



**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****Fifty-seventh session**

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Item 6 (d) of the provisional agenda

Miscellaneous proposals for amendments to the Model**Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods:****portable tanks (other than FRP)****Impact testing of portable tanks and MEGCs: proposal to
revise Section 41 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria****Transmitted by the expert from Canada*****Introduction**

1. The Canadian competent authority has been the leading international expert on the dynamic longitudinal impact test protocol for portable tanks and multiple-element gas containers (MEGCs), and maintains a high degree of contact with international stakeholders in the impact testing of portable tanks and MEGCs. This is achieved through Canada's oversight program, which consists of registering test facilities and witnessing agencies, conducting compliance audits, reviewing test reports, and exchanging technical expertise with key personnel of the testing and witnessing bodies.
2. The creation of impacts is primarily done outdoors in order to accommodate the length of track and the railway vehicles required for the test protocol. As such, the portable tank or MEGC being tested is exposed to the elements of weather.
3. Paragraph 41.3.4.5 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria states that "To satisfy the test, the portable tank or MEGC shall show no leakage, permanent deformation or damage that would render it unsuitable for use, and shall be in conformity with the dimensional requirements regarding handling, securing and transfer from one means of transport to another." In adverse weather conditions such as rain or snow, it may be difficult to identify sources of leakage resulting from impact testing, as a container may be wet due to weather.

* 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect.20) and Supplementary, Subprogramme 2

4. This document proposes to add a new requirement that the container must be completely dry immediately prior to beginning the impact test, and that during the test, the container must not be subjected to any adverse weather conditions that could hinder the assessment of container leakage by the facility and witnessing agency.

Proposal

5. Add a new paragraph 41.1.3 to read as follows:
“The portable tank or MEGC being subjected to the dynamic longitudinal impact test shall be completely dry prior to beginning the impact testing. If the facility or witnessing agency’s ability to identify potential sources of leakage is negatively impacted by adverse weather conditions that develop during testing, the impact testing shall be terminated. Impact testing shall only resume once the portable tank or MEGC is dry, and the adverse weather conditions have stopped.”
