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**COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF
DANGEROUS GOODS AND ON THE GLOBALLY
HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION
AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS**

**Sub-Committee of Experts on the
Transport of Dangerous Goods**
(Nineteenth session, 2-6 July 2001,
agenda item 5(a))

PACKAGINGS

Performance testing

Drop test pass/Fail criteria

Transmitted by the expert from the United States of America

1. The intent of this proposal is to clarify the pass/fail criteria for packagings that are subjected to the drop test specified in 6.1.5.3 of the Recommendations. 6.1.5.3.5 specifies the criteria for passing the drop test. This paragraph states that “*Where a packaging for solids undergoes a drop test and its upper face strikes the target, the test sample passes the test if the entire contents are retained by an inner packaging or inner receptacle (e.g. a plastics bag), even if the closure is no longer sift-proof.*”. The most extreme interpretation of this text could include separation of the closure from the packaging. This obviously is not the intent.

2. The expert from the United States believes the words “no longer siftproof” mean that there is no longer a perfect seal between the lid and the drum body such as damage in the localized area of impact where the gasket, head or lid are damaged so that the contents could slightly leak out. To clarify the current text it is proposed that paragraph 6.1.5.3.5.2 be revised to indicate that the outer packaging must be able to perform its basic containment function.

Proposal

2. It is proposed to revise paragraph 6.1.5.3.5.2 as follows:

Where a packaging for solids undergoes a drop test and its upper face strikes the target, the test sample passes the test if the entire contents are retained by an inner packaging or inner receptacle (e.g. a plastics bag), even if the closure **while retaining its basic function** is no longer sift proof.
