

# Economic Commission for Europe

## Inland Transport Committee

Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

17 March 2021

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

Bern, 15–19 March 2021

Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda

Proposals for amendments to RID/ADR/ADN

pending issues

### Additions to the definition in 1.2.1

Transmitted by the Government of Portugal, Spain, Austria and  
Netherlands

#### Introduction

1. According to the discussions held in the Joint meeting, it is presented the updates of the proposal contained in INF 28 to clearly show the changes in regards to the approved changes from the September 2020 meeting. Below, the changes as approved in square brackets are shown, shown ~~stricken through~~ or underlined for new additions.

Chapter 1.2

{1.2 Amend the title to read:

“DEFINITIONS, UNITS OF MEASUREMENT AND ABBREVIATIONS”.}

(Reference document: ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2020/13)

{1.2.1 Delete the following ~~definitions-abbreviations in the definitions~~:

“ADN”, (RID:) “ADR”, “ASTM”, “CGA”, “CIM”, “CMR”, “CNG”, “CSC”, “CTU”, (RID:) “ECM”, “EN”, “GHS”, “IAEA”, “IBC”, “ICAO”, “IMDG”, “IMO”, “ISO”, “LNG”, “LPG”, “MEGC”, (ADR:) “MEMU”, “OTIF”, (ADR:) “RID”, “SADT”, “SAPT”, (RID:) “SMGS”, (RID:) “SMGS Annex 2”, “UIC”, “UNECE”.}

(Reference document: ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2020/13)

{Add a new section 1.2.3 to read as follows:

“1.2.3 List of abbreviations

In RID/ADR/ADN, abbreviations, acronyms and abbreviated designations of regulatory texts are used, with the following meaning:

A

“ADN” means the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways;

(RID:)

“ADR” means the Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, including all special agreements signed by those states involved in the transport operation;

“ASTM” means the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM International, 100

Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA, 19428-2959, United States of America), [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org);

## B

“Bem.” means Bemerkung (RID/German only)

## C

“CGA” means the Compressed Gas Association (CGA, 14501 George Carter Way, Suite 103, Chantilly, VA 20151, United States of America), [www.cganet.com](http://www.cganet.com);

“CIM” means the Uniform Rules Concerning the Contract of International Carriage of Goods by Rail (Appendix B to the Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail (COTIF)), as amended;

“CMR” means the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (Geneva, 19 May 1956), as amended;

“CNG”, see “Compressed Natural Gas” in 1.2.1;

“CSC” means the International Convention for Safe Containers (Geneva, 1972) as amended and published by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), London;

“CSI”, see “Criticality safety index” in 1.2.1; ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/158

“CTU”, see ~~“Cargo Transport Unit”~~ in 1.2.1;

## E

(RID:)

“ECM”, see “Entity in charge of maintenance” in 1.2.1;

“EN” (standard) means a European standard published by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) (CEN, Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium), [www.cen.eu](http://www.cen.eu);

## G

“GHS” means the eighth revised edition of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, published by the United Nations as document ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev.8;

## I

“IAEA” means the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA, P.O. Box 100, A-1400 Vienna, Austria), [www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org);

“IBC”, see “Intermediate bulk container” in 1.2.1;

“ICAO” means the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO, 999 University Street, Montreal, Quebec H3C 5H7, Canada), [www.icao.org](http://www.icao.org);

“IMDG”, see “IMDG Code” in 1.2.1;

“IMO” means the International Maritime Organization (IMO, 4 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SR, United Kingdom), [www.imo.org](http://www.imo.org);

“ISO” (standard) means an international standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO - 1, rue de Varembeé. CH-1204 Geneva 20, Switzerland), [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org);

## L

“LNG”, see “Liquefied Natural Gas” in 1.2.1;

“LPG”, see “Liquefied Petroleum Gas” in 1.2.1;

“LSA” (material) means low specific activity material (see 2.2.7.1.3)

M

“MEGC”, see “Multiple-element gas container” in 1.2.1;

(ADR:)

“MEMU”, see “Mobile explosives manufacturing unit” in 1.2.1;

N

“N.O.S.”, see “N.O.S. entry (not otherwise specified entry)” in 1.2.1;

O

“OTIF” means the Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF, Gryphenhübeliweg 30, CH-3006 Bern, Switzerland), [www.otif.org](http://www.otif.org);

R

(ADR:)

“RID” means Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (Appendix C of COTIF (Convention concerning international carriage by rail));

S

“SADT”, see “Self-accelerating decomposition temperature” in 1.2.1;

“SAPT”, see “Self-accelerating polymerization temperature” in 1.2.1;

(RID:)ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/158

“SCO” means surface contaminated object (see 2.2.7.1.3)

“SMGS” means the Agreement concerning International Goods Transport by Rail of the the Organisation for Cooperation between Railways (OSJD) (OSJD, ul. Hoza, 63/67 PL-00-681 Warsaw, Poland), [www.en.osjd.org](http://www.en.osjd.org);

(RID:)

“SMGS Annex 2” means provisions for the carriage of dangerous goods as Annex 2 to SMGS;

T

“TI”, see “Transport index” in 1.2.1;

U

“UIC” means the International Union of Railways (UIC, 16 rue Jean Rey, F-75015 Paris, France), [www.uic.org](http://www.uic.org);

“UNECE” means the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE, Palais des Nations, 8-14 avenue de la Paix, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland), [www.unece.org](http://www.unece.org).”} (Reference document: ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2020/13).