

2.2.8 Class 8 Corrosive substances

2.2.8.1 Criteria

2.2.8.1.1 The heading of Class 8 covers substances and articles containing substances of this Class which by chemical action attack epithelial tissue - of skin or mucous membranes - with which they are in contact, or which in the event of leakage are capable of damaging or destroying other goods, or means of transport, and may also cause other hazards. The heading of this Class also covers other substances which form a corrosive liquid only in the presence of water, or which produce corrosive vapour or mist in the presence of natural moisture of the air.

2.2.8.1.2 Substances and articles of Class 8 are subdivided as follows:

C1-C10 Corrosive substances without subsidiary risk:

C1-C4 Acid substances:

C1 Inorganic, liquid;

C2 Inorganic, solid;

C3 Organic, liquid;

C4 Organic, solid;

C5-C8 Basic substances:

C5 Inorganic, liquid;

C6 Inorganic, solid;

C7 Organic, liquid;

C8 Organic, solid;

C9-C10 Other corrosive substances:

C9 Liquid;

C10 Solid;

C11 Articles;

CF Corrosive substances, flammable:

CF1 Liquid;

CF2 Solid;

CS Corrosive substances, self-heating:

CS1 Liquid;

CS2 Solid;

CW Corrosive substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases:

CW1 Liquid;

CW2 Solid;

CO Corrosive substances, oxidizing:

CO1 Liquid;

CO2 Solid;

CT Corrosive substances, toxic:

CT1 Liquid;

CT2 Solid;

CFT Corrosive substances, flammable, liquid, toxic;

COT Corrosive substances, oxidizing, toxic.

Classification and assignment of packing groups

2.2.8.1.3 Substances of Class 8 shall be classified in three packing groups according to the degree of danger they present for carriage, as follows:

Packing group I: highly corrosive substances

Packing group II: corrosive substances

Packing group III: slightly corrosive substances.

2.2.8.1.4 Substances and articles classified in Class 8 are listed in Table A of Chapter 3.2. Allocation of substances to packing groups I, II and III has been made on the basis of experience taking into account such additional factors as inhalation risk ⁶ and reactivity with water (including the formation of dangerous decomposition products).

2.2.8.1.5 Substances, including mixtures, not mentioned by name in Table A of Chapter 3.2 can be assigned to the relevant entry of sub-section 2.2.8.3, and to the relevant packing group on the basis of the length of time of contact necessary to produce full thickness destruction of human skin in accordance with the criteria of (a) to (c) below.

Substances which are judged not to cause full thickness destruction of human skin shall still be considered for their potential to cause corrosion to certain metal surfaces. In assigning the packing group, account shall be taken of human experience in instances of accidental exposure. In the absence of human experience, the grouping shall be based on data obtained from experiments in accordance with OECD Guideline 404 ⁷.

(a) Packing group I is assigned to substances that cause full thickness destruction of intact skin tissue within an observation period up to 60 minutes starting after the exposure time of 3 minutes or less.

(b) Packing group II is assigned to substances that cause full thickness destruction of intact skin tissue within an observation period up to 14 days starting after the exposure time of more than 3 minutes but not more than 60 minutes.

(c) Packing group III is assigned to substances that:

- cause full thickness destruction of intact skin tissue within an observation period up to 14 days starting after the exposure time of more than 60 minutes but not more than 4 hours; or

- are judged not to cause full thickness destruction of intact skin tissue, but which exhibit a corrosion rate on steel or aluminium surfaces exceeding 6.25 mm a year at a test temperature of 55 °C. For the purposes of testing steel, type P235 [ISO 9328(II):1991] or a similar type, and for testing aluminium, non-clad types 7075-T6 or AZ5GU-T6 shall be used. An acceptable test is prescribed in ASTM G31-72 (Reapproved 1990).

2.2.8.1.6 If substances of Class 8, as a result of admixtures, come into categories of risk different from those to which the substances mentioned by name in Table A of Chapter 3.2 belong, these

⁶ A substance or preparation meeting the criteria of Class 8 having an inhalation toxicity of dusts and mists (LC_{50}) in the range of packing group I, but toxicity through oral ingestion or dermal contact only in the range of packing group III or less, shall be allocated to Class 8.

⁷ OECD guidelines for Testing of Chemicals, No. 404 "Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion" (1992).

mixtures or solutions shall be assigned to the entries to which they belong, on the basis of their actual degree of danger.

NOTE: For the classification of solutions and mixtures (such as preparations and wastes), see also 2.1.3.

2.2.8.1.7 On the basis of the criteria set out in paragraph 2.2.8.1.5, it may also be determined whether the nature of a solution or mixture mentioned by name or containing a substance mentioned by name is such that the solution or mixture is not subject to the provisions for this Class.

2.2.8.1.8 Substances, solutions and mixtures, which

- do not meet the criteria of Directives 67/548/EEC⁸ or 88/379/EEC⁹ as amended and therefore are not classified as corrosive according to these directives, as amended; and
- do not exhibit a corrosive effect on steel or aluminium,

may be considered as substances not belonging to Class 8.

NOTE: UN No. 1910 calcium oxide and UN No. 2812 sodium aluminate, listed in the UN Model Regulations, are not subject to the provisions of ADR.

2.2.8.2 Substances not accepted for carriage

2.2.8.2.1 The chemically unstable substances of Class 8 shall not be accepted for carriage unless the necessary steps have been taken to prevent their dangerous decomposition or polymerization during carriage. To this end it shall in particular be ensured that receptacles and tanks do not contain any substance liable to promote these reactions.

2.2.8.2.2 The following substances shall not be accepted for carriage:

- UN No. 1798 NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID;
- chemically unstable mixtures of spent sulphuric acid;
- chemically unstable mixtures of nitrating acid or mixtures of residual sulphuric and nitric acids, not denitrated;
- perchloric acid aqueous solution with more than 72 % pure acid, by mass, or mixtures of perchloric acid with any liquid other than water.

⁸ Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (Official Journal of the European Communities No. L 196 of 16.08.1967).

⁹ Council Directive 88/379/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (Official Journal of the European Communities No. L 187 of 16.07.1988, page 14).

2.2.8.3 List of collective entries

Corrosive substances without subsidiary risk

Acid	inorganic	liquid C1	2584 ALKYL SULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with more than 5% free sulphuric acid or 2584 ARYL SULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with more than 5% free sulphuric acid 2693 BISULPHITES, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, N.O.S. 2837 BISULPHATES, AQUEOUS SOLUTION 3264 CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
		solid C2	1740 HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDES, N.O.S. 2583 ALKYL SULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID with more than 5% free sulphuric acid or 2583 ARYL SULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID with more than 5% free sulphuric acid 3260 CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
Basic	organic	liquid C3	2586 ALKYL SULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid or 2586 ARYL SULPHONIC ACIDS, LIQUID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid 2987 CHLOROSILANES, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. 3145 ALKYL PHENOLS, LIQUID, N.O.S. (including C ₂ -C ₁₂ homologues) 3265 CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
		solid C4	2430 ALKYL PHENOLS, SOLID, N.O.S. (including C ₂ -C ₁₂ homologues) 2585 ALKYL SULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid or 2585 ARYL SULPHONIC ACIDS, SOLID with not more than 5% free sulphuric acid 3261 CORROSIVE SOLID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
	inorganic	liquid C5	1719 CAUSTIC ALKALI LIQUID, N.O.S. 2797 BATTERY FLUID, ALKALI 3266 CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
		solid C6	3262 CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.
Other corrosive substances	organic	liquid C7	2735 AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or 2735 POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. 3267 CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
		solid C8	3259 AMINES, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S., or 3259 POLYAMINES, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. 3263 CORROSIVE SOLID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
Articles		liquid C9	1903 DISINFECTANT, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. 2801 DYE, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or 2801 DYE INTERMEDIATE, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. 3066 PAINT (including paint, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and lacquer base) or 3066 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) 1760 CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.
		solid ^a C10	3147 DYE, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or 3147 DYE INTERMEDIATE, SOLID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. 3244 SOLIDS CONTAINING CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. 1759 CORROSIVE SOLID, N.O.S.
		C11	2794 BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID, electric storage 2795 BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ALKALI, electric storage 2800 BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE, electric storage 3028 BATTERIES, DRY, CONTAINING POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLID, electric storage

(cont'd on next page)

^a Mixtures of solids which are not subject to the provisions of ADR and of corrosive liquids may be carried under UN No. 3244 without being subject to the classification criteria of Class 8, provided there is no free liquid visible at the time the substance is loaded or at the time the packaging, container or transport unit is closed. Each packaging shall correspond to a design type which has passed the leakproofness test for Packing group II level.

Corrosive substances with subsidiary risk(s)

Flammable ^{b, c, d}	liquid	CF1	2734 AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. or 2734 POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. 2986 CHLOROSILANES, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. 2920 CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
	solid	CF2	2921 CORROSIVE SOLID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.
	liquid	CS1	3301 CORROSIVE LIQUID, SELF-HEATING, N.O.S.
	solid	CS2	3095 CORROSIVE SOLID, SELF-HEATING, N.O.S.
Water-reactive	liquid ^d	CW1	3094 CORROSIVE LIQUID, WATER-REACTIVE, N.O.S.
	solid	CW2	3096 CORROSIVE SOLID, WATER-REACTIVE, N.O.S.
Oxidizing	liquid	CO1	3093 CORROSIVE LIQUID, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.
	solid	CO2	3084 CORROSIVE SOLID, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.
Toxic ^f	liquid ^e	CT1	2922 CORROSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
	solid ^g	CT2	2923 CORROSIVE SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
Flammable, liquid, toxic ^f		CFT	No collective entry with this classification code available; if need be, classification under a collective entry with a classification code to be determined according to table of precedence of hazard in 2.1.3.9.
Oxidizing, toxic ^{f, g}		COT	No collective entry with this classification code available; if need be, classification under a collective entry with a classification code to be determined according to table of precedence of hazard in 2.1.3.9.

^b Flammable corrosive liquids having a flash-point below 23 °C, other than UN Nos. 2734 and 2920, are substances of Class 3.

^c Flammable, slightly corrosive liquids having a flash-point between 23°C and 61°C, are substances of Class 3.

^d Chlorosilanes which, in contact with water or moist air, emit flammable gases, are substances of Class 4.3.

^e Chloroformates having predominantly toxic properties are substances of Class 6.1.

^f Corrosive substances which are highly toxic by inhalation, as defined in 2.2.61.1.4 to 2.2.61.1.9 are substances of Class 6.1.

^g UN No. 2505 AMMONIUM FLUORIDE, UN No. 1812 POTASSIUM FLUORIDE, UN No. 1690 SODIUM FLUORIDE, UN No. 2674 SODIUM FLUOROSILICATE and UN No. 2856 FLUOROSILICATES, N.O.S. are substances of Class 6.1.

2.2.9 Class 9 Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles

2.2.9.1 Criteria

2.2.9.1.1 The heading of Class 9 covers substances and articles which, during carriage, present a danger not covered by the heading of other classes.

2.2.9.1.2 The substances and articles of Class 9 are subdivided as follows:

M1 Substances which, on inhalation as fine dust, may endanger health;

M2 Substances and apparatus which, in the event of fire, may form dioxins;

M3 Substances evolving flammable vapour;

M4 Lithium batteries;

M5 Life-saving appliances;

M6-M8 Environmentally hazardous substances:

M6 Pollutant to the aquatic environment, liquid;

M7 Pollutant to the aquatic environment, solid;

M8 Genetically modified micro-organisms and organisms;

M9-M10 Elevated temperature substances:

M9 Liquid;

M10 Solid;

M11 Other substances presenting a danger during carriage, but not meeting the definitions of another class.

Definitions and classification

2.2.9.1.3 Substances and articles classified in Class 9 are listed in Table A of Chapter 3.2. The assignment of substances and articles not mentioned by name in Table A of Chapter 3.2 to the relevant entry of that Table or of sub-section 2.2.9.3 shall be done in accordance with 2.2.9.1.4 to 2.2.9.1.14 below.

Substances which, on inhalation as fine dust, may endanger health

2.2.9.1.4 Substances which, on inhalation as fine dust, may endanger health include asbestos and mixtures containing asbestos.

Substances and apparatus which, in the event of fire, may form dioxins

2.2.9.1.5 Substances and apparatus which, in the event of fire, may form dioxins include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and terphenyls (PCTs) and polyhalogenated biphenyls and terphenyls and mixtures containing these substances, as well as apparatus such as transformers, condensers and apparatus containing those substances or mixtures.

NOTE: *Mixtures with a PCB or PCT content of not more than 50 mg/kg are not subject to the provisions of ADR.*

Substances evolving flammable vapour

2.2.9.1.6 Substances evolving flammable vapour include polymers containing flammable liquids with a flash-point not exceeding 55 °C.

Lithium batteries

2.2.9.1.7 Lithium cells and batteries may be assigned to Class 9 if they meet the requirements of special provision 230 of Chapter 3.3. They are not subject to the provisions of ADR if they meet the requirements of special provision 188 of Chapter 3.3. They shall be classified in accordance with the procedures of Section 38.3 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria.

Life-saving appliances

2.2.9.1.8 Life-saving appliances include life-saving appliances and motor vehicle components which meet the descriptions of special provisions 235 or 296 of Chapter 3.3.

Environmentally hazardous substances

2.2.9.1.9 Environmentally hazardous substances include liquid or solid substances pollutant to the aquatic environment and solutions and mixtures of such substances (such as preparations and wastes), which cannot be classified in the other classes or under any other entry of Class 9 listed in Table A of Chapter 3.2. It also includes genetically modified micro-organisms and organisms.

Pollutants to the aquatic environment

2.2.9.1.10 Assignment of a substance to the entries UN No. 3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S and UN No. 3077 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. as pollutant to the aquatic environment shall be as indicated in 2.3.5. Substances already classified as environmentally hazardous with UN Nos. 3077 and 3082 are listed in 2.2.9.4.

Genetically modified micro-organisms or organisms

2.2.9.1.11 Genetically modified micro-organisms are micro-organisms in which the genetic material has been deliberately altered by technical means or by such means that cannot occur naturally. Genetically modified micro-organisms within the meaning of Class 9 are those which are not dangerous for humans and animals, but which could alter animals, plants, microbiological substances and ecosystems in such a way as cannot occur naturally.

NOTE 1: *Genetically modified micro-organisms which are infectious are substances of Class 6.2, UN Nos. 2814 and 2900.*

NOTE 2: *Genetically modified micro-organisms which have received a consent for deliberate release into the environment¹⁰ are not subject to the provisions for this Class.*

NOTE 3: *Live vertebrate or invertebrate animals shall not be used to carry genetically modified micro-organisms classified in Class 9 unless the substance can be carried no other way.*

2.2.9.1.12 Genetically modified organisms, which are known or suspected to be dangerous to the environment shall be carried in accordance with conditions specified by the competent authority of the country of origin.

¹⁰ See in particular Part C of Directive 90/220/EEC (Official Journal of the European Communities, No. L 117, of 8 May 1990, pp. 18-20), which sets out the authorization procedures for the European Community.

Elevated temperature substances

2.2.9.1.13 Elevated temperature substances include substances which are carried or handed over for carriage in the liquid state at or above 100 °C and, in the case of those with a flash-point, below their flash-point. They also include solids which are carried or handed over for carriage at or above 240 °C.

NOTE: *Elevated temperature substances may be assigned to Class 9 only if they do not meet the criteria of any other class.*

Other substances presenting a danger during carriage but not meeting the definitions of another class.

2.2.9.1.14 The following other miscellaneous substances not meeting the definitions of another class are assigned to Class 9:

Solid ammonia compounds having a flash-point below 61 °C

Low hazard dithionites

Highly volatile liquids

Substances emitting noxious fumes

Substances containing allergens

Chemical kits and first aid kits

NOTE: *UN No. 1845 carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice), UN No. 2071 ammonium nitrate fertilizers, UN No. 2216 fish meal (fish scrap), stabilized, UN No. 2807 magnetized material, UN No. 3166 engines, internal combustion, including when fitted in machinery or vehicles, UN No. 3171 battery-powered vehicle or 3171 battery-powered equipment (wet battery), UN No. 3334 aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s. and UN No. 3335 aviation regulated solid, n.o.s., listed in the UN Model Regulations, are not subject to the provisions of ADR.*

Assignment of the packing groups

2.2.9.1.15 The substances and articles of Class 9 listed as such in Table A of Chapter 3.2 shall be assigned to one of the following packing groups according to their degree of danger:

Packing group II: substances presenting medium danger

Packing group III: substances presenting low danger

2.2.9.2 Substances and articles not accepted for carriage

The following substances and articles shall not be accepted for carriage:

- Lithium batteries which do not meet the relevant conditions of special provisions 188, 230, 287 or 636 of Chapter 3.3.
- Uncleaned empty containment vessels for apparatus such as transformers, condensers containing substances assigned to UN Nos. 2315, 3151 or 3152.

2.2.9.3 *List of collective entries*

Substances which, on inhalation as fine dust, may endanger health	M1 2212 BLUE ASBESTOS (crocidolite) or 2212 BROWN ASBESTOS (amosite, mysorite) 2590 WHITE ASBESTOS (chrysotile, actinolite, anthophyllite, tremolite)
Substances and apparatus which, in the event of fire, may form dioxins	M2 2315 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS 3151 POLYHALOGENATED BIPHENYLS, LIQUID or 3151 POLYHALOGENATED TERPHENYLS, LIQUID 3152 POLYHALOGENATED BIPHENYLS, SOLID or 3152 POLYHALOGENATED TERPHENYLS, SOLID
Substances evolving flammable vapour	M3 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE, evolving flammable vapour 3314 PLASTICS MOULDING COMPOUND in dough, sheet or extruded rope form evolving flammable vapour
Lithium batteries	M4 3090 LITHIUM BATTERIES 3091 LITHIUM BATTERIES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or 3091 LITHIUM BATTERIES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT
Live-saving appliances	M5 2990 LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES, SELF-INFLATING 3072 LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES NOT SELF-INFLATING containing dangerous goods as equipment 3268 AIR BAG INFLATORS or 3268 AIR BAG MODULES or 3268 SEAT-BELT PRETENSIONERS
Environmentally hazardous substances	M6 pollutant to the aquatic environment, liquid 3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
	M7 pollutant to the aquatic environment, solid 3077 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.
	M8 genetically modified micro-organisms and organisms 3245 GENETICALLY MODIFIED MICRO-ORGANISMS
Elevated temperature substances	M9 liquid 3257 ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S., at or above 100 °C and below flash-point (including molten metal, molten salt, etc.)
	M10 solid 3258 ELEVATED TEMPERATURE SOLID, N.O.S., at or above 240 °C
Other substances or articles presenting a danger during carriage, but not meeting the definitions of another class	M11 No collective entry available. Only substances listed in Table A of Chapter 3.2 are subject to the provisions for Class 9 under this classification code, as follows: 1841 ACETALDEHYDE AMMONIA 1931 ZINC DITHIONITE (ZINC HYDROSULPHITE) 1941 DIBROMODIFLUOROMETHANE 1990 BENZALDEHYDE 2969 CASTOR BEANS, or 2969 CASTOR MEAL, or 2969 CASTOR POMACE, or 2969 CASTOR FLAKE 3316 CHEMICAL KIT, or 3316 FIRST AID KIT

2.2.9.4 *Substances already classified as environmentally hazardous which do not belong to any other class nor to Class 9 entries other than the entries UN Nos. 3077 or 3082*

UN No. 3082 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. pollutant to the aquatic environment, liquid

alcohol C₆-C₁₇ (secondary) poly (3-6) ethoxylate
alcohol C₁₂-C₁₅ poly (1-3) ethoxylate
alcohol C₁₃-C₁₅ poly (1-6) ethoxylate
alpha-cypermethrin
butyl benzyl phthalate
chlorinated paraffins (C₁₀-C₁₃)
1-chlorooctane
cresyl diphenyl phosphate
cyfluthrin
decyl acrylate
di-n-butyl phthalate
1,6-dichlorohexane
diisopropylbenzenes
isodecyl acrylate
isodecyl diphenyl phosphate
isooctyl nitrate
malathion
resmethrin
triaryl phosphates
tricresyl phosphates
triethylbenzene
trixylenyl phosphate

UN No. 3077 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. pollutant to the aquatic environment, solid

chlorohexidine
chlorinated paraffins (C₁₀-C₁₃)
p-dichlorobenzene
diphenyl
diphenyl ether
fenbutadin oxide
mercurous chloride (calomel)
tributyltin phosphate
zinc bromide

CHAPTER 2.3

TEST METHODS

2.3.0 General

Unless otherwise provided for in Chapter 2.2 or in this Chapter, the test methods to be used for the classification of dangerous goods are those described in the Manual of Tests and Criteria.

2.3.1 Exudation test for blasting explosives of Type A

2.3.1.1 Blasting explosives of type A (UN No. 0081) shall, if they contain more than 40 % liquid nitric ester, in addition to the testing specified in the Manual of Tests and Criteria, satisfy the following exudation test.

2.3.1.2 The apparatus for testing blasting explosive for exudation (figs. 1 to 3) consists of a hollow bronze cylinder. This cylinder, which is closed at one end by a plate of the same metal, has an internal diameter of 15.7 mm and a depth of 40 mm.

It is pierced by 20 holes 0.5 mm in diameter (four sets of five holes) on the circumference. A bronze piston, cylindrically fashioned over a length of 48 mm and having a total length of 52 mm, slides into the vertically placed cylinder.

The piston, whose diameter is 15.6 mm, is loaded with a mass of 2 220 g so that a pressure of 120 kPa (1.20 bar) is exerted on the base of the cylinder.

2.3.1.3 A small plug of blasting explosive weighing 5 to 8 g, 30 mm long and 15 mm in diameter, is wrapped in very fine gauze and placed in the cylinder; the piston and its loading mass are then placed on it so that the blasting explosive is subjected to a pressure of 120 kPa (1.20 bar). The time taken for the appearance of the first signs of oily droplets (nitroglycerine) at the outer orifices of the cylinder holes is noted.

2.3.1.4 The blasting explosive is considered satisfactory if the time elapsing before the appearance of the liquid exudations is more than five minutes, the test having been carried out at a temperature of 15 °C to 25 °C.

Test of blasting explosive for exudation

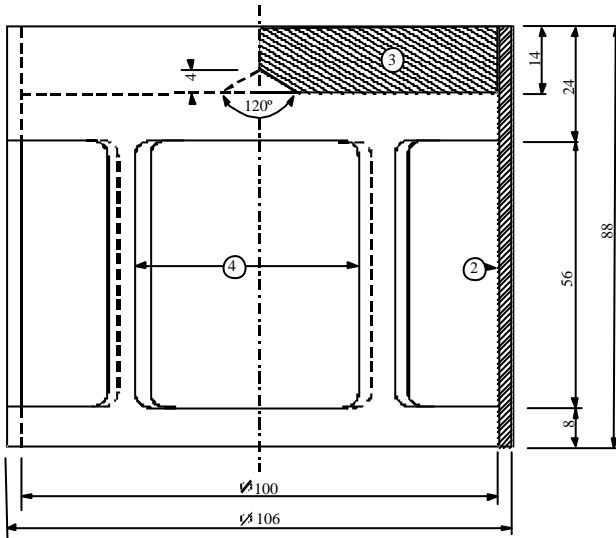


Fig.1: Bell-form charge, mass 2220 g, capable of being suspended from a bronze piston

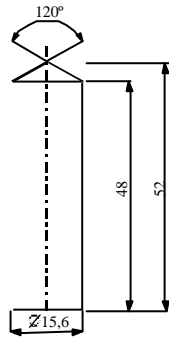


Fig.2: Cylindrical bronze piston, dimensions in mm

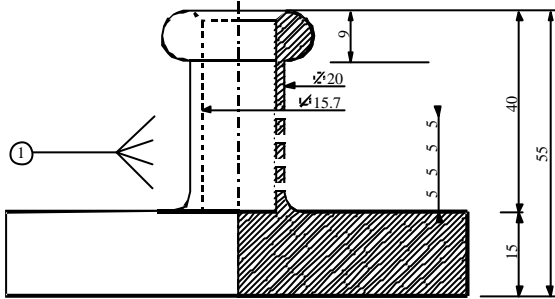


Fig.3: Hollow bronze cylinder, closed at one end; Plan and cut dimensions in mm

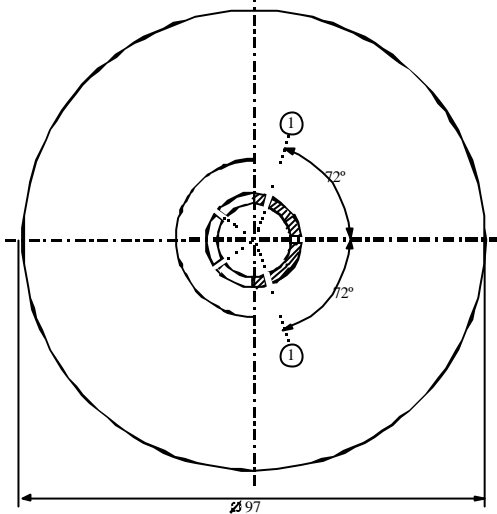


Fig. 1 to 3

- (1) 4 series of 5 holes at 0.5 N
- (2) copper
- (3) iron plate with centre cone at the inferior face
- (4) 4 openings, approximately 46x56, set at even intervals on the periphery

2.3.2 Tests relating to nitrated cellulose mixtures of Class 4.1

- 2.3.2.1 Nitrocellulose heated for half an hour at 132 °C shall not give off visible yellowish-brown nitrous fumes (nitrous gases). The ignition temperature shall be above 180 °C. See 2.3.2.3 to 2.3.2.8, 2.3.2.9 (a) and 2.3.2.10 below.
- 2.3.2.2 3 g of plasticized nitrocellulose, heated for one hour at 132 °C, shall not give off visible yellowish-brown nitrous fumes (nitrous gases). The ignition temperature shall be above 170 °C. See 2.3.2.3 to 2.3.2.8, 2.3.2.9 (b) and 2.3.2.10 below.
- 2.3.2.3 The test procedures set out below are to be applied when differences of opinion arise as to the acceptability of substances for carriage by road.
- 2.3.2.4 If other methods or test procedures are used to verify the conditions of stability prescribed above in this section, those methods shall lead to the same findings as could be reached by the methods specified below.
- 2.3.2.5 In carrying out the stability tests by heating described below, the temperature of the oven containing the sample under test shall not deviate by more than 2 °C from the prescribed temperature; the prescribed duration of a 30-minute or 60-minute test shall be observed to within two minutes. The oven shall be such that the required temperature is restored not more than five minutes after insertion of the sample.
- 2.3.2.6 Before undergoing the tests in 2.3.2.9 and 2.3.2.10, the samples shall be dried for not less than 15 hours at the ambient temperature in a vacuum desiccator containing fused and granulated calcium chloride, the sample substance being spread in a thin layer; for this purpose, substances which are neither in powder form nor fibrous shall be ground, or grated, or cut into small pieces. The pressure in the desiccator shall be brought below 6.5 kPa (0.065 bar).
- 2.3.2.7 Before being dried as prescribed in 2.3.2.6 above, substances conforming to 2.3.2.2 shall undergo preliminary drying in a well-ventilated oven, with its temperature set at 70 °C, until the loss of mass per quarter-hour is less than 0.3 % of the original mass.
- 2.3.2.8 Weakly nitrated nitrocellulose conforming to 2.3.2.1 shall first undergo preliminary drying as prescribed in 2.3.2.7 above; drying shall then be completed by keeping the nitrocellulose for at least 15 hours over concentrated sulphuric acid in a desiccator.

2.3.2.9 Test of chemical stability under heat

(a) *Test of the substance listed in paragraph 2.3.2.1 above.*

(i) In each of two glass test tubes having the following dimensions:

length	350	mm
internal diameter	16	mm
thickness of wall	1.5	mm

is placed 1 g of substance dried over calcium chloride (if necessary the drying shall be carried out after reducing the substance to pieces weighing not more than 0.05 g each).

Both test tubes, completely covered with loose-fitting closures, are then so placed in an oven that at least four-fifths of their length is visible, and are kept at a constant temperature of 132 °C for 30 minutes. It is observed whether nitrous gases in the form of yellowish-brown fumes clearly visible against a white background are given off during this time.

- (ii) In the absence of such fumes the substance is deemed to be stable.
- (b) *Test of plasticized nitrocellulose (see 2.3.2.2)*
- (i) 3 g of plasticized nitrocellulose are placed in glass test tubes, similar to those referred to in (a), which are then placed in an oven kept at a constant temperature of 132 °C.
 - (ii) The test tubes containing the plasticized nitrocellulose are kept in the oven for one hour. During this time no yellowish-brown nitrous fumes (nitrous gases) shall be visible. Observation and appraisal as in (a).

2.3.2.10 *Ignition temperature (see 2.3.2.1 and 2.3.2.2)*

- (a) The ignition temperature is determined by heating 0.2 g of substance enclosed in a glass test tube immersed in a Wood's alloy bath. The test tube is placed in the bath when the latter has reached 100 °C. The temperature of the bath is then progressively increased by 5 °C per minute;
- (b) The test tubes must have the following dimensions:

length	125 mm
internal diameter	15 mm
thickness of wall	0.5 mm

and shall be immersed to a depth of 20 mm;
- (c) The test shall be repeated three times, the temperature at which ignition of the substance occurs, i.e., slow or rapid combustion, deflagration or detonation, being noted each time;
- (d) The lowest temperature recorded in the three tests is the ignition temperature.

2.3.3 **Tests relating to flammable liquids of Classes 3, 6.1 and 8**

2.3.3.1 *Test for determining flash-point*

2.3.3.1.1 The flash-point shall be determined by means of one of the following types of apparatus:

- (a) Abel;
- (b) Abel-Pensky;
- (c) Tag;
- (d) Pensky-Martens;
- (e) Apparatus in accordance with ISO 3679: 1983 or ISO 3680: 1983.

2.3.3.1.2 To determine the flash-point of paints, gums and similar viscous products containing solvents, only apparatus and test methods suitable for determining the flash-point for viscous liquids shall be used, in accordance with the following standards:

- (a) International Standard ISO 3679: 1983;
- (b) International Standard ISO 3680: 1983;
- (c) International Standard ISO 1523: 1983;

(d) German Standard DIN 53213: 1978, Part 1.

2.3.3.1.3 The test procedure shall be either according to an equilibrium method or according to a non-equilibrium method.

2.3.3.1.4 For the procedure according to an equilibrium method, see:

(a) International Standard ISO 1516: 1981;

(b) International Standard ISO 3680: 1983;

(c) International Standard ISO 1523: 1983;

(d) International Standard ISO 3679: 1983.

2.3.3.1.5 The procedure according to a non-equilibrium method shall be:

(a) for the Abel apparatus, see:

(i) British Standard BS 2000 Part 170: 1995;

(ii) French Standard NF MO7-011: 1988;

(iii) French Standard NF T66-009: 1969;

(b) for the Abel-Pensky apparatus, see:

(i) German Standard DIN 51755, Part 1: 1974 (for temperatures from 5 °C to 65 °C);

(ii) German Standard DIN 51755, Part 2: 1978 (for temperatures below 5 °C);

(iii) French Standard NF MO7-036: 1984;

(c) for the Tag apparatus, see American Standard ASTM D 56: 1993;

(d) for the Pensky-Martens apparatus, see:

(i) International Standard ISO 2719: 1988;

(ii) European Standard EN 22719 in each of its national versions (e.g. BS 2000, part 404/EN 22719): 1994;

(iii) American Standard ASTM D 93: 1994;

(iv) Institute of Petroleum Standard IP 34: 1988.

2.3.3.1.6 The test methods listed in 2.3.3.1.4 and 2.3.3.1.5 shall only be used for flash-point ranges which are specified in the individual methods. The possibility of chemical reactions between the substance and the sample holder shall be considered when selecting the method to be used. The apparatus shall, as far as is consistent with safety, be placed in a draught-free position. For safety, a method utilizing a small sample size, around 2 ml, shall be used for organic peroxides and self-reactive substances (also known as "energetic" substances), or for toxic substances.

2.3.3.1.7 When the flash-point, determined by a non-equilibrium method in accordance with 2.3.3.1.5 is found to be 23 ± 2 °C or 61 ± 2 °C, it shall be confirmed for each temperature range by an equilibrium method in accordance with 2.3.3.1.4.

2.3.3.1.8 In the event of a dispute as to the classification of a flammable liquid, the classification proposed by the consignor shall be accepted if a check-test of the flash-point, yields a result not differing by more than 2 °C from the limits (23 °C and 61 °C respectively) stated in 2.2.3.1. If the difference is more than 2 °C, a second check-test shall be carried out, and the lowest figure of the flash-points obtained in either check-test shall be adopted.

2.3.3.2 *Test for determining peroxide content*

To determine the peroxide content of a liquid, the procedure is as follows:

A quantity p (about 5 g, weighed to the nearest 0.01 g) of the liquid to be titrated is placed in an Erlenmeyer flask; 20 cm³ of acetic anhydride and about 1 g of powdered solid potassium iodide are added; the flask is shaken and, after 10 minutes, heated for 3 minutes to about 60 °C. When it has been left to cool for 5 minutes, 25 cm³ of water are added. After this, it is left standing for half an hour, then the liberated iodine is titrated with a decinormal solution of sodium thiosulphate, no indicator being added; complete discoloration indicates the end of the reaction. If n is the number of cm³ of thiosulphate solution required, the percentage of peroxide (calculated as H₂O₂) present in the sample is obtained by the formula:

$$\frac{17n}{100p}$$

2.3.4 **Test for determining fluidity**

To determine the fluidity of liquid, viscous or pasty substances and mixtures, the following test method shall be used.

2.3.4.1 *Test apparatus*

Commercial penetrometer conforming to ISO 2137:1985, with a guide rod of 47.5 g ± 0.05 g; sieve disc of duralumin with conical bores and a mass of 102.5 g ± 0.05 g (see Figure 1); penetration vessel with an inside diameter of 72 mm to 80 mm for reception of the sample.

2.3.4.2 *Test procedure*

The sample is poured into the penetration vessel not less than half an hour before the measurement. The vessel is then hermetically closed and left standing until the measurement. The sample in the hermetically closed penetration vessel is heated to 35 °C ± 0.5 °C and is placed on the penetrometer table immediately prior to measurement (not more than two minutes). The point S of the sieve disc is then brought into contact with the surface of the liquid and the rate of penetration is measured.

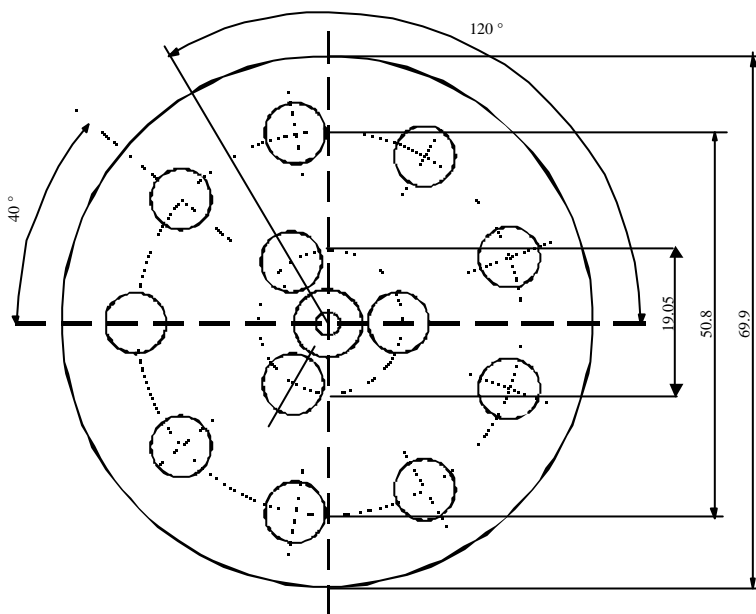
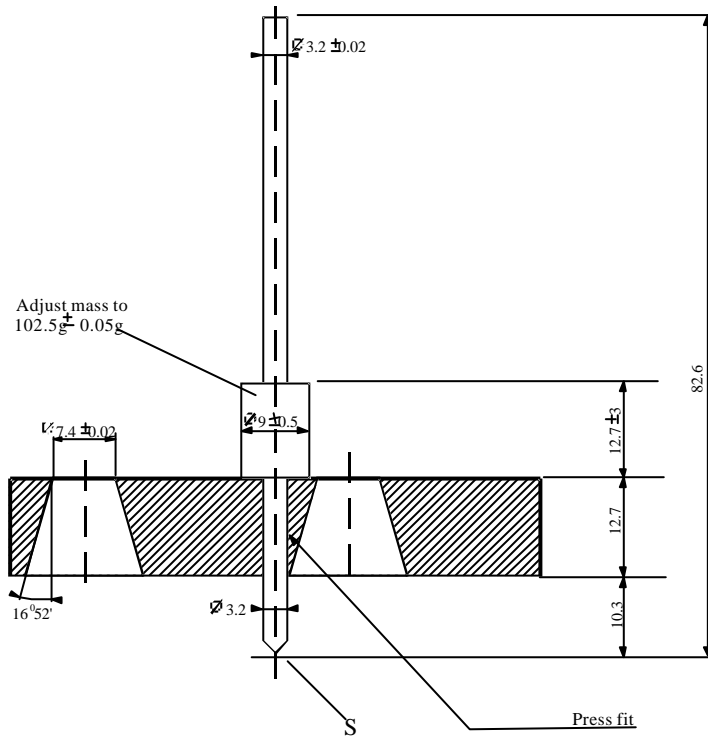
2.3.4.3 *Evaluation of test results*

A substance is pasty if, after the centre S has been brought into contact with the surface of the sample, the penetration indicated by the dial gauge:

- (a) after a loading time of 5 s ± 0.1 s, is less than 15.0 mm ± 0.3 mm; or
- (b) after a loading time of 5 s ± 0.1 s, is greater than 15.0 mm ± 0.3 mm, but the additional penetration after another 55 s ± 0.5 s is less than 5.0 mm ± 0.5 mm.

NOTE: In the case of samples having a flow point, it is often impossible to produce a steady level surface in the penetration vessel and, hence, to establish satisfactory initial measuring conditions for the contact of the point S. Furthermore, with some samples, the impact of the sieve disc can cause an elastic deformation of the surface and, in the first few seconds, simulate a deeper penetration. In all these cases, it may be appropriate to make the evaluation in 2.3.4.2.

Figure 1 – Penetrometer



Tolerances not specified are ± 0.1 mm.

2.3.5 Test for determining the ecotoxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation of substances in the aquatic environment for assignment to Class 9

NOTE: The test methods used shall be those adopted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the European Commission (EC). If other methods are used, they shall be internationally recognized, be equivalent to the OECD/EC tests and be referenced in test reports.

2.3.5.1 Acute toxicity for fish

The object is to determine the concentration which causes 50% mortality in the test species; this is the (LC₅₀) value, namely, the concentration of the substance in water which will cause the death of 50% of a test group of fish during a continuous period of testing of at least 96 hours. Appropriate types of fish include: striped brill (Brachydanio rerio), fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) and rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss).

The fish are exposed to the test substance added to the water in varying concentrations (+1 control). Observations are recorded at least every 24 hours. At the end of the 96-hour activity and, if possible, at each observation, the concentration causing the death of 50% of the fish is calculated. The no observed effect concentration (NOEC) at 96 hours is also determined.

2.3.5.2 Acute toxicity for daphnia

The object is to determine the effective concentration of the substance in water which renders 50% of the daphnia unable to swim (EC₅₀). The appropriate test organisms are daphnia magna and daphnia pulex. The daphnia are exposed for 48 hours to the test substance added to the water in varying concentrations. The no observed effect concentration (NOEC) at 48 hours is also determined.

2.3.5.3 Algal growth inhibition

The object is to determine the effect of a chemical on the growth of algae under standard conditions. The change in biomass and the rate of growth with algae under the same conditions, but without the presence of the test chemical, are compared over 72 hours. The results are expressed as the effective concentration which reduces the rate of algal growth by 50%, IC_{50r}, and also the formation of the biomass, IC_{50b}.

2.3.5.4 Tests for ready biodegradability

The object is to determine the degree of biodegradation under standard aerobic conditions. The test substance is added in low concentrations to a nutrient solution containing aerobic bacteria. The progress of degradation is followed for 28 days by determining the parameter specified in the test method used. Several equivalent test methods are available. The parameters include reduction of dissolved organic carbon (DOC), carbon dioxide (CO₂) generation of oxygen (O₂) depletion.

A substance is considered to be readily biodegradable if within not more than 28 days the following criteria are satisfied - within 10 days from when degradation first reaches 10%:

Reduction of DOC:	70%
Generation of CO ₂ :	60% of theoretical CO ₂ production
Depletion of O ₂ :	60% of theoretical O ₂ requirement.

The test may be continued beyond 28 days if the above criteria are not satisfied, but the result will represent the inherent biodegradability of the test substance. For assignment purposes, the "ready" result is normally required.

Where only COD and BOD₅ data are available, a substance is considered to be readily biodegradable if:

$$\frac{\text{BOD}_5}{\text{COD}} \geq 0.5$$

BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) is defined as the mass of dissolved oxygen required by a specific volume of solution of the substance for the process of biochemical oxidation under prescribed conditions. The result is expressed as grams of BOD per gram of test substance. The normal test period is five days (BOD_5) using a national standard test procedure.

COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) is a measure of the oxidizability of a substance, expressed as the equivalent amount in oxygen of an oxidizing reagent consumed by the substance under fixed laboratory conditions. The results are expressed in grams of COD per gram of substance. A national standard procedure may be used.

2.3.5.5 Tests for bioaccumulation potential

2.3.5.5.1 The object is to determine the potential for bioaccumulation either by the ratio at equilibrium of the concentration (c) of a substance in a solvent to that in water or by the bioconcentration factor (BCF).

2.3.5.5.2 The ratio at equilibrium of the concentration (c) of a substance in a solvent to that in water is normally expressed as a \log_{10} . The solvent and water shall have negligible miscibility and the substance shall not ionize in water. The solvent normally used is n-octanol.

In the case of n-octanol and water, the result is:

$$\log P_{ow} = \log_{10} [c_o/c_w]$$

where P_{ow} is the partition coefficient obtained by dividing the concentration of the substance in n-octanol (c_o) by the concentration of the substance in water (C_w).

If $\log P_{ow} = 3.0$ then the substance has a potential to bioaccumulate.

2.3.5.5.3 The bioconcentration factor (BCF) is defined as the ratio of the concentration of the test substance in the test fish (c_f) to the concentration in the test water (c_w) at steady state:

$$\text{BCF} = (c_f) / (c_w).$$

The principle of the test involves exposing fish to a solution or dispersion at known concentrations of the test substance in water. Continuous flow, static or semi-static procedures may be used according to the test procedure selected, based on the properties of the test substances. Fish are exposed to the test substances over a given period of time, followed by a period of no further exposure. During the second period, measurements are made of the rate of increase in the water of the test substance (i.e. the rate of excretion or depuration).

(Full details of the various test procedures and the calculation method for the BCF are given in the OECD Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals, methods 305A to 305E, 12 May 1981).

2.3.5.5.4 A substance may have a $\log P_{ow}$ greater than 3 and a BCF less than 100 which would indicate little or no potential to bioaccumulate. In cases of doubt, the BCF value takes precedence over $\log P_{ow}$, as indicated in the flow chart of the procedure in 2.3.5.7.

2.3.5.6 Criteria

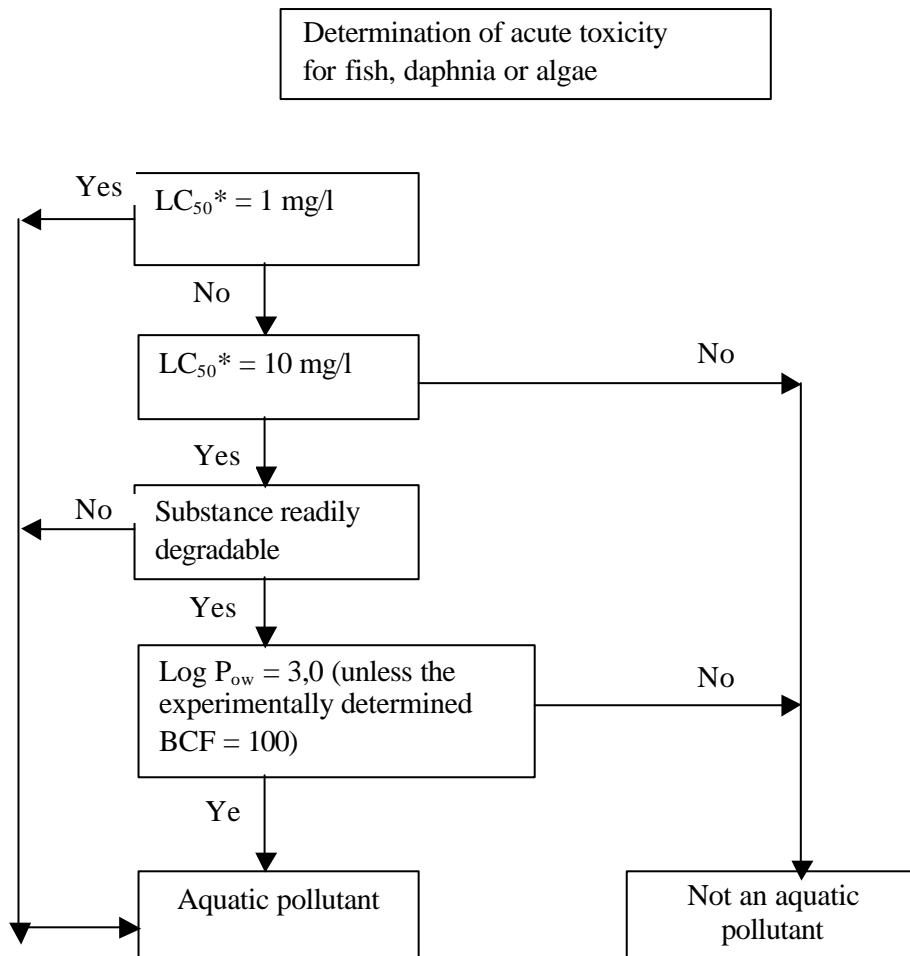
A substance may be regarded as a pollutant to the aquatic environment if it satisfies one of the following criteria:

The lowest of the values of the 96-hour LC_{50} for fish, the 48-hour EC_{50} for daphnia or the 72-hour IC_{50} for algae

- is less than or equal to 1 mg/l;
- is greater than 1 mg/l but less than or equal to 10 mg/l, and the substance is not biodegradable;
- is greater than 1 mg/l but less than or equal to 10 mg/l, and the $\log P_{ow}$ is greater than or equal to 3.0 (unless the experimentally determined BCF is less than or equal to 100).

2.3.5.7

Procedure to be followed



* Lowest value of 96-hour LC₅₀, 48-hour EC₅₀ or 72-hour IC₅₀ as appropriate.

BCF = bioconcentration factor