# **Economic Commission for Europe**

## **Inland Transport Committee**

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

100th session 11 May 2016

Geneva, 9-13 May 2016 Item 6(b) of the provisional agenda

Proposals for amendments to Annexes A and B of ADR:

miscellaneous proposals

Revised texts regarding the use of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as fuel for vehicles carrying dangerous goods – upper capacity limits

Comments on 2016/7 and INF.16 – Draft proposal to amend 1.1.3.2 (a)

#### **Transmitted by the Government of Germany**

## **Proposal 1**

1.1.3.2 (a)

8. Subsection 1.1.3.2 (a) could be amended as follows (new text underlined):

"1.1.3.2 Exemptions related to the carriage of gases

The provisions laid down in ADR do not apply to the carriage of:

"(a) Gases contained in the tanks or cylinders of a vehicle, performing a transport operation and destined for its propulsion or for the operation of any of its equipment used or intended for use during carriage (e.g. refrigerating equipment).

The gases may be carried in fixed tanks or cylinders, directly connected to the vehicle's engine and/or auxiliary equipment or transportable pressure receptacles, which comply with the pertinent legal provisions.

The total capacity of the tanks or cylinders shall not exceed the amount of energy (MJ) or mass (KG) corresponding to the fuel limits of 1.1.3.3 (a) (54 000 MJ).

NOTE: For the energy content of fuel see for example European Directive 2009/33/EC, Promotion of Clean & Energy Efficient Road Transport Vehicles, Annex, Table 1.

The total capacity shall not exceed:

- 1 080 kg for LNG and CNG
- 2 250 litres for LPG

The total capacity of the tanks or cylinders, including liquid fuels, shall not exceed 54 000 MJ energy-equivalent."

Consequential amendment 1.1.3.3 a)

Add a NOTE:

NOTE: The total capacity of the tanks or cylinders, including gaseous fuels, shall not exceed 54 000 MJ energy-equivalent."

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