

OTIF



**ORGANISATION INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE POUR
LES TRANSPORTS INTERNATIONAUX FERROVIAIRES**

**ZWISCHENSTAATLICHE ORGANISATION FÜR DEN
INTERNATIONALEN EISENBAHNVERKEHR**

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION FOR INTER-
NATIONAL CARRIAGE BY RAIL**

OCTI/RID/CE/39/12c)

1 October 2002

Original: German

RID: 39th Session of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
(Berne, 18 - 21 November 2002)

Subject: RID 6.8.2.5.2, showing on rail tank wagons for substances of classes 3 to 9 the
substances accepted for carriage

Proposal transmitted by Austria

SUMMARY

Analytical summary

At present, RID 6.8.2.5.2 requires that for the marking of rail tank wagons for substances of classes 3 to 9, the tank code and also, in general, the substances accepted for carriage (proper shipping name or "collective designation" in accordance with footnote 11) should be shown. However, it should be sufficient to indicate the substances accepted only if these substances are those to which the alternative use of tanks and the tank hierarchy in 4.3.4.1.3 do not apply.

Indicating a "collective designation" in accordance with footnote 11 should not be done in future. It would be much better to give an exact indication of the substances accepted.

Measures

Amend 6.8.2.5.2

Documents

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Introduction:

With regard to the marking of rail tank wagons, RID 6.8.2.5.2 prescribes, in addition to other information, the following (see left-hand column, 5th and 6th bullet points and footnote 11):

- "- proper shipping name of the substance(s) accepted for carriage ⁽¹¹⁾;
- tank code according to 4.3.4.1.1.

⁽¹¹⁾ A collective designation, covering substances of a similar kind and equally compatible with the characteristics of the shell, may be given instead of the name.

With regard to the tank code according to 4.3.4.1.1, this is the code for RID tanks for substances of classes 3 to 9.

If such a tank code is shown, this indicates the substances which are in principle accepted for carriage in the tank type concerned.

Indicating a collective designation as described in footnote 11, such as "flammable liquids" or "substances according to tank code", is of little additional use.

However, what is important and necessary is the additional information on which substances are accepted for carriage, if they are those for which a "(+)" is shown in column 12 of Table A of Chapter 3.2 of RID, i.e. the alternative use of tanks and the tank hierarchy of 4.3.4.1.3 do not apply.

In this case however, the additional information must be precise, i.e. the information required in each case, and not always the proper shipping name should be given. Providing a collective designation in accordance with footnote 11 must also cease to be an option.

Proposal:

Replace the 5th and 6th bullet points in 6.8.2.5.2 as follows:

- "- tank code according to 4.3.4.1.1;
- on tanks for substances for which a "(+)" is shown in column 12 of Table A of Chapter 3.2: substances accepted for carriage (Class, UN number and, if necessary, packing group and proper shipping name); amendments to information permitted up to now shall be made before 1 July 2013;"

Justification:

Safety The proposed clarification of the information to be shown establishes more clearly which substances may not be carried in the rail tank wagon concerned. This is an aid to safety.

Feasibility As the information corresponds exactly to that required in ADR for the tank vehicle "certificate of approval" (see ADR 9.1.2.1.5, number 10.2), feasibility should be assured.

Transitional provision This is included in the text proposed and takes into account the longest possible interval between tests.

Showing on rail tank wagons the substances accepted for carriage

Document: OCTI/RID/CE/39/12c) (Austria)

172. In this document, the representative of Austria proposed dispensing with the information for tank wagons concerning the substances permitted for carriage, as this information was already available from the information in the tank code. In contrast, for tank wagons not permitted for alternative use, the individual substances permitted should be given, and not a collective entry.
 173. Several delegates pointed out that if the information on the groups of substances permitted was dispensed with, it would no longer be possible to recognize which special provisions (TC, TE, TA, TT, TM) were applicable. For road transport, these had to be shown in the certificate of approval (see ADR 9.1.2.1.5). As no such certificate is prescribed in RID, consideration should be given to whether the applicable special provisions should be shown on tank wagons in addition to the tank code. As this was a problem of technical safety, there should be a preliminary discussion in the Joint Meeting's [tank](#) working group.
 174. In reply to the Chairman's suggestion to move the transitional provision contained in the second indent to 1.6.3, the representative of Austria said that the lay-out chosen corresponded to the modern logic. In his view, linking the transitional provisions with the requirements concerned should be how they were set out throughout the regulations. The Chairman thought this was a question of principle that should in any case be submitted to the Joint Meeting.
 175. The representative of Italy thought that for tanks not permitted for alternative use, bearing in mind the amendment to 4.3.4.1.3 coming into force on 1 January 2003, a whole list of substances would have to be shown. In addition, for the presentation of the permitted substances, he proposed the same sequence as in the consignment note.
 176. The representative of Austria would submit a new proposal to the RID Committee of Experts after this topic had been dealt with in the Joint Meeting's tank working group.
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