



Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

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**Issues relating to the Globally Harmonized System of
Classification and Labelling of Chemicals: review of
Chapter 2.1**

Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

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Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda

**Classification criteria and related hazard
communication: review of Chapter 2.1**

Amendments to the Manual of Tests and Criteria to accommodate the new GHS Chapter 2.1

**Transmitted by the expert from Sweden and the Chair of the Working
Group on Explosives***

Introduction

1. In document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2020/22–ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2020/7 to the summer 2020 sessions of the sub-committees (which were postponed), it was announced that some amendments are needed to the Manual of Test and Criteria (the Manual) in order to accommodate the new Chapter 2.1 of the GHS as proposed in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2020/20–ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2020/5.

2. These amendments are of an editorial nature, the main problem being the use of the term “unstable explosive(s)” which will be repealed as a classification in the new GHS Chapter 2.1 and therefore needs to be replaced. Some further amendments were, however, also foreseen in order to complete the transition. All but one of these amendments concern Part I of the Manual, which is the part that specifies the tests and criteria for classification of explosives. A minor amendment is also needed to a footnote in Part V of the Manual where the term “unstable explosives” is used.

Explanation of the proposed changes

Replacing the term “unstable explosive”

3. “Unstable explosives” is the current GHS classification for explosives which fail Test series 3 or 4, and therefore are considered too dangerous for transport and not allowed to

* 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect.20)) and Supplementary, Subprogramme 2.)

enter Class 1. They can therefore also not be assigned to any of the six divisions within this transport class, and consequently also not for the GHS.

4. Test series 3, which is for substances and mixtures, measures the sensitivity of the explosive to impact and friction, its thermal stability and its response when subjected to a flame. Test series 4, which is for articles and packaged substances, mixtures and articles, measures the thermal stability and the sensitivity to impact.

5. To shorten the language, it is suggested to regard thermal instability (as measured by the respective tests in Test series 3 or 4) as “sensitivity to heat”, and a severe response when subjected to a flame (as measured by the test in Test series 3) as “sensitivity to flame”. If this is acceptable, a positive result in Test series 3 or 4 can be viewed as a sensitivity to the stimuli of the respective tests. The resulting proposal is to exchange the term “unstable explosive” for “too sensitive to assign a division” throughout Part I of the Manual.

Removing the reference to transport

6. Substantial work was done to adapt Rev. 7 of the Manual to the GHS. Despite this there are still a few instances where the wording “not allowed for transport” or varieties of it remain. It is proposed to remove this type of wording completely. Instead it is explained in the introduction to Part I of the Manual, Section 10, that if a division cannot be assigned, the explosive is not allowed for transport - see paragraphs 10.1.2 and 10.4.1.1. Hence, whenever a classification result is “Too sensitive to assign a division”, that implies that transport is not allowed. For clarity, however, it could be considered to insert “Not allowed for transport” in the appropriate box in the acceptance procedure (Figure 10.1).

Clarification of the relation between GHS and transport

7. Paragraph 10.1.2 of Section 10 describes the relation between the GHS hazard class Explosives and Class 1 of the Model Regulations. This section needs amendments in order to clarify how these two classifications relate, in particular when it comes to explosives that cannot be assigned to a division for the above reasons. With the proposed amendments, this paragraph becomes even more lengthy than it already is, and it is suggested to divide it into two paragraphs. As a consequence, current paragraph 10.1.3 would be renumbered to 10.1.4, and current paragraph 10.1.4 would be renumbered to 10.1.5.

Adjusting the wording to that of the GHS

8. In two instances, the wording “as presented for transport” is used. As the proposed wording in the new Chapter 2.1 for the GHS is “as configured for transport”, it is proposed to use that wording also in the Manual. This concerns paragraphs 10.2.1 and 10.1.4 in Section 10 of the Manual. In paragraph 10.1.4, reference is made to the “transport classification”, and it is proposed to change that to “classification in the transport configuration”, for the same reason.

Correcting a few errors and removing a note

9. In paragraph 13.1 of Section 13, there are a few erroneous references to particular boxes in the flowchart of Figure 10.3, which are proposed to be corrected. This paragraph also contains a note stating that although an explosive is not allowed for transport it is not prohibited in other sectors. As the Manual is not really the place to state what is and is not allowed in other sectors, it is proposed to remove this note as a whole.

Proposed amendments

10. Proposed amendments for the General Table of Contents and Section 10 (Introduction to Part I) are found in Annex I to this document. Amendments to Section 13 (Test series 3) are found in Annex II to this document. Amendments for Section 14 (Test series 4) are found in Annex III to this document. An amendment to Section 51 (Classification procedures [...]
desensitized explosives) is found in Annex IV to this document. Text to be added is in **bold underlined font**, and text that is to be removed is in ~~**bold strikethrough font**~~.

11. These amendments to the Manual depend on the new GHS Chapter 2.1 being adopted, see document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2020/20–ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2020/5, as amended by ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2020/20/Add.1–ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2020/5/Add.1.

Annex I

Proposed amendments to the General table of contents and Section 10 of the Manual

General Table of Contents	
Line 13	13. TEST SERIES 3 (To determine if a substance is an unstable explosive <u>can be assigned a division</u> in the form in which it was tested)
Line 14	14. TEST SERIES 4 (To determine if an article, packaged article or packaged substance is too dangerous for transport and classified as a GHS unstable explosive <u>can be assigned a division</u>)

Section 10 Introduction to Part I	
10.1.2	<p>The GHS hazard class of explosives covers all sectors. Class 1 <u>of the Model Regulations</u> is a subset of this class and comprises explosives as <u>presented configured</u> for transport. The class of explosives also includes unstable explosives which are those explosives which are forbidden for transport.</p> <p>Goods of class 1 <u>are must be</u> assigned to one of the six divisions, depending on the type of hazard they present (see Chapter 2.1, paragraph 2.1.1.4 of the Model Regulations and Chapter 2.1, paragraph 2.1.2 of the GHS) and, for some regulatory purposes (e.g. transport), to one of the thirteen compatibility groups that identify the kinds of explosives that are deemed to be compatible. <u>The division, and occasionally the compatibility group, is also used as a basis for classification in the GHS hazard class for explosives (see Chapter 2.1, section 2.1.2, of the GHS). In addition, the GHS hazard class also comprises explosives that are not assigned a division.</u></p> <p><u>Explosives that are not assigned a division are forbidden for transport.</u></p>
<u>10.1.3</u>	The general scheme for classifying a substance or article which is to be considered for inclusion in the class of explosives is illustrated in Figure 10.1. The assessment is in two stages. In the first stage, the potential of a substance or article to explode is ascertained and its chemical and physical stability and sensitivity are also determined. In order to promote uniform assessments by classifiers, it is recommended that, using the flow chart in Figure 10.2, data from suitable tests is analyzed systematically with respect to the appropriate test criteria. If the substance or article is provisionally accepted into the class of explosives, it is then necessary to proceed to the second stage and assign it to the correct division by use of the flow charts of figures 10.3 and 10.5. With the exception of compatibility groups N and S, for which test data is necessary, assignment to a compatibility group, when appropriate, is usually made without reference to testing. In the case of compatibility group S, the tests may be waived (where appropriate by the competent authority) if classification by analogy is based on test results for a comparable article.
<u>10.1.3</u> <u>10.1.4</u>	Test Series 4 and 6 are performed as <u>presented configured</u> for transport. Explosives are unique in that the type of packaging and environment frequently have a decisive effect on the hazard and therefore on the assignment to a particular division (see Chapter 2.1 of the Model Regulations, introductory note 4). Additional considerations may therefore be necessary when <u>transport classifications in the transport configuration</u> are used for other sectors.
<u>10.1.4</u> <u>10.1.5</u>	The test procedures allow assessment of the hazard of explosive substances and articles so that an appropriate classification can be assigned. When appropriate this is done by the competent authority.
Figure 10.1	Middle row, leftmost box: “CLASSIFY AS AN UNSTABLE EXPLOSIVE <u>No division assigned.</u> ”
Figure 10.2	Box 13: Is it unstable <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form it was tested?

	<p>Box 16: Box 16: Is the article, packaged article or packaged substance an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division?</p> <p>Box 17: CLASSIFY as an unstable explosive. <u>No division assigned.</u></p>
Figure 10.4	<p>Box 6: CLASSIFY as an unstable explosive. <u>No division assigned.</u></p> <p>Box 7: Substance to be considered for classification as an explosive other than as an unstable explosive; [...]</p>
10.3.1.1	<p>The acceptance procedure is used to determine whether or not a substance or article as offered for classification is a candidate for the class of explosives. This is decided by determining whether a substance provisionally accepted into the class of explosives is either too insensitive for inclusion in this class or is accepted as an unstable explosive (and considered too dangerous for transport) <u>but considered too sensitive to mechanical stimuli, heat or flame to assign a division;</u> or whether the article or packaged article are is accepted as an unstable explosive (and considered too dangerous for transport) <u>but considered too sensitive to impact or heat to assign a division.</u></p>
10.3.2.4	<p>Test series 3 is used to answer the questions "Is it thermally stable?" (box 12, Figure 10.2) and "Is it unstable too sensitive to assign a division in the form in which it was tested?" (box 13, Figure 10.2). This involves tests for determining the sensitiveness of the substance to mechanical stimuli (impact and friction), and to heat and flame. The following four types of test are used: [...]</p>
10.3.2.5	<p>Series 4 tests are intended to answer the question "Is the article, packaged article or packaged substance an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division?" (box 16, Figure 10.2). Conditions which may occur during transport include high temperature and high relative humidity, low temperature, vibration, bumping and dropping. The two types of test to be carried out are: [...]</p>
10.4.1.1	<p>Unless classified as unstable considered too sensitive to assign a division, explosives are may be assigned to one of six divisions, depending on the type of hazard they present (see paragraph 2.1.1.4 of the Model Regulations and 2.1.2 of the GHS). <u>Assigning a division is a prerequisite for the transportation of explosives (see paragraph 10.1.2).</u> The assignment procedure (figures 10.3 and 10.5) applies to all <u>describes how to assign the division for explosive substances and articles that are candidates for this class except those. Explosives may also be</u> declared from the outset to be in Division 1.1. A substance or article is assigned to the division which corresponds to the results of the tests to which it has been subjected. Other test results, and data assembled from accidents which have occurred, may also be taken into account. As indicated in box 39 of Figure 10.3, there is authority to exclude an article from the class of explosives by virtue of test results and the "explosives" definition (see paragraphs 2.1.1.1 (b) of the Model Regulations and 2.1.1.2 (b) of the GHS). Specific criteria by which articles may be excluded from the class of explosives may be found in paragraph 2.1.3.6.4 of the Model Regulations.</p>
Figures 10.6 and 10.7	<p>In Figures 10.6 (b) and 10.7 (b) the same amendments as in Figure 10.2 need to be made</p>

Annex II

Proposed amendments to Section 13 of the Manual

SECTION 13 Test series 3	
13.1	<p>Introduction</p> <p>This test series is used to answer the questions in boxes 10 and 11 12 and 13 of Figure 10.2 by determining the sensitiveness of the substance to mechanical stimuli (impact and friction), to heat and to flame. The question in box 10 12 is answered "no" if a "+" is obtained in test type 3(c) and the substance shall be categorised as an unstable explosive is considered too sensitive to assign a division; consequently, the substance is not permitted for transport. The question in box 11 13 is answered "yes" if a "+" is obtained in any of the test types 3(a), 3(b) or 3(d). If a "+" is obtained, the substance shall be categorised as an unstable explosive is considered too sensitive to assign a division in the form in which it was tested but may be encapsulated or otherwise desensitized or packaged to reduce its sensitiveness to external stimuli.</p> <p><i>NOTE: Although explosives categorised as unstable explosives are forbidden for transport they are not prohibited in other sectors where special precautions may be applied.</i></p>
13.4.1.1	<p><i>Introduction</i></p> <p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of a substance to drop-weight impact and to determine if the substance is an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division in the form tested. It is applicable to solid and liquid substances by using two different sample assemblies.</p>
13.4.1.4.1	<p>Solids</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if a flame or an audible report is observed in at least 5 out of 10 trials at a drop height of 10 cm and the substance is considered an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division in the form in which it was tested. Otherwise, the result is considered "-". Borderline cases may be resolved using the Bruceton method (see Appendix 2).</p>
13.4.1.4.2	<p>Liquids</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if smoke, flame or an audible report is observed in at least 1 out of 10 trials at a drop height of 25 cm and the substance is considered an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division in the form in which it was tested. Otherwise, the result is considered "-".</p>
13.4.2.1	<p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of solids and liquids to drop-weight impact and to determine if the substance is an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division in the form tested.</p>
13.4.2.4	<p><i>Test criteria and method of assessing results</i></p> <p>The test results are assessed on the basis of:</p> <p>(a) Whether an "explosion" occurs in any of up to six trials at a particular impact energy; and</p> <p>(b) The lowest impact energy at which at least one "explosion" occurs in six trials.</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if the lowest impact energy at which at least one "explosion" occurs in six trials is 2 J or less and the substance is considered an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division in the form in which it was tested. Otherwise, the result is considered "-".</p>
13.4.3.1	<p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of solids and liquids to drop-weight impact and to determine if the substance is an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division in the form tested.</p>
13.4.3.4.1	<p>Solids</p> <p>The test results are assessed on the basis of:</p>

	<p>[...]</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if the F of I is less than or equal to 80 and the substance is considered <u>an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. The test result is considered "-" if the F of I is greater than 80. If the F of I obtained for the substance under test is less than 80, a direct comparison with the standard RDX may be made by using the Sample Comparison Test (SCT - see Appendix 2) procedure with 100 shots on each substance. If there is 95 % or greater confidence that the substance under test is not more sensitive than RDX, the substance under test is not <u>an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested.</p>
13.4.3.4.2	<p>Liquids</p> <p>The test results are assessed on the basis of:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The median drop height for liquids is calculated as for solids, and the result quoted directly. For samples which do not give "goes" at drop heights of approximately 125 cm, the median height is quoted as "> 125 cm". The test result is considered "+" and the liquid <u>an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested if it is more sensitive in this test than iso-propyl nitrate. This is normally determined from the median height value, but if the median height obtained for the substance under test is less than that quoted for iso-propyl nitrate, 14.0 cm, a direct comparison with iso-propyl nitrate may be made by using the SCT procedure with 100 shots on each substance. If there is 95 % or greater confidence that the substance under test is not more sensitive than iso-propyl nitrate, the substance under test is not <u>an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested. The result is considered "-" if the median height is greater than or equal to that of iso-propyl nitrate.</p>
13.4.4.1	<p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of solids and liquids to drop-weight impact and to determine if the substance is <u>an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested.</p>
13.4.4.4	<p><i>Test criteria and method of assessing results</i></p> <p>The test results are assessed on the basis of:</p> <p>(a) Whether there is propagation of reaction; and (b) The limiting drop height.</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if a limiting drop height of less than 0.75 m is observed and the substance is considered <u>an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. The test result is considered "-" if a limiting drop height greater than or equal to 0.75 m is observed.</p>
13.4.5.1	<p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of substances to drop-weight impact and to determine if the substance is <u>an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested.</p>
13.4.5.4.2	<p>Solids</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if the median drop height (H50) is less than or equal to that of dry RDX and the substance is considered <u>an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. The test result is considered "-" if the medium drop height (H50) is greater than that of dry RDX.</p>
13.4.5.4.3	<p>Liquids</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if the median drop height (H50) is less than that of isopropyl nitrate and the substance is considered <u>an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. The test result is considered "-" if the medium drop height (H50) is equal to or greater than that of isopropyl nitrate.</p>
13.4.6.1	<p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of substances to drop-weight impact and to determine if the substance is <u>an unstable explosive too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested.</p>

13.4.6.4.1	<p>Solids</p> <p>The test results are assessed on the basis of:</p> <p>(a) Whether one or more positive results are obtained in 25 trials at a particular height; and</p> <p>(b) The lowest height at which a positive result is obtained.</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if the lowest height at which a positive result is obtained with assembly 2 is less than 100 mm and the substance is considered an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. The test result is considered "-" if the lowest impact height for a positive result with assembly 2 is equal to or greater than 100 mm.</p>
13.4.6.4.2	<p>Liquids</p> <p>The test results are assessed on the basis of:</p> <p>(a) Whether one or more positive results are obtained in 25 trials at a particular height; and</p> <p>(b) The lowest height at which a positive result is obtained.</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if the lowest height at which a positive result is obtained with assembly 3 is less than 100 mm and the substance is considered an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. The test result is considered "-" if the lowest impact height for a positive result with assembly 3 is equal to or greater than 100 mm.</p>
13.4.7.1	<p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of substances to drop-weight impact and to determine if the substance is an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested.</p>
13.4.7.5.1	<p>Solids</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if a reaction (see 13.4.7.3.3) is observed in at least 1 out of 6 trials at a drop height of 17 cm and the substance is considered an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. Otherwise, the result is considered "-". Borderline cases may be resolved using the Bruceton method (see Appendix 2).</p>
13.4.7.5.2	<p>Liquids</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if a reaction (see 13.4.7.3.3) is observed in at least 1 out of 6 trials at a drop height of 11 cm and the substance is considered an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. Otherwise, the result is considered "-". Borderline cases may be resolved using the Bruceton method (see Appendix 2).</p>
13.5.1.1	<p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of the substance to frictional stimuli and to determine if the substance is an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested.</p>
13.5.1.4	<p>Test criteria and method of assessing results</p> <p>The test results are assessed on the basis of:</p> <p>(a) Whether an "explosion" occurs in any of up to six trials at a particular friction load;</p> <p>(b) The lowest friction load at which at least one "explosion" occurs in six trials.</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if the lowest friction load at which one "explosion" occurs in six trials is less than 80 N and the substance is considered an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. Otherwise, the test result is considered "-".</p>
13.5.2.1	<p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of the substance to frictional stimuli and to determine if the substance is an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested.</p>
13.5.2.4	<p><i>Test criteria and method of assessing results</i></p> <p>The test results are assessed on the basis of:</p>

	<p>[...]</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if the F of F is less than or equal to 3.0 and the substance is considered an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. The test result is considered "-" if the F of F is greater than 3.0. If the F of F obtained for the substance under test is less than 3.0, a direct comparison with the standard RDX may be made by using the SCT procedure with 100 shots on each substance. If there is 95 % or greater confidence that the substance under test is not more sensitive than RDX, the substance under test is not an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested.</p>
13.5.3.1	<p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of the substance to frictional stimuli and to determine if the substance is an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested.</p>
13.5.3.4	<p>13.5.3.4 <i>Test criteria and method of assessing results</i> The test results are assessed on the basis of: (a) Whether an "explosion" occurs in any one of 25 trials; and (b) The maximum retaining pressure at which there is no explosion in any of 25 trials.</p> <p>The test result is considered "+" if the lower impact friction sensitivity limit is less than 200 MPa and the substance is considered an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. The test result is considered "-" if the lower impact friction sensitivity limit is greater than or equal to 200 MPa.</p>
13.5.4.1	<p>This test is used to measure the sensitiveness of the substance to friction stimuli and to determine if the substance is an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form tested.</p>
13.5.4.5	<p><i>Test criteria and method of assessing results</i> The test result is considered "+" if the lowest friction load at which at least one reaction occurs in six trials is 250 N at 2.4 m/s or 445 N at 1.2 m/s or less and the substance is considered an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it was tested. Otherwise, the result is considered "-".</p>
13.6.1.3.1	<p>If explosion or ignition occurs, then the substance is too thermally unstable for transport and shall be categorized as an unstable explosive <u>considered too sensitive to assign a division</u>.</p>
13.6.1.4.2	<p>If the test result is "+", the substance should be considered thermally unstable, shall be categorised as an unstable explosive and is not permitted for transport <u>and therefore too sensitive to assign a division</u>.</p>
13.6.2.4.2	<p>If the test result is "+", the substance should be considered thermally unstable, shall be categorised as an unstable explosive and is not permitted for transport <u>and therefore too sensitive to assign a division</u>.</p>
13.7.1.3	<p><i>Test criteria and method of assessing results</i> The event is observed visually and the result is reported as one of the following three categories: (a) Fails to ignite; (b) Ignites and burns; or (c) Explodes.</p> <p>The duration of the combustion, or the time to explosion, may be noted to provide additional information. The test result is considered "+" if any explosion of the test samples occurs and the substance is considered to be an unstable explosive <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> in the form in which it is tested. Otherwise, the test result is considered "-".</p>

Annex III

Proposed amendments to Section 14 of the Manual

SECTION 14 Test series 4	
14.1.1	<p>Series 4 tests are intended to answer the question "Is the article, packaged article or packaged substance too dangerous for transport <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u>?" (box 16 of Figure 10.2). Conditions which may occur during transport include high temperature and high relative humidity, low temperature, vibration, bumping and dropping. The two types of test to be carried out are:</p> <p>Type 4 (a): a test of thermal stability for articles; and</p> <p>Type 4 (b): a test to determine the danger from dropping.</p>
14.4.1.1	<p>This test is used to evaluate the thermal stability of articles and packaged articles when subjected to elevated thermal conditions to determine whether the unit being tested is too hazardous for transport <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u>.</p>
14.4.1.4	<p>The test result is considered "+" and the article or packaged article(s) considered too dangerous for transport <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> if:</p> <p>[...]</p>
14.5.1.4	<p>If detonation takes place after a drop of 5 m or less, the test result is "+" and the liquid is considered too dangerous to be transported <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u>.</p>
14.5.2.4	<p>The test result is considered "+" and the packaged substance or article(s) too dangerous to transport <u>too sensitive to assign a division</u> if a fire or explosion resulted from impact.</p>

Annex IV

Proposed amendments to Section 51 of the Manual

SECTION 51 CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES, TEST METHODS AND CRITERIA RELATING TO THE HAZARD CLASS DESENSITIZED EXPLOSIVES	
Footnote 1	<p>Unstable explosives as defined in Chapter 2.1 of GHS <u>Explosives of GHS Chapter 2.1 that are considered too sensitive to assign a division</u> can also be stabilized by desensitization and consequently may be classified as desensitized explosive, provided all criteria of <u>GHS</u> Chapter 2.17 of GHS are met. In this case the desensitized explosive should be tested according to test series 3 (Part I of this Manual) because information about its sensitiveness to mechanical stimuli is likely to be important for determining conditions for safe handling and use. The results should be communicated in the safety data sheet.</p>