

Economic Commission for Europe

Inland Transport Committee

Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

15 March 2013

Joint Meeting of the RID Committee of Experts and the Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

Geneva, 18-22 March 2013

Item 2 of the provisional agenda

Tanks

Amendments to the definitions “Closure”, “Tank”, and “Shell”, related to ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2012/23 and INF.3 (September 2012)

Submitted by the Government of Romania

1. In order to facilitate decision within the Tanks Working Group, a series of comments have been added to those comprised in the above mentioned documents.
2. In order to simplify consultation of the previous documents, two annexes have been drafted as follows:
 - Annex I –RID/ADR vs. UN Model Regulations Terminology (excerpts from 1.2.1, and 6.7.2.1) and
 - Annex II – Comparison of the occurrences of the term “les moyens d'obturation” in French and its equivalents in English.
3. The numbers of the definitions in the annexes are those in the documents INF.36 (J. M. - March 2010) and INF.10/Add.10 (J. M. - September 2011).
4. The footnotes of the two annexes to the present document include brief comments with regard to the use of terminology, and possible solutions for the different cases.
5. We wish to present some alternative proposals for the issues presented in the document ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2012/23, as follows:

Alternative Proposal for “Shell”

6. We wish to present an alternative proposal for the definition *Shell*, which is a revised version of the current text in 6.7.2.1 and is similar with the current definitions in 6.7.3.1, and 6.7.4.1, as follows:

Shell means the part of the ~~portable~~ tank which retains the substance intended for carriage (~~tank proper~~), including openings and their closures, but does not include service equipment or external structural equipment;

7. The current texts in the footnotes after the definition remain unchanged.
8. **Consequential amendments:** Delete the definitions of “Shell” in 6.7.2.1, 6.7.3.1, 6.7.4.1.

Alternative Proposal 1 for “Closure”

9. The analysis of the definition “Closure” led to the following conclusions:

- The amendments needed in order to clarify the wordings are numerous, and the volume of work necessary for clarification seems huge.
- The necessary amendments affect both RID/ADR and UN Model Regulations.

10. Thus, we reinstate the proposal to delete the definition “*Closure*”, as mentioned in paragraph 129 of the “Definitions” Working Group Report (INF. 10 – September 2011).

11. **Consequential amendments:** none.

Alternative Proposal 2 for “*Closure*”

12. If alternative proposal 1 is not adopted, in the French text of “*Fermeture*”, insert “un” before “dispositif” (the underlined text is added):

“*Fermeture*”, un dispositif servant à fermer l’ouverture d’un récipient ;

13. There are a series of consequential amendments to be considered as a result of the decision not to delete the definition of “*Closure*”.

14. It should be recalled that the table annexed to INF. 3 (Sept. 2012) contains all reference in RID/ADR to:

- The use of “closure” vs. “fermeture”, and
- The set phrases which either contain these terms or are synonyms of the terms defined in 1.2.1.

15. Decision should be made on a case by case basis.

16. We only wish to present here those which affect the excerpts in the annex 2 of the present informal paper.

Consequential amendment to “*Doublure*” (“*Liner*”)

17. If the definition of “*Closure*”/“*Fermeture*” is not deleted or modified, then a consequential amendment is needed to the current definition of “*Doublure*” in French, as follows (the stricken out text is deleted, the underlined text is added):

“*Doublure*”, une gaine tubulaire ou un sac placé à l’intérieur mais ne faisant pas partie intégrante d’un emballage, y compris d’un grand emballage ou d’un GRV, y compris les ~~moyens d’obturation~~ fermetures de ses ouvertures ;

Consequential amendments to 4.2.1.4, 4.2.1.9.7, 4.2.2.9, and 4.2.3.9

18. If the proposal to add “or a shell” to the definition of “*Closure*” (see paragraph 21 in the document ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2012/23), is adopted, then some consequential amendments are needed in the French version of:

- 4.2.1.4 first sentence,
- 4.2.1.9.7 second sentence,
- 4.2.2.9 second sentence, and
- 4.2.3.9 second sentence

replace “*moyens d’obturation*” by “*fermetures*”.

Consequential amendment to 4.2.1.4

19. If the proposal to add “or a shell” to the definition of “*Closure*” (see paragraph 21 in the document ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2012/23), is not adopted, then some

consequential amendments are needed in the English version of 4.2.1.4, the word “closure” must be replaced with “means of closure”.

20. We wish to reassure the delegations attending the Tank Working Group of our wish to ease work undergone on this subject and to facilitate debate.

21. We also wish to take this opportunity to thank the CEN delegation for the ambitious proposals in document ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2013/8 and express our support. This is another proof of the necessity to clarify terminology in relation with current practice.

Annex I –RID/ADR vs. UN Model Regulations Terminology (excerpts from 1.2.1, and 6.7.2.1)

Item	RID/ADR/AND 2013	UN Model Regulations 17 th edition
138 EN	"Tank" means a shell, including its service and structural equipment. When used alone, the term tank ¹ means a tank-container, portable tank, demountable tank or fixed tank as defined in this Part, including tanks forming elements of battery-vehicles or MEGCs (see also "Demountable tank", "Fixed tank", "Portable tank" and "Multiple-element gas container"); NOTE: For portable tanks, see 6.7.4.1.	<i>Tank</i> means a portable tank (see 6.7.2.1), including a tank container, a road tank-vehicle, a rail tank-wagon or a receptacle ² to contain solids, liquids, or gases, having a capacity of not less than 450 litres when used for the transport of gases as defined in 2.2.1.1;
	FR "Citerne", un réservoir, muni de ses équipements de service et de structure. Lorsque le mot est employé seul, il ¹ couvre les conteneurs-citernes, citernes mobiles, citernes démontables et citernes fixes tels que définis dans la présente section ainsi que les citernes qui constituent des éléments de véhicules-batterie ou de CGEM; NOTA: Pour les citernes mobiles, voir sous 6.7.4.1.	<i>Citerne</i> , une citerne mobile (y compris un conteneur-citerne) (voir 6.7.2.1), un véhicule-citerne routier, un wagon-citerne ou un récipient ² pour les solides, les liquides ou les gaz, d'une contenance minimale de 450 litres lorsqu'elle est utilisée pour le transport de gaz tels qu'ils sont définis au 2.2.1.1;
118 EN	"Receptacle" means a containment vessel for receiving and holding substances or articles, including any means of closing ³ . This definition does not apply to shells (see also "Cryogenic receptacle", "Inner receptacle", "Pressure receptacle", "Rigid inner receptacle" and "Gas cartridge");	<i>Receptacle</i> means a containment vessel for receiving and holding substances or articles, including any means of closing ³ ;
	FR "Récipient", une enceinte de rétention destinée à recevoir ou à contenir des matières ou objets, y compris les moyens de fermeture ³ quels qu'ils soient . <u>Cette définition ne s'applique pas aux réservoirs;</u>	<i>Récipient</i> , l'enceinte de rétention destinée à recevoir ou à contenir des matières ou objets, y compris ses moyens de fermetures ³ quels qu'ils soient ;
134 EN	"Shell" means the sheathing containing the substance (including the openings and their closures ³); NOTE 1: This definition does not apply to receptacles. NOTE 2: For portable tanks, see Chapter 6.7.	<i>Shell</i> ⁵ means the part of the portable tank which retains the substance intended for carriage (tank proper), including openings and their closures ³ , but does not include service equipment or external structural equipment;
	FR "Réservoir", l'enveloppe qui contient la matière (y compris les ouvertures et leurs moyens d'obturation ⁴); NOTA 1: Cette définition ne s'applique pas aux récipients. 2: Pour les citernes mobiles, voir chapitre 6.7.	<i>Réservoir</i> ⁵ , la partie de la citerne mobile qui contient la matière à transporter (citerne proprement dite), y compris les ouvertures et leurs moyens d'obturation ⁴ , mais à l'exclusion de l'équipement de service et de l'équipement de structure extérieur;

Item	RID/ADR/AND 2013	UN Model Regulations 17 th edition
20 EN FR	"Closure" means a device which closes an opening in a receptacle;	Closure means a device which close an opening in a receptacle;
	"Fermeture", ⁶ dispositif servant à fermer l'ouverture d'un récipient ;	Fermeture, un dispositif servant à fermer l'ouverture d'un récipient ;
107 EN FR	"Packaging" means one or more <u>receptacles</u> and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacles to perform their containment and other safety functions (<i>see also "Combination packaging", "Composite packaging (plastics material)", "Composite packaging (glass, porcelain or stoneware)", "Inner packaging", "Intermediate bulk container (IBC)", "Intermediate packaging", "Large packaging", "Light-gauge metal packaging", "Outer packaging", "Reconditioned packaging", "Remanufactured packaging", "Reused packaging", "Salvage packaging" and "Sift-proof packaging"</i>);	Packaging means one or more <u>receptacles</u> and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacles to perform their containment and other safety functions;
	"Emballage", un ou plusieurs <u>récipients</u> et tous les autres éléments ou matériaux nécessaires pour permettre aux récipients de remplir leur fonction de rétention et toute autre fonction de sécurité (voir aussi "Grand emballage" et "Grand récipient pour vrac" (GRV));	Emballage, un ou plusieurs <u>récipients</u> et tous les autres éléments ou matériaux nécessaires pour permettre aux récipients de remplir leur fonction de rétention et toute autre fonction de sécurité ;

¹ Which of the two definitions for *Shell/Réservoir* is applicable when the term *Tank/Citerne* is used alone? Do we refer to the definition in 1.2.1 from RID/ADR or to the one in 6.7.2.1 from RID/ADR or UN Model Regulations?

² **Reductio ad absurdum: If the Tank is a Receptacle (as defined in the UN Model Regulations) and Packaging is a Receptacle (as defined in RID/ADR), then Packaging means one or more Tanks.**

³ **The terms are not used as defined.**

⁴ **The terms are used as defined.**

⁵ The present definition is taken from section 6.7.2.1 of the UN Model Regulations.

⁶ In French the article **un** is missing.

Annex II – Comparison of the occurrences of the term “les moyens d'obturation” in French and its equivalents in English

REF.	RID/ADR/AND 2013 - FR	RID/ADR/AND 2013 - EN
1.2.1	"Fermeture", dispositif servant à fermer l'ouverture d'un récipient;	"Closure" means a device which closes an opening in a receptacle;
	"Doublure", une gaine tubulaire ou un sac placé à l'intérieur mais ne faisant pas partie intégrante d'un emballage, y compris d'un grand emballage ou d'un GRV, y compris les moyens d'obturation ¹ de ses ouvertures;	"Liner" means a tube or bag inserted into a packaging, including large packagings or IBCs, but not forming an integral part of it, including the closures of its openings;
	"Réservoir", l'enveloppe qui contient la matière (y compris les ouvertures et leurs moyens d'obturation); <i>NOTA 1: Cette définition ne s'applique pas aux récipients.</i> <i>2: Pour les citernes mobiles, voir chapitre 6.7.</i>	"Shell" means the sheathing containing the substance (including the openings and their closures); <i>NOTE 1: This definition does not apply to receptacles.</i> <i>NOTE 2: For portable tanks, see Chapter 6.7.</i>
4.2.1.4	La température de la surface extérieure du réservoir, à l'exclusion des ouvertures et de leurs moyens d'obturation ² , ou de la surface extérieure de l'isolation thermique ne doit pas dépasser 70 °C pendant le transport. Si nécessaire, le réservoir doit être muni d'une isolation thermique.	The temperature of the outer surface of the shell excluding openings and their closures ³ or of the thermal insulation shall not exceed 70 °C during carriage. When necessary, the shell shall be thermally insulated.
4.2.1.9.7	Les passages de fourches des citernes mobiles doivent être obturés pendant le remplissage des citernes. Cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux citernes mobiles qui, conformément au 6.7.2.17.4, n'ont pas besoin d'être munies de moyens d'obturation ¹ des passages de fourches.	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.
4.2.2.9	Les passages de fourches des citernes mobiles doivent être obturés pendant le remplissage des citernes. Cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux citernes mobiles qui, conformément au 6.7.3.13.4, n'ont pas besoin d'être munies de moyens d'obturation ¹ des passages de fourches.	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.
4.2.3.9	Les passages de fourches des citernes mobiles doivent être obturés pendant le remplissage des citernes. Cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux citernes mobiles qui, conformément au 6.7.4.12.4, n'ont pas besoin d'être munies de moyens d'obturation ¹ des passages de fourches.	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.

¹ According to the current definition of *closure/fermeture* the term *fermeture* must be used instead of *moyens d'obturation*.

² If we accept to add *or shell* to the end of the definition of *closure/fermeture*, in all 4 places *moyens d'obturation* must be replaced by *fermetures*.

³ If we do not accept to add *or shell* to the end of the definition of *closure/fermeture*, *closure* must be replaced with *means of closure*.

REF.	RID/ADR/AND 2013 - FR	RID/ADR/AND 2013 - EN
6.5.3.1.8	Lorsque le GRV est muni d'un robinet de vidange par le bas, ce robinet doit pouvoir être bloqué en position fermée et l'ensemble du système de vidange doit être convenablement protégé contre les avaries. Les robinets qui se ferment à l'aide d'une manette doivent pouvoir être protégés contre une ouverture accidentelle et les positions ouverte et fermée doivent être bien identifiables. Sur les GRV servant au transport de liquides, l'orifice de vidange doit aussi être muni d'un dispositif de fermeture secondaire, par exemple une bride d'obturation ou un dispositif équivalent.	Where a bottom discharge valve is fitted, it shall be capable of being made secure in the closed position and the whole discharge system shall be suitably protected from damage. Valves having lever closures shall be able to be secured against accidental opening and the open or closed position shall be readily apparent. For IBCs containing liquids, a secondary means of sealing the discharge aperture shall also be provided, e.g. a blank flange or equivalent device.
6.7.2.1	<i>Réservoir</i> , la partie de la citerne mobile qui contient la matière à transporter (citerne proprement dite), y compris les ouvertures et leurs moyens d'obturation , mais à l'exclusion de l'équipement de service et de l'équipement de structure extérieur;	<i>Shell</i> means the part of the portable tank which retains the substance intended for carriage (tank proper), including openings and their closures ³ , but does not include service equipment or external structural equipment;
6.7.2.17. 4	Les passages de fourche doivent pouvoir être obturés. Les moyens d'obturation de ces passages doivent être un élément permanent de l'ossature ou être fixés de manière permanente à l'ossature. [...]	Forklift pockets shall be capable of being closed off. The means of closing forklift pockets shall be a permanent part of the framework or permanently attached to the framework. [...]
6.7.3.1	<i>Réservoir</i> , la partie de la citerne mobile qui contient le gaz liquéfié non réfrigéré à transporter (citerne proprement dite), y compris les ouvertures et leurs moyens d'obturation , mais à l'exclusion de l'équipement de service et de l'équipement de structure extérieur;	<i>Shell</i> means the part of the portable tank which retains the non-refrigerated liquefied gas intended for carriage (tank proper), including openings and their closures ³ , but does not include service equipment or external structural equipment;
6.7.3.13. 4	Les passages de fourche doivent pouvoir être obturés. Les moyens d'obturation de ces passages doivent être un élément permanent de l'ossature ou être fixés de manière permanente à l'ossature. [...]	Forklift pockets shall be capable of being closed off. The means of closing forklift pockets shall be a permanent part of the framework or permanently attached to the framework. [...]
6.7.4.1	<i>Réservoir</i> , la partie de la citerne mobile qui contient le gaz liquéfié réfrigéré à transporter, y compris les ouvertures et leurs moyens d'obturation , mais à l'exclusion de l'équipement de service et de l'équipement de structure extérieur;	<i>Shell</i> means the part of the portable tank which retains the refrigerated liquefied gas intended for carriage, including openings and their closures ³ , but does not include service equipment or external structural equipment;
6.7.4.12. 4	Les passages de fourche doivent pouvoir être obturés. Les moyens d'obturation de ces passages doivent être un élément permanent de l'ossature ou être fixés de manière permanente à l'ossature. [...]	Forklift pockets shall be capable of being closed off. The means of closing forklift pockets shall be a permanent part of the framework or permanently attached to the framework. [...]
6.8.3.2.4	À l'exclusion des ouvertures qui portent les soupapes de sécurité et des trous de purge fermés, toutes les autres ouvertures des citernes destinées au transport des gaz liquéfiés inflammables et/ou toxiques, dont le diamètre nominal est supérieur à 1,5 mm, doivent être munies d'un dispositif interne d'obturation .	All openings, other than those accommodating safety valves and closed bleed holes, of tanks intended for the carriage of liquefied flammable and/or toxic gases shall, if their nominal diameter is more than 1.5 mm, shall be equipped with an internal shut-off device .