pending further study by the United States of America which should lead to lifting of the brackets in December.
11. ISO was asked to consider marketing a CD ROM containing a package of the standards referenced in the UN Model Regulations. This would be helpful to regulators, inspection bodies and industry. Also, they were asked to consider providing electronic copies of Draft International Standards and Final Draft International Standards which were candidates for inclusion in the Model Regulations (on a restricted circulation) to assist the work of the Working Group on Additional Provisions for the Transport of Gases.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2002/37 (Canada) and INF. 43 (United Kingdom)

12. The Canadian proposal was recognised by the Working Group as a very good document which served as a base for discussion and further elaboration.

13. The proposal from the United Kingdom given in INF. 43 to amalgamate the texts for manufacturing inspection and periodic inspection bodies was provisionally set aside for future consideration, until the specific text in ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2002/37 had been agreed. Technical considerations contained in INF.43 were, however, taken into account.
14. A paper presented during the meeting by the observer from Switzerland raised issues and questions concerning the Canadian proposal on periodic inspection and test bodies. These were discussed at length during the examination of the text and led to some clarifications.
15. The Working Group realised that there were far too many national systems of delegation, approval and surveillance of periodic inspection and test bodies in place to enable the formulation of a single fully detailed system. Hence, the principle adopted was to leave the decisions on delegating the various functions up to the competent authorities as and if they see fit, without giving detailed prescriptions. Thus, the system accommodates the main existing approaches.
16. Given the similarity between the provisions for approval of inspection bodies and the periodic inspection and testing body, the United Kingdom will study the agreed text and consider whether to make a refined proposal to combine the relevant texts.
17. Discussion led to the proposal of minor changes to the existing text in 6.2.2.5 ***Conformity assessment system and approval for manufacture of pressure receptacles.***
18. The Working Group believes that it has provided a framework to establish a reliable system of control for periodic inspection and test and likewise for the approval of manufacture of receptacles. Whilst these provisions allow transport of UN receptacles, further liberalisation to allow UN receptacles to be filled and used in any particular country other than the country of manufacture and periodic inspection will require mutual recognition agreements which are outside the scope of the Working Group. The Working Group would welcome a debate amongst the competent authorities as to how such agreements could be facilitated.

INF. 46 (EIGA)

19. The proposal from EIGA for a pressure check midway between the 5 year periodic inspections was welcomed by the Working Group as a response to the little known safety problems associated with UN 1052 Hydrogen fluoride, anhydrous. Occasionally, and for unknown reasons, pressure build-up may occur due to the generation of hydrogen caused by a reaction between the substance and the steel of the receptacle which could, if unchecked, potentially lead to failure of the receptacle. Some reservations were expressed about the enforceability of EIGA's text, but it was added in square brackets pending better solutions at the next meeting. CGA agreed to further investigate this matter. The Secretariat will be consulted as to the appropriate position in the Model Regulations for this substance-related special packing provision; either in P200 or in Chapter 3.3.
20. Holding time has not hitherto been required for closed cryogenic receptacles, but the Working Group debated this in response to a query raised at the 20th session of the Sub-Committee. The debate concluded that it was neither practicable nor necessary to impose this new additional requirement on the design of closed cryogenic receptacles up to a capacity of 1000 litres.
21. The meaning of the text on the installation of a frangible disc was clarified by the insertion of 'may' to show that fitting is not mandatory, only an option to give sufficient discharge capacity. The square brackets around the setting of the frangible disc were lifted and the wording revised to avoid misunderstanding.
22. It was agreed to make an editorial change to assist the user by inserting in the P200 tables the ranges of LC₅₀ values for the toxic N.O.S. entries and also for UN 2600.

23. There was general support to drop the technical names required in special provision 274 for UN 1956 Compressed gas, N.O.S. and UN 3163 Liquefied gas, N.O.S. CGA suggested extending this derogation to the equivalent flammable entries. EIGA will make an official proposal.
24. The query on the LC₅₀ value for UN 3057 Trifluoroacetyl chloride was referred to experts for further investigation.
25. The requirement to provide pressure receptacles with the capability of being electrically earthed was placed in square brackets to enable experts to gather further information on the potential risks involved with full composite cylinders.
26. Editorial corrections offered by Canada and EIGA were adopted.

INF.49 (Secretariat)

27. The editorial corrections proposed by the Secretariat related to gases were agreed with the exception of the suggestion concerning the fitting of pressure-relief devices to MEGCs (6.7.5.4.3). The latter suggestion would have changed the meaning of the requirement so that it no longer met the intention of the Working Group.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/40/Add.1

28. The text in this document still in square brackets was reviewed. This led to a lengthy debate on the added value of a periodic inspection of closed cryogenic receptacles. It was agreed that such an inspection did not increase the level of safety of the equipment since the requirements imposed by the filling provisions cover similar, if not identical, checks on a routine basis. The text in brackets in Chapters 4.1 and 6.2 was accordingly deleted.
29. The experts agreed to lift the brackets in the stampmarking section, confirming the sequence proposed and adopted by ISO.
30. New wording was added to P 203 to clarify that its instructions referred to closed cryogenic receptacles and that open (pressureless) cryogenic receptacles conforming to the construction, testing and filling requirements approved by the competent authority are authorized.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2002/53 (EIGA)

31. EIGA hoped that its proposal to simplify the definition of flammable gases would avoid misinterpretation of the classification of ammonia according to the source of flammability ranges. The proposal would result in ammonia remaining in division 2.3, (8) with special provision 23.

Any other business

32. The expert from the United States of America pointed to an omission concerning high strength alloys in the ISO 7866 Seamless Aluminium Cylinders. He mentioned that the matter would either be handled satisfactorily in the relevant ISO working group or he would propose an additional restriction in the text of the UN Model Regulations.

* * * * *

Annex

The agreed text is as follows; items for further discussion are shown in square brackets.

Proposal 1

Revise the text as follows; new text is shown underlined and deletions are shown by stikethrough.

4.1.6 Special packing provisions for dangerous goods of Class 2

4.1.6.1 General requirements

4.1.6.1.1 This section provides general requirements applicable to the use of pressure receptacles for the transport of Class 2 gases and other dangerous goods that are transported in pressure receptacles (e.g. UN 1051 hydrogen cyanide, stabilized,). Pressure receptacles shall be constructed and closed so as to prevent any loss of contents which might be caused under normal conditions of transport, including by vibration, or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure (resulting from change in altitude, for example).

4.1.6.1.2 Parts of pressure receptacles which are in direct contact with dangerous goods shall not be affected or weakened by those dangerous goods and shall not cause a dangerous effect (e.g. catalysing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods). The provisions of ISO 11114-1:1997 and ISO 11114-2:2000 shall be met as applicable. Pressure receptacles for UN 1001 acetylene, dissolved, and UN 3374 acetylene, solvent free, shall be filled with a porous ~~material~~ mass, uniformly distributed, of a type that conforms to the requirements and testing specified by the competent authority and which:

- (a) is compatible with the pressure receptacle and does not form harmful or dangerous compounds either with the acetylene or with the solvent in the case of UN 1001; and
- (b) is capable of preventing the spread of decomposition of the acetylene in the porous mass.

In the case of UN 1001, the solvent shall be compatible with the pressure receptacles. *(format change only)*

4.1.6.1.3 Pressure receptacles, including their closures, shall be selected to contain a gas or a mixture of gases according to the requirements of 6.2.1.2 ("Materials") and the requirements of the specific packing instructions of section 4.1.4.1. This section also applies to pressure receptacles which are elements of MEGCs.

4.1.6.1.4 Refillable pressure receptacles shall not be filled with a gas or gas mixture different from that previously contained unless the necessary operations for change of gas service have been performed. The change of service for compressed and liquefied gases shall be in accordance with ISO 11621:1997, as applicable. In addition, a pressure receptacle that previously contained a Class 8 corrosive substance or a substance of another class with a corrosive subsidiary risk shall not be authorized for the transport of a Class 2 substance unless the necessary inspection and testing as specified in 6.2.1.5 have been performed.

4.1.6.1.5 Prior to filling, the filler shall perform an inspection of the pressure receptacle and ensure that the pressure receptacle is authorized for the gas to be transported and that the provisions of these Model Regulations have been met. Shut-off valves shall be closed after filling and remain closed during transport. The shipper shall verify that the closures and equipment are not leaking.

4.1.6.1.56 Pressure receptacles shall be filled according to the working pressures, filling ratios and provisions specified in the appropriate packing instruction for the specific substance being filled. Reactive gases and gas mixtures shall be filled to a pressure such that if complete decomposition of the gas occurs, the working pressure of the pressure receptacle shall not be exceeded. Bundles of cylinders shall not be filled in excess of the lowest working pressure of any given cylinder in the bundle.

4.1.6.1.67 Pressure receptacles, including their closures, shall conform to the design, construction, inspection and testing requirements detailed in section 6.2. When outer packagings are prescribed, the pressure receptacles shall be firmly secured therein. Unless otherwise specified in the detailed packing instructions, one or more inner packagings may be enclosed in an outer packaging.

4.1.6.1.78 Valves shall be designed and constructed in such a way that they are inherently able to withstand damage without leakage of product or shall be protected from damage which could cause inadvertent release of the contents of the pressure receptacle, by one of the following methods:

- (a) Valves are placed inside the neck of the pressure receptacle and protected by a threaded plug or cap;
- (b) Valves are protected by caps. Caps shall possess vent-holes of sufficient cross-sectional area to evacuate the gas if leakage occurs at the valves;
- (c) Valves are protected by shrouds or guards;
- ~~(d) Valves are designed and constructed in such a way that they are inherently able to withstand damage without leakage of product;~~
- (d) Pressure receptacles are transported in frames, (e.g. bundles); or
- (e) Pressure receptacles are transported in an outer packaging. The packaging as prepared for transport shall be capable of meeting the drop tests specified in 6.1.5.3 at the PG I performance level.

For pressure receptacles with valves as described in (b) and (c), the requirements of ISO 11117:1998 shall be met; for ~~unprotected~~ valves with inherent protection as described in (d), the requirements of annex B of ISO 10297:1999 shall be met.

4.1.6.1.89 Non-refillable pressure receptacles shall:

- (a) be transported in an outer packaging, such as a box or crate, or in a shrink wrapped or stretch wrapped trays;
- (b) be of a water capacity less than or equal to 1.25 litres when filled with flammable or toxic gas;
- (c) not be used for toxic gases with an LC₅₀ less than or equal to 200 ml/m³; and

- (d) not be repaired after being put into service.

4.1.6.1.910 Refillable pressure receptacles, other than cryogenic receptacles, shall be periodically inspected according to the provisions of 6.2.1.5 and P200 or P203 as applicable. Pressure receptacles shall not be charged or filled after they become due for periodic inspection but may be transported after the expiry of the time limit.

4.1.6.1.1011 Repairs shall be consistent with the fabrication and testing requirements of the applicable design and construction standards and are only permitted as indicated in the relevant periodic inspection standards specified in 6.2.2.4, consistent with the applicable design and construction standards. Pressure receptacles, other than the jacket of closed cryogenic receptacles, shall not be subjected to repairs of any of the following;

- (a) weld cracks or other weld defects;
- (b) cracks in walls;
- (c) leaks or defects in the material of the wall, head or bottom.

4.1.6.1.1112 Pressure receptacles shall not be offered for filling:

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

4.1.6.1.1213 ~~Charged~~ Filled pressure receptacles shall not be offered for transport;

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

Proposal 2

Make the following changes in 4.1.4.1 P200:

- (a) Delete all asterisks on LC₅₀ values and delete the associated footnote.
- (b) Change the LC₅₀ value for UN 1050 HYDROGEN CYANIDE STABILIZED from 140 to 40.
- (c) Change the LC₅₀ value for UN 1746 BROMINE PENTAFLUORIDE from 180 to 50.
- (d) Add 'Between 3760 and 5000' to the LC₅₀ column for the entry UN 2600 CARBON MONOXIDE AND HYDROGEN MIXTURE, COMPRESSED.
- (e) Add '≤ 5000' to the LC₅₀ column for the following toxic gas N.O.S. entries.

UN 1953	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
UN 1955	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.
UN 3160	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
UN 3162	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.
UN 3303	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.
UN 3304	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
UN 3305	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
UN 3306	COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
UN 3307	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.
UN 3308	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
UN 3309	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
UN 3310	LIQUEFIED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

- (f) Delete Special packing provision 'k' from the entry UN 3083 PERCHLORYL FLUORIDE.
- (g) Add Special packing provision 'w' to the entry in Table 3 for UN 1052 HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, ANHYDROUS.
- (h) Insert in paragraph (4) under Periodic inspection the following text
 '[w: Pressure receptacles shall satisfy the following conditions:
 (i) Every 2.5 years after filling, a check shall be made to ensure that the pressure has not risen due to potential hydrogen generation. The 2.5 year check may be performed within three months of the specified date.
 (ii) Wall thickness shall be not less than 3 mm.]'
- (i) Rearrange the order of the columns in Tables 2 and 3 according to the sequence in Table 1, i.e. Cylinders, Tubes, Pressure drums, Bundles of cylinders, MEGCs.

Delete P202 entirely and reserve it.

Proposal 3

Replace the existing P203 with the following new packing instruction:

P203	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P203
	<p>This instruction applies to Class 2 refrigerated liquefied gases in closed cryogenic receptacles. Refrigerated liquefied gases in open cryogenic receptacles shall conform to the construction, testing and filling requirements approved by the competent authority.</p> <p>For closed cryogenic receptacles, the general requirements of 4.1.6.1 shall be met.</p> <p>Closed cryogenic receptacles constructed as specified in 6.2 are authorized for the transport of refrigerated liquefied gases.</p> <p>The closed cryogenic receptacles shall be so insulated that they do not become coated with frost.</p> <p>1. <u>Test pressure</u></p> <p>Refrigerated liquids shall be filled in closed cryogenic receptacles with the following minimum test pressures:</p> <p>(a) For closed cryogenic receptacles with vacuum insulation, the test pressure shall not be less than 1.3 times the sum of the maximum internal pressure of the filled receptacle, including during filling and discharge, plus 100 kPa (1 bar);</p> <p>(b) For other closed cryogenic receptacles, the test pressure shall be not less than 1.3 times the maximum internal pressure of the filled receptacle, including during filling and discharge.</p> <p>2. <u>Degree of filling</u></p> <p>For non-flammable, non-toxic refrigerated liquefied gases the liquid phase at the filling temperature and at a pressure of 100 kPa (1 bar) shall not exceed 98% of the water capacity.</p> <p>For flammable refrigerated liquefied gases the degree of filling shall remain below the level at which, if the contents were raised to the temperature at which the vapour pressure equalled the opening pressure of the relief valve, the volume of the liquid phase would reach 98% of the water capacity at that temperature.</p> <p>3. <u>Pressure-relief devices</u></p> <p>Closed cryogenic receptacles shall be fitted with at least one pressure-relief device.</p> <p>4. <u>Compatibility</u></p> <p>Materials used to ensure the leakproofness of the joints or for the maintenance of the closures shall be compatible with the contents. In the case of receptacles intended for the transport of oxidizing gases, (i.e. with a subsidiary risk of 5.1) these materials shall not react with these gases in a dangerous manner.</p>	

In 3.2.2, insert the Packing Instruction “P203” in Column 8 of the Dangerous Goods List for the following 19 substances:

UN No.	Name and description
1003	AIR, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
1038	ETHYLENE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
1073	OXYGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
1913	NEON, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
1951	ARGON, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
1961	ETHANE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
1963	HELIUM, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
1966	HYDROGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
1970	KRYPTON, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
1972	METHANE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID or NATURAL GAS, REFRIGERATED LIQUID, with high methane content
1977	NITROGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
2187	CARBON DIOXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
2201	NITROUS OXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
2591	XENON, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
3136	TRIFLUOROMETHANE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
3138	ETHYLENE, ACETYLENE AND PROPYLENE MIXTURE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID, containing at least 71.5% ethylene with not more than 22.5% acetylene and not more than 6% propylene
3158	GAS, REFRIGERATED LIQUID, N.O.S.
3311	GAS, REFRIGERATED LIQUID, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.
3312	GAS, REFRIGERATED LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

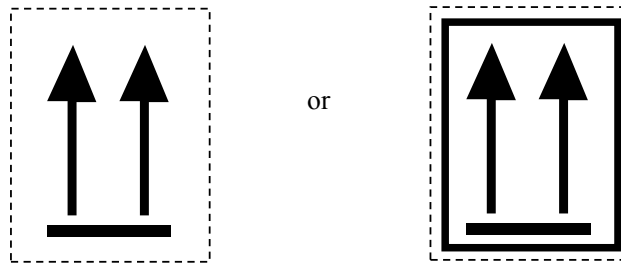
Insert the Packing Instruction “P099” in Column 8 of the Dangerous Goods List for the following substance:

UN 2186 HYDROGEN CHLORIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

Proposal 4

Add a new provision to Chapter 5.2 as follows:

5.2.2.1.13 The following orientation label shall be displayed on two opposite sides of cryogenic receptacles intended for the transport of refrigerated liquefied gases. They shall be rectangular, of standard format 74 x 105 mm (A7). If the size of the package so requires, the dimensions of the labels may be changed, provided that they remain clearly visible.



Two black or red arrows on white
or suitable contrasting background

Proposal 5

Adopt the editorial changes proposed in UN/SCETDG/21/INF.49 by the Secretariat in Chapters 6.2 and 6.7 except for 6.7.5.4.3.

Revise the text of 6.2.1 as follows: (new text is shown underlined and deletions are shown by strikethrough)

6.2.1 General requirements

6.2.1.1 Design and construction

6.2.1.1.1 Pressure receptacles and their closures shall be designed, manufactured, tested and equipped in such a way as to withstand all conditions, including fatigue, to which they will be subjected during normal conditions of transport.

6.2.1.1.2 In recognition of scientific and technological advances, and recognizing that pressure receptacles other than those that are marked with a UN certification marking may be used on a national or regional basis, pressure receptacles conforming to requirements other than those specified in these Model Regulations may be used if approved by the competent authorities in the countries of transport and use.

6.2.1.1.3 ~~Any additional thickness used for the purpose of providing a corrosion allowance shall not be taken into consideration in calculating the thickness of the walls.~~ In no case shall the minimum wall thickness be less than that specified in the design and construction technical standards. Any additional thickness used for a corrosion allowance shall be added.

6.2.1.1.4 For welded pressure receptacles, only metals of weldable quality shall be used.

6.2.1.1.65 The test pressure of cylinders, tubes, pressure drums and bundles of cylinders shall be in accordance with P200. The test pressure for closed cryogenic receptacles shall be in accordance with P203.

6.2.1.1.76 Pressure receptacles assembled in bundles shall be structurally supported and held together as a unit. Pressure receptacles shall be secured in a manner that prevents movement in relation to the structural assembly and movement that would result in the concentration of harmful local stresses. Manifolds shall be designed such that they are protected from impact. For Division 2.3 liquefied gases, means shall be provided to ensure that each pressure receptacle can be filled separately ~~charged~~ and that no interchange of pressure receptacle contents can occur during transport.

6.2.1.1.7 Contact between dissimilar metals which could result in damage by galvanic action shall be avoided.

[6.2.1.1.8 Pressure receptacles intended for the transport of flammable gases shall be capable of being electrically earthed.]

6.2.1.1.59 The following additional requirements apply to the construction of closed cryogenic ~~pressure~~ receptacles for refrigerated liquefied gases.

6.2.1.1.59.1 The mechanical properties of the metal used shall be established for each pressure receptacle at the initial inspection, including the impact strength and the bending coefficient;

6.2.1.1.59.2 The pressure receptacles shall be thermally insulated. The thermal insulation shall be protected against impact by means of ~~continuous sheathing a jacket~~. If the space between the pressure receptacle and the ~~sheathing jacket~~ is evacuated of air (vacuum-insulation), the ~~protective sheathing jacket~~ shall be designed to withstand without permanent deformation an external pressure of at least 100 kPa (1 bar) calculated in accordance with a recognised technical code or a calculated critical collapsing pressure of not less than 200 kPa (2 bar) gauge pressure. If the ~~sheathing jacket~~ is so closed as to be gas-tight (e.g. in the case of vacuum-insulation), a device shall be provided to prevent any dangerous pressure from developing in the insulating layer in the event of inadequate gas-tightness of the pressure receptacle or its fittings. The device shall prevent moisture from penetrating into the insulation.

6.2.1.1.59.3 Closed cryogenic receptacles intended for the transport of refrigerated liquefied gases having a boiling point below -182 °C at atmospheric pressure shall not include materials which may react with oxygen or oxygen enriched atmospheres in a dangerous manner, when located in parts of the thermal insulation where there is a risk of contact with oxygen or with oxygen enriched liquid.

6.2.1.1.59.4 Closed cryogenic receptacles shall be designed and constructed with suitable lifting and securing arrangements

The above text has been re-ordered; the Secretariat is asked to check and correct any cross- references.

6.2.1.1 Materials

6.2.1.2.1 Construction materials of pressure receptacles and their closures which are in direct contact with dangerous goods shall not be affected or weakened by the dangerous goods intended and shall not cause a dangerous effect e.g. catalysing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods.

6.2.1.2.2 Pressure receptacles and their closures shall be made of the materials specified in the design and construction technical standards and the applicable packing instruction for the substances intended for transport in the pressure receptacle. The materials shall be resistant to brittle fracture and to stress corrosion cracking as indicated in the design and construction technical standards.

6.2.1.3 Service equipment

6.2.1.3.1 Except for pressure-relief devices, valves, piping, fittings and other equipment subjected to pressure, shall be designed and constructed to withstand at least 1.5 times the test pressure of the pressure receptacles.

6.2.1.3.2 Service equipment shall be configured or designed to prevent damage that could result in the release of the pressure receptacle contents during normal conditions of handling and transport. Manifold piping leading to shut-off valves shall be sufficiently flexible to protect the valves and the piping from shearing or releasing the pressure receptacle contents. The filling and discharge valves and any protective caps shall be capable of being secured against unintended opening. Valves shall be protected as specified in section 4.1.6.1.8. (*Editorial note: this reference is correct now that the paragraph has been renumbered*)

6.2.1.3.3 Pressure receptacles which are not capable of being handled manually or rolled, shall be fitted with devices (skids, rings, straps) ensuring that they can be safely handled by mechanical means and so arranged as not to impair the strength of, nor cause undue stresses, in the pressure receptacle.

6.2.1.3.4 Individual pressure receptacles shall be equipped with ~~approved~~ pressure-relief devices as required in P200(1) or ~~6.2.1.3.6.4 and 6.2.1.3.6.5 as specified by the country of use.~~ Pressure-relief devices shall be designed to prevent the entry of foreign matter, the leakage of gas and the development of any dangerous excess pressure. When fitted, pressure-relief devices on manifolded horizontal pressure receptacles filled with flammable gas shall be arranged to discharge freely to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the pressure receptacles under normal conditions of transport.

6.2.1.3.5 Pressure receptacles whose filling is measured by volume shall be provided with a level indicator. (*Existing text formerly 6.2.1.3.6*)

6.2.1.3.6 Additional requirements for closed cryogenic receptacles

6.2.1.3.6.1 Each filling and discharge opening in a closed cryogenic receptacle used for the transport of flammable refrigerated liquefied gases shall be fitted with at least two mutually independent shut-off devices in series, the first being a stop-valve, the second being a cap or equivalent device.

6.2.1.3.6.2 For sections of piping which can be closed at both ends and where liquid product can be trapped, a method of automatic pressure-relief shall be provided to prevent excess pressure build-up within the piping.

6.2.1.3.6.3 Each connection on a closed cryogenic receptacle shall be clearly marked to indicate its function (e.g. vapour or liquid phase).

6.2.1.3.6.4 Pressure-relief devices

6.2.1.3.6.4.1 Every closed cryogenic receptacle shall be provided with at least one pressure-relief device. The pressure-relief device shall be of the type that will resist dynamic forces including surge.

6.2.1.3.6.4.2 Closed cryogenic receptacles may, in addition, have a frangible disc in parallel with the spring loaded device(s) in order to meet the requirements of 6.2.1.3.6.5.

6.2.1.3.6.4.3 Connections to pressure-relief devices shall be of sufficient size to enable the required discharge to pass unrestricted to the pressure-relief device.

6.2.1.3.6.4.4 All pressure-relief device inlets shall under maximum filling conditions be situated in the vapour space of the closed cryogenic receptacle and the devices shall be so arranged as to ensure that the escaping vapour is discharged unrestrictedly.

6.2.1.3.6.5 *Capacity and setting of pressure-relief devices*

NOTE: In relation to pressure-relief devices, MAWP means the maximum effective gauge pressure permissible at the top of a loaded closed cryogenic receptacle in its operating position including the highest effective pressure during filling and discharge.

6.2.1.3.6.5.1 The pressure-relief device shall open automatically at a pressure not less than the MAWP and be fully open a pressure equal to 110% of the MAWP. It shall, after discharge, close at a pressure not lower than 10% below the pressure at which discharge starts and shall remain closed at all lower pressures.

6.2.1.3.6.5.2 Frangible discs shall be set to rupture at a nominal pressure which is the lower of either the test pressure or 150% of the MAWP.

6.2.1.3.6.5.3 In the case of the loss of vacuum in a vacuum-insulated closed cryogenic receptacle the combined capacity of all pressure-relief devices installed shall be sufficient so that the pressure (including accumulation) inside the closed cryogenic receptacle does not exceed 120% of the MAWP.

6.2.1.3.6.5.4 The required capacity of the pressure-relief devices shall be calculated in accordance with an established technical code recognized by the competent authority*.

6.2.1.4 *Initial inspection and test*

6.2.1.4.1 New pressure receptacles, other than closed cryogenic receptacles, shall be subjected to testing and inspection during and after manufacture in accordance with the applicable design standards including the following:

On an adequate sample of pressure receptacles:

- (a) Testing of the mechanical characteristics of the material of construction;
- (b) Verification of the minimum wall thickness;
- (c) Verification of the homogeneity of the material for each manufacturing batch, ~~and~~ ;
- (d) Inspection of the external and internal conditions of the pressure receptacles;
- (e) Inspection, of the neck threads;

* See for example CGA Publications S-1.2-1995 and S-1.1-2001.

- (f) Verification of the conformance with the design standard;

For all pressure receptacles:

- (g) A hydraulic pressure test. Pressure receptacles shall withstand the test pressure without expansion greater than that allowed in the design specification;

NOTE: With the agreement of the ~~inspection body~~ competent authority, the hydraulic pressure test may be replaced by a test using a gas, where such an operation does not entail any danger.

- (h) Inspection and assessment of manufacturing defects and either repairing them or rendering the pressure receptacles unserviceable. In the case of welded pressure receptacles, particular attention shall be paid to the quality of the welds;
- (i) An inspection of the markings on the pressure receptacles;
- (j) In addition, pressure receptacles intended for the transport of UN 1001 acetylene, dissolved, and UN 3374 acetylene, solvent free, shall be inspected to ensure proper installation and condition of the porous ~~material~~ mass and the quantity of solvent if applicable.

6.2.1.4.2 On an adequate sample of closed cryogenic receptacles, the inspections and tests specified in 6.2.1.4.1 (a), (b), (d), and (f) shall be performed. In addition, welds shall be inspected by radiographic, ultrasonic or another suitable non-destructive test method on a sample of closed cryogenic receptacles according to the applicable design and construction standard. This weld inspection does not apply to the jacket.

Additionally, all closed cryogenic receptacles shall undergo the inspections and tests specified in 6.2.1.4.1 (g), (h), and (i), as well as a leakproofness test and a test of the satisfactory operation of the service equipment after assembly.

6.2.1.5 Periodic inspection and test

6.2.1.5.1 Refillable pressure receptacles, other than cryogenic receptacles, shall be subjected to periodic inspections and tests ~~under the supervision of an inspection~~ by a body authorized by the competent authority, in accordance with the following:

- (a) Check of the external conditions of the pressure receptacle and verification of the equipment and the external markings;
- (b) Check of the internal conditions of the pressure receptacle (e.g. ~~by weighing,~~ internal inspection, ~~checks~~ verification of minimum wall thickness);
- (c) Checking of the ~~neck~~ threads if the fittings are removed;
- (d) A hydraulic pressure test and, if necessary, verification of the characteristics of the material by suitable tests.

***NOTE 1:** With the agreement of the ~~inspection body~~ competent authority, the hydraulic pressure test may be replaced by a test using a gas, where such an operation does not entail any danger.*

***NOTE 2:** With the agreement of the competent authority, the hydraulic pressure test of cylinders ~~and~~ or tubes may be replaced by an equivalent method based on acoustic emission or ultrasound.*

6.2.1.5.2 For pressure receptacles intended for the transport of UN 1001 acetylene, dissolved, and UN 3374 acetylene, solvent free, only the external condition (corrosion, deformation) and the condition of the porous mass (loosening, settlement) shall be required to be examined.

~~6.2.1.5.3 Closed cryogenic receptacles shall be inspected to verify external conditions, condition and operation of pressure relief devices and the legibility and adequacy of the markings. The thermal insulation need not be removed.~~

Proposal 6

Make the following changes to 6.2.2.1 to 6.2.2.5:

Insert the following standards in 6.2.2.1.1:

ISO 11119-1:2002	Gas cylinders of composite construction – Specification and test methods – Part 1: Hoop wrapped composite gas cylinders <i>[Note: The life of these cylinders shall be limited to 15 years and the expiry of the life shall be specified by the marking in 6.2.2.7.6.]</i>
ISO 11119-2:2002	Gas cylinders of composite construction – Specification and test methods – Part 2: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders with load-sharing metal liners <i>Note: The life of these cylinders shall be limited to 15 years and the expiry of the life shall be specified by the marking in 6.2.2.7.6.</i>
[ISO 11119-3:2002	Gas cylinders of composite construction – Specification and test methods – Part 3: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders with non-metallic and non-load-sharing liners <i>Note: The life of these cylinders shall be limited to 15 years and the expiry of the life shall be specified by the marking in 6.2.2.7.6]</i>

Insert the following standard in 6.2.2.4

[ISO 11623:2002	Transportable gas cylinders – Periodic inspection and testing of composite gas cylinders]
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Modify 6.2.2.5 as follows:

6.2.2.5 ***Conformity assessment system and approval for manufacture of pressure receptacles***

6.2.2.5.2.4 (d) ensure commercial confidentiality of the commercial and proprietary activities of the of the manufacturer and other bodies;

6.2.2.5.3.1 (i) training programmes and qualification procedures for relevant personnel.

6.2.2.5.4.6 Following approval, changes to the information submitted under 6.2.2.5.4.2 ~~3~~ relating to the initial approval shall be provided to the competent authority.

Proposal 7

Insert the following new text covering the approval system for periodic inspection and test as 6.2.2.6. Renummer the existing 6.2.2.6 and 6.2.2.7 as 6.2.2.7 and 6.2.2.8 respectively. The Secretariat is asked to check any cross-references (references within this proposal are correct for the text as amended).

6.2.2.6 *Approval system for periodic inspection and test of pressure receptacles*

6.2.2.6.1 *Definitions*

For the purposes of this section:

Approval system means a system for competent authority approval of a body performing periodic inspection and test of pressure receptacles (hereinafter referred to as “periodic inspection and test body”), including approval of that body’s quality system.

6.2.2.6.2 *General requirements*

Competent authority

6.2.2.6.2.1 The competent authority shall establish an approval system for the purpose of ensuring that the periodic inspection and test of pressure receptacles conform to the requirements of these regulations. In instances where the competent authority that approves a body performing periodic inspection and test of a pressure receptacle is not the competent authority of the country approving the manufacture of the pressure receptacle, the marks of the approval country of periodic inspection and test shall be indicated in the pressure receptacle marking (see 6.2.2.7 and 6.2.2.8).

The competent authority of the country of approval for the periodic inspection and test shall supply, upon request, evidence demonstrating compliance to this approval system including the records of the periodic inspection and test to its counterpart in a country of use.

The competent authority of the country of approval may terminate the approval certificate referred to in 6.2.2.6.4.1, upon evidence demonstrating non-compliance with the approval system.

6.2.2.6.2.2 The competent authority may delegate its functions in this approval system, in whole or in part.

6.2.2.6.2.3 The competent authority shall ensure that a current list of approved periodic inspection and test bodies and their identity marks is available.

Periodic inspection and test body

6.2.2.6.2.4 The periodic inspection and test body shall be approved by the competent authority and shall:

- (a) have a staff with an organisational structure, capable, trained, competent, and skilled, to satisfactorily perform its technical functions;
- (b) have access to suitable and adequate facilities and equipment;

- (c) operate in an impartial manner and be free from any influence which could prevent it from doing so;
- (d) ensure commercial confidentiality;
- (e) maintain clear demarcation between actual periodic inspection and test body functions and unrelated functions;
- (f) operate a documented quality system accordance with 6.2.2.6.3;
- (g) apply for approval in accordance with 6.2.2.6.4;
- (h) ensure that the periodic inspections and tests are performed in accordance with 6.2.2.6.5; and
- (i) maintain an effective and appropriate report and record system in accordance with 6.2.2.6.6.

6.2.2.6.3 *Quality system and audit of the periodic inspection and test body*

6.2.2.6.3.1 *Quality system*

The quality system shall contain all the elements, requirements, and provisions adopted by the periodic inspection and test body. It shall be documented in a systematic and orderly manner in the form of written policies, procedures, and instructions.

The quality system shall include:

- (a) a description of the organisational structure and responsibilities;
- (b) the relevant inspection and test, quality control, quality assurance, and process operation instructions that will be used;
- (c) quality records, such as inspection reports, test data, calibration data and certificates;
- (d) management reviews to ensure the effective operation of the quality system arising from the audits performed in accordance with 6.2.2.6.3.2;
- (e) a process for control of documents and their revision;
- (f) a means for control of non-conforming pressure receptacles; and
- (g) training programmes and qualification procedures for relevant personnel.

6.2.2.6.3.2 *Audit*

The periodic inspection and test body and its quality system shall be audited in order to determine whether it meets the requirements of these regulations to the satisfaction of the competent authority.

An audit shall be conducted as part of the initial approval process (see 6.2.2.6.4.3). An audit may be required as part of the process to modify an approval (see 6.2.2.6.4.6).

Periodic audits shall be conducted, to the satisfaction of the competent authority, to ensure that the periodic inspection and test body continues to meet the requirements of these regulations.

The periodic inspection and test body shall be notified of the results of any audit. The notification shall contain the conclusions of the audit and any corrective actions required.

6.2.2.6.3.3 *Maintenance of the quality system*

The periodic inspection and test body shall maintain the quality system as approved in order that it remains adequate and efficient.

The periodic inspection and test body shall notify the competent authority that approved the quality system, of any intended changes, in accordance with the process for modification of an approval in 6.2.2.6.4.6.

6.2.2.6.4 *Approval process for periodic inspection and test bodies*

Initial approval

6.2.2.6.4.1 A body desiring to perform periodic inspection and test of pressure receptacles in accordance with a pressure receptacle standard and these regulations shall apply for, obtain, and retain an Approval Certificate issued by the competent authority.

This written approval shall, on request, be submitted to the competent authority of a country of use.

6.2.2.6.4.2 An application shall be made for each periodic inspection and test body and shall include:

- (a) the name and address of the periodic inspection and test body and, if the application is submitted by an authorised representative, its name and address;
- (b) the address of each facility performing periodic inspection and test;
- (c) the name and title of the person(s) responsible for the quality system;
- (d) the designation of the pressure receptacles, the periodic inspection and test methods, and the relevant pressure receptacle standards encompassed by the quality system;
- (e) documentation on each facility, the equipment, and the quality system as specified under 6.2.2.6.3.1;
- (f) the qualifications and training records of the periodic inspection and test personnel; and
- (g) details of any refusal of approval of a similar application by any other competent authority.

6.2.2.6.4.3 The competent authority shall:

- (a) examine the documentation to verify that the procedures are in accordance with the requirements of the relevant pressure receptacle standards and these regulations;

and

- (b) conduct an audit in accordance with 6.2.2.6.3.2 to verify that the inspections and tests are carried out as required by the relevant pressure receptacle standards and these regulations, to the satisfaction of the competent authority.

6.2.2.6.4.4 After the audit has been carried out with satisfactory results and all applicable requirements of 6.2.2.6.4 have been satisfied, an Approval Certificate shall be issued. It shall include the name of the periodic inspection and test body, the registered mark, the address of each facility, and the necessary data for identification of its approved activities (e.g. designation of pressure receptacles, periodic inspection and test method and pressure receptacle standards).

6.2.2.6.4.5 If the periodic inspection and test body is denied approval, the competent authority shall provide written detailed reasons for such denial.

Modifications to periodic inspection and test body approvals

6.2.2.6.4.6 Following approval, the periodic inspection and test body shall notify the issuing competent authority of any modifications to the information submitted under 6.2.2.6.4.2 relating to the initial approval.

The modifications shall be evaluated in order to determine whether the requirements of the relevant pressure receptacle standards and these regulations will be satisfied.

An audit in accordance with 6.2.2.6.3.2 may be required.

The competent authority shall accept or reject these modifications in writing, and an amended Approval Certificate shall be issued as necessary.

6.2.2.6.4.7 Upon request, the competent authority shall communicate to any other competent authority, information concerning initial approvals, modifications of approvals, and withdrawn approvals.

6.2.2.6.5 *Periodic inspection and test and certification*

The application of the periodic inspection and test marking to a pressure receptacle shall be considered a declaration that the pressure receptacle complies with the applicable pressure receptacle standards and the requirements of these regulations. The periodic inspection and test body shall affix the periodic inspection and test marking, including its registered mark, to each approved pressure receptacle (see 6.2.2.7.7).

A record certifying that a pressure receptacle has passed the periodic inspection and test shall be issued by the periodic inspection and test body, before the pressure receptacle is filled.

6.2.2.6.6 *Records*

The periodic inspection and test body shall retain records of pressure receptacle periodic inspection and tests (both passed and failed) including the location of the test facility, for not less than 15 years.

The owner of the pressure receptacle shall retain an identical record until the next periodic inspection and test unless the pressure receptacle is permanently removed from service.

Proposal 8

Amend the existing text in 6.2.2.6 as shown.

6.2.2.67 *Marking of UN certified refillable pressure receptacles*

UN certified refillable pressure receptacles shall be marked clearly and legibly with certification and gas or pressure receptacle specific marks. These marks shall be permanently affixed (e.g. stamped, engraved, or etched) on the pressure receptacle. The marks shall be on the shoulder, top end or neck of the pressure receptacle or on a permanently affixed component of the pressure receptacle (e.g. welded collar or corrosion resistant plate welded on the outer jacket of a closed cryogenic receptacle). Except for the ~~“UN” mark~~ UN packaging symbol, the minimum size of the marks shall be 5mm for pressure receptacles with a diameter greater than or equal to 140 mm and 2.5 mm for pressure receptacles with a diameter less than 140 mm. The minimum size of the ~~“UN” mark~~ UN packaging symbol shall be 10 mm for pressure receptacles with a diameter greater than or equal to 140 mm and 5mm for pressure receptacles with a diameter less than 140 mm.

6.2.2.67.1 The following certification marks shall be applied:

- (a) The UN packaging symbol



This symbol shall only be marked on pressure receptacles which conform to the requirements of these model regulations for UN certified pressure receptacles;

- (b) The technical standard (e.g. ISO 9809-1) used for design, manufacture and testing;
- (c) The character(s) identifying the country of approval as indicated by the distinguishing signs of motor vehicles in international traffic;
- (d) The identity mark or stamp of the inspection body that is registered with the competent authority of the country authorizing;
- (e) The date of the initial inspection, the year (four digits) followed by the month (two digits) separated by a slash (i.e. “/”).

6.2.2.67.2 The following operational marks shall be applied:

- (f) The test pressure in bar, preceded by the letters “PH” and followed by the letters “BAR”;
- (h) The empty mass of the pressure receptacle including all permanently attached integral parts (e.g. neck ring, foot ring, etc.) in kilograms, followed by the letters “KG”. This mass shall not include the mass of valve, valve cap or valve guard, any coating, or porous mass for acetylene. The empty mass shall be expressed to three significant figures rounded up to the last digit. For cylinders of less than 1 kg, the mass shall be expressed to two significant figures rounded up to the last digit;

- (h) The minimum guaranteed wall thickness of the pressure receptacle in millimetres followed by the letters “MM”. This mark is not required for pressure receptacles with a water capacity less than or equal to 1 litre or for composite cylinders or for closed cryogenic receptacles;
- (i) In the case of pressure receptacles intended for the transport of compressed gases, UN 1001 acetylene, dissolved and UN 3374 acetylene, solvent free, the working pressure in bar, preceded by the letters “PW”. In the case of closed cryogenic receptacles, the maximum allowable working pressure preceded by the letters “MAWP”;
- (j) In the case of liquefied gases and refrigerated liquefied gases, the water capacity in litres expressed to three significant ~~digits~~ figures rounded down to the last digit, followed by the letter “L”. If the value of the minimum or nominal water capacity is an integer, the digits after the decimal point may be neglected;
- (k) In the case of UN 1001 acetylene, dissolved, the total of the mass of the empty receptacle, the fittings and accessories not removed during filling, the porous ~~material-mass~~, the solvent and the saturation gas expressed to two significant figures rounded down to the last digit followed by the letters “KG”;
- (l) In the case of UN 3374 acetylene, solvent free, the total of the mass of the empty receptacle, the fittings and accessories not removed during filling and the porous material expressed to two significant figures rounded down to the last digit followed by the letters “KG”;

6.2.2.67.3 The following manufacturing marks shall be applied:

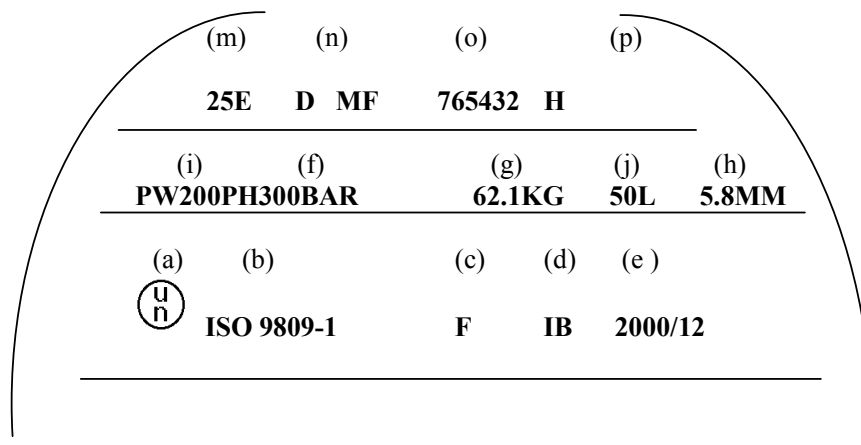
- (m) Identification of the cylinder thread (e.g. 25E). This mark is not required for closed cryogenic receptacles;
- (n) The manufacturer’s mark registered by the competent authority. When the country of manufacture is not the same as the country of approval, then the manufacturer’s mark shall be preceded by the character(s) identifying the country of manufacture as indicated by the distinguishing signs of motor vehicles in international traffic. The country mark and the manufacturer’s mark shall be separated by a space or slash;
- (o) The serial number assigned by the manufacturer;
- (p) In the case of steel pressure receptacles and composite pressure receptacles with steel liner intended for the transport of gases with a risk of hydrogen embrittlement, the letter “H” showing compatibility of the steel (see ISO 11114-1 :1997);

6.2.2.67.4 The above marks shall be placed in three groups ~~as shown in the example below~~:

- Manufacturing marks shall be the top grouping and shall appear consecutively in the sequence given in 6.2.2.67.3.

- The operational marks in 6.2.2.7.2 shall be the middle grouping shall include and the test pressure (f) which shall be immediately preceded by the working pressure (i) when the latter is required.
- Certification marks shall be the bottom grouping and shall appear in the sequence given in 6.2.2.67.1.

The following is an example of the markings applied to a cylinder.



6.2.2.67.5 Other marks are allowed in areas other than the side wall, provided they are made in low stress areas and are not of a size and depth that will create harmful stress concentrations. In the case of closed cryogenic receptacles, such marks may be on a separate plate attached to the outer jacket. Such marks shall not conflict with required marks.

6.2.2.7.6 Pressure receptacles of composite construction with limited life shall be marked with the letters 'FINAL' followed by the expiry date year (four digits) and month (two digits).

6.2.2.67.67 In addition to the preceding marks, each refillable pressure receptacle that meets the periodic and test requirements of 6.2.2.4 shall be marked indicating:

- (a) the character(s) identifying the country authorizing the body performing the periodic inspection and test. This marking is not required if this body is approved by the competent authority of the country approving manufacture;
- (b) the registered mark of the body authorised by the competent authority for performing periodic inspection and test;
- (c) The date of the periodic inspection and test, the year (two digits) followed by the month (two digits) separated by a slash (i.e. "/"). Four digits may be used to indicate the year.

The above marks shall appear consecutively in the sequence given.

the date (year (two digits) followed by the and month) of the last periodic inspection and the registered mark of the inspection body authorized by the competent authority of the country of use.

Re-number 6.2.2.7 as 6.2.2.8 and check cross-references.