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Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

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Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Standards

Update of references to general purpose standards (Informal document related to ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.1/2013/14)

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
8.1.4.1, Footnote 1			EN 2:1992	EN 2:1992+ A1:2004	Classification of fires	The present document classifies in four categories the different kind of fires which can be defined in terms of the nature of the fuel. ... Amendment: Add the following definition to Section 2 Definition and designation of classes of fires class F: fires involving cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats) in cooking appliances.	For the definition of the inflammability classes, see Standard EN 2:1992 Classification of fires.	Amendment has no impact on existing reference. No potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
6.9.2.5	6.9.2.5		EN 61:1977	EN ISO 527-4:1997 and EN ISO 527-5: 2009	Glass reinforced plastics - Determination of tensile properties Part 4: Test conditions for isotropic and orthotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites Part 5: Test conditions for unidirectional fibre-reinforced plastic composites	Part 4: This part of ISO 527 specifies the test conditions for the determination of the tensile properties of isotropic and orthotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites, based upon the general principles given in part 1. ...this part ... has been technically revised. Part 5: This part of ISO 527 specifies the test conditions for the determination of the tensile properties of unidirectional fibre-reinforced plastic composites, based upon the general principles given in part 1. The main changes are as follows: - the normative references have been updated; in 6.1.2, a thickness has been specified specifically from filament-wound test plates.	the value of tensile strength given by taking the mean value of the test results minus twice the standard deviation of the test results. The tests shall be carried out, in accordance with the requirements of EN 61:1977, on not less than six samples representative of the design type and construction method;	Material test standard. Amendment has no impact on existing reference. No potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
		1.2.1 B	EN 137:1993	EN 137:2006	Respiratory protective devices - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask - Requirements, testing, marking	This European Standard specifies minimum performance requirements for self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask used as respiratory protective devices, except escape apparatus and diving apparatus. Such equipment is intended for use in work situations where the risk on over pressurisation of the pressure vessels with their valves due to hot environmental conditions is low. ... This document supersedes EN 137:1993. ...	<i>Breathing apparatus (self-contained)</i> means an apparatus which supplies the person wearing it when working in a dangerous atmosphere with breathing air by means of pressurized air carried with him or by means of an external supply via a tube. For such apparatuses, see for example European standard EN 137:1993 or EN 138:1994.	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
5.4.3.4 Instruction in writing - Footnote b)			EN 141	EN 14387:2004 +A1:2008	Respiratory protective devices - Gas filter(s) and combined filter(s) - Requirements, testing, marking	This European Standard refers to gas filters and combined filters for use as components in unassisted respiratory protective devices. Filters for use against CO are excluded from this standard. Laboratory tests are included for the assessment of compliance with the requirements. Some filters complying with this standard can also be suitable for use with assisted respiratory protective devices and if so they need to be tested be tested and marked according to the appropriate European Standard. This document supersedes EN 14387:2004.	Additional equipment required for certain classes: - an emergency escape mask b For example an emergency escape mask with a combined gas/dust filter of the A1B1E1K1-P1 or A2B2E2K2-P2 type which is similar to that described in the EN 141 standard.	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
8.1.5.3 Footnote 3)								

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
		1.2.1 P	EN 340:1993	EN 340:2003	Protective clothing - General requirements; German version	<p>This European Standard specifies general performance requirements for ergonomics, innocuousness, size designation, ageing, compatibility and marking of protective clothing and the information to be supplied by the manufacturer with the protective clothing.</p> <p>This European Standard supersedes EN 340:1993.</p> <p>The revision of the standard EN 340:1993 led to the following main changes in this new standard edition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic health and ergonomic requirements including test methods have been added (see clause 4). Most of the requirements will affect the suppliers of materials to garment manufacturers. Other requirements will be important for the garment manufacturers to comply with specific product standards. - An industrial washing test procedure has been included in clause 5 because this kind of washing is frequently applied to many types of protective clothing. - The size designation system in clause 6 has been improved to take account of the size requirements of EN 13402 series. - A new annex C (informative) has been introduced as a guide to develop specifications for practical performance tests in product standards. 	Protective suit means a suit which protects the wearer's body during work in a danger area. The choice of appropriate suit shall correspond to the dangers likely to arise. For protective shoes or boots, see for example European standard EN 346:1997.	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
		1.2.1 P	EN 346:1997	EN ISO 20346:2007	Personal protective equipment - Protective footwear	This European Standard specifies basic and additional (optional) requirements for protective footwear. In conjunction with EN ISO 20344:2004, this standard supersedes EN 346:1992 and EN 346-2:1996.	Protective shoes (or protective boots) mean shoes or boots which protects the wearers feet when working in a danger area.	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
		1.2.1 B	EN 371:1992	EN 14387:2004 +A1 2008	Respiratory protective devices - Gas filter(s) and combined filter(s) - Requirements, testing, marking	This European Standard refers to gas filters and combined filters for use as components in unassisted respiratory protective devices. Filters for use against CO are excluded from this standard. ... This document supersedes EN 14387:2004.	Breathing apparatus (ambient air-dependent filter apparatus) means an apparatus which protects the person wearing it when working in a dangerous atmosphere by means of a suitable filter. For such apparatuses, see for example European standard EN 136:1998. For the filters used, see for example European standard EN 371:1993 or EN 138:1994;	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
		1.2.1 B	EN 372:1992					
		1.2.1 P	EN 374-1:1994	EN 374-1:2003	Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements	This standard specifies the requirements for gloves to protect the user against chemicals and/or micro-organisms and defines terms to be used. ... This document supersedes EN 374-1:1994.	Protective gloves mean gloves which protect the wearer's hands during work in danger area. The choice of appropriate gloves shall correspond to the dangers likely to arise. For protective gloves, see for example European standard EN 374-1:1994, 374-2:1994 or 374-3:1994.	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
		1.2.1 P	EN 374-2:1994	EN 374-2:2003	Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration	This European Standard specifies a test method for the penetration resistance of gloves that protect against chemicals and/or micro-organisms. ... This document supersedes EN 374-2:1994.		Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
		1.2.1 P	EN 374-3:1994	EN 374-3:2003+ AC:2006	Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms - Part 3: Determination of resistance to permeation by chemicals	This European Standard specifies the determination of the resistance of protective glove materials to permeation by potentially hazardous non-gaseous chemicals under the condition of continuous contact. ... This document supersedes EN 374-3:1994.		Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
		1.2.1 E	EN 400:1993	EN 13794:2002	Respiratory protective devices - Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus for escape - Requirements, testing, marking	This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus, chemical oxygen (KO ₂ , NaClO ₃) type and compressed oxygen type, for escape (short: oxygen escape apparatus). ... This document supersedes EN 400:1993, EN 401:1993 and EN 1061:1996.	Escape device (suitable) means a respiratory protection device, designed to cover the wearer's mouth, nose and eyes, which can be easily put on and which serves to escape from a danger area. For such devices, see for example European standard EN	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
		1.2.1 E	EN 401:1993					
		1.2.1 E	EN 402:1993	EN 402:2003	Respiratory protective devices - Governed demand self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask or mouthpiece assembly for escape - Requirements, testing, marking	This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for lung governed demand self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus for escape. ... This document supersedes EN 402:1993.	400:1993, EN 401:1993, EN 402:1993, EN 403:1993 or EN 1146:1997.	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
		1.2.1 E	EN 403:1993	EN 403:2004	Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue - Filtering devices with hood for escape from fire - Requirements, testing, marking	This European Standard refers to filtering devices with a hood for personal escape from particulate matter, carbon monoxide and other toxic gases produced by fire. It specifies minimum requirements for this device which is for single use. It does not cover devices designed for use in		Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
						circumstances where there is or might be an oxygen deficiency (oxygen less than 17 % by volume). Two types of devices are specified; namely, those designed to be carried on the person and those designed to be stored. ... This document supersedes EN 403:1993.		
5.4.3.4 Instruction in writing	5.4.3.4 Instruction in writing		EN 471	EN 471:2003+ A1:2007	High-visibility warning clothing for professional use - Test methods and requirements	This European Standard specifies requirements for protective clothing capable of signalling the user's presence visually, intended to provide conspicuity of the user in hazardous situations under any light conditions by day and under illumination by vehicle headlights in the dark. ... This document supersedes EN 471:2003.	The following equipment shall be carried on board the transport unit: ... - a warning vest (e.g. as described in the EN 471 standard);	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
8.1.5.2								
		1.6.7.4.2 Table C 8 UN No. 1202	EN 590:2004	EN 590:2009+ A1:2010	Automotive fuels - Diesel - Requirements and test methods	This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for marketed and delivered automotive diesel fuel. It is applicable to automotive diesel fuel for use in diesel engine vehicles designed to run on automotive diesel fuel. This document supersedes EN 590:2009. Significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition are: a) Provision is made for a maximum of 7 % (V/V) of fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) to be included in automotive diesel fuel. b) Inclusion of the revised	GAS OIL, complying with standard EN 590:2004 or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL (LIGHT) with flash-point as specified in EN 590:2004 GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL (LIGHT) (flash-point more than 60°C but not more than 100 °C. complying with EN 590:2004 or with a flashpoint not more than 100 °C complying with EN 590:2004 or with a flashpoint not more	Standard on physical test methods and product specification. Effect of amendments on the classification of substance requires specific expertise.
3.2.1 Table A UN No. 1202	3.2.1 Table A UN No. 1202	3.2.1 Table A UN No. 1202						
4.1.1.19.6 Table (Assimilation list), UN No. 1202 Diesel fuel	4.1.1.19.6 Table (Assimilation list), UN No. 1202 Diesel fuel							
4.1.1.19.6 Table (Assimilation	4.1.1.19.6 Table (Assimilation							

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list), UN No. 1202 heating oil, light	list), UN No. 1202 heating oil, light					EN 14214 FAME specification. c) Clarification of the fact that cold flow requirements of FAME when used as an extender for diesel according to this specification (as set out in Table 2 of EN 14214:2008) do not apply. d) Addition of the Ignition Quality Tester as an alternate test method to the CFR engine test. e) Deletion of the 350 mg/kg sulfur content, which was only allowed until 2005, and of the 50 mg/kg level which was allowed until 2009. f) Inclusion of the revised total contamination test method EN 12662, ... Inclusion of the revised EN 12916, ... h) Inclusion of an additional requirement and method (EN 15751) to determine the oxidation stability, with a limit of 20h. i) Addition of a workmanship clause 5.4.3 and a note referring to good house keeping via CEN/TR 15367-1. j) Lowering of the maximum level of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons from 11 % (m/m) to 8,0 % (m/m). k) A general update of the revised test methods, Annex A is normative and contains the precision data generated on the test methods....	than 100 °C	
9.1.1.2 a)							A vehicle intended for the carriage of liquids having a flash-point of not more than 60°C (with the exception of diesel fuel complying with standard EN 590:2004, gas oil, and heating oil (light) - UN No. 1202 - with a flash-point as specified in standard EN 590:2004) in fixed tanks or demountable tanks with a capacity exceeding 1 m ³ or in tank-containers or portable tanks with an individual capacity exceeding 3 m ³ ;	
		1.2.1 A	EN 1127-1:1997	EN 1127-1:2011	Explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection - Part 1: Basic concepts	This European Standard specifies methods for the identification and assessment of hazardous situations leading to	Auto-ignition temperature (EN 1127-1:1977, No. 331) means the lowest temperature	Standard on risk assessment with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
					and methodology	explosion and the design and construction measures appropriate for the required safety. This is achieved by: - risk assessment; - risk reduction. Annex C provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition EN 1127-1:2007. Significant technical changes: - terms and definitions have been moved to EN 13237 -risk assessment has been modified - information about relationship between categories and zones has been deleted - information about classification of zones for gases/vapours and for dusts has been deleted - information on tightness of equipment has been added - information about concepts for the use of measuring and control systems to avoid effective ignition sources has been deleted. This document supersedes EN 1127-1:2007. Annex C provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition EN 1127-1:2007.	determined under prescribed test conditions of a hot surface on which a flammable substance in form of a gas/air or vapour/air mixture ignites.	
		1.2.1 D					Deflagration means an explosion which propagates at subsonic speed (see EN 1127-1:1997).	
		1.2.1 D					Detonation means an explosion which propagates at supersonic speed and is characterized by a shock wave (see EN 1127-1:1977)	
		1.2.1 E					Explosion means a sudden reaction of oxidation or decomposition with an increase in temperature or in pressure or both simultaneously (see EN 1127-1:1977).	
		1.2.1 E					Explosive atmosphere means a mixture of air with gases, vapours or mists flammable in atmospheric conditions, in which the combustion process spreads after ignition to the entire unconsumed mixture (see EN 1127-1:1997).	
		1.2.1 E	EN 1146:1997	EN 1146:2005	Respiratory protective devices - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing	This European Standard specifies minimum requirements for self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing	Escape device (suitable) means a respiratory protection device, designed to cover the wearer's	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with

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					apparatus incorporating a hood for escape - Requirements, testing, marking	apparatus for escape only, incorporating a hood. Such equipment is intended for use in work situations where the risk on over pressurisation of the pressure vessels with their valves due to hot environmental conditions is low. This European Standard supersedes EN 1146:1997.	mouth, nose and eyes, which can be easily put on and which serves to escape from a danger area. For such devices, see for example European standard EN 400:1993, EN 401:1993, EN 402:1993, EN 403:1993 or EN 1146:1997.	RID/ADR/ADN.
		3.2.4.2, No. 3.3	EN 1839:2004	EN 1839:2012	Determination of explosion limits and vapours	This European Standard specifies two test methods (method T and method B) to determine the explosion limits of gases, vapours and their mixtures, mixed with air. An air/inert gas mixture (volume fraction of the oxygen < 21 %) can be used as the oxidizer instead of air. In this standard the term "air" includes such air/inert mixtures. This European Standard applies to gases, vapours and their mixtures at atmospheric pressure for temperatures up to 200 °C. This document supersedes EN 1839:2003. The significant changes between this European Standard and EN 1839:2003 are given in Table H.1. (Addition of normative Annex A "Method for determination of the explosion limits of substances that are difficult to ignite).	Determination of upper and lower explosion limits in accordance with EN 1839:2004.	Standard on physical test methods. Added Annex A has no impact on existing reference. No potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
6.7.2.1	6.7.2.1		EN 10028-3	EN 10028-3:2009	Flat products made of steels for pressure purposes - Part 3: Weldable fine grain	This European Standard specifies requirements for flat products for pressure equipment made of weldable	Fine grain steel means steel which has a ferritic grain size of 6 or finer	Material standard referred to in context with the definition of "fine

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					steels, normalized	fine grain steels as specified in Table 1. This document supersedes EN 10028-3:2003.	when determined in accordance with ASTM E 112-96 or as defined in EN 10028-3, Part 3;	grain steel" for which RID/ADR 6.7.2.2.1 specifies quantified limits. Compliance with those limits requires specific expertise.
		8.1.6.2	EN 12115:1999	EN 12115:2011	Rubber and thermoplastics hoses and hose assemblies for liquid or gaseous chemicals - Specification	This European Standard specifies requirements for two types of hose assemblies (Types D and SD) and four grades based on electrical properties with hoses made of rubber or thermoplastics and hose fittings made of metal designed to convey liquid or gaseous chemical substances, hereinafter termed the "chemicals conveyed". The hose assemblies are intended for use with chemicals conveyed in the temperature range of -20 °C to +65 °C at a working pressure ≤ 10 bar1). This document supersedes EN 12115:1999. In comparison with EN 12115:1999 the following changes have been made: a) the test procedure to determine the electrical resistance through the hose wall is given in Annex A (normative); b) a list of hose lining material resistant to specific chemical substances, identified by CAS number, has been added as Annex F (informative); c) the normative references have been updated.	Hoses and hose assemblies used for loading, unloading or delivering products for the operation of the vessel and residual cargo shall comply with European standard EN 12115:1999 (Rubber and thermoplastics hoses and hose assemblies) or ...	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.
		8.1.6.2	EN 12115:1999				They shall be checked and inspected in accordance with table 6 of standard EN 12115:1999 or ...	

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		9.3.2.21.5 c)	EN 12827:1996	EN 12827:1999	Inland navigation vessels - Connections for the transfer of diesel oil.	This European Standard specifies the design, dimensions, technical requirements and testing of connections for the transfer of diesel oil on inland navigation vessels. The Standard specifies: – a connection of a design that is common on inland navigation vessels consisting of a threaded pipe and a quick release coupling; – a connection for vessels with deck screw caps (internal thread according to ISO 228-1) consisting of an adaptor with threaded pipe and a quick release coupling.	Vessels which may be delivering products required for operation of vessels shall be equipped with a transshipment facility compatible with European standard EN 12827:1996 and ...	Standard on dimensional requirements with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
		1.2.1 F	EN 12874:1999	EN 12874:2001	Flame arresters - Performance requirements, test methods and limits for use	This standard specifies the requirements for flame arresters which prevent flame transmission when flammable gas/air- or vapour/air-mixtures are present. It establishes uniform principles for the classification, basic construction and marking of flame arresters and specifies test methods to verify the safety requirements and determine safe limits of use. ...	Flame arrester means a device mounted in the vent of part of an installation or in the interconnecting piping of a system of installations, the purpose of which is to permit flow but prevent the propagation of a flame front. This device shall be tested according to the European standard EN 12874 (1999).	In the absence of detailed provisions on these items in RID/ADR/ADN conflict with the new revision is not expected.
		1.2.1 S					Steady burning means combustion stabilized for an intermediate period (see EN 12874:1999)	
		1.6.7.2.2.2 Table					Flame arrester Test according to standard EN 12874:1999	
		1.6.7.2.2.2 Table					High velocity vent valve Test according to	

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
							standard EN 12874:1999	
6.12.5 Note			EN 13501-1:2002	EN 13501-1:2007 +A1:2009	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests	<p>This European Standard provides the reaction to fire classification procedure for all construction products, including products incorporated within building elements. Products are considered in relation to their end use application. This document applies to three categories, which are treated separately in this European Standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction products, excluding floorings and linear pipe thermal insulation products; - floorings; - linear pipe thermal insulation products. <p>This document supersedes EN 13501-1:2007.</p> <p>In addition to editorial corrections this document includes the reaction to fire classification procedure for linear pipe thermal insulation products. Amendment 1 provides for the use of extended application reports in the classification procedure.</p>	<p>NOTE: Materials classified as class B-s3-d2 according to standard EN 13501-1:2002 are deemed to fulfil the fire resistance requirement.</p> <p>The body shall be made from heat and flame resistant materials with a minimum thickness of 10 mm. Materials classified as Class B-s3-d2 according to standard EN 13501-1: 2002 are deemed to fulfil this requirement.</p>	Standard on resistance of elements against fire with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
9.3.4.2								
		8.1.6.2	EN 13765:2003	EN 13765:2010	Thermoplastic multi-layer (non-vulcanized) hoses and hose assemblies for the transfer of hydrocarbons, solvents and chemicals - Specification	This European Standard specifies requirements for four types of thermoplastic multi-layer (non-vulcanized) hoses and hose assemblies for carrying hydrocarbons, solvents and chemicals. It specifies bore sizes from 25 mm to 300 mm, working pressures from 4 bar1 to 14 bar and working temperatures from -30 °C to	Hoses and hose assemblies used for loading, unloading or delivering products for the operation of the vessel and residual cargo shall comply with ... or EN 13765:2003 (Thermoplastic multilayer (non-vulcanized) hoses	Performance-oriented product standard with no potential for non-compliance with RID/ADR/ADN.

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		8.1.6.2				<p>150 °C. Type 1 hoses are suitable for vapour applications. Types 2 to 4 hoses are suitable for liquid applications.</p> <p>This document supersedes EN 13765:2003.</p> <p>Compared to the 2003 version, changes have been made to the following clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in Clause 1, Scope, addition of EN 1474-2; - addition of "NOTE 2" concerning polymeric coated wire; - in Clause 2, Normative references, wire reference changed to EN 10088-3; - in Table 3, length and torsion tests have been refined; - in Table 4, electrical resistance test have been refined; - addition of 7.5, Electrical continuity; - in Annex C, coating weight reduced; - in Annex K, Tests moved from hose to hose assemblies; - in Annex L, Tests moved from hose to hose assemblies. 	<p>and hose assemblies) or ...</p> <p>They shall be checked and inspected in accordance with ... or table K.1 of standard EN 13765:2003 or ...</p>	
		1.15.3.8	EN 29001:1997	EN ISO 9001:2008 +AC:2009	Quality management systems - Requirements (ISO 9001:2008)	<p>This International Standard specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organization</p> <p>a) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide product that meets customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, and</p> <p>b) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the</p>	<p>The classification society shall have prepared and implemented and shall maintain an effective system of internal quality based on the relevant aspects of internationally recognized quality standards and</p>	<p>Quality system standard with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.</p>

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						<p>system and the assurance of conformity to customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.</p> <p>...</p> <p>This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 9001:2000), which has been amended to clarify points in the text and to enhance compatibility with ISO 14001:2004.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The text of ISO 9001:2008 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.</p>	<p>conforming to the standards EN ISO/IEC 17020:2004 (inspection bodies) and ISO 9001 or EN 29001:1997. ...</p>	
		3.2.3 Footnotes related to the list of substances, Nr. 8)	EN 50014	EN IEC 60079-0: 2012	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres - Part 0: General requirements	<p>This part of IEC 60079 specifies the general requirements for construction, testing and marking of electrical equipment and Ex Components intended for use in explosive atmospheres.</p> <p>The standard atmospheric conditions (relating to the explosion characteristics of the atmosphere) under which it may be assumed that electrical equipment can be operated are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - temperature -20°C to +60°C; - pressure 80kPa (0,8 bar) to 110 kPa (1,1 bar); and - air with normal oxygen content, typically 21 % v/v. <p>This sixth edition (IEC 60079-0) cancels and replaces the fifth edition, published in 2007, and constitutes a full technical revision.</p>	<p>8) No maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) has been measured in accordance with IEC 79-1A; therefore, assignment has been made to the explosion group in compliance with EN 50014.</p>	Standard on a classification scheme for electrical equipment with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
9.2.2.5.1 a) Note 2)							<p>(a) Those parts of the electrical installation including the leads which shall remain energized when the battery master switch is open, shall be suitable for use in hazardous areas. Such equipment shall meet the general requirements of IEC 60079, parts 0 and 14 and the additional requirements applicable from IEC 60079, parts 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 15 or 18;</p> <p>2 As an alternative, the general</p>	

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							requirements of EN 50014 and the additional requirements of EN 50015, 50016, 50017, 50018, 50019, 50020, 50021 or 50028 may be used.	
9.7.8.2 Note 2)							Electrical equipment on FL vehicles, situated in areas where an explosive atmosphere is, or may be expected to be, present in such quantities as to require special precautions, shall be suitable for use in a hazardous area. Such equipment shall meet the general requirements of IEC 60079 parts 0 and 14 and the additional requirements applicable from IEC 60079 parts 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 11 or 18. 2 As an alternative, the general requirements of EN 50014 and the additional requirements of EN 50015, 50016, 50017, 50018, 50019, 50020 or 50028 may be used.	
		1.2.1 E	EN 50014:1994				Explosion group means a grouping of flammable gases and vapours according to their maximum experimental safe gaps and minimum ignition currents, and	

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
							of electrical apparatus which may be used in the corresponding potentially explosive atmosphere (see IEC publication 79 and EN 50014:1994).	
		1.2.1 T					Temperature class means a grouping of flammable gases and vapours of flammable liquids according to their ignition temperature; and of the electrical apparatus intended to be used in the corresponding potentially explosive atmosphere according to their maximum surface temperature (see IEC publication 79 and EN 50014:1994).	
		1.2.1 T					Types of protection (see IEC Publication 79 and EN 50014:1994)	
		3.2.4.2 No. 3.1					Auto-ignition temperature in accordance with IEC 60079-4 (corresponds to DIN 51794) °C; where applicable, indicate the temperature class in accordance with EN 50014:1995.	
9.2.2.5.1 a) Note 2)			EN 50015	EN 60079-6:2007	Explosive atmospheres - Part 6: Equipment protection by oil immersion "o"	This part of IEC 60079 specifies the requirements for the construction and testing of oil-immersed electrical equipment, oil-immersed parts of electrical equipment and Ex components in the type of protection oil immersion "o",	As above for EN 50014.	Standard on requirements on electrical equipment with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
9.7.8.2 Note 2)							As above for EN 50014.	

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
						<p>intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres. This standard applies to electrical apparatus where the rated voltage does not exceed 11 kV r.m.s. a.c. or d.c. Additional measures are applied to ensure that the apparatus does not produce arcs, sparks, or excessive temperatures in normal operation or under specified abnormal conditions. ...</p> <p>The text of the International Standard IEC 60079-6:2007 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.</p> <p>This European Standard supersedes EN 50015:1998.</p>		
		1.2.1 T	EN 50016	EN 60079-2:2007	Explosive atmospheres - Part 2: Equipment protection by pressurized enclosure "p" (IEC 60079-2:2007)	<p>This part of IEC 60079 specifies the requirements for the construction and testing and marking of electrical apparatus with type of protection increased safety "e" intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres.</p> <p>The text of the International Standard IEC 60079-6:2007 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.</p> <p>This European Standard supersedes EN 50015:1998.</p>	<p>Types of protection (see IEC Publication 79 and EN 50014:1994)</p> <p>... EEx (p): pressurized apparatus (EN 50016);</p> <p>As above for EN 50014.</p> <p>As above for EN 50014.</p>	Standard on requirements on electrical equipment with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
9.2.2.5.1 a) Note 2)								
9.7.8.2 Note 2)								
		1.2.1 T	EN 50017	EN 60079-5:2007	Explosive atmospheres - Part 5: Equipment protection by powder filling "q" (IEC 60079-5:2007)	<p>This part of IEC 60079 contains specific requirements for the construction, testing and marking of electrical equipment, parts of electrical equipment and Ex components in the type of protection powder filling "q", intended for use in explosive</p>	<p>Types of protection (see IEC Publication 79 and EN 50014:1994)</p> <p>... EEx (q): powder filling (EN 50017).</p> <p>As above for EN 50014.</p> <p>As above for EN</p>	Standard on requirements on electrical equipment with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
9.2.2.5.1 a) Note 2)								
9.7.8.2 Note								

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
2)						<p>gas atmospheres.</p> <p>This third edition (IEC 60079-5:2007) cancels and replaces the second edition, published in 1997, and its amendment (2003), and constitutes a technical revision.</p> <p>The text of the International Standard IEC 60079-5:2007 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.</p> <p>This European Standard supersedes EN 50017:1998.</p>	50014.	
		1.2.1 T	EN 50018	EN 60079-1:2007	Explosive atmospheres - Part 1: Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures "d" (IEC 60079-1:2007)	<p>This part of IEC 60079 contains specific requirements for the construction and testing of electrical equipment with the type of protection flameproof "d", intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres.</p> <p>This sixth edition cancels and replaces the second edition, published in 2003, and constitutes a technical revision.</p> <p>The text of the International Standard IEC 60079-1:2007 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.</p> <p>This European Standard supersedes EN 60079-1:2004 + Corrigendum April 2006.</p>	<p>Types of protection (see IEC Publication 79 and EN 50014:1994) ...</p> <p>EEx (d): flameproof enclosure (EN 50018);</p> <p>As above for EN 50014.</p> <p>As above for EN 50014.</p>	Standard on requirements on electrical equipment with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
9.2.2.5.1 a) Note 2)								
9.7.8.2 Note 2)								
		1.2.1 T	EN 50019	EN 60079-7:2007	Explosive atmospheres - Part 7: Equipment protection by increased safety "e" (IEC 60079-7:2006)	<p>This part of IEC 60079 contains specific requirements for the design, construction, testing and marking of electrical apparatus with the type of</p>	<p>Types of protection (see IEC Publication 79 and EN 50014:1994) ...</p> <p>EEx (e): increased</p>	Standard on requirements on electrical equipment with no potential to conflict with

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
9.2.2.5.1 a) Note 2)						protection increased safety "e", intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres. This standard applies to electrical apparatus where the rated voltage does not produce arcs, sparks, or excessive temperatures in normal operation or under specified abnormal conditions.	safety (EN 50019); As above for EN 50014.	RID/ADR/ADN.
9.7.8.2 Note 2)					This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition, published in 2001, and constitutes a technical revision.	As above for EN 50014.		
					The text of the International Standard IEC 60079-7:2006 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification. This European Standard supersedes EN 60079-7:2003.			
		1.2.1 T	EN 50020	EN 60079-11:2012	Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i" (IEC 60079-11:2006)	This part of IEC 60079 contains the construction and testing of intrinsically safe apparatus intended for use in an explosive atmosphere and for associated apparatus, which is intended for connection to intrinsically safe circuits which enter such atmospheres. This type of protection is applicable to electrical equipment in which the electrical circuits themselves are incapable of causing an explosion in the surrounding explosive atmospheres. This standard is also applicable to electrical equipment located outside the explosive atmosphere to protected by another Type of	Types of protection (see IEC Publication 79 and EN 50014:1994) ... EEx (ia) and Eex (ib): intrinsic safety (EN 50020); As above for EN 50014.	Standard on requirements on electrical equipment with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
9.2.2.5.1 a) Note 2)						As above for EN 50014.		
9.7.8.2 Note 2)						As above for EN 50014.		

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
						<p>Protection listed in IEC 60079-0, where the intrinsic safety of the electrical circuits in the explosive atmosphere may depend upon the design and construction of such electrical equipment or parts of such electrical equipment. The electrical circuits exposed to the explosive atmosphere are evaluated for use in such an atmosphere by applying this standard. ...</p> <p>This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition of IEC 60079-1 published in 2008, the first edition of IEC 61421-11 published in 2005, and the new Annex G replaces the apparatus requirements of the second edition of IEC 60079-27 published in 2008. This sixth edition constitutes a technical revision.</p> <p>The text of the International Standard IEC 60079-11:2011 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification. This document supersedes EN 60079-11:2007, EN 61241-11:2006 and partially supersedes EN 60079-27:2008.</p>		
9.2.2.5.1 a) Note 2)			EN 50021	EN 50021:1999	Electrical apparatus for potentially explosive atmospheres. Type of protection "n"	This European Standard specifies requirements for the construction, testing and marking for Group II electrical apparatus with type of protection "n", intended for use only in areas where explosive atmospheres of gas, vapour and mist are	As above for EN 50014.	Standard on requirements on electrical equipment with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
						<p>unlikely to occur or if they do, are likely to do so infrequently or for a short period only.</p> <p>This standard is applicable to non-sparking electrical apparatus and also to apparatus with parts or circuits producing arcs or sparks or having hot surfaces which, if not protected in one of the ways specified in this standard, could be capable of igniting a surrounding explosive atmosphere.</p> <p>A non-incident part is limited in use to the particular circuit for which it has been shown to be non-ignition capable and, therefore, cannot be separately assessed as complying with this standard.</p> <p>This standard is applicable to electrical to electrical equipment and components of Group II, Category 3G. ...</p> <p>Equipment in this category ensures the requisite level of protection during normal operation. ...</p>		
		1.2.1 T	EN 50028	EN 60079-18:2009	Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres - Part 18: Construction, test and marking of type of protection encapsulation "m" electrical apparatus (IEC 60079-18:2004)	This part of IEC 60079 gives the specific requirements for the construction, testing and marking of electrical equipment, parts of electrical equipment and Ex components with the type of protection encapsulation "m" intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres or explosive dust atmospheres. This part applies only for encapsulated electrical equipment, encapsulated parts of electrical equipment and encapsulated Ex components (hereafter	Types of protection (see IEC Publication 79 and EN 50014:1994) ... EEx (m): encapsulation (EN 50028); As above for EN 50014.	Standard on requirements on electrical equipment with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
9.2.2.5.1 a) Note 2)						As above for EN 50014.		
9.7.8.2 Note 2)						As above for EN 50014.		

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
						<p>always referred to as "m" equipment) where the rated voltage does not exceed 11kV.</p> <p>The application of electrical equipment in atmospheres, which may contain explosive gas as well as combustible dust simultaneously, may require additional protective measures. ...</p> <p>This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 60079-18:2004 and IEC 61241-18:2004, and constitutes a technical revision.</p> <p>The text of the International Standard IEC 60079-18:2009 + corrigendum June 2009 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.</p>		
		9.3.1.21.5 a)	EN 60309-2:1999	EN IEC 60309-2:1999 +A1:2007 +A2:2012	Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes - Part 2: Dimensional interchangeability requirements for pin and contact-tube accessories	This standard applies to plugs and socket-outlets, cable couplers and appliance couplers with a rated operating voltage not exceeding 1000 V, 500 Hz and a rated current not exceeding 125 A, primarily intended for industrial use, either indoors or outdoors. This standard applies to plugs and socket-outlets, cable couplers and appliance couplers with pins and contact tubes of standardized configurations. This standard applies to plugs and socket-outlets, cable couplers and appliance couplers, hereafter referred to as accessories, for use when the ambient temperature is normally	The signal shall be transmitted to the shore facility via a watertight two-pin plug of a connector device in accordance with standard EN 60309-2:1999 for direct current of 40 to 50 volts, identification colour white, position of the nose 10h.	Standard on dimensional requirements with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
		9.3.1.21.5 b)					It shall be possible for the binary signal of the shore facility to be transmitted via a watertight two-pole socket or a connector device in accordance with standard EN 60039-2:1999, for direct current of 40 to 50 volts, identification	

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
						within the range -25°C to 40°C. ...	colour white, position of the nose 10h.	
		9.3.2.21.5 a)				This consolidated version of IEC 60309-2 consists of the fourth edition (1999), its amendment 1 (2005) and amendment 2 (2012).	As above for 9.3.1.21.5 a)	
		9.3.2.21.5 b)					As above for 9.3.1.21.5 b)	
		9.3.3.21.5 a)					As above for 9.3.1.21.5 a)	
		9.3.3.21.5 d)					As above for 9.3.1.21.5 b)	
6.9.4.2.1	6.9.4.2.1		EN ISO 527-5: 1997	EN ISO 527-5:2009	Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 5: Test conditions for unidirectional fibre-reinforced plastic composites (ISO 527-5:2009)	This part of ISO 527 specifies the test conditions for the determination of the tensile properties of unidirectional fibre-reinforced plastic composites, based upon the general principles given in Part 1. The test method is suitable for all polymer matrix systems reinforced with unidirectional fibres and which meet the requirements, including failure mode, set out in this part of ISO 527. The method is suitable for composites with either thermoplastic or thermosetting matrices, including prepregged materials (prepregs). The reinforcements covered include carbon fibres, glass fibres, aramid fibres and other similar fibres. The reinforcement geometries covered include unidirectional (i.e. completely aligned) fibres and rovings and unidirectional fabrics and tapes. ... The method is performed using one of two different types of test specimen, depending on the direction of the applied stress relative to the fibre direction.	The elongation at fracture according to EN ISO 527-5:1997 and the heat distortion temperature according to ISO 75-1:1993 shall be determined for the resins to be used. The tests shall cover: ...	Material test standard with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.
6.9.4.2.2	6.9.4.2.2						- Tensile strength, elongation at fracture and modulus of elasticity according to EN ISO 527-5:1997 in the direction of stresses. In addition, the elongation at fracture of the resin shall be established by means of ultrasound;	

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
						<p>This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 527-5:1997), of which it constitutes a minor revision.</p> <p>...</p> <p>The text of ISO 527-5:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 527-5:2009 without any modification.</p>		
2.3.3.1.2 d)	2.3.3.1.2 d)	2.3.3.1.2 d)	EN ISO 2719	EN ISO 2719:2002	Determination of flash point - Pensky-Martens closed cup method	<p>This International Standard describes two procedures, A and B, using the Pensky-Martens closed cup tester, for determining the flash point of combustible liquids, liquids with suspended solids, liquids that tend to form a surface film under the test conditions and other liquids. It is applicable for liquids with a flash point above 40°C.</p> <p>Procedure A is used for the determination for the flash point of paints and varnishes that do not form a surface film, unused lubrication oils and other petroleum products not covered by Procedure B.</p> <p>Procedure B is used for the determination of the flash point of residual fuel oils, cutback bitumens, unused lubricating oils, liquids that tend to form a surface film, liquids with suspensions of solids and highly viscous materials such as polymeric solutions and adhesives.</p> <p>...</p> <p>This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2719:1888), which has been technically revised.</p>	<p>To determine the flash-point of paints, gums and similar viscous products containing solvents, only apparatus and test methods suitable for determining the flash-point for viscous liquids shall be used, in accordance with the following standards:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) International standards EN ISO 13736 and EN ISO 2719, Method B.</p>	<p>Standard on physical test methods with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN. Specific expertise is required to assess the impact of the technical revision on test results.</p>

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
						The text of ISO 2719:2002 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 2719:2002 without any modifications.		
2.3.3.1.2 d)	2.3.3.1.2 d)	2.3.3.1.2 d) 3.2.4.2 No. 3.2	EN ISO 13736	EN ISO 13736:2013 (not published yet)	Determination of flash point - Abel closed-cup method (ISO 13736:2008)	<p>This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the closed-cup flash point of combustible liquids having flash points between -30,0 °C and 70,0 °C, inclusive. However, the precision given for this method is only valid for flash points in the range - 5,0 °C to 66,5 °C.</p> <p>This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 13736:2008), which has been technically revised.</p> <p>The text of ISO 13736:2013 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 13736:2013 without any modification.</p>		Standard on physical test methods with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN. Specific expertise is required to assess the impact of the technical revision on test results.
6.9.2.10	6.9.2.10		EN ISO 14125:1998	EN ISO 14125:1998 +AC:2002 +A1:2011	Fibre-reinforced plastic composites - Determination of flexural properties (ISO 14125:1998)	<p>This International standard specifies a method for determining the flexural properties of fibre-reinforced plastic composites under three-point (Method A) and four-point (Method B) loading. Standard test specimens are defined but parameters included for alternative specimen sizes for use where appropriate. A range of test speeds is included.</p> <p>The method is suitable for fibre-reinforced thermoplastic and thermosetting plastic composites.</p> <p>The amendment concerns technical issues, normative</p>	τR is the bending shear strength according to EN ISO 14125:1998 (three points method) with a minimum of τR = 10 N/mm ² , if no measured values are available;	Material test standard with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN. Specific expertise is required to assess the impact of the technical revision on test results.

ADR subsec./ para	RID subsec./ para	ADN subsec./ para	Existing Reference number	Revision/ Replacement	Title	Scope of Standard and extend of amendments	Reference text	Statement on compliance with RID/ADR/ADN
						<p>references and a definition. The text of ISO 14125:1998/Amd 1:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 14125:1998/A1:2011 without any modification.</p>		
		1.15.3.8	EN ISO/IEC 17020:2004	EN ISO/IEC 17020:2012	<p>General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection (ISO/IEC 17020:1998)</p>	<p>This International Standard contains requirements for the competence of bodies performing inspection and for the impartiality and consistency of their inspection activities. It applies to inspection bodies of type A, B or C, as defined in this International Standard, and it applies to any stage of inspection. ... This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 17020:1998), which has been technically revised. Nature of amendment not indicated.</p> <p>The text of ISO/IEC 17020:2012 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO/IEC 17020:2012 without any modification.</p> <p>This document supersedes EN ISO/IEC 17020:2004.</p>	<p>The classification society shall have prepared and implemented and shall maintain an effective system of internal quality based on the relevant aspects of internationally recognized quality standards and conforming to the standards EN ISO/IEC 17020:2004 (inspection bodies) and ISO 9001 or EN 29001:1997. ...</p>	<p>Quality system standard with no potential to conflict with RID/ADR/ADN.</p>