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Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

Joint Meeting of the RID Safety Committee and the
Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
(Geneva, 13-17 September 2004)

Relation between Classification of Dangerous Goods and Conditions of Carriage

Transmitted by the Government of the Netherlands */

Introduction

The representative of the UIC/IUR presented on behalf of the Netherlands explanatory material on the restructured edition of RID/ADR (Doc. INF.3) to the March 2003 session of the Joint RID/ADR meeting.

The Netherlands herewith present an updated systematic presentation of Table A of Chapter 3.2, applicable as from 1 January 2005. In this table all 20 columns of RID and ADR have been included in order to make the differences clear between provisions of RID and ADR. A similar systematic presentation of entries and corresponding transport conditions in the Model Regulations of the UN-Recommendations can be found in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2004/69, which is presented by the Netherlands as guiding material at the meeting of the UN Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in July 2004.

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The updated systematic list of Table A of RID/ADR, applicable as from 1 January 2005, is in the annex of this document.

Explanation of the systematic list.

The grouping of entries has been done according to the following steps:

Step 1. The entries in the systematic dangerous goods list have been grouped according to the following criteria:

- Class or division
- Subsidiary risk, e.g. :

Class 3 Flammable liquids without subsidiary risk;
 Class 3 Flammable liquids with subsidiary risk toxic;
 Class 3 Flammable liquids with subsidiary risk corrosive;
 Class 3 Flammable liquids with subsidiary risk toxic and corrosive.

Step 2. Within these groups of substances, containing goods with the same classification, a further grouping, where applicable, is made, according to the specific n.o.s.-entries and general n.o.s.-entries, as defined in 2.1.1.2 C and D, e.g.:

Class 3, flammables liquids.
 Flammable liquids without subsidiary risk

- Petroleum distillates or petroleum products I, II, III
- Hydrocarbons I, II, III
- Alcohols II, III
- Aldehydes I, II, III
- Ketones II, III
- Ethers I, II, III
- Esters I, II, III
- Mercaptans I, II, III.

Flammable liquids which cannot be assigned to these specific groups are assigned to the more general group:

- Other flammable substances I II, III.

Step 3. The entries within each group as a result of step 2 are grouped according to the packing group (PG) and consist of the single and generic entries, followed by the **specific** n.o.s.-entry for that group of substances or articles of a particular chemical or technical nature e.g:

Hydrocarbons PG I:

1108 1-PENTENE
 1144 CROTONYLENE

1218 ISOPRENE, STABILIZED
1265 PENTANES, liquid
2371 ISOPENTANES
2459 2-METHYL-1-BUTENE
2561 3-METHYL-1-BUTENE
3295 HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.

Followed by the hydrocarbons of PG II and subsequently by the hydrocarbons of PG III

The group 'other flammable substances' ends with the **general** n.o.s.-entry, e.g.:

1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Purpose of the list

The Netherlands are of the opinion that this Table serves the following purposes:

1. The table shows the relation between groups of substances with the same hazards (classification) and the conditions of carriage.
2. It gives the Joint Meeting the possibility to apply the rationalized approach to all conditions of carriage, including tank instructions, packing instructions, special provisions and limited quantities.
3. Proposals for conditions of carriage for individual entries may be assessed by comparing the proposal with the existing conditions for the group of substances.
4. It is an excellent tool for the user to assign new substances to the appropriate generic, specific n.o.s. or general n.o.s.-entry.
5. Users of the regulations, like operators of portable tanks and tank-containers, rail tank wagons, tank vehicles and packaging manufacturers will have a useful tool to find out for which groups of substances certain tank types or packaging types, including applicable special provisions, may be used.
