PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENTS TO RID/ADR/ADN

Paragraph 5.2.2.1.6 (c)

Transmitted by the European Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association (AEGPL) */

Proposal:

Amend 5.2.2.1.6 (c) as follows:

"(c) labels conforming to model No. 2.1 displayed on cylinders and gas cartridges for liquefied petroleum gases, where they may be shown in the background colour of the receptacle if adequate contrast is provided."

Rationale:

The twelfth edition of the UN Recommendations on the TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS, Model Regulations (ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.12) states in 5.2.2.1.6 (c):

"(c) the Division 2.1 label displayed on cylinders and gas cartridges for liquefied petroleum gases, where they may be shown in the background colour of the receptacle if adequate contrast is provided.”

In ADR 2003. 5.2.2.2.1.6 (c) reads as follows:
"(c) labels conforming to model No. 2.1 displayed on cylinders and gas cartridges for UN No. 1965, where they may be shown in the background colour of the receptacle if adequate contrast is provided."

The permission in UN is wider than in ADR/RID. In Europe liquefied petroleum gases in cylinders and cartridges are transported as butane (UN No. 1011), propane (UN No. 1978) and Hydrocarbon Gas Mixture, Liquefied, N.O.S. (UN No. 1965). In some countries statutory provisions limit the use of such gases by the terminology “butane” and “propane”. These correspond to both to UN No. 1011 and UN No. 1965 Mixture A for butane and UN No. 1978 and UN No. 1965 Mixture C for propane.

Bearing in mind that Note “b” to P200 already defines Mixture C as “Commercial Propane” and Mixtures A0 to A as “Commercial Butane” and that special provision “v” applies to all three UN Numbers logically the labelling provisions should equally apply to all liquefied petroleum gases (including UN 1011, UN 1978 and UN 1965) and be consistent with that stated in the UN Recommendations.

Safety implications:

None.