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Inland Transport Committee

Working group for the transport of dangerous goods

RID/ADR/ADN

Joint meeting of the RID – Committee of Experts and the Working Group for the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Geneva, 13 to 17 September 2010)

Item 2 of the agenda: Tanks

Provided by the ECFD (European Conference of Fuel Distributors) to the document ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2010/39 – OTIF/RID/RC/2010/39

ECFD propose a new subsection:

1.6.3.x and

1.6.4.y Add a new subsection:

Additive systems that are in accordance with Section 6.8.4b) TE xy built and licensed prior to 1 July 2013 according to inland regulations but is not in accordance with the provisions effective on 1 January 2013 of TE xy may be used if certified by the proper government authority of the countries in which they are used.

ECFD propose a new text for the special provision:

19. **6.8.4 b)** Add a new special provision:

“TE xy is the operating equipment of a tank equipped with additive systems to add dangerous materials within the meaning of UN – numbers 1202, 1993, or 3082 then minimum technical safety requirements must be maintained in constructing storage tanks for additives (material, minimum wall thickness, test pressure). Additive storage tanks must be made of metall. If the original tank was not a certified version (the certification is void upon conversion) in accordance with Chapter 6.1 then it must satisfy the following minimum requirements concerning wall thickness:

Material	Minimum wall thickness
Austenitic stainless steels	2.5 mm
Other types of steel	3 mm
Aluminium alloys	4 mm
Aluminium, 99.80 % pure	6 mm

Welding seams must be carried out in accordance with the technical standards and must provide complete safety. Welding should be carried out by certified welders according to a welding process that was proven suitable (including necessary heat treatments) by a welding procedure qualification.

The storage tank for additives must be equipped with a ventilation device possible with a deflagration flame arrester (if the flashpoint of the additive does not exceed 60°C) and a protection against leakage of contents during turnovers. ~~It shall also be provided with an overflow protection device, otherwise it should be impossible for any overflowing additive to drip onto parts that become hot during use (e.g. brakes).~~ The test pressure of the storage tank for additives must have at least 0.3 bars unless the system requires another pressure. If the additive storage tank is integrated into the tank then the test pressure must be equal to the maximum tank test pressure.

Unless it is a UN packaging unit, the storage tank for additives must be labelled as follows on a tank label:

- Material;
- Manufacturer / manufacturer's number;
- Year built;
- Volume of content;
- Test pressure;
- Operating pressure.

Tanks with integrated storage tanks for additives do not have to be labelled.

Otherwise, the entire additive system must comply with all requirements of paragraph 6.8.2.2.1. The inspection periods must be maintained in accordance with paragraph 6.8.2.4.

The additive tanks may be installed inside tanks or outside tanks in compliance with the construction regulations of Section 6.8.2. If the storage tanks for additives are attached on the outside of tanks, it must be differentiated whether the discharge and dosing system of the additive system is firmly connected or connected as exchange tank. Exchange tanks that are connected to the discharge and dosing systems must be metallic packaging in accordance with Chapter 6.1. “