



# Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General  
5 June 2013  
English  
Original: French

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## Economic Commission for Europe

### Inland Transport Committee

#### Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

Joint Meeting of Experts on the Regulations annexed to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN) (ADN Safety Committee)

##### Twenty-third session

Geneva, 26–30 August 2013

Item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda

**Proposals for amendments to the Regulations annexed to ADN:  
Other proposals**

### **Report of the sixth meeting of the informal working group on substances**

**Transmitted by the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (CCNR)<sup>1</sup>**

#### **Introduction**

1. The informal working group on substances held at its sixth meeting on 19 and 20 March 2013 at the Palais du Rhin, Strasbourg, at the invitation of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (CCNR). The following persons attended the meeting: Mr. Ackermann (CEFIC), Ms. Adebahr-Lindner (Germany), Mr. Dosdahl (Germanischer Lloyd), Dr. Kraeh (CEFIC), Mr. Krischok (Germany, Chairperson), Mr. van Lancker (Belgium), Mr. de Maat (Netherlands), Mr. Overveld (EBU), Mr. Saha (CCNR), Mr. Verhoeven (Bureau Veritas), Mr. Vinke (Lloyd's Register) and Mr. Weiner (Germany).

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<sup>1</sup> Distributed in German by the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine under the symbol CCNR/ZKR/ADN/WP.15/AC.2/2013/24.

## Results

2. In accordance with the mandate given by the Safety Committee (ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.2/46, paras. 51, 52 and 61), the group dealt with the following issues:

### **A. Verification and discussion of the new rows added in Table C, on the basis of document INF.18 (twenty-second session), paragraph 1 and table**

3. First of all it was established that the new rows proposed in INF.18 were not an addition to 3.2.3.2, Table C, but a tool for internal use by classification societies in drawing up vessel substance lists.

4. The members of the informal working group confirmed that the procedure used by classification societies gives correct results. It was deemed appropriate to reduce the number of combinations resulting from a purely mathematical application of the flowchart in 3.2.3.3 to the number occurring in practice. To that end account should be taken of the effective properties of substances classified as NOS. By way of example, liquid ketones UN 1224 always have a density lower than 1 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and consequently all references involving assignment to non-floating substances (sinkers) are a priori excluded for this UN No.

5. It was agreed that verification of the lines proposed in INF.18 and the reduction of the potential combinations on the basis of the specific properties of the substances should be carried out in a smaller forum in cooperation with the classification societies, the Federal Physics and Technical Institute and the Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing.

6. The difficulties arising in the application of the provisions using the flowchart in 3.2.3.3 were also discussed. It was recalled that, in the past few years, as a result of the continuing adjustment of the provisions, the responsibility for assigning substances to NOS entries and determining vessel type has shifted from the competent authorities to those actually carrying out the transport. The members of the informal working group considered that the existing relevant provisions were sufficient but that there were lacunae with regard to their application, in particular in respect of the availability and communication of information on dangerous goods.

7. In order to pinpoint these gaps, Germany agreed to produce an exhaustive overview of the information produced in relation to the current provisions on the transport of dangerous goods. It was suggested that this overview should form the basis for discussion of the issue in the Safety Committee.

### **B. Verification and discussion of the entries in Table C with a boiling point < 35°C on the basis of document INF.18 (twenty-second session), paragraph 2 and table**

8. The members of the informal working group considered that, under the current provisions, it was necessary to calculate the internal pressurization of tanks. Another problem identified was that, depending on the results of the calculation, it was necessary to use a pressure tank for the transport of certain substances. However, there was no indication to that effect in the existing Table C in 3.2.3.2.

9. It was therefore recommended that a proposal be drafted on supplementing the relevant rows in Table C in 3.2.3.2. The amendments could have major economic

consequences for the industry and it was further proposed that they should remain between square brackets for the time being. The aim was to allow the industry to verify them and, if necessary, draw up proposals for transitional provisions.

**C. Verification of the maximum degree of filling of the tank for UN 9005 on the basis of document INF.18 (twenty-second session), paragraph 3**

10. The informal working group shared the opinion of the classification societies to the effect that, in compliance with the criteria set forth in the flowchart in 3.2.3.2, a maximum degree of filling of 95% should be set for entry UN 9005 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, NOS, MOLTEN. This requirement is already applied by classification societies in vessel substance lists.

11. If the Safety Committee approves the proposal under heading E to issue a correction, that correction could include an adjustment of the maximum degree of filling for UN 9005 to 95%. Failing that, the informal working group recommended that the Safety Committee draft a proposed amendment to that effect for ADN 2015.

**D. Verification of proposed corrections to Table C on the basis of document INF.27 (twenty-second session)**

12. The informal working group considered the entries for UN 1268 in Table C in 3.2.3.2 and noted divergences between the various language versions. It also found that none of the language versions was logical or plausible. The members of the informal working group thought that there could be similar problems with other UN numbers.

13. It was therefore proposed that a check should be carried out in cooperation with CEFIC, the Federal Physics and Technical Institute and the Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing. If necessary a separate proposal would be drafted for submission to the Safety Committee.

14. The members of the informal working group shared the view of the classification societies to the effect that vapour pressure should be introduced as a criterion for environmentally hazardous substances assigned to group "N1" in the flowchart in 3.2.3.3 and in the assignment criteria for substances in 3.2.4.3. The informal working group recommended that the Safety Committee draft a proposed amendment to that effect for ADN 2015.

**E. Verification of language versions of 7.2.5.0.1**

15. The informal working group checked the various language versions of 7.2.5.0.1. It found that the German and Russian versions were correct. In these versions the threshold value is 20% of the lower explosion limit, thus lying outside the explosivity range. In the English and French versions, the threshold value is 20% higher than the lower explosion limit, thus lying within the explosivity range.

16. The members of the informal working group considered that this difference was of major importance in terms of safety. It therefore recommended that the Safety Committee not wait for ADN 2015 to correct this error in the English and French versions but publish a correction immediately.