

**UNECE - Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
Fifty-fifth session
1-5 July 2019**

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REPORTS

AGENDA

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**Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session
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ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/1

4 March 2019

**European Union) Revision of paragraph
2.8.3.2**

Transmitted by the European Union

[PDF](#)

The European Commission wishes to thank all delegates that contributed to finalise and agreed to the adoption of paragraph 2.8.3.2 based on the proposal in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2018/70 considered at the fifty-fourth session.

Corrosive Substances

<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/2</p> <p>18 March 2019</p> <p>(Russian Federation) Inclusion of the new section 6.9.4 "Requirements for design, construction, inspection and testing of fibre reinforced plastic (FRP) valves, relief devices and manholes for portable tanks"</p> <p>Submitted by the Russian Federation*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>During the fifty-second session of the Sub-Committee, the Russian Federation submitted document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2017/40 on the new Chapter 6.9 "Provisions for design, manufacture, inspection and testing of portable tanks with polymer composite material (PCM) vessel intended for transport of substances of classes 3, 5 (Division 5.1), 6 (Divisions 6.1, and 6.2), 8 and 9."</p>	<p>Packaging</p> <p>Portable Tanks</p> <p>IVODGA</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/3</p> <p>25 March 2019</p> <p>(FEA, HCPA) Increase of the maximum allowed internal pressure for aerosol dispensers</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Aerosol Federation (FEA) and the Household and Commercial Products Association (HCPA)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>1. In 2010 FEA informed the Sub-Committee that FEA made a proposal to the European Commission to adapt to technical progress the Aerosol Dispensers Directive 75/324/EEC in order to increase the maximum allowed internal pressure at 50°C to 15 bar (see informal document INF.19 (thirty-seventh session)).</p>	<p>Consumer Products</p> <p>Aerosols</p> <p>Packaging</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/4</p> <p>25 March 2019</p> <p>(CEFIC) Harmonisation of the requirement "structurally serviceable"</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Germany and the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)*</p>	<p>1. At the previous sessions of the Sub-Committee, the experts from Germany and CEFIC presented proposals for a harmonisation of the requirement "structurally serviceable" for all containers (see informal document INF. 13 (fifty-third session) and ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2018/98)).</p>	<p>IVODGA</p> <p>Packaging</p> <p>Freight containers</p>

<p>PDF</p> <p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/5 - (Germany)</p> <p>25 March 2019</p> <p>Alternative service equipment, arrangements and methods of inspection and testing of IBCs</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Germany*</p>	<p>The provisions on the approval of packagings contain text on packagings with specifications different from those in the relevant chapters of part 6. A comparison of the different texts shows that the current wording referring to IBCs is not harmonized with the provisions for packagings and large packagings.</p>	<p>Packaging</p> <p>Intermediate Bulk Containers</p>
<p>PDF</p> <p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/6- ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2019/1</p> <p>26 March 2019</p> <p>Explanatory text about applicable temperature limits in Appendix 6 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)*</p>	<p>Appendix 6 "Screening Procedures" of the Manual of Tests and Criteria contains a set of useful criteria to identify the need for testing for classification purposes.</p>	<p>Classification</p> <p>Explosives</p>
<p>PDF</p> <p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/7</p> <p>2 April 2019</p> <p>Temperature control of energetic samples</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)*</p>	<p>Samples of energetic substances such as self-reactive substances and organic peroxides may be transported under the provisions of 2.4.2.3.2.4 (b) and 2.5.3.2.5.1, respectively.</p>	<p>Classification</p>

<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/8</p> <p>5 April 2019</p> <p>UN 3536 “LITHIUM BATTERIES INSTALLED IN CARGO TRANSPORT UNIT lithium ion batteries or lithium metal batteries</p> <p>Transmitted by the Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF)¹</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The purpose is to clarify the scope of special provision 274 by amending the text of 3.1.2.8.1.2 to remove the ambiguity relating to its application in the case of components that are not dangerous goods.</p>	<p>Lithium Batteries</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/9</p> <p>2 April 2019</p> <p>Scope of special provision 274</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The purpose is to clarify the scope of special provision 274 by amending the text of 3.1.2.8.1.2 to remove the ambiguity relating to its application in the case of components that are not dangerous goods.</p>	<p>Dangerous Goods List</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/10</p> <p>2 April 2019</p> <p>Transport by post of Class 7 excepted packages with limited activity</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Switzerland*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The IAEA Transport Regulations as well as the Model Regulations and subsequent agreements for the transport modes implement facilitated requirements for the transport of Class 7 excepted packages by post such as the reduced activity limit of one tenth of that permitted in the table 2.7.2.4.1.2 of the Model Regulations. To enable continuous transport by post of these packages, the existing provisions in the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Convention are proposed for introduction in the Model Regulations. Facilitated requirements for transport by post are provided according to the UPU Convention</p>	<p>Radioactive Materials</p> <p>Postal Service</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/11</p> <p>3 April 2019</p>	<p>Test 6 (d), called the unconfined package test, evaluates a single package of explosives to determine if any hazardous effects arising from</p>	<p>Explosives</p> <p>NAAHAC</p>

<p>Review of the criteria of Test 6 (d)</p> <p>Transmitted by the Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>accidental functioning are confined within the package unless the package has been degraded by fire, in conformance with the definition of compatibility group S of Division 1.4.</p>	<p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/12</p> <p>3 April 2019</p> <p>Aligning the assessment with the purpose of Test Series 4(b)(ii)</p> <p>Transmitted by the Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Test Series 4(b)(ii) is the twelve metre drop test in the Manual of Tests and Criteria that determines if an explosive as presented for classification “can withstand a free-fall impact without producing any significant fire or explosion hazard.”¹ If the explosive is found to have a significant hazard, then the product is considered too dangerous for transport.</p>	<p>Explosives</p> <p>NAAHAC</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/13</p> <p>3 April 2019</p> <p>Clarifications to the regulatory construct of Class 1 compatibility groups, taking into account group S</p> <p>Transmitted by the Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Compatibility groups generally denote a type of explosive, irrespective of the hazard level indicated by the division. They form the basis of a segregation system within the class of explosives, under the premise that different types of explosives generally should not be transported together, with certain exceptions.¹ Additionally, only 1.4S explosives may ship together with other classes per the underlying segregation system for all dangerous goods².</p>	<p>Explosives</p> <p>NAAHAC</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/14</p> <p>3 April 2019</p> <p>Removing the net explosives mass documentation requirement for Division 1.4</p> <p>Transmitted by Institute (SAAMI)*</p>	<p>Net explosive mass (NEM) is defined in the Model Regulations, glossary of terms, as “the total mass of the explosive substances, without the packagings, casings, etc.” The Model Regulations require the NEM to appear in the transport document. To our knowledge it is not a marking requirement in any international transport regulation.</p>	<p>Explosives</p> <p>NAAHAC</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p> <p>IVODGA</p>

<p>PDF</p> <p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/15</p> <p>3 April 2019</p> <p>Organic peroxides, new formulations to be listed in 2.5.3.2.4 and portable tank instruction T23</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Since new organic peroxide formulations have become commercially available, there is a need to update the list under 2.5.3.2.4 and portable tank instruction T23. A list of new products, proposed classification, the accompanying competent authority approval references and a summary of the supporting test data are given in the Annex to this document.</p>	<p>Classification</p> <p>Organic peroxides</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/16</p> <p>5 April 2019</p> <p>Modification to the definition of a large packaging</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Canada*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>This document proposes a modification to the definition of a “large packaging” set out in Chapter 1.2 of the Model Regulations.</p>	<p>Packaging</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/17</p> <p>5 April 2019</p> <p>Composite UN pressure receptacles with steel liners</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Canada*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>This document proposes to add text to packing instruction P200(5)(d) to ensure that when composite pressure receptacles with steel liners are used for the transport of gases with a risk of hydrogen embrittlement, only those with compatible steel liners are used.</p>	<p>Compressed Gases</p> <p>Packaging</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/18</p>	<p>The Sub-Committee adopted new criteria and UN numbers for polymerizing substances in Division</p>	<p>Classification</p>

<p>8 April 2019</p> <p>Exemptions for polymerizing substances</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>4.1 for the nineteenth edition of the Model Regulations,.</p>	<p>Polymerizing Substances</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/19</p> <p>5 April 2019</p> <p>Optical differentiation of labels/placards for gases</p> <p>Submitted by the expert from Spain and the International Association of Fire and Rescue Services (CTIF)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>For different labels corresponding to different classes, the labels are only differentiated by the numbers indicated in the lower part of the label. This occurs for labels 2.1 and 3, and labels 2.3 and 6:</p>	<p>Marks and Labels</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p> <p>IVODGA</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/20– ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2019/</p> <p>5 April 2019</p> <p>Tests for oxidizing liquids and oxidizing solids improvement regarding consideration for particle size, friable or coated materials</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>During its ninth session the Committee approved the programme of work of its two sub-committees for the biennium 2019-2020 (see ST/SG/AC.10/46, para 14; ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/108, paragraph 139 and ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/72 annex II). This programme of work includes the tests for oxidizing liquids and oxidizing solids.</p>	<p>Classification</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/21</p> <p>5 April 2019</p> <p>Provisions for pressure receptacles and their closures</p>	<p>In 2014 the RID/ADR/ADN Joint Meeting established a working group led by EIGA with the following terms of reference concerning pressure receptacles: (a) Clarification of the meaning of the term of the term “pressure receptacle” to include or exclude their closures; (b) Investigation of the completeness of</p>	<p>Compressed Gases</p> <p>Packaging</p>

<p>Transmitted by the European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA), the Compressed Gases Association (CGA) and the European Cylinder Makers Association (ECMA)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>requirements on the design, conformity assessment and marking of closures of pressure receptacles.</p>	
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/22</p> <p>8 April 2019</p> <p>Proposal of amendments concerning the use of the terms “risk” and “hazard/danger” in the Recommendations and Model Regulations</p> <p>Transmitted by the observer from Romania*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>A discussion concerning the difference between the terms “hazard” and “risk” was opened following consideration of document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2016/16 of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) which clarified in part the use of the terms “hazard” and “risk” in the twentieth revised edition of the Model Regulations.</p>	<p>Terminology</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/23</p> <p>5 April 2019</p> <p>Applicability of packing instruction LP906</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Association for Advanced Rechargeable Batteries (RECHARGE), International Organisation of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers (OICA), the Rechargeable Battery Association (PRBA), and the Council on Safe Transportation of Hazardous Articles (COSTHA)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Packing instructions P911 and LP906 have been developed in order to provide a packaging solution for damaged and defective batteries of UN Nos. 3090, 3091, 3480 and 3481 liable to rapidly disassemble, dangerously react, produce a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat or a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours under normal conditions of transport.</p>	<p>Lithium Batteries</p> <p>NAAHAC</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/24</p> <p>9 April 2019</p>	<p>Paragraph 4.1.1.15 of the Model Regulations specifies for plastics drums, plastics jerricans, rigid plastics IBCs and composite IBCs with plastic inner receptacles the period of use</p>	<p>Packaging</p> <p>Intermediate Bulk Containers</p>

<p>Permitted period of use for composite IBCs with plastic inner receptacle</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Belgium*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>permitted for the transport of dangerous goods. This is 5 years from the date of manufacture of the receptacle, except where a shorter period is prescribed due to the nature of the substance to be transported.</p>	
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/25</p> <p>5 April 2019</p> <p>Packing group I for liquids packed in metal IBCs</p> <p>Transmitted by the Stainless Steel Container Association (SSCA)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Chapter 4.1 of the “Model Regulations” describes the use of packagings, including Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC) and Large packagings. 2. According to 4.1.1.10 the transport in metal IBC of products of packing group II and III with a maximum vapour pressure of 110 kPa (1.1 bar) at 50°C respectively 130 kPa (1.3 bar) at 55°C and a maximum volume of 3000 l is possible.</p>	<p>Packaging</p> <p>Intermediate Bulk Containers</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/26</p> <p>8 April 2019</p> <p>Work of the informal working group on hazard-based classification of lithium batteries and cells</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from France on behalf of the informal working group*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The third meeting of the informal working group met was held in Geneva on 5 and 6 December 2018 after the fifty-fourth session of the Sub-Committee. The report of the meeting of the informal working group is contained in informal document INF.5</p>	<p>Classification</p> <p>Lithium Batteries</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/27</p> <p>8 April 2019</p> <p>Scope of 4.1.2.2</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Switzerland*</p>	<p>Clarify the scope of 4.1.2.2 for non-metal intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) to enable their carriage for the disposal or recycling of the dangerous goods they contain.</p>	

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<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/28</p> <p>8 April 2019</p> <p>Carriage of packaging's for disposal or recycling</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Switzerland</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Introduce a general rule authorizing the transport of empty packagings, including empty intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) and large packagings, for disposal, recycling or recovery of their material, even if they are not in compliance with the provisions of the Model Regulations.</p>	<p>Packaging</p> <p>Empty/Uncleaned</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/29</p> <p>8 April 2019</p> <p>Special provision 363</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Switzerland*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Allow for the maintenance of marking for engines and machinery with a capacity exceeding 60 litres but containing liquid fuel not exceeding 60 litres.</p>	<p>NAAHAC</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p> <p>IVODGA</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/30</p> <p>15 April 2019</p> <p>Packaging performance testing for articles with the potential to produce excessive heat</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from the United Kingdom*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The packaging performance tests are one of the fundamental principles of the Model Regulations and their origins can be traced back to the first edition. The tests that were mandated and their application to the various types of packaging were based on common usage of packaging at that time. The testing of the packagings demonstrated performance for the known hazards associated with the physical characteristics of the goods commonly being transported. Little has changed in regard to package testing over the last 50 years other than the removal of the cooperage test once it was established that wooden barrels were no longer used for the general transport of dangerous goods.</p>	<p>Packaging</p> <p>Lithium Batteries</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p>

<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/31</p> <p>8 April 2019</p> <p>Use of a ring on pressure receptacles for engraving periodic inspection marks</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Within the Model Regulations, 6.2.2.7.8 permits periodic inspection marks to be engraved on a ring held on acetylene cylinders by the valve. This text is reproduced below: “6.2.2.7.8 For acetylene cylinders, with the agreement of the competent authority, the date of the most recent periodic inspection and the stamp of the body performing the periodic inspection and test may be engraved on a ring held on the cylinder by the valve. The ring shall be configured so that it can only be removed by disconnecting the valve from the cylinder.”.</p>	<p>Compressed Gases</p> <p>Packaging</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/32- ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2019/5</p> <p>9 April 2019</p> <p>Development of a new Chapter 2.1 for the GHS (explosives)</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Sweden*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The work on revising Chapter 2.1 for Explosives in the GHS has been going on since the twenty-ninth session of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System (SCEGHS). It is discussed within an informal correspondence group (ICG) led by the expert from Sweden, and the progress of the work has been reported on in status reports since the thirtieth session of the SCEGHS.</p>	<p>Explosives</p> <p>GHS</p> <p>NAAHAC</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/33</p> <p>9 April 2019</p> <p>Amendment to 38.3.3 (d) and (g) of the Manual of Tests and Criteria</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Association for Advanced Rechargeable Batteries (RECHARGE) and The Rechargeable Battery Association (PRBA)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>This working document reflects first the discussion and comments made in response to the proposed changes in ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2018/84 and informal document INF.53/Rev.1 (fifty-fourth session). The purpose of the proposal discussed is to clarify the usage of paragraph 38.3.3 (g) of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, which addresses requirements for an “assembled battery” (i.e., batteries that have passed all applicable 38.3 tests and electrically connected to form a larger battery). It is applicable particularly in the case of the assembly and maintenance of large assembled batteries used for electric vehicles or energy storage requiring the transport of parts of these large batteries. Although these parts of</p>	<p>Lithium Batteries</p> <p>NAAHAC</p>

	batteries can be large, they may not be equipped with battery overcharge protection, as these safety components are now often provided for in the hosting vehicle, equipment, or battery. The primary concern expressed during the initial proposal was the need to clarify how the risk of overcharge would be controlled, in the case of the assembled batteries transported without overcharge protection.	
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/34</p> <p>9 April 2019</p> <p>Use of packagings not required to meet 4.1.1.3 and exceeding 400 kg net mass for the transport of lithium batteries</p> <p>Transmitted by the Rechargeable Battery Association (PRBA)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	PRBA believes there is confusion, including on the part of some transport authorities, with regard to the use under packing Instruction P903 of packagings with a net mass exceeding 400 kg and which need not meet the requirements of 4.1.1.3 (e.g., wooden crates, pallets, etc., as authorized under P903(2) and (4)). In this connection, there appears to be a misunderstanding that if the net mass of a packaging as authorized under P903(2) or (4) exceeds the 400 kg net mass limit generally prescribed in Chapter 6.1, the batteries or equipment must be packaged in large packagings in accordance with LP903. In this document PRBA proposes amendments to the Model Regulations to clarify that this is not the intent, and that the packagings as authorized under P903(2) and (4) may exceed 400 kg net mass.	<p>Lithium Batteries</p> <p>NAAHAC</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/35</p> <p>9 April 2019</p> <p>Sodium-ion batteries – additional information</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from the United Kingdom*</p> <p>PDF</p>	At the fifty-third, fifty-second, fiftieth and forty-eighth sessions of the Sub-Committee the United Kingdom presented a number of documents (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2018/3, informal documents INF.11 (fifty-second session), INF.13 (fiftieth session) and INF.6 (forty-eighth session) regarding sodium-ion batteries	<p>Sodium Batteries</p> <p>Classification</p> <p>NAAHAC</p>

<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/36</p> <p>12 April 2019</p> <p>Requirements for damaged or defective lithium cells and batteries in special provision 376</p> <p>Transmitted by the Medical Device Battery Transport Council (MDBTC)*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>During the last several sessions of the Sub-Committee, the issues associated with transporting and defining damaged or defective lithium cells and batteries have been discussed. This paper seeks to add additional clarity to the requirements of special provision 376 in the Model Regulations to address cells or batteries that have experienced a thermal event and no longer pose a risk in transport. The proposed amendment to special provision 376 provided in this paper is intended to address what has become a very common scenario facing shippers of damaged or defective lithium batteries. A cell or battery that has experienced a thermal event but does not present any additional hazard in transport should not need to be transported subject to the Model Regulations.</p>	<p>Lithium Batteries</p> <p>NAAHAC</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/37</p> <p>12 April 2019</p> <p>Revision of the Spanish names of the UN numbers</p> <p>Submitted by the expert from Spain*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>In 2016 the Spanish expert brought forward to the Secretariat a series of inconsistencies in the Spanish names of the UN numbers in between the IMDG Code and the Model Regulations. The Secretariat systematized these differences in informal document INF.42 (forty-ninth session) organizing them into different groups. Spain has continued with this work, not only including into the scope of the study the Spanish versions of the Model Regulations and the IMDG Code, but also the ICAO Technical Instructions, ADR and RID. Spanish names of the UN numbers in these regulations are not always coincident.</p>	<p>UN List</p> <p>Spanish Language Version</p>
<p>ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/38</p> <p>27 May 2019</p> <p>Transport of transformers with gas cylinders</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Germany*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>For operational reasons, transformers are pressurized with nitrogen or with synthetic or dried air or also with a mixture of these gases. However, as the transformers are not gastight, low quantities of gas are constantly supplied through a pressure regulator from a gas cylinder connected to the transformer. So far, transformers have been transported by sea under UN 3363, Class 9. Due to the quantity limit of</p>	<p>Classification</p>

	dangerous goods in machinery or apparatus having been exceeded, an approval in accordance with special provision 301 was issued by the competent authority. For this approval, it was implicitly taken into account that the transformer is not gas-tight and the condition was stipulated that the transformer must be transported on deck or in a well-ventilated cargo hold.	
INFORMAL PAPERS		
UN Paper	Summary	Industry Segment
UN/SCETDG/55/INF.1 28 June 2019 List of documents Note by the secretariat PDF		
UN/SCETDG/55/INF.2 28 June 2019 Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session Addendum List of Documents PDF		
UN/SCETDG/55/INF.3 5 April 2019 Provisions for pressure receptacles and their closures	This informal paper repeats in English the text proposals set out in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/21. However, in this paper the text is shown together with adjacent relevant text which is unchanged. It is intended that this will allow an easier understanding of the	Compressed Gases Packaging

July 8, 2019

<p>Transmitted by the European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA), the Compressed Gases Association (CGA) and the European Cylinder Makers Association (ECMA)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>impact of the text proposals for those who are familiar with the text in English.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.4</p> <p>8 April 2019</p> <p>Arguments in support of the proposals in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/22</p> <p>Transmitted by the observer from Romania</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>As support of the proposals provided in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/22 we provide the table in .xls form for the use of filters on columns 4 to 7.</p>	<p>Terminology</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.5</p> <p>8 April 2019</p> <p>Report of the informal working group on hazard-based classification of lithium batteries and cells on its third session (5-6 December 2018)</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from France on behalf of the informal working group</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Claude Pfauvadel (France) and Dave Brennan (IATA) welcomed participants to the 3rd session of the 2017-2018 Informal Working Group on Lithium Batteries (working group) and presented the tentative agenda for the meeting. The Chairman explained the purpose of the meeting was to continue discussion the proposed system of identifying and categorizing inherent hazards associated with lithium batteries. Based on lessons learned and experience gained, the Sub-Committee issued a mandate to the working group to consider a hazard-based system to classify lithium batteries and cells for transport. Such a system would include determining the inherent hazards represented by lithium batteries and the types of reaction that may result from accidents or abuse. Destructive testing should be considered.</p>	<p>Lithium Batteries</p> <p>Classification</p> <p>NAAHAC</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.6</p> <p>8 April 2019</p>	<p>In this document, the DSC graph referred to in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/18 is displayed:</p>	<p>Classification</p> <p>Polymerizing Substances</p>

<p>Exemptions for polymerizing substances</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)</p> <p>PDF</p>		
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.7</p> <p>12 April 2019</p> <p>Revision of the Spanish names of the UN numbers</p> <p>Submitted by the expert from Spain*</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>In 2016 the Spanish expert brought forward to the Secretariat a series of inconsistencies in the Spanish names of the UN numbers in between the IMDG Code and the Model Regulations. The Secretariat, in informal document INF.42 (forty-ninth session), systematized these differences, organizing them into different groups. Spain has continued with this work, not only including into the scope of the study the Spanish versions of the Model Regulations and the IMDG Code, but also the TI, ADR and RID. Spanish names of the UN numbers in all of these regulations are not always coincident.</p>	<p>UN List</p> <p>Spanish Language Version</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.8</p> <p>15 April 2019</p> <p>Packaging performance testing for articles with the potential to produce excessive heat – Proposal for Chapter 6.1</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from the United Kingdom</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>As indicated in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/30 this paper offers detailed proposals to add a new design type test for packagings intended to contain articles which have the capability of producing excessive heat into Chapter 6.1 with accompanying modifications to the UN packagings mark. The proposal is based upon the text of various packing instructions but is restricted to those elements that fit with the existing ethos of the UN packaging tests in that they are relatively easy to perform and assess and are not modal specific requirements. As with packaging that has passed other performance tests, it is proposed that an indication is included in the UN packaging compliance mark.</p>	<p>Packaging</p> <p>Lithium Batteries</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.9</p> <p>15 April 2019</p>	<p>As indicated in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/30 this paper offers detailed proposals to add a new design type test for large packagings intended to contain articles which have the capability of producing excessive</p>	<p>Packaging</p> <p>Lithium Batteries</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p>

<p>Large packaging performance testing for articles with the potential to produce excessive heat – Proposal for Chapter 6.6</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from the United Kingdom</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>heat into Chapter 6.6 with accompanying modifications to the UN packagings mark. It follows the same philosophy as the proposals for Chapter 6.1 in INF.8</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.10 UN/SCEGHS/37/INF.6</p> <p>21 May 2019</p> <p>Amendments to the definition of explosive substance and definition of Class 1</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Sweden</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The definition of “class 1” and the definition of “explosive substance” are fundamental concepts in the Model Regulations, as they determine the application scope of Mode Regulations for dangerous goods in Class 1.</p>	<p>Explosives Classification</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.11</p> <p>23 May 2019</p> <p>Limited and excepted quantities</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Canada</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Seek the support of the Sub-Committee to clarify Chapter 3.4 Dangerous Goods Packed in Limited Quantities and Chapter 3.5 Dangerous Goods Packed in Excepted Quantities to enhance understanding and maximize compliance.</p>	<p>Exceptions Life Sciences Consumer Products E-Commerce Air Carrier Roundtable</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.12</p> <p>29 May 2019</p> <p>Provisional timetable</p> <p>Note by the secretariat</p>	<p>Reference is made to the provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/109) and the related list of documents (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/109/Add.1).</p>	

PDF		
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.13</p> <p>3 June 2019</p> <p>Informal working group on fibre-reinforced plastics (FRP) portable tanks</p> <p>Transmitted by the Chair of the informal working group</p>	<p>The Sub-Committee is invited to note, in accordance with the provisional timetable provided by the Secretariat informal document (INF.12), that the working group on FRP portable tanks will be meeting in parallel to the plenary session from Monday to Wednesday July 1-3 in room IV to continue work on developing requirements for FRP portable tanks.</p>	<p>Packaging</p> <p>Fibre-reinforced Plastic Portable Tanks</p> <p>IVODGA</p>
<p>PDF</p> <p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.14E</p> <p>4 June 2019</p> <p>Submitted by the Russian Federation</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Inclusion of new Chapter 6.9.3 in the UN Model Regulations on the transport of dangerous goods requirements to the structure, manufacture, inspection and testing of portable tanks with polymeric composite materials (PCM) vessel intended for carriage of non-refrigerated liquefied gas of maximum permissible working pressure 2 bar and less</p>	<p>Packaging</p> <p>IVODGA</p> <p>Portable Tanks</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.15</p> <p>4 June 2019</p> <p>Alignment with changes to SSR-6 (2018)</p> <p>Transmitted by the International Air Transport Association (IATA)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>At the fifty-third session of the Sub-Committee in July 2018, the Secretary of the IAEA Transport Safety Standards Committee (TRANSSC) submitted a proposal for changes to the Model Regulations to reflect the changes adopted by the IAEA into the 2018 edition of IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (SSR-6, Rev.1). Document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2018/54 refers.</p>	<p>Radioactive Materials</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.16</p> <p>7 June 2019</p> <p>Information on the flow of dangerous goods</p> <p>Transmitted by the experts from Canada and the United States of America</p>	<p>The experts from Canada and the United States of America would like to engage with experts from the Sub-Committee on the topic of digitalized dangerous goods transportation documentation</p>	<p>Documentation</p> <p>E-commerce</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p>

<p>PDF</p> <p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.17</p> <p>7 June 2019</p> <p>Comments on document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/22</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Switzerland</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Some comments and changes mainly but not only for the French version of the document are presented.</p>	<p>French Language Version</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.18</p> <p>11 June 2019</p> <p>Transport requirements for small, wireless audio headphones, hearing aids, and charging cases</p> <p>Transmitted by the Medical Device Battery Transport Council (MDBTC) and PRBA - The Rechargeable Battery Association</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>There has been confusion with various entities in the supply chain regarding the dangerous goods classification and package marking and labelling of small, wireless audio headphones like earbuds, hearing aids, and their associated charging cases. This document is intended to help resolve this confusion for what is becoming a fast-growing segment of the portable electronic and hearing aid industries.</p>	<p>Consumer Products Air Carrier Roundtable E-commerce</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.19 UN/SCEGHS/37/INF.8</p> <p>11 June 2019</p> <p>Explosives classification in GHS Chapter 2.1</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from the United States of America, the Institute of Makers of Explosives (IME) and the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer's Institute (SAAMI)</p>	<p>At the thirty-sixth session (December 2018), the GHS Sub-Committee noted and welcomed the progress achieved by the informal correspondence group since the last session, through discussions at the Informal Correspondence group (ICG) meetings and parallel to the fifty-fourth session of the TDG Sub-Committee, jointly with the Working Group on Explosives (ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/72 paragraph 24).</p>	<p>Explosives GHS</p>

PDF		
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.20 UN/SCEGHS/37/INF.9</p> <p>11 June 2019</p> <p>Possible hazard communication elements for the classifications of the potential new GHS Chapter 2.1</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Sweden</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The progress of the work on revising Chapter 2.1 for Explosives in the GHS has been reported in many papers to the Sub-Committees over the past two biennia.1 At the previous (36:th) session of the SCEGHS, new Terms of Reference (ToR) and associated Programme of Work (PoW) were adopted, and the work is to be completed within the 2019-2020 biennium.2 The core of the new GHS classification system and current status of the items within this PoW have been described in working document 5 to the 37:th session of SCEGHS (working document 32 to the 55:th session of the SCETDG).3</p>	<p>Explosives</p> <p>GHS</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.21</p> <p>11 June 2019</p> <p>Lithium battery test summary (TS) document</p> <p>Transmitted by the Medical Device Battery Transport Council (MDBTC)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Since the adoption of the requirement in 2.9.4 (g) of the Model Regulations to require cell and battery manufacturers and downstream distributors to make available the test summary (TS) as specified in the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 38.3, paragraph 38.3.5, MDBTC members have been working to implement appropriate systems for complying with the new requirement. Members have experienced challenges complying with the requirements and wish to clarify key concerns with the Sub-Committee.</p>	<p>Lithium Batteries</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p> <p>NAAHAC</p>
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.22</p> <p>11 June 2019</p> <p>Lithium battery test summary (TS) document</p> <p>Transmitted by the Medical Device Battery Transport Council (MDBTC)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The challenges with validating whether a test summary is available for battery powered equipment led MDBTC to revisit the adopted regulatory text in the UN Model Regulations. The regulatory text adopted only applies to manufacturers and downstream distributors of cells and batteries (UN3480 and UN3090). According to 2.9.4(g) there is no requirement to make a TS available for lithium battery-powered equipment.</p>	<p>Lithium Batteries</p> <p>Air Carrier Roundtable</p> <p>NAAHAC</p>

<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.23</p> <p>13 June 2019</p> <p>Rigid packing, intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) and large packaging – Use of recycled plastics material</p> <p>Transmitted by the International Confederation of Plastics Packagings Manufacturers (ICPP)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Out of concern for natural resources and problems associated with disposal, today's society is placing increased emphasis on recycling and reuse in order to maintain global sustainability. Plastics, plastics packaging and the waste generated from it have become the centre of environmental agendas around the world. From voluntary industry commitments to setting of regulatory frameworks for quotas on recycled content there is multi-level action ongoing to provide for the use of recycled plastics as much as possible.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.24</p> <p>13 June 2019</p> <p>Request for a new UN number and Packing Group for refined cobalt dihydroxide powder, and to review Class 6.1 and Packing groups as currently equated to GHS Classification for inhalation toxicity</p> <p>Transmitted by the Responsible Packaging Management Association of Southern Africa (RPMASA), the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) and the International Confederation of Plastics Packaging Manufacturers (ICPP)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Firstly, our apologies that this topic was not placed on the programme of work for 2019 as the full ramifications for Transport were only understood in December 2018.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.25</p> <p>13 June 2019</p> <p>Correction and clarifications on Packing Instruction P903</p> <p>Transmitted by PRBA - the Rechargeable Battery Association, and the Advanced</p>	<p>Packing Instruction P903 authorizes the use of strong outer packaging for batteries and battery assemblies with a gross mass of more than 12 kg and have an impact resistant outer casing. PRBA has determined the language in P903 is not consistent with similar language in the ICAO TI, which has caused confusion for some competent authorities issuing approvals under the ICAO TI Packing Instruction 965, Section IA. This Informal</p>	

Rechargeable & Lithium Batteries Association (RECHARGE) PDF	document is intended to correct this inconsistency and to clarify the use of this provision for larger lithium batteries and assemblies exceeding 12 kg that have impact resistant outer casings	
UN/SCETDG/55/INF.26 13 June 2019 Comments on informal document INF.4 (fifty-fifth session) Transmitted by the expert from Switzerland PDF	There is an Excel spreadsheet that goes with this document but has not been converted yet.	
UN/SCETDG/55/INF.27 14 June 2019 Recommendations on Test Series 8: Applicability of Test Series 8 (d) Transmitted by the Institute of Makers of Explosives (IME) PDF	At the fifty-fourth session of the Sub-committee of experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods the Working Group on Explosives introduced the minimum burning pressure (MBP) test to further evaluate ammonium nitrate emulsions (ANEs) that produce positive outcomes in the 8 (c) Koenen Test. If these ANEs meet certain criteria ¹ and pass the 8 (e) test, they can be considered for classification as UN 3375 (Division 5.1). Designated as Test Series 8(e), the test was approved by the ninth session of the TDG/GHS committee and will appear in the seventh revision of the Manual of Tests and Criteria once published.	
UN/SCETDG/55/INF.28 18 June 2019 Proposal to Adding Radio Frequency Identification or QR Codes for the Transport of Dangerous Goods in Part 5 of the Model Regulations Transmitted by the representative from People's Republic of China	At present, the main communication means of information relative to the hazard of dangerous goods are including marking, labeling and transport documents according to the Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (hereinafter referred to as the Model Regulations).	

PDF		
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.29</p> <p>18 June 2019</p> <p>Proposal to add state of charge (SOC) provision to lithium ion cells and batteries during transportation</p> <p>Transmitted by representative of the People's Republic of China</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>At the twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth sessions of the Sub-Committee, PRBA - The Rechargeable Battery Association presented a number of proposals and documents (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2004/96e, ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2005/13, ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2005/43 and ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2005/44) regarding state of charge (SOC) limit to lithium-ion cells and batteries during transportation. These documents demonstrated that lithium-ion cells and batteries are safer when they are at lower state of charge (SOC).</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.30</p> <p>18 June 2019</p> <p>Harmonization of RID/ADR/ADN with the 21st revised edition of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations</p> <p>Note by the secretariat</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The RID/ADR/ADN Joint Meeting Ad Hoc Working Group on the harmonization of RID/ADR/ADN with the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods met in Geneva on 24 and 25 April 2019. Its report and proposed amendments to RID/ADR/ADN will be submitted to the autumn session of the Joint Meeting (17–27 September 2019) as documents ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2019/22 and -/Add.1.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.30/Rev.1</p> <p>28 June 2019</p> <p>Harmonization of RID/ADR/ADN with the 21st revised edition of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations</p> <p>Note by the secretariat</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The RID/ADR/ADN Joint Meeting Ad Hoc Working Group on the harmonization of RID/ADR/ADN with the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods met in Geneva on 24 and 25 April 2019. Its report and proposed amendments to RID/ADR/ADN will be submitted to the autumn session of the Joint Meeting (17–27 September 2019) as documents ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2019/22 and -/Add.1.</p>	

<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.31</p> <p>20 June 2019</p> <p>Correction on Special Provision 377</p> <p>Transmitted by RECHARGE- the Advanced Rechargeable and Lithium Batteries Association and PRBA - The Rechargeable Battery Association.</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Special provision SP377 describes the transport conditions applicable to lithium ion and lithium metal cells and batteries and equipment containing such cells and batteries transported for disposal or recycling.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.32</p> <p>20 June 2019</p> <p>Reception by NGO's</p> <p>Note by the secretariat</p> <p>PDF</p>		
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.33</p> <p>20 June 2019</p> <p>Classification of a pyrotechnic article "Aquaflame"</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Germany</p> <p>PDF</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The German Bundesamt für Materialforschung « BAM » was approached for the classification of an pyrotechnic article in class 1; the correct compatibility group could not be assigned easily for the following reasons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The pyrotechnic article contains a special composition of Sodium Hydroxide, Aluminum powder, Sodium Nitrate, Sulphur and Sucrose. The intended use is the lighting of a fire, e.g. for barbecue, a fireplace, or a bonfire. b. The article is designed to contain two compartments with two components and would be activated with water. Once wetted the Sodium Hydroxide produces an exothermic reaction 	

	<p>which activates the combustion of the second component (a mixture of Aluminum powder, Sodium Nitrate, Sulphur and Sucrose). The flame is emitted by the second component.</p> <p>2. The packaging is as follows: Inner packaging: each article sealed in a plastic foil (waterproof). Outer packaging: several articles in a fiberboard box (4G).</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.34</p> <p>24 June 2019</p> <p>Lithium battery mark – telephone number for further information</p> <p>Submitted by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The intent of the requirement for a “telephone number for additional information” on the lithium battery mark (Figure 5.2.5 of the Model Regulations; Figure 5-3 Technical Instructions) was discussed at the last Dangerous Goods Panel Working Group of the Whole meetings (DGP-WG/18 and DGP-WG/19). At DGP-WG/18, it was considered vague in that it did not specify the entity for which the number was needed, the circumstances under which additional information would be required, or what additional information might be required. Most considered the telephone number to be one that could be used to contact the shipper for further information regarding a lithium battery consignment during regular working hours. How to handle a damaged shipment was suggested as the type of information the shipper could provide.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.35 UN/SCEGHS/37/INF.14</p> <p>24 June 2019</p> <p>Clarifications to the scope of the class of explosives</p> <p>Transmitted by the Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers’ Institute (SAAMI)</p>	<p>SAAMI wishes to direct the attention of the subcommittees to our proposal to the GHS Sub-Committee, ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2019/7, related to clarifications to the scope of the GHS class of explosives. That proposal exceeds the scope of the ongoing work on GHS Chapter 2.1 concerning the classification of explosives, as it could impact transport. The SAAMI paper is not intended to be directly attached to the timeline or work outcome of the</p>	

<p>PDF</p>	<p>GHS informal correspondence group (ICG) on this topic. It addresses issue that we believe do exist in the original transport text, which are paralleled in the similar text transposed into GHS.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.36</p> <p>25 June 2019</p> <p>Periodic inspection and test for pressure receptacles</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from France</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>In 6.2.1.6 on periodic inspection and test of pressure receptacles, NOTE 3 under 6.2.1.6.1 provides that the check of the internal conditions of the pressure receptacle and the hydraulic pressure test may be replaced by ultrasonic examination carried out in accordance with ISO 10461:2005+A1:2006 for seamless aluminium alloy cylinders and in accordance with ISO 6406:2005 for seamless steel cylinders.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.37</p> <p>25 June 2019</p> <p>Comments on: “Carriage of packagings for disposal or recycling” ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/28</p> <p>Transmitted by the International Confederation of Container Reconditioners (ICCR)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The proposal from Switzerland is to facilitate the transport of packagings containing residue of dangerous goods “even if they are not in compliance with the provisions of the Model Regulations.”</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.38</p> <p>27 June 2019</p> <p>Sodium-ion batteries – comments on document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/35</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from France</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>At the forty-eighth (informal document INF.6), fiftieth (informal document INF.13) fifty-second (informal document INF.11), fifty-third (document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2018/3) and fifty-fifth sessions (document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/35) of the Sub-Committee, the expert from the United Kingdom presented a series of informal and formal documents leading to the proposal of the addition of a new special provision for transport of sodium-ion batteries.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.39</p>	<p>As announced in informal document INF.13 (55th session) the working group on FRP portable tanks</p>	

<p>27 June 2019</p> <p>Suggestions on the work of the working group on FRP portable tanks</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from the Netherlands</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>will meet in parallel to the coming plenary session. For this upcoming meeting of the group, the Netherlands has a few suggestions for furthering the work of the working group.</p>	
<p>28 June 2019</p> <p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.40</p> <p>Information concerning EU ongoing initiatives for digitalisation of freight transport documents/information exchanges</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from the European Commission</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The present document aims to inform the Sub-Committee with regard to the ongoing European Union initiatives for digitalisation of freight transport documents/information exchanges.</p>	
<p>28 June 2019</p> <p>Information on recommendations made by the ICAO Dangerous Goods Panel</p> <p>Submitted by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>A Dangerous Goods Panel Working Group Meeting was held in Montreal from 1 to 5 April 2019 (DGP-WG/19). The working group reviewed amendments proposed to the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284) (Technical Instructions) in order to harmonize with the 21st revised edition of the UN Model Regulations. The twenty-seventh meeting of the Dangerous Goods Panel (DGP/27) will meet from 16 to 20 September 2019 to finalize the amendments.</p> <p>This information paper highlights issues which DGP-WG/19 determined should be brought to the attention of the 55th session of the Sub-Committee.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.42</p>	<p>In reviewing document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/22, the expert from Canada noted that for paragraph</p>	

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<p>28 June 2019</p> <p>Comments on ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/22 regarding paragraph 4.1.5.2 c)</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Canada</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>4.1.5.2 c) of the Model Regulations, it appears that the clarification goes beyond the choice of the word “hazard” or “risk”.</p>	
<p>28 June 2019</p> <p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.43</p> <p>Informal working group on fibre-reinforced plastics (FRP) portable tanks</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from the United Kingdom</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Further to the suggestions on the work of the informal working group on fibre-reinforced (FRP) portable tanks by the expert from the Netherlands informal document INF.39 (55th session), it would also be appropriate, when working on the design criteria for such tanks, to consider elongation at fracture or some equivalent measure of energy absorption, behaviour in fires (fire resistance and smoke toxicity), reaction to sunlight (potential embrittlement by way of UV light) and any other design criteria that would be needed to address the service conditions and exposure risks relevant to the transport of portable tanks and taking into account the characteristics of the various modes.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.44 UN/SCEGHS/37/INF.16</p> <p>1 July 2019</p> <p>Tests for oxidizing liquids and oxidizing solids Improvement regarding consideration for particle size, friable or coated materials</p> <p>Additional information to document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/20–ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2019/4</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from France</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The purpose of this informal document is to provide the Sub-Committees with additional information in support of the document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/20-ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2019/4 on tests for oxidizing liquids and oxidizing solids, improvement regarding consideration for particle size, friable or coated materials.</p>	

<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.45</p> <p>1 July 2019</p> <p>Comments in relation to ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/16 on the Definition of Large Packaging</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from the United Kingdom</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The expert from the United Kingdom has studied the proposal from the expert of Canada and can agree that there is an issue which needs addressing. The expert from the United Kingdom offers the following information as background in support of the resolution of the issue, comments for consideration by the Sub-Committee in relation to the proposal contained in ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/16 and makes proposals as an alternative solution to the issue.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.46</p> <p>2 July 2019</p> <p>Environmentally hazardous articles (living organisms)</p> <p>Transmitted by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on behalf of the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>Seek the support of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG Sub-committee) to consider the inclusion of environmentally hazardous living organisms into 'Chapter 2.9 Class 9 - Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances and Articles, including Environmentally Hazardous Substances' to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species² by escaping from the confined conditions and inappropriate disposals of materials associated with the consignments of live organisms, in response to decision 14/113 of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In this decision COP requested the Executive Secretary of the CBD to explore with the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the World Customs Organization and the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Invasive Alien Species about the possibility of developing a system of classification and labelling, consistent and in harmony with international agreements, for consignments of living organisms that pose a hazard or risk to biological diversity related to invasive alien species, supplementary to, and in line with existing international standards (paragraph 13(a) of decision 14/11).</p>	

<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.47</p> <p>2 July 2019</p> <p>Use of a ring on pressure receptacles for engraving periodic inspection marks – Amendment to ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/31</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>1. EIGA has transmitted document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/31 which proposes the use of a ring on pressure receptacles for engraving periodic inspection marks.</p> <p>2. EIGA has received some feedback on this paper with a suggestion for an amendment that makes it clear that the engraving should be on a metallic ring rather than of “an appropriate material”.</p> <p>3. EIGA supports this proposal and the revised wording is shown in para 4. The new text is underlined, and the old text is struck out.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.48</p> <p>2 July 2019</p> <p>Fire suppression devices that are initiated by an explosive</p> <p>Presented by the Council on the Safe Transport of Hazardous Articles (COSTHA)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>There are several innovative fire suppression safety devices that disperse fine particles using an explosive initiator that are commonly transported worldwide. The classification of these devices is sometimes challenged because they contain a small amount of Class 1, Division 1.4 explosives. The explosive device is used to disperse aerosol fire suppression material intended to extinguish fires. These devices are used in many applications including vehicles, power generation plants, data storage facilities, flammable liquid storage cabinets, unit load devices on aircraft, in restaurant frying cabinets and for many other applications. Based on statistics from one manufacturer of these fire suppression articles, nearly 500,000 of these articles have been shipped all over the world without any indication of an accidental discharge nor fire damage caused by any packaged unit.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.49</p> <p>2 July 2019</p>		

<p>Outcome of the thirty-first session of the Editorial and Technical Group (the IMDG Code)</p> <p>Submitted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)</p> <p>PDF</p>		
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.50 UN/SCEGHS/37/INF.18</p> <p>3 July 2019</p> <p>Hazard Communication in GHS Chapter 2.1</p> <p>Transmitted by the United States of America, the Institute of Makers of Explosives (IME) and the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer's Institute (SAAMI)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The USTF notes with appreciation the proposal of Sweden on behalf of the Informal Correspondence group (ICG) for the upcoming session (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/32-ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2019/5). Our paper is offered as a possible basis for starting work on the details of hazard communication in accordance with Item 2 proposed by Sweden. Since we started work, we have also noted Sweden's discussion paper on hazard communication elements (UN/SCETDG/55/INF.20 - UN/SCEGHS/37INF.9). We provide the following information for consideration to build on this work.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.51</p> <p>4 July 2019</p> <p>Applicability of packing instruction LP906</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Association for Advanced Rechargeable Batteries (RECHARGE), International Organisation of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers (OICA), the Rechargeable Battery Association (PRBA), and the Council on Safe Transportation of Hazardous Articles (COSTHA)</p> <p>PDF</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reference to ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/23 as the original working document. 2. Whether the large packaging contains a single battery or multiple batteries, the performance requirements as specified in LP906 (2), shall be verified by a test as specified by a competent authority. 3. The note a describes the criteria that are relevant to consider while assessing the performance of the large packaging. 4. Based on the comments received during the introduction of the paper, we propose to remove the reference to a single battery, since the verification of the performance requirements is the same, and the test method is still specified by the competent authority, warranting the same level of safety. 5. Additionally, we propose to add in note a 	

	some guidance and criteria to be considered in the case of a test for qualification of a packaging for multiple batteries. This guidance takes into account the comments from the delegates, as well as some additional points.	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.52</p> <p>4 July 2019</p> <p>Report of the lunchtime working group on hazard-based classification of lithium batteries and cells (2-3 July 2019)</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from France and COSTHA on behalf of the informal working group</p> <p>PDF</p>	The participants briefly discussed the current status of the work being conducted in the IWG	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.53</p> <p>4 July 2019</p> <p>Amendment to 38.3.3 (d) and (g) of the Manual of Tests and Criteria</p> <p>Transmitted by the European Association for Advanced Rechargeable Batteries (RECHARGE) and The Rechargeable Battery Association (PRBA)</p> <p>PDF</p>	This document is following the presentation of the ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/33 and takes into account the comments from the Sub Committee members.	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.54</p> <p>4 July 2019</p> <p>Report of the informal working group on fibre-reinforced plastics (FRP) portable tanks</p>	The informal working group on FRP portable tanks met from 1-3 July 2019. Twentyfive representatives from 10 different member governments and numerous industry representatives were in attendance. The group discussed the papers referred by the SubCommittee, reviewed work completed through correspondence prior to the session on	

<p>Transmitted by Chairman of the informal working group</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>application and general provisions, and specific FRP portable tank design criteria.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.55</p> <p>4 July 2019</p> <p>Report of the Working Group on Explosives</p> <p>Transmitted by the Chairman of the Working Group</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The working group met from 1 – 4 July 2019 in a parallel session to the plenary meeting of the SubCommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. This meeting of the working group was well attended with 35 experts in attendance from Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, Association of European Manufacturers of Sporting Ammunition (AFEMS), Australian Explosives Industry and Safety Group (AEISG), Council on Safe Transportation of Hazardous Articles (COSTHA), European Association of Automotive Suppliers (CLEPA), European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), Institute of Makers of Explosives (IME), and Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI). Annex 1 of this report provides a list of participants. The group was tasked to discuss technical matters related to official papers and to discuss informal papers as time allowed. Mr. Ed de Jong (Netherlands) served as chair of the working group and Mr. David Boston (IME) as secretary.</p>	
<p>UN/SCETDG/55/INF.56</p> <p>3 July 2019</p> <p>Working Group on Explosives and the Informal Correspondence Group on the review of GHS Chapter 2.1</p> <p>Transmitted by the expert from Sweden</p> <p>PDF</p>	<p>The joint meeting of the Working Group on Explosives (EWG) and the Informal Correspondence Group (ICG) on the review of GHS Chapter 2.1 discussed the criteria of the various classifications of the new GHS classification system as presented in the Annex of document ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2019/5 - ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/32. These discussions were based on document UN/SCETDG/55/INF.19 - UN/SCEGHS/37/INF.8, with the aim of revising and improving the therein suggested criteria, and seek agreement upon them.</p>	

July 8, 2019