

§ 172.102

49 CFR Ch. I (10–1–04 Edition)

LIST OF MARINE POLLUTANTS—Continued

S.M.P. (1)	Marine pollutant (2)
PP	Phosphorus white, or yellow, molten
PP	Phosphorus, yellow, molten
	Pindone (and salts of)
	Pirimicarb
PP	Pirimiphos-ethyl
PP	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PP	Polyhalogenated biphenyls, liquid or Terphenyls liquid
PP	Polyhalogenated biphenyls, solid or Terphenyls, solid
PP	Potassium cuprocyanide
	Potassium cyanide, solid
	Potassium cyanide, solution
PP	Potassium cyanocuprate (I)
PP	Potassium cyanomercurate
PP	Potassium mercuric iodide
	Promecarb
	Propachlor
	Propaphos
	Propenal, inhibited
	Propoxur
	Prothoate
	Prussic acid, anhydrous, stabilized
	Prussic acid, anhydrous, stabilized, absorbed in a porous inert material
PP	Pyrazophos
	Quinalphos
PP	Quizalofop
PP	Quizalofop-p-ethyl
	Rotenone
	Salithion
PP	Silafluofen
	Silver arsenite
	Silver cyanide
	Silver orthoarsenite
PP	Sodium copper cyanide, solid
PP	Sodium copper cyanide solution
PP	Sodium cuprocyanide, solid
PP	Sodium cuprocyanide, solution
PP	Sodium cyanide, solid
	Sodium cyanide, solution
	Sodium dinitro-o-cresolate, dry or wetted with less than 15 per cent water, by mass
	Sodium dinitro-ortho-cresolate, wetted with not less than 15 per cent water, by mass
PP	Sodium pentachlorophenate
	Strychnine or Strychnine salts
PP	Sulfotep
	Sulprophos
	Tallow nitrile
	Temephos
	TEPP
PP	Terbufos
	Tetrabromoethane
	Tetrabromomethane
	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
	Tetrachloroethylene
	Tetrachloromethane
	Tetrachlorophenol
	Tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate
PP	Tetraethyl lead, liquid
	Tetramethrin
	Tetramethyllead
	Thallium chlorate
	Thallium compounds, n.o.s.
	Thallium compounds (pesticides)
	Thallium nitrate
	Thallium sulfate
	Thallos chlorate
	Thiocarbonyl tetrachloride
	Triaryl phosphates, isopropylated

LIST OF MARINE POLLUTANTS—Continued

S.M.P. (1)	Marine pollutant (2)
PP	Triaryl phosphates, n.o.s.
	Triazophos
	Tribromomethane
PP	Tributyltin compounds
	Trichlorfon
PP	1,2,3—Trichlorobenzene
	Trichlorobenzenes, liquid
	Trichlorobutene
	Trichlorobutylene
	Trichloromethane sulphuryl chloride
	Trichloromethyl sulphochloride
	Trichloronat
	Tricresyl phosphate (less than 1% ortho-isomer)
PP	Tricresyl phosphate, not less than 1% ortho-isomer but not more than 3% orthoisomer
PP	Tricresyl phosphate with more than 3 per cent ortho isomer
	Triethylbenzene
	Triisopropylated phenyl phosphates
	Trimethylene dichloride
PP	Triphenylphosphate
	Triphenyl phosphate/tert-butylated triphenyl phosphates mixtures containing 5% to 10% triphenyl phosphates
PP	Triphenyl phosphate/tert-butylated triphenyl phosphates mixtures containing 10% to 48% triphenyl phosphates
PP	Triphenyltin compounds
	Tritolyl phosphate (less than 1% ortho-isomer)
PP	Tritolyl phosphate (not less than 1% ortho-isomer)
	Trixylenyl phosphate
	Vinylidene chloride, stabilized
	Warfarin (and salts of)
PP	White phosphorus, dry
PP	White phosphorus, wet
	White spirit, low (15-20%) aromatic
PP	Yellow phosphorus, dry
PP	Yellow phosphorus, wet
	Zinc bromide
	Zinc cyanide

[Amdt. 172–127, 57 FR 52935, Nov. 5, 1992]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting appendix B to §172.101, see the List of CFR Sections Affected which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 172.102 Special provisions.

(a) *General.* When column 7 of the §172.101 table refers to a special provision for a hazardous material, the meaning and requirements of that provision are as set forth in this section. When a special provision specifies packaging or packaging requirements—

(1) The special provision is in addition to the standard requirements for all packagings prescribed in §173.24 of this subchapter and any other applicable packaging requirements in subparts A and B of part 173 of this subchapter; and

(2) To the extent a special provision imposes limitations or additional requirements on the packaging provisions set forth in column 8 of the §172.101 table, packagings must conform to the requirements of the special provision.

(b) *Description of codes for special provisions.* Special provisions contain packaging provisions, prohibitions, exceptions from requirements for particular quantities or forms of materials and requirements or prohibitions applicable to specific modes of transportation, as follows:

(1) A code consisting only of numbers (for example, "11") is multi-modal in application and may apply to bulk and non-bulk packagings.

(2) A code containing the letter "A" refers to a special provision which applies only to transportation by aircraft.

(3) A code containing the letter "B" refers to a special provision which applies only to bulk packaging requirements. Unless otherwise provided in this subchapter, these special provisions do not apply to IM portable tanks.

(4) A code containing the letter "H" refers to a special provision which applies only to transportation by highway.

(5) A code containing the letter "N" refers to a special provision which applies only to non-bulk packaging requirements.

(6) A code containing the letter "R" refers to a special provision which applies only to transportation by rail.

(7) A code containing the letter "T" refers to a special provision which applies only to transportation in IM portable tanks.

(8) A code containing the letter "W" refers to a special provision which applies only to transportation by water.

(c) *Tables of special provisions.* The following tables list, and set forth the requirements of, the special provisions referred to in column 7 of the §172.101 table.

(1) *Numeric provisions.* These provisions are multi-modal and apply to bulk and non-bulk packagings:

Code/Special Provisions

1 This material is poisonous by inhalation (see §171.8 of this subchapter) in Hazard

Zone A (see §173.116(a) or §173.133(a) of this subchapter), and must be described as an inhalation hazard under the provisions of this subchapter.

2 This material is poisonous by inhalation (see §171.8 of this subchapter) in Hazard Zone B (see §173.116(a) or §173.133(a) of this subchapter), and must be described as an inhalation hazard under the provisions of this subchapter.

3 This material is poisonous by inhalation (see §171.8 of this subchapter) in Hazard Zone C (see §173.116(a) of this subchapter), and must be described as an inhalation hazard under the provisions of this subchapter.

4 This material is poisonous by inhalation (see §171.8 of this subchapter) in Hazard Zone D (see §173.116(a) of this subchapter), and must be described as an inhalation hazard under the provisions of this subchapter.

5 If this material meets the definition for a material poisonous by inhalation (see §171.8 of this subchapter), a shipping name must be selected which identifies the inhalation hazard, in Division 2.3 or Division 6.1, as appropriate.

6 This material is poisonous-by-inhalation and must be described as an inhalation hazard under the provisions of this subchapter.

8 A hazardous substance that is not a hazardous waste may be shipped under the shipping description "Other regulated substances, liquid or solid, n.o.s.", as appropriate. In addition, for solid materials, special provision B54 applies.

9 Packaging for certain PCBs for disposal and storage is prescribed by EPA in 40 CFR 761.60 and 761.65.

11 The hazardous material must be packaged as either a liquid or a solid, as appropriate, depending on its physical form at 55 °C (131 °F) at atmospheric pressure.

12 In concentrations greater than 40 percent, this material has strong oxidizing properties and is capable of starting fires in contact with combustible materials. If appropriate, a package containing this material must conform to the additional labeling requirements of §172.402 of this subchapter.

13 The words "Inhalation Hazard" shall be entered on each shipping paper in association with the shipping description, shall be marked on each non-bulk package in association with the proper shipping name and identification number, and shall be marked on two opposing sides of each bulk package. Size of marking on bulk package must conform to §172.302(b) of this subchapter. The requirements of §§172.203(m) and 172.505 of this subchapter do not apply.

14 Motor fuel antiknock mixtures are:
 a. Mixtures of one or more organic lead mixtures (such as tetraethyl lead,

- triethylmethyl lead, diethyldimethyl lead, ethyltrimethyl lead, and tetramethyl lead) with one or more halogen compounds (such as ethylene dibromide and ethylene dichloride), hydrocarbon solvents or other equally efficient stabilizers; or
- b. tetraethyl lead.
- 15 This entry applies to “Chemical kits” and “First aid kits” containing one or more compatible items of hazardous materials in boxes, cases, etc. that are used for medical, analytical, diagnostic or testing purposes. For transportation by aircraft, materials forbidden for transportation by passenger aircraft or cargo aircraft may not be included in the kits. Chemical kits and first aid kits are excepted from the specification packaging requirements of this subchapter when packaged in combination packagings. Chemical kits and first aid kits are also excepted from the labeling and placarding requirements of this subchapter, except when offered for transportation or transported by air. Chemical and first aid kits may be transported in accordance with the consumer commodity and ORM exceptions in §173.156, provided they meet all required conditions. Kits that are carried on board transport vehicles for first aid or operating purposes are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.
- 16 This description applies to smokeless powder and other solid propellants that are used as powder for small arms and have been classed as Division 1.3 and 4.1 in accordance with §173.56 of this subchapter.
- 18 This description is authorized only for fire extinguishers listed in §173.309(b) of this subchapter meeting the following conditions:
- Each fire extinguisher may only have extinguishing contents that are nonflammable, non-poisonous, non-corrosive and commercially free from corroding components.
 - Each fire extinguisher must be charged with a nonflammable, non-poisonous, dry gas that has a dew-point at or below minus 46.7 °C (minus 52 °F) at 101 kPa (1 atmosphere) and is free of corroding components, to not more than the service pressure of the cylinder.
 - A fire extinguisher may not contain more than 30% carbon dioxide by volume or any other corrosive extinguishing agent.
 - Each fire extinguisher must be protected externally by suitable corrosion-resisting coating.
- 19 For domestic transportation only, the identification number “UN1075” may be used in place of the identification number specified in column (4) of the §172.101 table. The identification number used must be consistent on package markings, shipping papers and emergency response information.
- 21 This material must be stabilized by appropriate means (e.g., addition of chemical inhibitor, purging to remove oxygen) to prevent dangerous polymerization (see §173.21(f) of this subchapter).
- 22 If the hazardous material is in dispersion in organic liquid, the organic liquid must have a flash point above 50 °C (122 °F).
- 23 This material may be transported under the provisions of Division 4.1 only if it is so packed that the percentage of diluent will not fall below that stated in the shipping description at any time during transport. Quantities of not more than 500 g per package with not less than 10 percent water by mass may also be classed in Division 4.1, provided a negative test result is obtained when tested in accordance with test series 6(c) of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter).
- 24 Alcoholic beverages containing more than 70 percent alcohol by volume must be transported as materials in Packing Group II. Alcoholic beverages containing more than 24 percent but not more than 70 percent alcohol by volume must be transported as materials in Packing Group III.
- 26 This entry does not include ammonium permanganate, the transport of which is prohibited except when approved by the Associate Administrator.
- 28 The dihydrated sodium salt of dichloroisocyanuric acid is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.
- 29 Lithium cells and batteries and equipment containing or packed with lithium cells and batteries which do not comply with the provisions of §173.185 of this subchapter may be transported only if they are approved by the Associate Administrator.
- 30 Sulfur is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter if transported in a non-bulk packaging or if formed to a specific shape (for example, prills, granules, pellets, pastilles, or flakes). A bulk packaging containing sulfur is not subject to the placarding requirements of subpart F of this part, if it is marked with the appropriate identification number as required by subpart D of this part. Molten sulfur must be marked as required by §172.325 of this subchapter.
- 31 Materials which have undergone sufficient heat treatment to render them non-hazardous are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.
- 32 Polymeric beads and molding compounds may be made from polystyrene, poly(methyl methacrylate) or other polymeric material.
- 33 Ammonium nitrites and mixtures of an inorganic nitrite with an ammonium salt are prohibited.

- 34 The commercial grade of calcium nitrate fertilizer, when consisting mainly of a double salt (calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate) containing not more than 10 percent ammonium nitrate and at least 12 percent water of crystallization, is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.
- 35 Antimony sulphides and oxides which do not contain more than 0.5 percent of arsenic calculated on the total mass do not meet the definition of Division 6.1.
- 36 The maximum net quantity per package is 5 L (1 gallon) or 5 kg (11 pounds).
- 37 Unless it can be demonstrated by testing that the sensitivity of the substance in its frozen state is no greater than in its liquid state, the substance must remain liquid during normal transport conditions. It must not freeze at temperatures above -15°C (5°F).
- 38 If this material shows a violent effect in laboratory tests involving heating under confinement, the labeling requirements of Special Provision 53 apply, and the material must be packaged in accordance with packing method OP6 in § 173.225 of this subchapter. If the SADT of the technically pure substance is higher than 75°C , the technically pure substance and formulations derived from it are not self-reactive materials and, if not meeting any other hazard class, are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.
- 39 This substance may be carried under provisions other than those of Class 1 only if it is so packed that the percentage of water will not fall below that stated at any time during transport. When phlegmatized with water and inorganic inert material, the content of urea nitrate must not exceed 75 percent by mass and the mixture should not be capable of being detonated by test 1(a)(i) or test 1(a)(ii) in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter).
- 40 Polyester resin kits consist of two components: a base material (Class 3, Packing Group II or III) and an activator (organic peroxide), each separately packed in an inner packaging. The organic peroxide must be type D, E, or F, not requiring temperature control, and be limited to a quantity of 125 mL (4.22 ounces) per inner packaging if liquid, and 500 g (1 pound) if solid. The components may be placed in the same outer packaging provided they will not interact dangerously in the event of leakage. Packing group will be II or III, according to the criteria for Class 3, applied to the base material.
- 43 The membrane filters, including paper separators and coating or backing materials, that are present in transport, must not be able to propagate a detonation as tested by one of the tests described in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part I, Test series 1(a) (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter). On the basis of the results of suitable burning rate tests, and taking into account the standard tests in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 33.2.1 (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter), nitrocellulose membrane filters in the form in which they are to be transported that do not meet the criteria for a Division 4.1 material are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter. Packagings must be so constructed that explosion is not possible by reason of increased internal pressure. Nitrocellulose membrane filters covered by this entry, each with a mass not exceeding 0.5 g, are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter when contained individually in an article or a sealed packet.
- 44 The formulation must be prepared so that it remains homogenous and does not separate during transport. Formulations with low nitrocellulose contents and neither showing dangerous properties when tested for their ability to detonate, deflagrate or explode when heated under defined confinement by the appropriate test methods and criteria in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter), nor classed as a Division 4.1 (flammable solid) when tested in accordance with the procedures specified in § 173.124 of this subchapter (chips, if necessary, crushed and sieved to a particle size of less than 1.25 mm), are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.
- 45 Temperature should be maintained between 18°C (64.4°F) and 40°C (104°F). Tanks containing solidified methacrylic acid must not be reheated during transport.
- 46 This material must be packed in accordance with packing method OP6 (see § 173.225 of this subchapter). During transport, it must be protected from direct sunshine and stored (or kept) in a cool and well-ventilated place, away from all sources of heat.
- 47 Mixtures of solids which are not subject to this subchapter and flammable liquids may be transported under this entry without first applying the classification criteria of Division 4.1, provided there is no free liquid visible at the time the material is loaded or at the time the packaging or transport unit is closed. Each packaging must correspond to a design type that has passed a leakproofness test at the Packing Group II level. Small inner packagings consisting of sealed packets containing less than 10 mL of a Class 3 liquid in Packing Group II or III absorbed onto a solid material are not subject to this subchapter provided there is no free liquid in the packet.
- 48 Mixtures of solids which are not subject to this subchapter and toxic liquids may be transported under this entry without first

- applying the classification criteria of Division 6.1, provided there is no free liquid visible at the time the material is loaded or at the time the packaging or transport unit is closed. Each packaging must correspond to a design type that has passed a leakproofness test at the Packing Group II level. This entry may not be used for solids containing a Packing Group I liquid.
- 49 Mixtures of solids which are not subject to this subchapter and corrosive liquids may be transported under this entry without first applying the classification criteria of Class 8, provided there is no free liquid visible at the time the material is loaded or at the time the packaging or transport unit is closed. Each packaging must correspond to a design type that has passed a leakproofness test at the Packing Group II level.
- 50 Cases, cartridge, empty with primer which are made of metallic or plastic casings and meeting the classification criteria of Division 1.4 are not regulated for domestic transportation.
- 51 This description applies to items previously described as “Toy propellant devices, Class C” and includes reloadable kits. Model rocket motors containing 30 grams or less propellant are classed as Division 1.4S and items containing more than 30 grams of propellant but not more than 62.5 grams of propellant are classed as Division 1.4C.
- 52 This entry may only be used for substances that do not exhibit explosive properties of Class 1 (explosive) when tested in accordance with Test Series 1 and 2 of Class 1 (explosive) in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part I (incorporated by reference; see § 171.7 of this subchapter).
- 53 Packages of these materials must bear the subsidiary risk label, “EXPLOSIVE”, unless otherwise provided in this subchapter or through an approval issued by the Associate Administrator, or the competent authority of the country of origin. A copy of the approval shall accompany the shipping papers.
- 54 Maneb or maneb preparations not meeting the definition of Division 4.3 or any other hazard class are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter when transported by motor vehicle, rail car, or aircraft.
- 55 This device must be approved in accordance with § 173.56 of this subchapter by the Associate Administrator.
- 56 A means to interrupt and prevent detonation of the detonator from initiating the detonating cord must be installed between each electric detonator and the detonating cord ends of the jet perforating guns before the charged jet perforating guns are offered for transportation.
- 57 Maneb or Maneb preparations stabilized against self-heating need not be classified in Division 4.2 when it can be demonstrated by testing that a volume of 1 m³ of substance does not self-ignite and that the temperature at the center of the sample does not exceed 200 °C, when the sample is maintained at a temperature of not less than 75 °C ± 2 °C for a period of 24 hours, in accordance with procedures set forth for testing self-heating materials in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter).
- 58 Aqueous solutions of Division 5.1 inorganic solid nitrate substances are considered as not meeting the criteria of Division 5.1 if the concentration of the substances in solution at the minimum temperature encountered in transport is not greater than 80% of the saturation limit.
- 59 Ferrocium, stabilized against corrosion, with a minimum iron content of 10 percent is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.
- 60 After September 30, 1997, an oxygen generator, chemical, that is shipped with its means of initiation attached must incorporate at least two positive means of preventing unintentional actuation of the generator, and be classed and approved by the Associate Administrator. The procedures for approval of a chemical oxygen generator that contains an explosive means of initiation (e.g., a primer or electric match) are specified in § 173.56 of this subchapter. Each person who offers a chemical oxygen generator for transportation after September 30, 1997, shall: (1) ensure that it is offered in conformance with the conditions of the approval; (2) maintain a copy of the approval at each facility where the chemical oxygen generator is packaged; and (3) mark the approval number on the outside of the package.
- 61 A chemical oxygen generator is spent if its means of ignition and all or a part of its chemical contents have been expended.
- 64 The group of alkali metals includes lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and caesium.
- 65 The group of alkaline earth metals includes magnesium, calcium, strontium, and barium.
- 66 Formulations of these substances containing not less than 30 percent non-volatile, non-flammable phlegmatizer are not subject to this subchapter.
- 70 Black powder that has been classed in accordance with the requirements of § 173.56 of this subchapter may be reclassified and offered for domestic transportation as a Division 4.1 material if it is offered for transportation and transported in accordance with the limitations and packaging requirements of § 173.170 of this subchapter.
- 74 During transport, this material must be protected from direct sunshine and stored

- or kept in a cool and well-ventilated place, away from all sources of heat.
- 77 For domestic transportation, a Division 5.1 subsidiary risk label is required only if a carbon dioxide and oxygen mixture contains more than 23.5% oxygen.
- 78 This entry may not be used to describe compressed air which contains more than 23.5 percent oxygen. An oxidizer label is not required for any oxygen concentration of 23.5 percent or less.
- 79 This entry may not be used for mixtures that meet the definition for oxidizing gas.
- 81 Polychlorinated biphenyl items, as defined in 40 CFR 761.3, for which specification packagings are impractical, may be packaged in non-specification packagings meeting the general packaging requirements of subparts A and B of part 173 of this subchapter. Alternatively, the item itself may be used as a packaging if it meets the general packaging requirements of subparts A and B of part 173 of this subchapter.
- 101 The name of the particular substance or article must be specified.
- 102 The ends of the detonating cord must be tied fast so that the explosive cannot escape. The articles may be transported as in Division 1.4 Compatibility Group D (1.4D) if all of the conditions specified in §173.63(a) of this subchapter are met.
- 103 Detonators which will not mass detonate and undergo only limited propagation in the shipping package may be assigned to 1.4B classification code. Mass detonate means that more than 90 percent of the devices tested in a package explode practically simultaneously. Limited propagation means that if one detonator near the center of a shipping package is exploded, the aggregate weight of explosives, excluding ignition and delay charges, in this and all additional detonators in the outside packaging that explode may not exceed 25 grams.
- 105 The word "Agents" may be used instead of "Explosives" when approved by the Associate Administrator.
- 106 The recognized name of the particular explosive may be specified in addition to the type.
- 107 The classification of the substance is expected to vary especially with the particle size and packaging but the border lines have not been experimentally determined; appropriate classifications should be verified following the test procedures in §§173.57 and 173.58 of this subchapter.
- 108 Fireworks must be so constructed and packaged that loose pyrotechnic composition will not be present in packages during transportation.
- 109 Rocket motors must be nonpropulsive in transportation unless approved in accordance with §173.56 of this subchapter. A rocket motor to be considered "nonpropulsive" must be capable of unrestrained burning and must not appreciably move in any direction when ignited by any means.
- 110 Fire extinguishers transported under UN1044 may include installed actuating cartridges (cartridges, power device of Division 1.4C or 1.4S), without changing the classification of Division 2.2, provided the aggregate quantity of deflagrating (propellant) explosives does not exceed 3.2 grams per extinguishing unit.
- 111 Explosive substances of Division 1.1 Compatibility Group A (1.1A) are forbidden for transportation if dry or not desensitized, unless incorporated in a device.
- 113 The sample must be given a tentative approval by an agency or laboratory in accordance with §173.56 of this subchapter.
- 114 Jet perforating guns, charged, oil well, without detonator may be reclassified to Division 1.4 Compatibility Group D (1.4D) if the following conditions are met:
- The total weight of the explosive contents of the shaped charges assembled in the guns does not exceed 90.5 kg (200 pounds) per vehicle; and
 - The guns are packaged in accordance with Packing Method US 1 as specified in §173.62 of this subchapter.
- 115 Boosters with detonator, detonator assemblies and boosters with detonators in which the total explosive charge per unit does not exceed 25 g, and which will not mass detonate and undergo only limited propagation in the shipping package may be assigned to 1.4B classification code. Mass detonate means more than 90 percent of the devices tested in a package explode practically simultaneously. Limited propagation means that if one booster near the center of the package is exploded, the aggregate weight of explosives, excluding ignition and delay charges, in this and all additional boosters in the outside packaging that explode may not exceed 25 g.
- 116 Fuzes, detonating may be classed in Division 1.4 if the fuzes do not contain more than 25 g of explosive per fuze and are made and packaged so that they will not cause functioning of other fuzes, explosives or other explosive devices if one of the fuzes detonates in a shipping packaging or in adjacent packages.
- 117 If shipment of the explosive substance is to take place at a time that freezing weather is anticipated, the water contained in the explosive substance must be mixed with denatured alcohol so that freezing will not occur.
- 118 This substance may not be transported under the provisions of Division 4.1 unless specifically authorized by the Associate Administrator.
- 119 This substance, when in quantities of not more than 11.5 kg (25.3 pounds), with not less than 10 percent water, by mass,

- also may be classed as Division 4.1, provided a negative test result is obtained when tested in accordance with test series 6(c) of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter).
- 120 The phlegmatized substance must be significantly less sensitive than dry PETN.
- 121 This substance, when containing less alcohol, water or phlegmatizer than specified, may not be transported unless approved by the Associate Administrator.
- 123 Any explosives, blasting, type C containing chlorates must be segregated from explosives containing ammonium nitrate or other ammonium salts.
- 125 Lactose or glucose or similar materials may be used as a phlegmatizer provided that the substance contains not less than 90%, by mass, of phlegmatizer. These mixtures may be classified in Division 4.1 when tested in accordance with test series 6(c) of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter) and approved by the Associate Administrator. Testing must be conducted on at least three packages as prepared for transport. Mixtures containing at least 98%, by mass, of phlegmatizer are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter. Packages containing mixtures with not less than 90% by mass, of phlegmatizer need not bear a POISON subsidiary risk label.
- 127 Mixtures containing oxidizing and organic materials transported under this entry may not meet the definition and criteria of a Class 1 material. (See § 173.50 of this subchapter.)
- 128 Regardless of the provisions of § 172.101(c)(12), aluminum smelting by-products and aluminum remelting by-products described under this entry, meeting the definition of Class 8, Packing Group II and III may be classed as a Division 4.3 material and transported under this entry. The presence of a Class 8 hazard must be communicated as required by this Part for subsidiary hazards.
- 129 These materials may not be classified and transported unless authorized by the Associate Administrator on the basis of results from Series 2 Test and a Series 6(c) Test from the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter) on packages as prepared for transport. The packing group assignment and packaging must be approved by the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety on the basis of the criteria in § 173.21 of this subchapter and the package type used for the Series 6(c) test.
- 130 For other than a dry battery specifically covered by another entry in the § 172.101 Table, “Batteries, dry” are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter when they are securely packaged and offered for transportation in a manner that prevents the dangerous evolution of heat (for example, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals) and protects against short circuits.
- 131 This material may not be offered for transportation unless approved by the Associate Administrator.
- 132 This entry may only be used for uniform, ammonium nitrate-base fertilizer mixtures, containing nitrogen, phosphate or potash, meeting the following criteria: (1) Contains not more than 70% ammonium nitrate; and (2) Contains not more than 0.4% total combustible, organic material calculated as carbon or with not more than 45% ammonium nitrate and unrestricted combustible material. Fertilizers within these composition limits are only subject to the requirements of this subchapter when transported by aircraft or vessel, and are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter if shown by a trough test, as specified in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, Sub-section 38.2 (IBR, see § 171.7 of this subchapter), not to be liable to self-sustaining decomposition.
- 134 This entry only applies to vehicles, machinery and equipment which are powered by wet batteries, sodium batteries, or lithium batteries and which are transported with these batteries installed. Examples of such items are electrically-powered cars, lawn mowers, wheelchairs and other mobility aids. A self-propelled vehicle which also contain an internal combustion engine must be consigned under the entry “Vehicle, flammable gas powered” or “Vehicle, flammable liquid powered”, as appropriate.
- 135 The entries “Vehicle, flammable gas powered” or “Vehicle, flammable liquid powered”, as appropriate, must be used when internal combustion engines are installed in a vehicle.
- 136 This entry only applies to machinery and apparatus containing hazardous materials as in integral element of the machinery or apparatus. It may not be used to describe machinery or apparatus for which a proper shipping name exists in the § 172.101 Table. Except when approved by the Associate Administrator, machinery or apparatus may only contain hazardous materials for which exceptions are referenced in Column (8) of the § 172.101 Table and are provided in part 173, subpart D, of this subchapter. Hazardous materials shipped under this entry are excepted from the labeling requirements of this subchapter unless offered for transportation or transported by aircraft and are not subject to the placarding requirements of part 172, subpart F, of this subchapter. Orientation markings as described in § 172.312 (a)(2) are required when liquid hazardous materials may escape due to incorrect orientation. The machinery or apparatus, if unpackaged, or the packaging in which it is contained shall be marked “Dangerous

- goods in machinery” or “Dangerous goods in apparatus”, as appropriate, with the identification number UN3363. For transportation by aircraft, machinery or apparatus may not contain any material forbidden for transportation by passenger or cargo aircraft. The Associate Administrator may except from the requirements of this subchapter, equipment, machinery and apparatus provided:
- a. It is shown that it does not pose a significant risk in transportation;
 - b. The quantities of hazardous materials do not exceed those specified in §173.4 of this subchapter; and
 - c. The equipment, machinery or apparatus conforms with §173.222 of this subchapter.
- 137 Cotton, dry, is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter when it is baled in accordance with ISO 8115, “Cotton Bales—Dimensions and Density” (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter) to a density of at least 360 kg/m³ (22.4lb/ft³) and it is transported in a freight container or closed transport vehicle.
- 138 Lead compounds which, when mixed in a ratio of 1:1000 with 0.07M (Molar concentration) hydrochloric acid and stirred for one hour at a temperature of 23 °C ±2 °C, exhibit a solubility of 5% or less are considered insoluble.
- 139 Use of the “special arrangement” proper shipping names for international shipments must be made under an IAEA Certificate of Competent Authority issued by the Associate Administrator in accordance with the requirements in §173.471, §173.472, or §173.473 of this subchapter. Use of these proper shipping names for domestic shipments may be made only under a DOT exemption, as defined in, and in accordance with the requirements of subpart B of part 107 of this subchapter.
- 140 This material is regulated only when it meets the defining criteria for a hazardous substance or a marine pollutant. In addition, the column 5 reference is modified to read “III” on those occasions when this material is offered for transportation or transported by highway or rail.
- 141 A toxin obtained from a plant, animal, or bacterial source containing an infectious substance, or a toxin contained in an infectious substance, must be classed as Division 6.2, described as an infectious substance, and assigned to UN 2814 or UN 2900, as appropriate.
- 142 These hazardous materials may not be classified and transported unless authorized by the Associate Administrator. The Associate Administrator will base the authorization on results from Series 2 tests and a Series 6(c) test from the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter) on packages as prepared for transport in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter.
- 143 These articles may contain:
- a. Division 2.2 compressed gases, including oxygen;
 - b. Signal devices (Class 1) which may include smoke and illumination signal flares. Signal devices must be packed in plastic or fiberboard inner packagings;
 - c. Electric storage batteries;
 - d. First aid kits; or
 - e. Strike anywhere matches.
- 144 If transported as a residue in an underground storage tank (UST), as defined in 40 CFR 180.12, that has been cleaned and purged or rendered inert according to the American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard 1604 (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter), then the tank and this material are not subject to any other requirements of this subchapter. However, sediments remaining in the tank that meet the definition for a hazardous material are subject to the applicable regulations of this subchapter.
- 145 This entry applies to formulations that neither detonate in the cavitated state nor deflagrate in laboratory testing, show no effect when heated under confinement, exhibit no explosive power, and are thermally stable (self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT) at 60 °C (140 °F) or higher for a 50 kg (110.2 lbs.) package). Formulations not meeting these criteria must be transported under the provisions applicable to the appropriate entry in the Organic Peroxide Table in §173.225 of this subchapter.
- 146 This description may be used for a material that poses a hazard to the environment but does not meet the definition for a hazardous waste or a hazardous substance, as defined in §171.8 of this subchapter, or any hazard class as defined in Part 173 of this subchapter, if it is designated as environmentally hazardous by the Competent Authority of the country of origin, transit or destination.
- 147 This entry applies to non-sensitized emulsions, suspensions and gels consisting primarily of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and a fuel intended to produce a Type E blasting explosive only after further processing. The mixture typically has the following composition: 60–85% ammonium nitrate; 5–30% water; 2–8% fuel; 0.5–4% emulsifier or thickening agent; 0–10% soluble flame suppressants; and trace additives. Other inorganic nitrate salts may replace part of the ammonium nitrate. These substances may not be classified and transported unless approved by the Associate Administrator.
- 148 When transported as a limited quantity or a consumer commodity, the maximum net capacity specified in §173.150(b)(2) of

- this subchapter for inner packagings may be increased to 5 L (1.3 gallons).
- 150 This description may be used only for uniform mixtures of fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate as the main ingredient within the following composition limits:
- Not less than 90% ammonium nitrate with not more than 0.2% total combustible, organic material calculated as carbon, and with added matter, if any, that is inorganic and inert when in contact with ammonium nitrate; or
 - Less than 90% but more than 70% ammonium nitrate with other inorganic materials, or more than 80% but less than 90% ammonium nitrate mixed with calcium carbonate and/or dolomite, and not more than 0.4% total combustible, organic material calculated as carbon; or
 - Ammonium nitrate-based fertilizers containing mixtures of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate with more than 45% but less than 70% ammonium nitrate, and not more than 0.4% total combustible, organic material calculated as carbon such that the sum of the percentage of compositions of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate exceeds 70%.
- 151 If this material meets the definition of a flammable liquid in §173.120 of this subchapter, a FLAMMABLE LIQUID label is also required and the basic description on the shipping paper must indicate the Class 3 subsidiary hazard.
- 153 The following applies to aerosols:
- Division 2.1 applies when the aerosol is flammable according to §173.306(i) of this subchapter.
 - Division 2.2 applies when the contents of the aerosol do not meet the criteria for Division 2.1, or Division 2.3.
 - Division 2.3 gases may not be used in an aerosol dispenser.
 - When the contents are classified as Division 6.1 or Class 8, the aerosol must have a subsidiary risk of Division 6.1 or Class 8.
 - Aerosols with contents meeting the criteria for PG I and PG II for Division 6.1 or Class 8 are forbidden for transportation.
 - Aerosols must meet the definition of aerosols in §171.8 of this subchapter.
- 155 Fish meal or fish scrap may not be transported if the temperature at the time of loading either exceeds 35 °C (95 °F), or exceeds 5 °C (41 °F) above the ambient temperature, whichever is higher.
- 156 Asbestos that is immersed or fixed in a natural or artificial binder material, such as cement, plastic, asphalt, resins or mineral ore, or contained in manufactured products is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.
- 157 This entry includes hybrid electric vehicles powered by both an internal combustion engine and wet, sodium or lithium batteries, transported with one or more batteries installed. Vehicles containing an internal combustion engine must be described as “Vehicle, flammable gas powered,” UN3166, or “Vehicle, flammable liquid powered,” UN3166, as appropriate.
- 159 This material must be protected from direct sunshine and kept in a cool, well-ventilated place away from sources of heat.
- 160 This entry applies to articles that are used as life-saving vehicle air bag inflators, air bag modules or seat-belt pretensioners containing Class 1 (explosive) materials or materials of other hazard classes. Air bag inflators and modules must be tested in accordance with Test series 6(c) of Part I of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (incorporated by reference; see §171.7 of this subchapter), with no explosion of the device, no fragmentation of device casing or pressure vessel, and no projection hazard or thermal effect that would significantly hinder fire-fighting or other emergency response efforts in the immediate vicinity. If the air bag inflator unit satisfactorily passes the series 6(c) test, it is not necessary to repeat the test on the air bag module.
- 161 For domestic transport, air bag inflators, air bag modules or seat belt pretensioners that meet the criteria for a Division 1.4G explosive must be transported using the description, “Articles, pyrotechnic for technical purposes,” UN0431.
- 162 This material may be transported under the provisions of Division 4.1 only if it is packed so that at no time during transport will the percentage of diluent fall below the percentage that is stated in the shipping description.
- (2) “A” codes. These provisions apply only to transportation by aircraft:
- Code/Special Provisions*
- A1 Single packagings are not permitted on passenger aircraft.
- A2 Single packagings are not permitted on aircraft.
- A3 For combination packagings, if glass inner packagings (including ampoules) are used, they must be packed with absorbent material in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packagings.
- A4 Liquids having an inhalation toxicity of Packing Group I are not permitted on aircraft.
- A5 Solids having an inhalation toxicity of Packing Group I are not permitted on passenger aircraft and may not exceed a maximum net quantity per package of 15 kg (33 pounds) on cargo aircraft.
- A6 For combination packagings, if plastic inner packagings are used, they must be packed in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packagings.

- A7 Steel packagings must be corrosion-resistant or have protection against corrosion.
- A8 For combination packagings, if glass inner packagings (including ampoules) are used, they must be packed with cushioning material in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packagings.
- A9 For combination packagings, if plastic bags are used, they must be packed in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packagings.
- A10 When aluminum or aluminum alloy construction materials are used, they must be resistant to corrosion.
- A11 For combination packagings, when metal inner packagings are permitted, only specification cylinders constructed of metals which are compatible with the hazardous material may be used.
- A13 Bulk packagings are not authorized for transportation by aircraft.
- A19 Combination packagings consisting of outer fiber drums or plywood drums, with inner plastic packagings, are not authorized for transportation by aircraft.
- A20 Plastic bags as inner receptacles of combination packagings are not authorized for transportation by aircraft.
- A29 Combination packagings consisting of outer expanded plastic boxes with inner plastic bags are not authorized for transportation by aircraft.
- A30 Ammonium permanganate is not authorized for transportation on aircraft.
- A34 Aerosols containing a corrosive liquid in Packing Group II charged with a gas are not permitted for transportation by aircraft.
- A35 This includes any material which is not covered by any of the other classes but which has an anesthetic, narcotic, noxious or other similar properties such that, in the event of spillage or leakage on an aircraft, extreme annoyance or discomfort could be caused to crew members so as to prevent the correct performance of assigned duties.
- A37 This entry applies only to a material meeting the definition in §171.8 of this subchapter for self-defense spray.
- A51 When transported by cargo-only aircraft, an oxygen generator must conform to the provisions of an approval issued under Special Provision 60 and be contained in a packaging prepared and originally offered for transportation by the approval holder.
- A52 A cylinder containing Oxygen, compressed, may not be loaded into a passenger-carrying aircraft or into an inaccessible cargo location on a cargo-only aircraft unless it is placed in an overpack or outer packaging that conforms to the performance criteria of Air Transport Association (ATA) Specification No. 300 (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter) for Category I shipping containers.
- A53 Refrigerating machines and refrigerating machine components are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter when containing less than 12 kg (26.4 pounds) of a non-flammable gas or when containing 12 L (3 gallons) or less of ammonia solution (UN2672) (see §173.307 of this subchapter).
- A54 Lithium batteries or lithium batteries contained or packed with equipment that exceed the maximum gross weight allowed by Column (9B) of the §172.101 Table may only be transported on cargo aircraft if approved by the Associate Administrator.
- A55 Prototype lithium batteries and cells that are packed with not more than 24 cells or 12 batteries per packaging that have not completed the test requirements in Sub-section 38.3 of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (incorporated by reference; see §171.7 of this subchapter) may be transported by cargo aircraft if approved by the Associate Administrator and provided the following requirements are met:
- The cells and batteries must be transported in rigid outer packagings that conform to the requirements of Part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level; and
 - Each cell and battery must be protected against short circuiting, must be surrounded by cushioning material that is non-combustible and non-conductive, and must be individually packed in an inner packaging that is placed inside an outer specification packaging.
- A56 Radioactive material with a subsidiary hazard of Division 4.2, Packing Group I, must be transported in Type B packages when offered for transportation by aircraft. Radioactive material with a subsidiary hazard of Division 2.1 is forbidden from transport on passenger aircraft.
- A81 The quantity limits in columns (9A) and (9B) do not apply to body fluids known to contain or suspected of containing an infectious substance when transported in primary receptacles not exceeding 1,000 mL (34 ounces) and in outer packagings not exceeding 4 L (1 gallon) and packaged in accordance with §173.196 of this subchapter.
- A82 The quantity limits in columns (9A) and (9B) do not apply to human or animal body parts, whole organs or whole bodies known to contain or suspected of containing an infectious substance.
- (3) “*B*” codes. These provisions apply only to bulk packagings, other than IBCs:
- Code/Special Provisions*
- B1 If the material has a flash point at or above 38 °C (100 °F) and below 93 °C (200 °F),

then the bulk packaging requirements of §173.241 of this subchapter are applicable. If the material has a flash point of less than 38 °C (100 °F), then the bulk packaging requirements of §173.242 of this subchapter are applicable.

- B2 MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, and MC 306 and DOT 406 cargo tanks are not authorized.
- B3 MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, and MC 306 and DOT 406 cargo tanks and DOT 57 portable tanks are not authorized.
- B4 MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, and MC 306 and DOT 406 cargo tanks are not authorized.
- B5 Only ammonium nitrate solutions with 35 percent or less water that will remain completely in solution under all conditions of transport at a maximum lading temperature of 116 °C (240 °F) are authorized for transport in the following bulk packagings: MC 307, MC 312, DOT 407 and DOT 412 cargo tanks with at least 172 kPa (25 psig) design pressure. The packaging shall be designed for a working temperature of at least 121 °C (250 °F). Only Specifications MC 304, MC 307 or DOT 407 cargo tank motor vehicles are authorized for transportation by vessel.
- B6 Packagings shall be made of steel.
- B7 Safety relief devices are not authorized on multi-unit tank car tanks. Openings for safety relief devices on multi-unit tank car tanks shall be plugged or blank flanged.
- B8 Packagings shall be made of nickel, stainless steel, or steel with nickel, stainless steel, lead or other suitable corrosion resistant metallic lining.
- B9 Bottom outlets are not authorized.
- B10 MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, and MC 306 and DOT 406 cargo tanks, and DOT 57 portable tanks are not authorized.
- B11 Tank car tanks must have a test pressure of at least 2,068.5 kPa (300 psig). Cargo and portable tanks must have a design pressure of at least 1,207 kPa (175 psig).
- B13 A nonspecification cargo tank motor vehicle authorized in §173.247 of this subchapter must be at least equivalent in design and in construction to a DOT 406 cargo tank or MC 306 cargo tank (if constructed before August 31, 1995), except as follows:
- Packagings equivalent to MC 306 cargo tanks are excepted from the certification, venting, and emergency flow requirements of the MC 306 specification.
 - Packagings equivalent to DOT 406 cargo tanks are excepted from §§178.345–7(d)(5), circumferential reinforcements; 178.345–10, pressure relief; 178.345–11, outlets; 178.345–14, marking, and 178.345–15, certification.
 - Packagings are excepted from the design stress limits at elevated temperatures, as described in Section VIII of the ASME Code (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter).

However, the design stress limits may not exceed 25 percent of the stress for 0 temper at the maximum design temperature of the cargo tank, as specified in the Aluminum Association's "Aluminum Standards and Data" (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter).

- B14 Each bulk packaging, except a tank car or a multi-unit-tank car tank, must be insulated with an insulating material so that the overall thermal conductance at 15.5 °C (60 °F) is no more than 1.5333 kilojoules per hour per square meter per degree Celsius (0.075 Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit) temperature differential. Insulating materials must not promote corrosion to steel when wet.
- B15 Packagings must be protected with non-metallic linings impervious to the lading or have a suitable corrosion allowance.
- B16 The lading must be completely covered with nitrogen, inert gas or other inert materials.
- B18 Open steel hoppers or bins are authorized.
- B23 Tanks must be made of steel that is rubber lined or unlined. Unlined tanks must be passivated before being placed in service. If unlined tanks are washed out with water, they must be repassivated prior to return to service. Lading in unlined tanks must be inhibited so that the corrosive effect on steel is not greater than that of hydrofluoric acid of 65 percent concentration.
- B25 Packagings must be made from monel or nickel or monel-lined or nickel-lined steel.
- B26 Tanks must be insulated. Insulation must be at least 100 mm (3.9 inches) except that the insulation thickness may be reduced to 51 mm (2 inches) over the exterior heater coils. Interior heating coils are not authorized. The packaging may not be loaded with a material outside of the packaging's design temperature range. In addition, the material also must be covered with an inert gas or the container must be filled with water to the tank's capacity. After unloading, the residual material also must be covered with an inert gas or the container must be filled with water to the tank's capacity.
- B27 Tanks must have a service pressure of 1,034 kPa (150 psig). Tank car tanks must have a test pressure rating of 1,379 kPa (200 psig). Lading must be blanketed at all times with a dry inert gas at a pressure not to exceed 103 kPa (15 psig).
- B28 Packagings must be made of stainless steel.
- B30 MC 312, MC 330, MC 331 and DOT 412 cargo tanks and DOT 51 portable tanks must be made of stainless steel, except that steel other than stainless steel may be used in accordance with the provisions

of §173.24b(b) of this subchapter. Thickness of stainless steel for tank shell and heads for cargo tanks and portable tanks must be the greater of 7.62 mm (0.300 inch) or the thickness required for a tank with a design pressure at least equal to 1.5 times the vapor pressure of the lading at 46 °C (115 °F). In addition, MC 312 and DOT 412 cargo tank motor vehicles must:

- a. Be ASME Code (U) stamped for 100% radiography of all pressure-retaining welds;
- b. Have accident damage protection which conforms with §178.345-8 of this subchapter;
- c. Have a MAWP or design pressure of at least 87 psig; and
- d. Have a bolted manway cover.

B32 MC 312, MC 330, MC 331, DOT 412 cargo tanks and DOT 51 portable tanks must be made of stainless steel, except that steel other than stainless steel may be used in accordance with the provisions of §173.24b(b) of this subchapter. Thickness of stainless steel for tank shell and heads for cargo tanks and portable tanks must be the greater of 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) or the thickness required for a tank with a design pressure at least equal to 1.3 times the vapor pressure of the lading at 46 °C (115 °F). In addition, MC 312 and DOT 412 cargo tank motor vehicles must:

- a. Be ASME Code (U) stamped for 100% radiography of all pressure-retaining welds;
- b. Have accident damage protection which conforms with §178.345-8 of this subchapter;
- c. Have a MAWP or design pressure of at least 87 psig; and
- d. Have a bolted manway cover.

B33 MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, MC 306, and DOT 406 cargo tanks equipped with a 1 psig normal vent used to transport gasoline must conform to Table I of this Special Provision. Based on the volatility class determined by using ASTM D 439 and the Reid vapor pressure (RVP) of the particular gasoline, the maximum lading pressure and maximum ambient temperature permitted during the loading of gasoline may not exceed that listed in Table I.

TABLE I—MAXIMUM AMBIENT TEMPERATURE—
GASOLINE

ASTM D439 volatility class	Maximum lading and ambient temperature (see note 1)
A (RVP≤9.0 psia)	131 °F
B (RVP≤10.0 psia)	124 °F
C (RVP≤11.5 psia)	116 °F
D (RVP≤13.5 psia)	107 °F
E	100 °F

TABLE I—MAXIMUM AMBIENT TEMPERATURE—
GASOLINE—Continued

ASTM D439 volatility class	Maximum lading and ambient temperature (see note 1)
(RVP≤15.0 psia)	

Note 1: Based on maximum lading pressure of 1 psig at top of cargo tank.

B35 Tank cars containing hydrogen cyanide may be alternatively marked "Hydrocyanic acid, liquefied" if otherwise conforming to marking requirements in subpart D of this part. Tank cars marked "HYDROCYANIC ACID" prior to October 1, 1991 do not need to be remarked.

B37 The amount of nitric oxide charged into any tank car tank may not exceed 1,379 kPa (200 psig) at 21 °C (70 °F).

B42 Tank cars must have a test pressure of 34.47 Bar (500 psig) or greater and conform to Class 105J. Each tank car must have a reclosing pressure relief device having a start-to-discharge pressure of 10.34 Bar (150 psig). The tank car specification may be marked to indicate a test pressure of 13.79 Bar (200 psig).

B44 All parts of valves and safety relief devices in contact with lading must be of a material which will not cause formation of acetylides.

B45 Each tank must have a reclosing combination pressure relief device equipped with stainless steel or platinum rupture discs approved by the AAR Tank Car Committee.

B46 The detachable protective housing for the loading and unloading valves of multi-unit tank car tanks must withstand tank test pressure and must be approved by the Associate Administrator.

B47 Each tank may have a reclosing pressure relief device having a start-to-discharge pressure setting of 310 kPa (45 psig).

B48 Portable tanks in sodium metal service may be visually inspected at least once every 5 years instead of being retested hydrostatically. Date of the visual inspection must be stenciled on the tank near the other required markings.

B49 Tanks equipped with interior heater coils are not authorized. Single unit tank car tanks must have a reclosing pressure relief device having a start-to-discharge pressure set at no more than 1551 kPa (225 psig).

B50 Each valve outlet of a multi-unit tank car tank must be sealed by a threaded solid plug or a threaded cap with inert luting or gasket material. Valves must be of stainless steel and the caps, plugs, and valve seats must be of a material that will not deteriorate as a result of contact with the lading.

B52 Notwithstanding the provisions of §173.24b of this subchapter, non-reclosing

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- pressure relief devices are authorized on DOT 57 portable tanks.
- B53 Packagings must be made of either aluminum or steel.
- B54 Open-top, sift-proof rail cars are also authorized.
- B55 Water-tight, sift-proof, closed-top, metal-covered hopper cars, equipped with a venting arrangement (including flame arrestors) approved by the Associate Administrator are also authorized.
- B56 Water-tight, sift-proof, closed-top, metal-covered hopper cars are also authorized if the particle size of the hazardous material is not less than 149 microns.
- B57 Class 115A tank car tanks used to transport chloroprene must be equipped with a non-reclosing pressure relief device of a diameter not less than 305 mm (12 inches) with a maximum rupture disc pressure of 310 kPa (45 psig).
- B59 Water-tight, sift-proof, closed-top, metal-covered hopper cars are also authorized provided that the lading is covered with a nitrogen blanket.
- B60 DOT Specification 106A500X multi-unit tank car tanks that are not equipped with a pressure relief device of any type are authorized. For the transportation of phosgene, the outage must be sufficient to prevent tanks from becoming liquid full at 55 °C (130 °F).
- B61 Written procedures covering details of tank car appurtenances, dome fittings, safety devices, and marking, loading, handling, inspection, and testing practices must be approved by the Associate Administrator before any single unit tank car tank is offered for transportation.
- B64 Each single unit tank car tank built after December 31, 1990 must be equipped with a tank head puncture resistance system that conforms to §179.16 of this subchapter.
- B65 Tank cars must have a test pressure of 34.47 Bar (500 psig) or greater and conform to Class 105A. Each tank car must have a pressure relief device having a start-to-discharge pressure of 15.51 Bar (225 psig). The tank car specification may be marked to indicate a test pressure of 20.68 Bar (300 psig).
- B66 Each tank must be equipped with gas tight valve protection caps. Outage must be sufficient to prevent tanks from becoming liquid full at 55 °C (130 °F). Specification 110A500W tanks must be stainless steel.
- B67 All valves and fittings must be protected by a securely attached cover made of metal not subject to deterioration by the lading, and all valve openings, except safety valve, must be fitted with screw plugs or caps to prevent leakage in the event of valve failure.
- B68 Sodium must be in a molten condition when loaded and allowed to solidify before

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- shipment. Outage must be at least 5 percent at 98 °C (208 °F). Bulk packagings must have exterior heating coils fusion welded to the tank shell which have been properly stress relieved. The only tank car tanks authorized are Class DOT 105 tank cars having a test pressure of 2,069 kPa (300 psig) or greater.
- B69 Dry sodium cyanide or potassium cyanide may be shipped in sift-proof weather-resistant metal covered hopper cars, covered motor vehicles, portable tanks or non-specification bins. Siftproof, water-resistant, fiberboard IBCs are permitted when transported in closed freight containers or transport vehicles. Bins must be approved by the Associate Administrator.
- B70 If DOT 103ANW tank car tank is used: All cast metal in contact with the lading must have 96.7 percent nickel content; and the lading must be anhydrous and free from any impurities.
- B71 Tank cars must have a test pressure of 20.68 Bar (300 psig) or greater and conform to Class 105, 112, 114 or 120.
- B72 Tank cars must have a test pressure of 34.47 Bar (500 psig) or greater and conform to Class 105J, 106, or 110.
- B74 Tank cars must have a test pressure of 20.68 Bar (300 psig) or greater and conform to Class 105S, 106, 110, 112J, 114J or 120S.
- B76 Tank cars must have a test pressure of 20.68 Bar (300 psig) or greater and conform to Class 105S, 112J, 114J or 120S. Each tank car must have a reclosing pressure relief device having a start-to-discharge pressure of 10.34 Bar (150 psig). The tank car specification may be marked to indicate a test pressure of 13.79 Bar (200 psig).
- B77 Other packaging are authorized when approved by the Associate Administrator.
- B78 Tank cars must have a test pressure of 4.14 Bar (60 psig) or greater and conform to Class 103, 104, 105, 109, 111, 112, 114 or 120. Heater pipes must be of welded construction designed for a test pressure of 500 psig. A 25 mm (1 inch) woven lining of asbestos or other approved material must be placed between the bolster slabbing and the bottom of the tank. If a tank car tank is equipped with a non-reclosing pressure relief device, the rupture disc must be perforated with a 3.2 mm (0.13 inch) diameter hole. If a tank car tank is equipped with a reclosing pressure relief valve, the tank must also be equipped with a vacuum relief valve.
- B80 Each cargo tank must have a minimum design pressure of 276 kPa (40 psig).
- B81 Venting and pressure relief devices for tank car tanks and cargo tanks must be approved by the Associate Administrator.
- B82 Cargo tanks and portable tanks are not authorized.
- B83 Bottom outlets are prohibited on tank car tanks transporting sulfuric acid in concentrations over 65.25 percent.

B84 Packagings must be protected with non-metallic linings impervious to the lading or have a suitable corrosion allowance for sulfuric acid or spent sulfuric acid in concentration up to 65.25 percent.

B85 Cargo tanks must be marked with the name of the lading in accordance with the requirements of §172.302(b).

B90 Steel tanks conforming or equivalent to ASME specifications which contain solid or semisolid residual motor fuel anti-knock mixture (including rust, scale, or other contaminants) may be shipped by rail freight or highway. The tank must have been designed and constructed to be capable of withstanding full vacuum. All openings must be closed with gasketed blank flanges or vapor tight threaded closures.

B115 Rail cars, highway trailers, roll-on/roll-off bins, or other non-specification bulk packagings are authorized. Packagings must be sift-proof, prevent liquid water from reaching the hazardous material, and be provided with sufficient venting to preclude dangerous accumulation of flammable, corrosive, or toxic gaseous

emissions such as methane, hydrogen, and ammonia. The material must be loaded dry.

(4) *Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3—IB Codes, Organic Peroxide IBC Code, and IP Special IBC Packing Provisions.* These provisions apply only to transportation in IBCs. When no IBC code is assigned in the §172.101 Table for a specific proper shipping name, an IBC may be authorized when approved by the Associate Administrator. When only certain types of IBCs are authorized in Table 2 (IBC Code IB52), alternative types of IBCs may be authorized when approved by the Associate Administrator. The letter “Z” shown in the marking code for composite IBCs must be replaced with a capital code letter designation found in §178.702(a)(2) of this subchapter to specify the material used for the outer packaging. Tables 1, 2, and 3 follow:

TABLE 1—IB CODES (IBC CODES)

IBC Code	Authorized IBCs
IB1	<i>Authorized IBCs:</i> Metal (31A, 31B and 31N). <i>Additional Requirement:</i> Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 °C (1.1 bar at 122 °F), or 130 kPa at 55 °C (1.3 bar at 131 °F) are authorized.
IB2	<i>Authorized IBCs:</i> Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). <i>Additional Requirement:</i> Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 °C (1.1 bar at 122 °F), or 130kPa at 55 °C (1.3 bar at 131 °F) are authorized.
IB3	<i>Authorized IBCs:</i> Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1 and 31HA2, 31HB2, 31HN2, 31HD2 and 31HH2). <i>Additional Requirement:</i> Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 °C (1.1 bar at 122 °F), or 130 kPa at 55 °C (1.3 bar at 131 °F) are authorized, except for UN2672 (also see Special Provision IP8 in Table 3 for UN2672).
IB4	<i>Authorized IBCs:</i> Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N).
IB5	<i>Authorized IBCs:</i> Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 21HZ1 and 31HZ1).
IB6	<i>Authorized IBCs:</i> Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2, 31HZ1 and 31HZ2). <i>Additional Requirement:</i> Composite IBCs 11HZ2 and 21HZ2 may not be used when the hazardous materials being transported may become liquid during transport.
IB7	<i>Authorized IBCs:</i> Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2, 31HZ1 and 31HZ2); Wooden (11C, 11D and 11F). <i>Additional Requirement:</i> Liners of wooden IBCs must be sift-proof.
IB8	<i>Authorized IBCs:</i> Metal (11A, 11B, 11N, 21A, 21B, 21N, 31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (11H1, 11H2, 21H1, 21H2, 31H1 and 31H2); Composite (11HZ1, 11HZ2, 21HZ1, 21HZ2, 31HZ1 and 31HZ2); Fiberboard (11G); Wooden (11C, 11D and 11F); Flexible (13H1, 13H2, 13H3, 13H4, 13H5, 13L1, 13L2, 13L3, 13L4, 13M1 or 13M2).
IB99	IBCs are only authorized if approved by the Associate Administrator.

TABLE 2—ORGANIC PEROXIDE IBC CODE (IB52)

UN No.	Organic peroxide	Type of IBC	Maximum quantity (liters)	Control temperature	Emergency temperature
3109	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, LIQUID tert-Butyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% with water. tert-Butyl peroxyacetate, not more than 32% in diluent type A.	31A 31A 31HA1	1250 1250 1000		

TABLE 2—ORGANIC PEROXIDE IBC CODE (IB52)—Continued

UN No.	Organic peroxide	Type of IBC	Maximum quantity (liters)	Control temperature	Emergency temperature
	tert-Butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type A.	31A	1250		
	Cumyl hydroperoxide, not more than 90% in diluent type A.	31HA1	1000		
	Dibenzoyl peroxide, not more than 42% as a stable dispersion.	31HA1	1250		
	Dicumyl peroxide, less than or equal to 100%.	31H1	1000		
	Di-tert-butyl peroxide, not more than 52% on diluent type B.	31A	1250		
	1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy) cyclohexane, not more than 42% in diluent type A.	31HA1	1000		
	Dilauroyl peroxide, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water.	31HA1	1000		
	Isopropyl cumyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A.	31HA1	1250		
	p-Menthyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A.	31HA1	1250		
	Peroxyacetic acid, stabilized, not more than 17%.	31H1	1500		
	Peroxyacetic acid, with not more than 26% hydrogen peroxide.	31HA1	1500		
	Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized	31A	1500		
		31HA1	1500		
3110	Dicumyl peroxide, less than or equal to 100%.	31A	2000		
3119	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, LIQUID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED	31H1			
	tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type B.	31HA1	1000	+30 °C	+35 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type A.	31A	1250	+30 °C	+35 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 42% stable dispersion, in water.	31A	1250	0 °C	+10 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 42% stable dispersion, in water.	31A	1250	–5 °C	+5 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 27% in diluent type B.	31HA1	1000	+10 °C	+15 °C
	Cumyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 52%, stable dispersion, in water.	31A	1250	+10 °C	+15 °C
	Di-(4-tert-butylcyclohexyl) peroxydicarbonate, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water.	31A	1250	–15 °C	–5 °C
	Dicetyl peroxydicarbonate, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water.	31HA1	1000	+30 °C	+35 °C
	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate, not more than 52%, stable dispersion, in water.	31HA1	1000	+30 °C	+35 °C
	Dimyristyl peroxydicarbonate, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water.	31A	1250	–20 °C	–10 °C
	Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide, not more than 38% in diluent type A.	31HA1	1000	+15 °C	+20 °C
	Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide, not more than 52%, stable dispersion, in water.	31A	1250	+10 °C	+15 °C
	1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 52%, stable dispersion, in water.	31A	1250	+10 °C	+15 °C
		31A	1250	–5 °C	+5 °C

TABLE 3—IP CODES

- IP1 IBCs must be packed in closed freight containers or a closed transport vehicle.
- IP2 When IBCs other than metal or rigid plastics IBCs are used, they must be offered for transportation in a closed freight container or a closed transport vehicle.
- IP3 Flexible IBCs must be sift-proof and water-resistant or must be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.

TABLE 3—IP CODES—Continued

IP4	Flexible, fiberboard or wooden IBCs must be sift-proof and water-resistant or be fitted with a sift-proof and water-resistant liner.
IP5	IBCs must have a device to allow venting. The inlet to the venting device must be located in the vapor space of the IBC under maximum filling conditions.
IP6	Non-specification bulk bins are authorized.
IP7	For UN identification numbers 1327, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1386, 1841, 2211, 2217, 2793 and 3314, IBCs are not required to meet the IBC performance tests specified in part 178, subpart N of this subchapter.
IP8	Ammonia solutions may be transported in rigid or composite plastic IBCs (31H1, 31H2 and 31HZ1) that have successfully passed, without leakage or permanent deformation, the hydrostatic test specified in § 178.814 of this subchapter at a test pressure that is not less than 1.5 times the vapor pressure of the contents at 55 °C (131 °F).

(5) “N” codes. These provisions apply only to non-bulk packagings:

Code/Special Provisions

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| N3 | Glass inner packagings are permitted in combination or composite packagings only if the hazardous material is free from hydrofluoric acid. | subchapter if the material is packaged in strong, tight non-bulk packaging meeting the requirements of subparts A and B of part 173 of this subchapter. |
| N4 | For combination or composite packagings, glass inner packagings, other than ampoules, are not permitted. | N12 Plastic packagings are not authorized. |
| N5 | Glass materials of construction are not authorized for any part of a packaging which is normally in contact with the hazardous material. | N20 A 5M1 multi-wall paper bag is authorized if transported in a closed transport vehicle. |
| N6 | Battery fluid packaged with electric storage batteries, wet or dry, must conform to the packaging provisions of § 173.159 (g) or (h) of this subchapter. | N25 Steel single packagings are not authorized. |
| N7 | The hazard class or division number of the material must be marked on the package in accordance with § 172.302 of this subchapter. However, the hazard label corresponding to the hazard class or division may be substituted for the marking. | N32 Aluminum materials of construction are not authorized for single packagings. |
| N8 | Nitroglycerin solution in alcohol may be transported under this entry only when the solution is packed in metal cans of not more than 1 L capacity each, overpacked in a wooden box containing not more than 5 L. Metal cans must be completely surrounded with absorbent cushioning material. Wooden boxes must be completely lined with a suitable material impervious to water and nitroglycerin. | N33 Aluminum drums are not authorized. |
| N10 | Lighters and their inner packagings, which have been approved by the Associate Administrator (see § 173.21(i) of this subchapter), must be packaged in one of the following outer packagings at the Packing Group II level: 4C1 or 4C2 wooden boxes; 4D plywood boxes; 4F reconstituted wood boxes; 4G fiberboard boxes; or 4H1 or 4H2 plastic boxes. The approval number (e.g., T-* * *) must be marked on each outer package and on the shipping paper. | N34 Aluminum construction materials are not authorized for any part of a packaging which is normally in contact with the hazardous material. |
| N11 | This material is excepted for the specification packaging requirements of this | N36 Aluminum or aluminum alloy construction materials are permitted only for halogenated hydrocarbons that will not react with aluminum. |
| | | N37 This material may be shipped in an integrally-lined fiber drum (1G) which meets the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173 of this subchapter, the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the packing group assigned for the material and to any other special provisions of column 7 of the § 172.101 table. |
| | | N40 This material is not authorized in the following packagings:
a. A combination packaging consisting of a 4G fiberboard box with inner receptacles of glass or earthenware;
b. A single packaging of a 4C2 sift-proof, natural wood box; or
c. A composite packaging 6PG2 (glass, porcelain or stoneware receptacles within a fiberboard box). |
| | | N41 Metal construction materials are not authorized for any part of a packaging which is normally in contact with the hazardous material. |
| | | N42 1A1 drums made of carbon steel with thickness of body and heads of not less than 1.3 mm (0.050 inch) and with a corrosion-resistant phenolic lining are authorized for stabilized benzyl chloride if tested |

- and certified to the Packing Group I performance level at a specific gravity of not less than 1.8.
- N43 Metal drums are permitted as single packagings only if constructed of nickel or monel.
- N45 Copper cartridges are authorized as inner packagings if the hazardous material is not in dispersion.
- N65 Outage must be sufficient to prevent cylinders or spheres from becoming liquid full at 55 °C (130 °F). The vacant space (outage) may be charged with a nonflammable nonliquefied compressed gas if the pressure in the cylinder or sphere at 55 °C (130 °F) does not exceed 125 percent of the marked service pressure.
- N72 Packagings must be examined by the Bureau of Explosives and approved by the Associate Administrator.
- N73 Packagings consisting of outer wooden or fiberboard boxes with inner glass, metal or other strong containers; metal or fiber drums; kegs or barrels; or strong metal cans are authorized and need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter.
- N74 Packages consisting of tightly closed inner containers of glass, earthenware, metal or polyethylene, capacity not over 0.5 kg (1.1 pounds) securely cushioned and packed in outer wooden barrels or wooden or fiberboard boxes, not over 15 kg (33 pounds) net weight, are authorized and need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter.
- N75 Packages consisting of tightly closed inner packagings of glass, earthenware or metal, securely cushioned and packed in outer wooden barrels or wooden or fiberboard boxes, capacity not over 2.5 kg (5.5 pounds) net weight, are authorized and need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter.
- N76 For materials of not more than 25 percent active ingredient by weight, packages consisting of inner metal packagings not greater than 250 mL (8 ounces) capacity each, packed in strong outer packagings together with sufficient absorbent material to completely absorb the liquid contents are authorized and need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter.
- N77 For materials of not more than two percent active ingredients by weight, packagings need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter, if liquid contents are absorbed in an inert material.
- N78 Packages consisting of inner glass, earthenware, or polyethylene or other non-fragile plastic bottles or jars not over 0.5 kg (1.1 pounds) capacity each, or metal cans not over five pounds capacity each, packed in outer wooden boxes, barrels or kegs, or fiberboard boxes are authorized and need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter. Net weight of contents in fiberboard boxes may not exceed 29 kg (64 pounds). Net weight of contents in wooden boxes, barrels or kegs may not exceed 45 kg (99 pounds).
- N79 Packages consisting of tightly closed metal inner packagings not over 0.5 kg (1.1 pounds) capacity each, packed in outer wooden or fiberboard boxes, or wooden barrels, are authorized and need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter. Net weight of contents may not exceed 15 kg (33 pounds).
- N80 Packages consisting of one inner metal can, not over 2.5 kg (5.5 pounds) capacity, packed in an outer wooden or fiberboard box, or a wooden barrel, are authorized and need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter.
- N82 See §173.306 of this subchapter for classification criteria for flammable aerosols.
- N83 This material may not be transported in quantities of more than 11.5 kg (25.4 lbs) per package.
- N84 The maximum quantity per package is 500 g (1.1 lbs.).
- N85 Packagings certified at the Packing Group I performance level may not be used.
- (6) “*R*” codes. These provisions apply only to transportation by rail. [Reserved]
- (7) “*T*” codes. (i) These provisions apply to the transportation of hazardous materials in UN and IM Specification portable tanks. Portable tank instructions specify the requirements applicable to a portable tank when used for the transportation of a specific hazardous material. These requirements must be met in addition to the design and construction specifications in part 178 of this subchapter. Portable tank instructions T1 through T22 specify the applicable minimum test pressure, the minimum shell thickness (in reference steel), bottom opening requirements and pressure relief requirements. In T23, the organic peroxides and self-reactive substances which are authorized to be transported in portable tanks are listed along with the applicable control and emergency temperatures. Liquefied compressed gases are assigned to portable tank instruction T50. T50 provides the maximum allowable working pressures, bottom opening requirements, pressure relief requirements and degree of filling requirements for liquefied compressed

gases permitted for transport in portable tanks. Refrigerated liquefied gases which are authorized to be transported in portable tanks are specified in tank instruction T75.

(ii) The following table specifies the portable tank requirements applicable to T Codes T1 through T22. Column 1 specifies the T Code. Column 2 specifies the minimum test pressure, in bar (1 bar = 14.5 psig), at which the periodic hydrostatic testing required by §180.605 of this subchapter must be conducted. Column 3 specifies the section ref-

erence for minimum shell thickness or, alternatively, the minimum shell thickness value. Column 4 specifies the applicability of §178.275(g)(3) of this subchapter for the pressure relief devices. When the word “Normal” is indicated, §178.275(g)(3) of this subchapter does not apply. Column 5 references the applicable requirements for bottom openings in part 178 of this subchapter or references “Prohibited” which means bottom openings are prohibited. The table follows:

TABLE OF PORTABLE TANK T CODER T1–T22

[Portable tank code T1–T22 apply to liquid and solid hazardous materials of Classes 3 through 9 which are transported in portable tanks.]

Portable tank instruction (1)	Minimum test pressure (bar) (2)	Minimum shell thickness (in mm-reference steel) (See § 178.274(d)) (3)	Pressure-relief requirements (See § 178.275(g)) (4)	Bottom opening requirements (See § 178.275(d)) (5)
T1	1.5	§ 178.274(d)(2)	Normal	§ 178.275(d)(2).
T2	1.5	§ 178.274(d)(2)	Normal	§ 178.275(d)(3).
T3	2.65	§ 178.274(d)(2)	Normal	§ 178.275(d)(2).
T4	2.65	§ 178.274(d)(2)	Normal	§ 178.275(d)(3).
T5	2.65	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(g)(3)	Prohibited.
T6	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	Normal	§ 178.275(d)(2).
T7	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	Normal	§ 178.275(d)(3).
T8	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	Normal	Prohibited.
T9	4	6 mm	Normal	Prohibited.
T10	4	6 mm	§ 178.275(g)(3)	Prohibited.
T11	6	§ 178.274(d)(2)	Normal	§ 178.275(d)(3).
T12	6	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(g)(3)	§ 178.275(d)(3).
T13	6	6 mm	Normal	Prohibited.
T14	6	6 mm	§ 178.275(g)(3)	Prohibited.
T15	10	§ 178.274(d)(2)	Normal	§ 178.275(d)(3).
T16	10	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(g)(3)	§ 178.275(d)(3).
T17	10	6 mm	Normal	§ 178.275(d)(3).
T18	10	6 mm	§ 178.275(g)(3)	§ 178.275(d)(3).
T19	10	6 mm	§ 178.275(g)(3)	Prohibited.
T20	10	8 mm	§ 178.275(g)(3)	Prohibited.
T21	10	10 mm	Normal	Prohibited.
T22	10	10 mm	§ 178.275(g)(3)	Prohibited.

(iii) The following table specifies the portable tank requirements applicable to T23 for self-reactive substances of Division 4.1 and organic peroxides of

Division 5.2 which are authorized to be transported in portable tanks:

PORTABLE TANK CODE T23
[Portable tank code T23 applies to self-reactive substances of Division 4.1 and organic peroxides of Division 5.2.]

UN No.	Hazardous material	Minimum test pressure (bar)	Minimum shell thickness (mm-reference steel) See	Bottom opening requirements See	Pressure-relief requirements See	Filling limits	Control temperature	Emergency temperature
3109	Organic peroxide, Type F, liquid	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		
	tert-Butyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% with water. *Provided that steps have been taken to achieve the safety equivalence of 65% tert-Butyl hydroperoxide and 35% water	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		
	Cumyl hydro-peroxide, not more than 90% in diluent type A	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		
	Dicumyl peroxide, less than or equal to 100% in diluent Type B	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		
	Di-tert-butyl peroxide, not more than 32% in diluent type A	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		
	Isopropyl cumyl hydro-peroxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		
	p-Menthyl hydro-peroxide, not more than 72% in diluent type A	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		
	Pinanyl hydro-peroxide, not more than 50% in diluent type A	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		
	Organic peroxide, Type F, solid	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		

		4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)	As approved by Assoc. Admin. +30 °C	As approved by Assoc. Admin. +35 °C
	Di-cumyl peroxide less than r equal to 100% with inert solids	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)	As approved by Assoc. Admin. +30 °C	As approved by Assoc. Admin. +35 °C
3119	Maximum quantity per portable tank 2,000 kg Organic peroxide, Type F, liquid, temperature controlled tert-Butyl peroxyacetate, not more than 32% in diluent Type B tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type B tert-Butyl peroxyvalate, not more than 27% in diluent Type B tert-Butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethyl-hexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type B Di-(3,5,5-trimethyl-hexanoyl) peroxide, not more than 38% in diluent type A Peroxyacetic acid, distilled, stabilized, not more than 41%	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)	As approved by Assoc. Admin. +30 °C	As approved by Assoc. Admin. +35 °C
3120	Organic peroxide Type F, solid, temperature controlled	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)	As approved by Assoc. Admin. +30 °C	As approved by Assoc. Admin. +35 °C
3229	Self-reactive liquid Type F	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		
3230	Self-reactive solid Type F	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		

PORTABLE TANK CODE T23—Continued

[Portable tank code T23 applies to self-reactive substances of Division 4.1 and organic peroxides of Division 5.2.]

UN No.	Hazardous material	Minimum test pressure (bar)	Minimum shell thickness (mm—reference steel) See	Bottom opening requirements See	Pressure-relief requirements See	Filling limits	Control temperature	Emergency temperature
3239	Self-reactive liquid Type F, temperature controlled	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)	As approved by Assoc. Admin.	As approved by Assoc. Admin.
3240	Self-reactive solid Type F, temperature controlled	4	§ 178.274(d)(2)	§ 178.275(d)(3)	§ 178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)	As approved by Assoc. Admin.	As approved by Assoc. Admin.

(iv) The following portable tank instruction applies to portable tanks used for the transportation of liquefied compressed gases. The T50 table provides the UN identification number and proper shipping name for each liquefied compressed gas authorized to be transported in a T50 portable tank. The table provides maximum allowable working pressures, bottom opening requirements, pressure relief device requirements and degree of filling requirements for each liquefied compressed gases permitted for transportation in a T50 portable tank. In the minimum test pressure column, "small"

means a portable tank with a diameter of 1.5 meters or less when measured at the widest part of the shell, "sunshield" means a portable tank with a shield covering at least the upper third of the shell, "bare" means no sunshield or insulation is provided, and "insulated" means a complete cladding of sufficient thickness of insulating material necessary to provide a minimum conductance of not more than 0.67 w/m²/k. In the pressure relief requirements column, the word "Normal" denotes that a frangible disc as specified in § 178.276(e)(3) of this subchapter is not required. The T50 table follows:

PORTABLE TANK CODE T50

[Portable tank code T50 applies to liquefied compressed gases.]

UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied compressed gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) small; bare; sunshield; insulated	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief requirements (see § 178.27(e))	Maximum filling density (kg/l)
1005	Ammonia, anhydrous	29.0 25.7 22.0 19.7	Allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3)	0.53
1009	Bromotrifluoromethane or Refrigerant gas R 13B1.	38.0 34.0 30.0 27.5	Allowed	Normal	1.13
1010	Butadienes, stabilized	7.5 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.55
1011	Butane	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.51
1012	Butylene	8.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.53
1017	Chlorine	19.0 17.0 15.0 13.5	Not Allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3)	1.25
1018	Chlorodifluoromethane or Refrigerant gas R 22.	26.0 24.0 21.0 19.0	Allowed	Normal	1.03
1020	Chloropentafluoroethane or Refrigerant gas R 115.	23.0 20.0 18.0 16.0	Allowed	Normal	1.06
1021	1-Chloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane or Refrigerant gas R 124.	10.3 9.8 7.9 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.2

PORTABLE TANK CODE T50—Continued

[Portable tank code T50 applies to liquefied compressed gases.]

UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied compressed gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) small; bare; sunshield; insulated	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief requirements (see § 178.27(e))	Maximum filling density (kg/l)
1027	Cyclopropane	18.0 16.0 14.5 13.0	Allowed	Normal	0.53
1028	Dichlorodifluoromethane or Refrigerant gas R 12.	16.0 15.0 13.0 11.5	Allowed	Normal	1.15
1029	Dichlorofluoromethane or Refrigerant gas R 21.	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.23
1030	1,1-Difluoroethane or Refrigerant gas R 152a.	16.0 14.0 12.4 11.0	Allowed	Normal	0.79
1032	Dimethylamine, anhydrous	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.59
1033	Dimethyl ether	15.5 13.8 12.0 10.6	Allowed	Normal	0.58
1036	Ethylamine	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.61
1037	Ethyl chloride	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.8
1040	Ethylene oxide with nitrogen up to a total pressure of 1MPa (10 bar) at 50 °C.	Only authorized in 10 bar insulated portable tanks.	Not allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3)	0.78
1041	Ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide mixture with more than 9% but not more than 87% ethylene oxide.	See MAWP definition in § 178.276(a).	Allowed	Normal	See § 173.32(f)
1055	Isobutylene	8.1 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.52
1060	Methyl acetylene and propadiene mixture, stabilized.	28.0 24.5 22.0 20.0	Allowed	Normal	0.43
1061	Methylamine, anhydrous	10.8 9.6 7.8 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.58

PORTABLE TANK CODE T50—Continued
 [Portable tank code T50 applies to liquefied compressed gases.]

UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied compressed gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) small; bare; sunshield; insulated	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief requirements (see § 178.27(e))	Maximum filling density (kg/l)
1062	Methyl bromide	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Not allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3)	1.51
1063	Methyl chloride or Refrigerant gas R 40.	14.5 12.7 11.3 10.0	Allowed	Normal	0.81
1064	Methyl mercaptan	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Not allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3)	0.78
1067	Dinitrogen tetroxide	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Not allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3)	1.3
1075	Petroleum gas, liquefied	See MAWP definition in § 178.276(a).	Allowed	Normal	See § 173.32(f)
1077	Propylene	28.0 24.5 22.0 20.0	Allowed	Normal	0.43
1078	Refrigerant gas, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in § 178.276(a).	Allowed	Normal	See § 173.32(f)
1079	Sulphur dioxide	11.6 10.3 8.5 7.6	Not allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3)	1.23
1082	Trifluorochloroethylene, stabilized or Refrigerant gas R 1113.	17.0 15.0 13.1 11.6	Not allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3)	1.13
1083	Trimethylamine, anhydrous	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.56
1085	Vinyl bromide, stabilized	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.37
1086	Vinyl chloride, stabilized	10.6 9.3 8.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.81
1087	Vinyl methyl ether, stabilized	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.67
1581	Chloropicrin and methyl bromide mixture.	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Not Allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3)	1.51

PORTABLE TANK CODE T50—Continued

[Portable tank code T50 applies to liquefied compressed gases.]

UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied compressed gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) small; bare; sunshield; insulated	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief requirements (see § 178.27(e))	Maximum filling density (kg/l)
1582	Chloropicrin and methyl chloride mixture.	19.2 16.9 15.1 13.1	Not allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3)	0.81
1858	Hexafluoropropylene compressed or Refrigerant gas R 1216.	19.2 16.9 15.1 13.1	Allowed	Normal	1.11
1912	Methyl chloride and methylene chloride mixture.	15.2, 13.0, 11.6, 10.1.	Allowed	Normal	0.81
NA 1954 ...	Insecticide gases, <i>flammable</i> , n.o.s..	See MAWP definition in § 178.276(a).	Allowed	Normal	§ 173.32(f)
1958	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane or Refrigerant gas R 114.	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.3
1965	Hydrocarbon gas, mixture liquefied, n.o.s..	See MAWP definition in 178.276(a).	Allowed	Normal	See § 173.32(f)
1969	Isobutane	8.5 7.5 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.49
1973	Chlorodifluoromethane and chloropentafluoroethane mixture with fixed boiling point, with approximately 49% chlorodifluoromethane or Refrigerant gas R502.	28.3 25.3 22.8 20.3	Allowed	Normal	1.05
1974	Chlorodifluorobromomethane or Refrigerant gas R 12B1.	7.4 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.61
1976	Octafluorocyclobutane or Refrigerant gas RC 318.	8.8 7.8 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.34
1978	Propane	22.5 20.4 18.0 16.5	Allowed	Normal	0.42
1983	1-Chloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane or Refrigerant gas R 133a.	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.18
2035	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane compressed or Refrigerant gas R 143a.	31.0 27.5 24.2 21.8	Allowed	Normal	0.76
2424	Octafluoropropane or Refrigerant gas R 218.	23.1 20.8 18.6 16.6	Allowed	Normal	1.07

PORTABLE TANK CODE T50—Continued

[Portable tank code T50 applies to liquefied compressed gases.]

UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied compressed gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) small; bare; sunshield; insulated	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief requirements (see § 178.27(e))	Maximum filling density (kg/l)
2517	1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane or Refrigerant gas R 142b.	8.9 7.8 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	0.99
2602	Dichlorodifluoromethane and difluoroethane azeotropic mixture with approximately 74% dichlorodifluoromethane or Refrigerant gas R 500.	20.0 18.0 16.0 14.5	Allowed	Normal	1.01
3057	Trifluoroacetyl chloride	14.6 12.9 11.3 9.9	Not allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3) ...	1.17
3070	Ethylene oxide and dichlorodifluoromethane mixture with not more than 12.5% ethylene oxide.	14.0 12.0 11.0 9.0	Allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3) ...	1.09
3153	Perfluoro (methyl vinyl ether) ..	14.3 13.4 11.2 10.2	Allowed	Normal	1.14
3159	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane or Refrigerant gas R 134a.	17.7 15.7 13.8 12.1	Allowed	Normal	1.04
3161	Liquefied gas, flammable, n.o.s..	See MAWP definition in § 178.276(a).	Allowed	Normal	§ 173.32(f)
3163	Liquefied gas, n.o.s.	See MAWP definition in § 178.276(a).	Allowed	Normal	§ 173.32(f)
3220	Pentafluoroethane or Refrigerant gas R 125.	34.4 30.8 27.5 24.5	Allowed	Normal	0.95
3252	Difluoromethane or Refrigerant gas R 32.	43.0 39.0 34.4 30.5	Allowed	Normal	0.78
3296	Heptafluoropropane or Refrigerant gas R 227.	16.0 14.0 12.5 11.0	Allowed	Normal	1.2
3297	Ethylene oxide and chlorotetrafluoroethane mixture, with not more than 8.8% ethylene oxide.	8.1 7.0 7.0 7.0	Allowed	Normal	1.16
3298	Ethylene oxide and pentafluoroethane mixture, with not more than 7.9% ethylene oxide.	25.9 23.4 20.9 18.6	Allowed	Normal	1.02

PORTABLE TANK CODE T50—Continued

[Portable tank code T50 applies to liquefied compressed gases.]

UN No.	Non-refrigerated liquefied compressed gases	Max. allowable working pressure (bar) small; bare; sunshield; insulated	Openings below liquid level	Pressure relief requirements (see § 178.27(e))	Maximum filling density (kg/l)
3299	Ethylene oxide and tetrafluoroethane mixture, with not more than 5.6% ethylene oxide.	16.7 14.7 12.9 11.2	Allowed	Normal	1.03
3318	Ammonia solution, relative density less than 0.880 at 15 °C in water, with more than 50% ammonia.	See MAWP definition in 178.276(a).	Allowed	§ 178.276(e)(3) ...	§ 173.32(f)
3337	Refrigerant gas R 404A	31.6 28.3 25.3 22.5	Allowed	Normal	0.84
3338	Refrigerant gas R 407A	31.3 28.1 25.1 22.4	Allowed	Normal	0.95
3339	Refrigerant gas R 407B	33.0 29.6 26.5 23.6	Allowed	Normal	0.95
3340	Refrigerant gas R 407C	29.9 26.8 23.9 21.3	Allowed	Normal	0.95

(v) When portable tank instruction T75 is referenced in Column (7) of the § 172.101 Table, the applicable refrigerated liquefied gases are authorized to be transported in portable tanks in accordance with the requirements of § 178.277 of this subchapter.

(vi) *UN and IM portable tank codes/special provisions.* When a specific portable tank instruction is specified by a T Code in Column (7) of the § 172.101 Table for a specific hazardous material, a Specification portable tank conforming to an alternative tank instruction may be used if:

(A) the alternative portable tank has a higher or equivalent test pressure (for example, 4 bar when 2.65 bar is specified);

(B) the alternative portable tank has greater or equivalent wall thickness (for example, 10 mm when 6 mm is specified);

(C) the alternative portable tank has a pressure relief device as specified in the T Code. If a frangible disc is required in series with the reclosing pres-

sure relief device for the specified portable tank, the alternative portable tank must be fitted with a frangible disc in series with the reclosing pressure relief device; and

(D) With regard to bottom openings—

(1) When two effective means are specified, the alternative portable tank is fitted with bottom openings having two or three effective means of closure or no bottom openings; or

(2) When three effective means are specified, the portable tank has no bottom openings or three effective means of closure; or

(3) When no bottom openings are authorized, the alternative portable tank must not have bottom openings.

(vii) When a hazardous material is not assigned a portable tank T Code or TP 9 is referenced in Column (7) of the § 172.101 Table, the hazardous material may only be transported in a portable tank if approved by the Associate Administrator.

(viii) Portable tank special provisions are assigned to certain hazardous

materials to specify requirements that are in addition to those provided by the portable tank instructions or the requirements in part 178 of this subchapter. Portable tank special provisions are designated with the abbreviation TP (tank provision) and are assigned to specific hazardous materials in Column (7) of the §172.101 Table. The following is a list of the portable tank special provisions:

Code/Special Provisions

TP1 The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following:

$$\left(\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{97}{1 + \alpha(t_r - t_f)} \right).$$

Where:

t_r is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, and t_f is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling.

TP2 a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following:

$$\left(\text{Degree of filling} = \frac{95}{1 + \alpha(t_r - t_f)} \right).$$

Where:

t_r is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport,

t_f is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and

α is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (t_f) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (t_r) both in degrees celsius.

b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions α may be calculated using the formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{d_{15} - d_{50}}{35 d_{50}}$$

Where:

d_{15} and d_{50} are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 °C (59 °F) and 50 °C (122 °F), respectively.

TP3 For materials transported under elevated temperatures, the maximum degree of filling is determined by the following:

$$\left(\text{Degree of filling} = 95 \frac{d_t}{d_f} \right).$$

Where:

d_t is the density of the material at the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport; and

d_f is the density of the material at the temperature in degrees celsius of the material during filling; and

TP4 The maximum degree of filling for portable tanks must not exceed 90%.

TP5 For a portable tank used for the transport of flammable refrigerated liquefied gases or refrigerated liquefied oxygen, the maximum rate at which the portable tank may be filled must not exceed the liquid flow capacity of the primary pressure relief system rated at a pressure not exceeding 120 percent of the portable tank's design pressure. For portable tanks used for the transport of refrigerated liquefied helium and refrigerated liquefied atmospheric gas (except oxygen), the maximum rate at which the tank is filled must not exceed the liquid flow capacity of the pressure relief device rated at 130 percent of the portable tank's design pressure. Except for a portable tank containing refrigerated liquefied helium, a portable tank shall have an outage of at least two percent below the inlet of the pressure relief device or pressure control valve, under conditions of incipient opening, with the portable tank in a level attitude. No outage is required for helium.

TP6 To prevent the tank from bursting in an event, including fire engulfment (the conditions prescribed in CGA pamphlet S-1.2 (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter) may be used to consider the fire engulfment condition), it must be equipped with pressure relief devices that are adequate in relation to the capacity of the tank and the nature of the hazardous material transported.

TP7 The vapor space must be purged of air by nitrogen or other means.

TP8 A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150 kPa) may be used when the flash point of the hazardous material transported is greater than 0 °C (32 °F).

TP9 A hazardous material assigned to special provision TP9 in Column (7) of the §172.101 Table may only be transported in a portable tank if approved by the Associate Administrator.

TP10 The portable tank must be fitted with a lead lining at least 5 mm (0.2 inches) thick. The lead lining must be tested annually to ensure that it is intact and functional. Another suitable lining material may be used if approved by the Associate Administrator.

TP12 This material is considered highly corrosive to steel.

TP13 Self-contained breathing apparatus must be provided when this hazardous material is transported by sea.

TP16 The portable tank must be protected against over and under pressurization which may be experienced during transportation. The means of protection must be approved by the approval agency designated to approve the portable tank in accordance with the procedures in part 107, subpart E, of this subchapter. The pressure relief device must be preceded by a frangible disk in accordance with the requirements in §178.275(g)(3) of this subchapter to prevent crystallization of the product in the pressure relief device.

TP17 Only inorganic non-combustible materials may be used for thermal insulation of the tank.

TP18 The temperature of this material must be maintained between 18 °C (64.4 °F) and 40 °C (104 °F) while in transportation. Portable tanks containing solidified methacrylic acid must not be reheated during transportation.

TP19 The calculated wall thickness must be increased by 3 mm at the time of construction. Wall thickness must be verified ultrasonically at intervals midway between periodic hydraulic tests (every 2.5 years). The portable tank must not be used if the wall thickness is less than that prescribed by the applicable T code in Column (7) of the Table for this material.

TP20 This hazardous material must only be transported in insulated tanks under a nitrogen blanket.

TP21 The wall thickness must not be less than 8 mm. Portable tanks must be hydraulically tested and internally inspected at intervals not exceeding 2.5 years.

TP22 Lubricants for portable tank fittings (for example, gaskets, shut-off valves, flanges) must be oxygen compatible.

TP24 The portable tank may be fitted with a device to prevent the build up of excess pressure due to the slow decomposition of the hazardous material being transported. The device must be in the vapor space when the tank is filled under maximum filling conditions. This device must also prevent an unacceptable amount of leakage of liquid in the case of overturning.

TP25 Sulphur trioxide 99.95% pure and above may be transported in tanks without an inhibitor provided that it is maintained at a temperature equal to or above 32.5 °C (90.5 °F).

TP26 The heating device must be exterior to the shell. For UN 3176, this requirement only applies when the hazardous material reacts dangerously with water.

TP27 A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 4 bar (400 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 4 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous material, as defined in §178.275 of this sub-

chapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.

TP28 A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 2.65 bar (265 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 2.65 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous material, as defined in §178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.

TP29 A portable tank having a minimum test pressure of 1.5 bar (150.0 kPa) may be used provided the calculated test pressure is 1.5 bar or less based on the MAWP of the hazardous materials, as defined in §178.275 of this subchapter, where the test pressure is 1.5 times the MAWP.

TP30 This hazardous material may only be transported in insulated tanks.

TP31 This hazardous material may only be transported in tanks in the solid state.

TP37 IM portable tanks are only authorized for the shipment of hydrogen peroxide solutions in water containing 72% or less hydrogen peroxide by weight. Pressure relief devices shall be designed to prevent the entry of foreign matter, the leakage of liquid and the development of any dangerous excess pressure. In addition, the portable tank must be designed so that internal surfaces may be effectively cleaned and passivated. Each tank must be equipped with pressure relief devices conforming to the following requirements:

Concentration of hydrogen peroxide solution	Total ¹
52% or less	11
Over 52%, but not greater than 60%	22
Over 60%, but not greater than 72%	32

¹Total venting capacity in standard cubic feet hour (S.C.F.H.) per pound of hydrogen peroxide solution.

TP38 Each portable tank must be insulated with an insulating material so that the overall thermal conductance at 15.5 °C (60 °F) is no more than 1.5333 kilojoules per hour per square meter per degree Celsius (0.075 Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit) temperature differential. Insulating materials may not promote corrosion to steel when wet.

TP44 Each portable tank must be made of stainless steel, except that steel other than stainless steel may be used in accordance with the provisions of §173.24b(b) of this subchapter. Thickness of stainless steel for tank shell and heads must be the greater of 7.62 mm (0.300 inch) or the thickness required for a portable tank with a design pressure at least equal to 1.5 times the vapor pressure of the hazardous material at 46 °C (115 °F).

TP45 Each portable tank must be made of stainless steel, except that steel other than stainless steel may be used in accordance

with the provisions of 173.24b(b) of this subchapter. Thickness of stainless steel for portable tank shells and heads must be the greater of 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) or the thickness required for a portable tank with a design pressure at least equal to 1.3 times the vapor pressure of the hazardous material at 46 °C (115 °F).

TP46 Portable tanks in sodium metal service are not required to be hydrostatically retested.

(8) “*W* codes. These provisions apply only to transportation by water:

Code/Special Provisions

W7 Vessel stowage category for uranyl nitrate hexahydrate solution is “D” as defined in §172.101(k)(4).

W8 Vessel stowage category for pyrophoric thorium metal or pyrophoric uranium metal is “D” as defined in §172.101(k)(4).

W9 When offered for transportation by water, the following Specification packagings are not authorized unless approved by the Associate Administrator: woven plastic bags, plastic film bags, textile bags, paper bags, IBCs and bulk packagings.

W41 When offered for transportation by water, this material must be packaged in bales and be securely and tightly bound with rope, wire or similar means.

[Amdt. 172-123, 55 FR 52582, Dec. 21, 1990]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §172.102, see the List of CFR Sections Affected which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

Subpart C—Shipping Papers

§ 172.200 Applicability.

(a) *Description of hazardous materials required.* Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, each person who offers a hazardous material for transportation shall describe the hazardous material on the shipping paper in the manner required by this subpart.

(b) This subpart does not apply to any material, other than a hazardous substance, hazardous waste or marine pollutant, that is—

(1) Identified by the letter “A” in column 1 of the §172.101 table, except when the material is offered or intended for transportation by air; or

(2) Identified by the letter “W” in column 1 of the §172.101 table, except when the material is offered or intended for transportation by water; or

(3) An ORM-D, except when the material is offered or intended for transportation by air.

[Amdt. 172-29A, 41 FR 40677, Sept. 20, 1976, as amended by Amdt. 172-58, 45 FR 34697, May 22, 1980; Amdt. 172-74, 47 FR 43065, Sept. 30, 1982; Amdt. 172-112, 53 FR 17160, May 13, 1988; Amdt. 172-127, 57 FR 52938, Nov. 5, 1992]

§ 172.201 Preparation and retention of shipping papers.

(a) *Contents.* When a description of hazardous material is required to be included on a shipping paper, that description must conform to the following requirements:

(1) When a hazardous material and a material not subject to the requirements of this subchapter are described on the same shipping paper, the hazardous material description entries required by §172.202 and those additional entries that may be required by §172.203:

(i) Must be entered first, or

(ii) Must be entered in a color that clearly contrasts with any description on the shipping paper of a material not subject to the requirements of this subchapter, except that a description on a reproduction of a shipping paper may be highlighted, rather than printed, in a contrasting color (the provisions of this paragraph apply only to the basic description required by §172.202(a)(1), (2), (3), and (4)), or

(iii) Must be identified by the entry of an “X” placed before the proper shipping name in a column captioned “HM.” (The “X” may be replaced by “RQ,” if appropriate.)

(2) The required shipping description on a shipping paper and all copies thereof used for transportation purposes, must be legible and printed (manually or mechanically) in English.

(3) Unless it is specifically authorized or required in this subchapter, the required shipping description may not contain any code or abbreviation.

(4) A shipping paper may contain additional information concerning the material provided the information is not inconsistent with the required description. Unless otherwise permitted or required by this subpart, additional information must be placed after the basic description required by §172.202(a).