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CARRIAGE OF MIXTURES OF SUBSTANCES OF CLASSES 3, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 6.1 AND 8, OF PACKING GROUP III WITH SUBSTANCES OF UN NOS. 2315, 3151 AND 3152

Transmitted by the Government of Germany*

The secretariat has received from the Central Office for International Carriage by Rail (OCTI) the proposal reproduced below.

^{*} Circulated by the Central Office for International Carriage by Rail (OCTI) under the symbol OCTI/RID/GT-III/2002/29.

SUMMARY

Executive summary: Footnote 6 in marginal 3(3)/2002(8) to the precedence of hazards table in

the 1999 edition of RID/ADR appears in 2.1.3.4, fourth dash (Class 9) in the restructured RID/ADR. However, it does not follow from this that carriage as goods of Class 9 applies only to the substances referred to in

the heading.

Action to be taken: New wording for sub-section 2.1.3.4.

Related documents: None.

Introduction

Sub-section 2.1.3.4 prescribes that certain solutions and mixtures containing substances of Classes 3, 6.1, 8 and 9 mentioned by name are to be classified with these substances.

In the non-restructured RID/ADR, footnote 6 to the precedence of hazards table only prescribes this for substances of Class 9 in the case of solutions and mixtures of substances of Classes 3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 6.1 and 8, of packing group III only, with substances of UN Nos. 2315 [polychlorinated biphenyls PCBs], 3151 [liquid polyhalogenated biphenyls or terphenyls] and 3152 [solid polyhalogenated biphenyls or terphenyls]. This also corresponds to the example given in the restructured RID/ADR in Note 2 of the table of precedence of hazards in 2.1.3.9, according to which solutions and mixtures of substances of Class 3, packing group III, with substances of Class 9, packing group II, UN No. 2315, packing group II, are to be classified under UN No. 2315. This example, however, seems devoid of any basis according to the requirements of 2.1.3.4 and unfortunately does not clarify how a solution or mixture of substances of Class 3, packing group II with PCBs of Class 9, packing group II, UN No. 2315 should be classified, which would be of valuable assistance in this case.

In addition, it is not clear from the reference in sub-section 2.1.3.4 to hazard characteristics as indicated in 2.1.3.5 whether the precedence of hazards table to which reference is made in 2.1.3.5.4 does not also apply to the substances mentioned in 2.1.3.4. For the substances of Classes 3, 6.1 and 8 referred to in 2.1.3.4, the application of the precedence of hazards table in 2.1.3.9 presents no difficulties, contrary, however, to substances of Class 9, since solutions and mixtures containing substances of Class 9 referred to in 2.1.3.4 must always be assigned to other classes according to the precedence of hazards table.

In order to clarify the situation and render correctly the meaning of footnote 6 to the precedence of hazards table in the non-restructured RID/ADR in the restructured RID/ADR also, Germany submits the following proposal:

Proposal

2.1.3.4, read:

- **"2.1.3.4** Solutions and mixtures containing substances of this sub-section shall be classified in accordance with the conditions cited in this sub-section.
- **2.1.3.4.1** Solutions and mixtures containing one of the following substances mentioned by name shall always be classified under the same entry as the substance they contain, provided they do not have the hazard characteristics as indicated in 2.1.3.5.3;

- Class 3

UN No. 1921 PROPYLENEIMINE, STABILIZED

UN No. 2481 ETHYL ISOCYANATE

UN No. 3064 NITROGLYCERIN SOLUTION IN ALCOHOL with more than 1% but not more than 5% nitroglycerin

- Class 6.1

UN No. 1051 HYDROGEN CYANIDE, STABILIZED, containing less than 3% water

UN No. 1185 ETHYLENEIMINE, STABILIZED

UN No. 1613 HYDROGEN CYANIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION (hydrocyanic acid), with not more than 20% hydrogen cyanide

HYDROGEN CYANIDE, STABILIZED, containing not more than 3% water and absorbed in a porous inert material

UN No. 1994 IRON PENTACARBONYL

UN No. 2480 METHYL ISOCYANATE

UN No. 3294 HYDROGEN CYANIDE, SOLUTION IN ALCOHOL, with not more than 45% hydrogen cyanide

- Class 8

UN No. 1052 HYDROGEN FLUORIDE, ANHYDROUS

UN No. 1744 BROMINE or 1744 BROMINE SOLUTION

UN No. 1790 HYDROFLUORIC ACID with more than 85% hydrogen fluoride

UN No. 2576 PHOSPHORUS OXYBROMIDE, MOLTEN

2.1.3.4.2 Solutions and mixtures containing one of the substances mentioned by name below and substances of Classes 3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 6 and 8 of packing group III, shall always be classified under the same entry of Class 9 as the substance of Class 9 they contain, provided they do not have the hazard characteristics as indicated in 2.1.3.5.3:

- Class 9

UN No. 2315 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)

UN No. 3151 POLYHALOGENATED BIPHENYLS, LIQUID or UN No. 3151

POLYHALOGENATED TERPHENYLS, LIQUID

UN No. 3152 POLYHALOGENATED BIPHENYLS, SOLID or UN No. 3152

POLYHALOGENATED TERPHENYLS, SOLID unless these solutions and mixtures contain one of the substances of Classes 3, 6.1 or 8 listed in 2.1.3.4.1, in which case they shall be classified in accordance with 2.1.3.4.1."

The amendments to be made appear in bold.

Justification

Safety:

The proposed expansion of sub-section 2.1.3.4 as regards the classification of solutions and mixtures containing substances of UN Nos. 2315, 3151 and 3152 correctly presents the classification of these solutions and mixtures and thus reflects footnote 6 to the precedence of hazards table in the non-restructured RID/ADR. It also clarifies when these solutions and mixtures should be classified under UN Nos. 2315, 3151 and 3152 thus avoiding an inappropriate classification and also contributing to safety.

Applicability: The expanded provision already existed as such in the non-restructured RID/ADR and may therefore also be applied to the restructured RID/ADR.
