

## **Subpart E—Non-bulk Packaging for Hazardous Materials Other Than Class 1 and Class 7**

**Source:** Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

### **§ 173.158 Nitric acid.**

- (a) Nitric acid exceeding 40 percent concentration may not be packaged with any other material.
- (b) Nitric acid in any concentration which does not contain sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid as impurities, when offered for transportation or transported by rail, highway, or water shall be packaged in specification containers as follows:

(1) 1A1 stainless steel drums are authorized, subject to the following limitations:

(i) Stainless steel used in drums must conform to the following thicknesses:

Nominal (marked) capacity (in liters) of 1A1 drum	Minimum thickness (in mm) of stainless steel
55	0.9
115	1.2
210	1.5
450	2.0

(ii) Drums weighing less than 85 percent of their original tare weight may not be used.

(iii) Type 304 or other grades of equivalent corrosion-resistant steels in the as-welded condition are permissible for nitric acid concentrations up to and including 78 percent.

(iv) For all concentrations of nitric acid, the following are permissible:

(A) Type 304 heat-treated (quenched in water at 1040 °C (1900 °F)),

(B) Stabilized Type 347 in the as-welded condition,

(C) Stabilized Type 347 stress-relieved (845–900 °C (1550–1650 °F)),

(D) Stabilized Type 347 heat-treated (quenched in water at 1040 °C (1900 °F)), or

(E) Other grades of equivalent corrosion resistance.

(v) All parts of drum exposed to lading must be capable of withstanding the corrosive effect of nitric acid to the extent that 65 percent boiling nitric acid does not penetrate the metal more than 0.0381 mm (0.002 inches) per month. (ASTM A 262 may be used for a suitable corrosion test procedure.)

(vi) In addition to marking required by §178.503 of this subchapter, the following marks, in lettering of at least 12.7 mm (0.5 inch) height, must be placed on drums used to transport nitric acid:

(A) The type of steel used in body and head sheets as identified by American Iron and Steel Institute type number, and, in addition, the letters “HT” following the steel designation on containers subject to stress relieving or heat treatment during manufacture.

(B) The thickness in mm of metal in thinnest part. When the thickness of metal in the body differs from that in the head, both must be indicated with slanting line between and with the gauge of the body indicated first.

(C) Original tare weight in kilograms, preceded by the letters “TW.”

An example of the markings required by paragraphs (b)(1)(vi) (A), (B), and (C) of this section is “304HT/1.9/2.7/TW55.”

(2) 4H1 expanded plastics outer packagings with glass inner receptacles of not greater than 2.5 L (0.66 gallon) capacity each. No more than four 2.5 L (0.66 gallon) inner receptacles may be packed in one outer packaging.

(c) Nitric acid of 80 percent or greater concentration which does not contain sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid as impurities,

when offered for transportation or transported by rail, highway, or water may be packaged in 1B1 aluminum drums.

(d) Nitric acid of 90 percent or greater concentration, when offered for transportation or transported by rail, highway, or water may be packaged as follows:

(1) In 4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F wooden boxes with inner packagings consisting of glass bottles further individually overpacked in tightly closed metal packagings. Glass bottles must be of 2.5 L (0.66 gallon) or less capacity and cushioned with a non-reactive, absorbent material within the metal packagings.

(2) In combination packagings with 1A2, 1B2, 1D, 1G, 1H2, 3H2 or 4G outer packagings with inner glass packagings of 2.5 L (0.66 gallons) or less capacity cushioned with a non-reactive, absorbent material and packed within a tightly closed intermediate packaging of metal or plastic.

(e) Nitric acid of less than 90 percent concentration, when offered for transportation or transported by rail, highway, or water may be packaged in 4G fiberboard boxes or 4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F wooden boxes with inside glass packagings of not over 2.5 L (0.66 gallon) capacity each.

(f) Nitric acid of 70 percent or less concentration, when offered for transportation or transported by rail, highway, or water, may be packaged as follows:

(1) In composite packagings 6PA1, 6PA2, 6PB1, 6PB2, 6PC, 6PD1, 6PH1, or 6PH2. 6HH1 and 6HA1 composite packaging with plastic inner receptacles meeting the compatibility requirements §173.24(e) (e.g., PFA Teflon) are authorized.

(2) In 4H1 expanded plastic boxes with inner glass packagings of not over 2.5 L (0.66 gallon) each.

(3) In combination packagings with 1A2, 1B2, 1D, 1G, 1H2, 3H2, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F or 4G outer packagings and plastic inner packagings not over 2.5 L (0.66 gallon) capacity further individually overpacked in tightly closed metal packagings.

(g) Nitric acid of more than 70 percent concentration, when offered for transportation or transported by cargo aircraft only, must be packaged in combination packagings with 1A2, 1B2, 1D, 1G, 1H2, 3H2, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F or 4G outer packagings with glass or earthenware inner packagings of not over 1 L (0.3 gallon) or glass ampoules of not over 0.5 L (0.1 gallon).

(h) Nitric acid of less than 70 percent concentration, when offered for transportation in cargo aircraft only must be packaged in combination packagings with 1A2, 1B2, 1D, 1G, 1H2, 3H2, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F or 4G outer packagings with inner packagings of —

(1) Glass or earthenware not over 2.5 L (0.66 gallon) capacity;

(2) Plastic not over 2.5 L (0.66 gallon) capacity further individually overpacked in tightly closed metal packagings; or

(3) Glass ampoule not over 0.5 L (0.1 gallon) capacity.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66270, Dec. 20, 1991; Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67509, Dec. 29, 1994; Amdt. 173–255, 61 FR 50626, Sept. 26, 1996; 68 FR 75744, Dec. 31, 2003]

### **§ 173.159 Batteries, wet.**

(a) Electric storage batteries, containing electrolyte acid or alkaline corrosive battery fluid, must be completely protected so that

short circuits will be prevented (e.g., by the use of non-conductive caps that entirely cover the terminals); they may not be packed with other materials except as provided in paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section and in §§173.220 and 173.222. For transportation by aircraft, the packaging for wet cell batteries must incorporate an acid- or alkali-proof liner, or include a supplementary packaging with sufficient strength and be adequately sealed to prevent leakage of electrolyte fluid in the event of spillage.

(b) The following specification packagings are authorized for batteries packed without other materials:

- (1) 4C1, 4C2, 4D, or 4F wooden boxes.
- (2) 4G fiberboard boxes.
- (3) 1D plywood drums.
- (4) 1G fiber drums.
- (5) 1H2 and 3H2 plastic drums and jerricans.
- (6) 4H2 plastic boxes.

(c) The following non-specification packagings are authorized for batteries packed without other materials:

- (1) Electric storage batteries protected against short circuits (e.g., by the use of non-conductive caps that entirely cover the terminals) and firmly secured to skids or pallets capable of withstanding the shocks normally incident to transportation, are authorized for transportation by rail, highway, or water. The height of the completed unit must not exceed 1 1/2 times the width of the skid or pallet. The unit must be capable of withstanding, without damage, a superimposed weight equal to two times the weight of the unit or, if the weight of the unit exceeds 907 kg (2000 pounds), a superimposed weight of 1814 kg (4000 pounds). Battery terminals must not be relied upon to support any part of the superimposed weight.
- (2) Electric storage batteries weighing 225 kg (500 pounds) or more, consisting of carriers' equipment, may be shipped by rail when mounted on suitable skids and protected against short circuits (e.g., by the use of non-conductive caps that entirely cover the terminals). Such shipments may not be offered in interchange service.
- (3) One to three batteries not over 11.3 kg (25 pounds) each, packed in outer boxes. The maximum authorized gross weight is 34 kg (75 pounds).
- (4) Not more than four batteries not over 7 kg (15 pounds) each, packed in strong outer fiberboard or wooden boxes. Batteries must be securely cushioned and packed to prevent short circuits (e.g., by the use of non-conductive caps that entirely cover the terminals). The maximum authorized gross weight is 30 kg (65 pounds).
- (5) Not more than five batteries not over 4.5 kg (10 pounds) each, packed in strong outer fiberboard or wooden boxes. Batteries must be securely cushioned and packed to prevent short circuits (e.g., by the use of non-conductive caps that entirely cover the terminals). The maximum authorized gross weight is 30 kg (65 pounds).
- (6) Single batteries not exceeding 34 kg (75 pounds) each, packed in 5-sided slip covers or in completely closed fiberboard boxes. Slip covers and boxes must be of solid or double-faced corrugated fiberboard of at least 91 kg (200 pounds) Mullen test strength. The slip cover or fiberboard box must fit snugly and provide inside top clearance of at least 1.3 cm (0.5 inch) above battery terminals and filler caps with reinforcement in place. Assembled for shipment, the bottom edges of the slipcover must come to within 2.5 cm (1 inch) of the bottom of the battery. The completed package (battery and box or slip cover) must be capable of withstanding a top-to-bottom compression test of at least 225 kg (500 pounds) without damage to battery terminals, cell covers or filler caps.

(7) Single batteries exceeding 34 kg (75 pounds) each may be packed in completely closed fiberboard boxes. Boxes must be of double-wall corrugated fiberboard of at least 181 kg (400 pounds) test, or solid fiberboard testing at least 181 kg (400 pounds); a box may have hand holes in its ends provided that the handholes will not materially weaken the box. Sides and ends of the box must have cushioning between the battery and walls of the box; combined thickness of cushioning material and walls of the box must not be less than 1.3 cm (0.5 inch); and cushioning must be excelsior pads, corrugated fiberboard, or other suitable cushioning material. The bottom of the battery must be protected by a minimum of one excelsior or double-wall corrugated fiberboard pad. The top of the battery must be protected by a wood frame, corrugated trays or scored sheets of corrugated fiberboard having minimum test of 91 kg (200 pounds), or other equally effective cushioning material. Top protection must bear evenly on connectors and/or edges of the battery cover to facilitate stacking of batteries. No more than one battery may be placed in one box. The maximum authorized gross weight is 91 kg (200 pounds).

(d) A nonspillable wet electric storage battery is excepted from all other requirements of this subchapter under the following conditions:

(1) The battery must be protected against short circuits (e.g., by the use of non-conductive caps that entirely cover the terminals) and securely packaged;

(2) For batteries manufactured after September 30, 1995, the battery and the outer packaging must be plainly and durably marked "NONSPILLABLE" or "NONSPILLABLE BATTERY"; and

(3) The battery must be capable of withstanding the following two tests, without leakage of battery fluid from the battery:

(i) *Vibration test.* The battery must be rigidly clamped to the platform of a vibration machine, and a simple harmonic motion having an amplitude of 0.8 mm (0.03 inches), with a 1.6 mm (0.063 inches) maximum total excursion must be applied. The frequency must be varied at the rate of 1 Hz/min between the limits of 10 Hz to 55 Hz. The entire range of frequencies and return must be traversed in  $95 \pm 5$  minutes for each mounting position (direction of vibrator) of the battery. The battery must be tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for equal time periods.

(ii) *Pressure differential test.* Following the vibration test, the battery must be stored for six hours at  $24 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  ( $75 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \pm 7 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ ) while subjected to a pressure differential of at least 88 kPa (13 psig). The battery must be tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for at least six hours in each position.

(4) At a temperature of  $55 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  ( $131 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ ), the battery must not contain any unabsorbed free-flowing liquid, and must be designed so that electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case.

(e) Electric storage batteries containing electrolyte or corrosive battery fluid are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter for transportation by highway or rail if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) No other hazardous materials may be transported in the same vehicle;

(2) The batteries must be loaded or braced so as to prevent damage and short circuits in transit (e.g., by the use of non-conductive caps that entirely cover the terminals);

(3) Any other material loaded in the same vehicle must be blocked, braced, or otherwise secured to prevent contact with or damage to the batteries; and

(4) The transport vehicle may not carry material shipped by any person other than the shipper of the batteries.

(f) Electric storage batteries, containing electrolyte or corrosive battery fluid in a coil from which it is injected into the battery

cells by a gas generator and initiator assembled with the battery, and which are nonspillable under the criteria of paragraph (d) of this section, are excepted from other requirements of this subchapter when examined by the Bureau of Explosives and approved by the Associate Administrator.

(g) Electrolyte, acid, or alkaline corrosive battery fluid, packed with storage batteries wet or dry, must be packed in one of the following specification packagings:

(1) In 4C1, 4C2, 4D, or 4F wooden boxes with inner receptacles of glass, not over 4.0 L (1 gallon) each with not over 8.0 L (2 gallons) total in each outside container. Inside containers must be well-cushioned and separated from batteries by a strong solid wooden partition. The completed package must conform to Packing Group III requirements.

(2) Electrolyte, acid, or alkaline corrosive battery fluid included with storage batteries and filling kits may be packed in strong rigid outer packagings when shipments are made by, for, or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the United States. Packagings must conform to military specifications. The electrolyte, acid, or alkaline corrosive battery fluid must be packed in polyethylene bottles of not over 1.0 L (0.3 gallon) capacity each. Not more than 24 bottles, securely separated from storage batteries and kits, may be offered for transportation or transported in each package.

(3) In 4G fiberboard boxes with not more than 12 inside packagings of polyethylene or other material resistant to the lading, each not over 2.0 L (0.5 gallon) capacity each. Completed packages must conform to Packing Group III requirements. Inner packagings must be adequately separated from the storage battery. The maximum authorized gross weight is 29 kg (64 pounds). These packages are not authorized for transportation by aircraft.

(h) Dry storage batteries or battery charger devices may be packaged in 4G fiberboard boxes with inner receptacles containing battery fluid. Completed packagings must conform to Packing Group III requirements. Not more than 12 inner receptacles may be packed in one outer box. The maximum authorized gross weight is 34 kg (75 pounds).

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66270, Dec. 20, 1991; 57 FR 45463, Oct. 1, 1992; Amdt. 173–235, 58 FR 50502, Sept. 27, 1993; Amdt. 173–234, 58 FR 51532, Oct. 1, 1993; Amdt. 173–246, 60 FR 49110, Sept. 21, 1995; 64 FR 10777, Mar. 5, 1999; 65 FR 58629, Sept. 29, 2000; 66 FR 45379, 45380, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 45033, July 31, 2003; 71 FR 78631, Dec. 29, 2006]

#### **§ 173.160 Bombs, smoke, non-explosive (corrosive).**

Bombs, smoke, non-explosive may be shipped provided they are without ignition elements, bursting charges, detonating fuses or other explosive components. They must be packaged in wooden (4C1, 4C2), plywood (4D) or reconstituted wood (4F) boxes, or plywood drums (1D), which meet Packing Group II requirements.

#### **§ 173.161 Chemical kits and first aid kits.**

(a) Chemical kits and First aid kits must conform to the following requirements:

(1) The kits may only contain hazardous materials for which packaging exceptions are provided in column 8(A) the §172.101 Table of this subchapter.

(2) The kits must be packed in a strong outer packaging conforming to the packaging requirements of subpart B of this subchapter.

- (3) The kits must include sufficient absorbent material to completely absorb the contents of any liquid hazardous materials contained in the kits. The contents must be separated, placed, or packed, and closed with cushioning material to protect them from damage.
  - (4) The contents of the kits must be packed so there will be no possibility of the mixture of contents causing dangerous evolution of heat or gas.
  - (5) The packing group assigned to the kits as a whole must be the most stringent packing group assigned to any individual substance contained in the kits.
  - (6) Inner receptacles containing hazardous materials within the kits must not contain more than 250 ml for liquids or 250 g for solids per receptacle.
  - (7) The total quantity of hazardous materials in any one outer package must not exceed either 10 L or 10 kg.
- (b) Chemical kits and First aid kits are excepted from the specification packaging requirements of this subchapter. Chemical kits and First aid kits are also excepted from the labeling requirements of this subchapter except when offered for transportation or transported by air. In addition, Chemical kits and First aid kits are not subject to subpart F of part 172 of this subchapter (Placarding), part 174 (Carriage by rail) of this subchapter except §174.24 (Shipping papers), and part 177 (Carriage by highway) of this subchapter except §177.817 (Shipping papers). Kits that meet the definition for a consumer commodity in §171.8 of this subchapter may be transported in accordance with the exceptions for ORM materials in §173.156.

[Doc. No. 2002–13658, 68 FR 45033, July 31, 2003]

#### **§ 173.162 Gallium.**

- (a) Except when packaged in cylinders or steel flasks, gallium must be packaged in packagings which meet the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level for transportation by aircraft, and at the Packing Group III performance level for transport by highway, rail or vessel, as follows:
- (1) In combination packagings intended to contain liquids consisting of glass, earthenware or rigid plastic inner packagings with a maximum net mass of 15 kg (33 pounds) each. The inner packagings must be packed in wood boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F), fiberboard boxes (4G), plastic boxes (4H1, 4H2), fiber drums (1G) or removable head steel and plastic drums or jerricans (1A2, 1H2, 3A2 or 3H2) with sufficient cushioning materials to prevent breakage. Either the inner packagings or the outer packagings must have an inner liner that is leakproof or bags of strong leakproof and puncture-resistant material impervious to the contents and completely surrounding the contents to prevent it from escaping from the package, irrespective of its position.
  - (2) In packagings intended to contain liquids consisting of semi-rigid plastic inner packagings of not more than 2.5 kg (5.5 pounds) net capacity each, individually enclosed in a sealed, leak-tight bag of strong puncture-resistant material. The sealed bags must be packed in wooden (4C1, 4C2), plywood (4D), reconstituted wood (4F), fiberboard (4G) or plastic (4H1, 4H2) boxes or in fiber (1G) or steel (1A2) drums, which are lined with leak-tight, puncture-resistant material. Bags and liner material must be chemically resistant to gallium.
  - (3) Cylinders and steel flasks with vaulted bottoms are also authorized.
- (b) When it is necessary to transport gallium at low temperatures in order to maintain it in a completely solid state, the above packagings may be overpacked in a strong, water-resistant outer packaging which contains dry ice or other means of refrigeration. If a refrigerant is used, all of the above materials used in the packaging of gallium must be chemically and physically resistant to the refrigerant and must have impact resistance at the low temperatures of the refrigerant employed. If dry

ice is used, the outer packaging must permit the release of carbon dioxide gas.

(c) Manufactured articles or apparatuses, each containing not more than 100 mg (0.0035 ounce) of gallium and packaged so that the quantity of gallium per package does not exceed 1 g (0.35 ounce) are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.

[64 FR 10777, Mar. 5, 1999; as amended at 66 FR 33430, June 21, 2001]

### **§ 173.163 Hydrogen fluoride.**

(a) Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous) must be packaged as follows:

(1) In specification 3, 3A, 3AA, 3B, 3BN, or 3E cylinders; or in specification 4B, 4BA, or 4BW cylinders except that brazed 4B, 4BA, and 4BW cylinders are not authorized. The filling density may not exceed 85 percent of the cylinder's water weight capacity. In place of the periodic volumetric expansion test, cylinders used in exclusive service may be given a complete external visual inspection in conformance with part 180, subpart C, of this subchapter, at the time such requalification becomes due.

(2) In a UN cylinder, as specified in part 178 of this subchapter, having a minimum test pressure of 10 bar and a maximum filling ratio of 0.84.

(b) A cylinder removed from hydrogen fluoride service must be condemned in accordance with §180.205 of this subchapter. Alternatively, at the direction of the owner, the requalifier may render the cylinder incapable of holding pressure.

[71 FR 33880, June 12, 2006]

### **§ 173.164 Mercury (metallic and articles containing mercury).**

(a) For transportation by aircraft, mercury must be packaged in packagings which meet the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level, as follows:

(1) In inner packagings of earthenware, glass or plastic containing not more than 3.5 kg (7.7 pounds) of mercury, or inner packagings which are glass ampoules containing not more than 0.5 kg (1.1 pounds) of mercury, or iron or steel quicksilver flasks containing not more than 35 kg (77 pounds) of mercury. The inner packagings or flasks must be packed in steel drums (1A2), steel jerricans (3A2), wooden boxes (4C1), (4C2), plywood boxes (4D), reconstituted wood boxes (4F), fiberboard boxes (4G), plastic boxes (4H2), plywood drums (1D) or fiber drums (1G).

(2) [Reserved]

(3) When inner packagings of earthenware, glass or plastic are used, they must be packed in the outer packaging with sufficient cushioning material to prevent breakage.

(4) Either the inner packagings or the outer packagings must have inner linings or bags of strong leakproof and puncture-resistant material impervious to mercury, completely surrounding the contents, so that the escape of mercury will be prevented irrespective of the position of the package.

(b) Manufactured articles or apparatuses, each containing not more than 100 mg (0.0035 ounce) of mercury and packaged so



that the quantity of mercury per package does not exceed 1 g (0.035 ounce) are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.

(c) Manufactured articles or apparatuses containing mercury are excepted from the specification packaging requirements of this subchapter when packaged as follows:

(1) Manufactured articles or apparatuses of which metallic mercury is a component part, such as manometers, pumps, thermometers, switches, etc. (for electron tubes, mercury vapor tubes and similar tubes, see paragraph (c)(3) of this section), must be in strong outer packagings, having sealed inner liners or bags of strong leakproof and puncture-resistant material impervious to mercury, which will prevent the escape of mercury from the package irrespective of its position. Mercury switches and relays are excepted from these packaging requirements, if they are totally enclosed, leakproof and in sealed metal or plastic units.

(2) Thermometers, switches and relays, each containing a total quantity of not more than 15 g (0.53 ounces) of mercury, are excepted from the requirements of this subchapter if installed as an integral part of a machine or apparatus and so fitted that shock of impact damage, leading to leakage of mercury, is unlikely to occur under conditions normally incident to transport.

(3) Electron tubes, mercury vapor tubes and similar tubes must be packaged as follows:

(i) Tubes which are packed in strong outer packagings with all seams and joints sealed with self-adhesive, pressure-sensitive tape which will prevent the escape of mercury from the package, are authorized up to a total net quantity of 450 g (15.9 ounces) of mercury per package;

(ii) Tubes with more than 450 g (15.9 ounces) of mercury are authorized only when packed in strong outer packagings, having sealed inner liners or bags of strong leakproof and puncture-resistant material impervious to mercury which will prevent escape of mercury from the package irrespective of its position;

(iii) Tubes which do not contain more than 5 g (0.2 ounce) of mercury each and which are packed in the manufacturer's original packagings, are authorized up to a total net quantity of 30 g (1.1 ounces) of mercury per package;

(iv) Tubes which are completely jacketed in sealed leakproof metal cases are authorized in the manufacturer's original packagings.

(4) A person offering for transportation electron tubes, mercury vapor tubes, and similar tubes shall indicate the quantity of mercury therein on the shipping paper.

(5) Mercurial barometers conforming to paragraph (c)(1) of this section, which are loaded and unloaded from an aircraft under the supervision of, and accompanied in flight by, a National Weather Service official or similar United States agency official, are excepted from any other requirements of this subchapter.

(d) For transportation by other than aircraft, mercury must be packaged—

(1) In any packaging which meets the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group III performance level; or

(2) In non-specification reusable metal packagings.

(e) Except for a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste or for transportation by aircraft or vessel, packages containing less than 0.45 kg (1.0 pound) net weight of mercury are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.

**§ 173.166 Air bag inflators, air bag modules and seat-belt pretensioners.**

(a) *Definitions.* An *air bag inflator* (consisting of a casing containing an igniter, a booster material, a gas generant and, in some cases, a pressure vessel (cylinder)) is a gas generator used to inflate an air bag in a supplemental restraint system in a motor vehicle. An *air bag module* is the air bag inflator plus an inflatable bag assembly. A *seat-belt pre-tensioner* contains similar hazardous materials and is used in the operation of a seat-belt restraining system in a motor vehicle.

(b) *Classification.* An air bag inflator, air bag module, or seat-belt pretensioner may be classed as Class 9 (UN3268) if:

(1) The manufacturer has submitted each design type air bag inflator, air bag module, or seat-belt pretensioner to a person approved by the Associate Administrator, in accordance with §173.56(b), for examination and testing. The submission must contain a detailed description of the inflator or pretensioner or, if more than a single inflator or pretensioner is involved, the maximum parameters of each particular inflator or pretensioner design type for which approval is sought and details on the complete package. The manufacturer must submit an application, including the test results and report recommending the shipping description and classification for each device or design type to the Associate Administrator, and must receive written notification from the Associate Administrator that the device has been approved for transportation and assigned an EX number; or,

(2) The manufacturer has submitted an application, including a classification issued by the competent authority of a foreign government to the Associate Administrator, and received written notification from the Associate Administrator that the device has been approved for transportation and assigned an EX number.

(c) *EX numbers.* When offered for transportation, the shipping paper must contain the EX number or product code for each approved inflator, module or pretensioner in association with the basic description required by §172.202(a) of this subchapter. Product codes must be traceable to the specific EX number assigned to the inflator, module or pretensioner by the Associate Administrator. The EX number or product code is not required to be marked on the outside package.

(d) *Exceptions.* (1) An air bag module or seat-belt pretensioner that has been approved by the Associate Administrator and is installed in a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat or other transport conveyance or its completed components, such as steering columns or door panels, is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.

(2) An air bag module containing an inflator that has been previously approved for transportation is not required to be submitted for further examination or approval.

(3) An air bag module containing an inflator that has previously been approved as a Division 2.2 material is not required to be submitted for further examination to be reclassified as a Class 9 material.

(4) *Shipments for recycling.* When offered for domestic transportation by highway, rail freight, cargo vessel or cargo aircraft, a serviceable air bag module or seat-belt pretensioner removed from a motor vehicle that was manufactured as required for use in the United States may be offered for transportation and transported without compliance with the shipping paper requirement prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section. However, the word "Recycled" must be entered on the shipping paper immediately after the basic description prescribed in §172.202 of this subchapter. No more than one device is authorized in the packaging prescribed in paragraph (e)(1), (2) or (3) of this section. The device must be cushioned and secured within the package to prevent movement during transportation.

(e) *Packagings.* Rigid, outer packagings, meeting the general packaging requirements of part 173, and the packaging specification and performance requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group III performance level are authorized as follows. The packagings must be designed and constructed to prevent movement of the articles and inadvertent

operation.

(1) 1A2, 1B2, 1G or 1H2 drums.

(2) 3A2 or 3H2 jerricans.

(3) 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 boxes.

(4) Reusable high strength plastic or metal containers or dedicated handling devices are authorized for shipment of air bag inflators, air bag modules, and seat-belt pretensioners from a manufacturing facility to the assembly facility, subject to the following conditions:

(i) The gross weight of the container or handling device may not exceed 1000 kg (2205 pounds). The container or handling device structure must provide adequate support to allow them to be stacked at least three high with no damage to the containers or devices.

(ii) If not completely enclosed by design, the container or handling device must be covered with plastic, fiberboard, or metal. The covering must be secured to the container by banding or other comparable methods.

(iii) Internal dunnage must be sufficient to prevent shifting of the devices within the container.

(5) Packagings specified in the approval document issued by the Associate Administrator in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section are also authorized.

(f) *Labeling*. Notwithstanding the provisions of §172.402 of this subchapter, each package or handling device must display a CLASS 9 label. Additional labeling is not required when the package contains no hazardous materials other than the devices.

[Amdt. 173–230, 57 FR 1878, Jan. 16, 1992, as amended by Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67509, Dec. 29, 1994; Amdt. 173–261, 62 FR 24733, May 6, 1997; 62 FR 51560, Oct. 1, 1997; 64 FR 10778, Mar. 5, 1999; 65 FR 50461, Aug. 18, 2000; 65 FR 58629, Sept. 29, 2000; 66 FR 8647, Feb. 1, 2001; 66 FR 45183, 45379, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 45034, July 31, 2003; 68 FR 57632, Oct. 6, 2003; 68 FR 61941, Oct. 30, 2003; 71 FR 54395, Sept. 14, 2006; 71 FR 78632, Dec. 29, 2006]

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**§ 173.170 Black powder for small arms.**

Black powder for small arms that has been classed in Division 1.1 may be reclassified as a Division 4.1 material, for domestic transportation by motor vehicle, rail freight, and cargo vessel only, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The powder must be examined and approved for Division 1.1 and Division 4.1 classification in accordance with §§173.56

and 173.58;

(b) The total quantity of black powder in one motor vehicle, rail car, or freight container may not exceed 45.4 kg (100 pounds) net mass, and no more than four freight containers may be on board one cargo vessel;

(c) The black powder must be packed in inner metal or heavy wall conductive plastic receptacles not over 454 g (16 ounces) net capacity each, with no more than 25 cans in one outer UN 4G fiberboard box. The inner packagings must be arranged and protected so as to prevent simultaneous ignition of the contents. The complete package must be of the same type which has been examined as required in §173.56;

(d) Each completed package must be marked “BLACK POWDER FOR SMALL ARMS” and “NA 0027”; and

(e) Each package must bear the FLAMMABLE SOLID label.

[Amdt. 173–255, 61 FR 50626, Sept. 26, 1996, as amended at Amdt. 173–255, 62 FR 14338, Mar. 26, 1997]

### **§ 173.171 Smokeless powder for small arms.**

Smokeless powder for small arms which has been classed in Division 1.3 may be reclassified in Division 4.1, for transportation by motor vehicle, rail car, vessel, or cargo-only aircraft, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The powder must be examined and approved for a Division 1.3 and Division 4.1 classification in accordance with §§173.56 and 173.58 of this part.

(b) The total quantity of smokeless powder may not exceed 45.4 kg (100 pounds) net mass in:

(1) One rail car, motor vehicle, or cargo-only aircraft; or

(2) One freight container on a vessel, not to exceed four freight containers per vessel.

(c) Only combination packagings with inner packagings not exceeding 3.6 kg (8 pounds) net mass are authorized. Inner packagings must be arranged and protected so as to prevent simultaneous ignition of the contents. The complete package must be of the same type which has been examined as required in §173.56 of this part.

(d) Inside packages that have been examined and approved by the Associate Administrator may be packaged in UN 4G fiberboard boxes meeting the Packing Group I performance level, provided all inside containers are packed to prevent shifting and the net weight of smokeless powder in any one box does not exceed 7.3 kg (16 pounds).

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66270, Dec. 20, 1991; Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67509, Dec. 29, 1994; Amdt. 173–253, 61 FR 27174, May 30, 1996; 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 61941, Oct. 30, 2003]

### **§ 173.172 Aircraft hydraulic power unit fuel tank.**

Aircraft hydraulic power unit fuel tanks containing a mixture of anhydrous hydrazine and monomethyl hydrazine (M86 fuel) and designed for installation as complete units in aircraft are excepted from the specification packaging requirements of this subchapter when they conform to either of the following conditions:

(a) The unit must consist of an aluminum pressure vessel made from tubing and having welded heads. Primary containment of the fuel within this vessel must consist of a welded aluminum bladder having a maximum internal volume of 46 L (12 gallons). The outer vessel must have a minimum design gauge pressure of 1,275 kPa (185 psig) and a minimum burst gauge pressure of 2,755 kPa (400 psig). Each vessel must be leak-checked during manufacture and before shipment and must be found leakproof. The complete inner unit must be securely packed in non-combustible cushioning material, such as vermiculite, in a strong outer tightly closed metal packaging which will adequately protect all fittings. Maximum quantity of fuel per unit and package is 42 L (11 gallons); or

(b) The unit must consist of an aluminum pressure vessel. Primary containment of the fuel within this vessel must consist of a welded hermetically sealed fuel compartment with an elastomeric bladder having a maximum internal volume of 46 L (12 gallons). The pressure vessel must have a minimum design gauge pressure of 5,170 kPa (750 psig). Each vessel must be leak-checked during manufacture and before shipment and must be securely packed in non-combustible cushioning material, such as vermiculite, in a strong outer tightly closed metal packaging which will adequately protect all fittings. Maximum quantity of fuel per unit and package is 42 L (11 gallons).

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by 66 FR 45380]

### **§ 173.173 Paint, paint-related material, adhesives, ink and resins.**

(a) When the §172.101 table specifies that a hazardous material be packaged under this section, the following requirements apply. Except as otherwise provided in this part, the description “Paint” is the proper shipping name for paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, liquid aluminum, liquid bronze, liquid gold, liquid wood filler, and liquid lacquer base. The description “Paint-related material” is the proper shipping name for a paint thinning, drying, reducing or removing compound. However, if a more specific description is listed in the §172.101 table of this subchapter, that description must be used.

(b) Paint, paint-related material, adhesives, ink and resins must be packaged as follows:

(1) As prescribed in §173.202 of this part if it is a Packing Group II material or §173.203 of this part if it is a Packing Group III material; or

(2) In inner glass packagings of not over 1 L (0.3 gallon) capacity each or inner metal packagings of not over 5 L (1 gallon) each, packed in a strong outer packaging. Packages must conform to the packaging requirements of subpart B of this part but need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66270, Dec. 20, 1991; Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67509, Dec. 29, 1994]

### **§ 173.174 Refrigerating machines.**

A refrigerating machine assembled for shipment and containing 7 kg (15 pounds) or less of a flammable liquid for its operation in a strong, tight receptacle is excepted from labeling (except when offered for transportation or transported by air) and the specification packaging requirements of this subchapter. In addition, shipments are not subject to subpart F of part 172 of this subchapter (Placarding), to part 174 of this subchapter (Carriage by rail) except §174.24 (Shipping papers) and to part 177 (Carriage by highway) of this subchapter except §177.817 (Shipping papers).

### **§ 173.181 Pyrophoric materials (liquids).**

When the §172.101 table specifies that a hazardous material be packaged under this section, only the following non-bulk packagings are authorized:

(a) Specification steel or nickel cylinders prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene having a minimum design pressure of 1206 kPa (175 psig). Cylinders with valves must be:

(1) Equipped with steel valve protection caps or collars, unless overpacked; or

(2) Overpacked in a wooden box (4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F); fiberboard box (4G), or plastic box (4H1 or 4H2). Cylinders must be secured to prevent shifting in the box and, when offered for transportation or transported, must be so loaded that pressure relief devices remain in the vapor space of the cylinder. (See §177.838(h) of this subchapter.)

(b) Wooden boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D, or 4F) or fiberboard boxes (4G) enclosing not more than four strong, tight metal cans with inner receptacles of glass or metal, not over 1 L (0.3 gallon) capacity each, having positive screwcap closures adequately gasketed. Inner packagings must be cushioned on all sides with dry, absorbent, incombustible material in a quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents. The strong, tight metal cans must be closed by positive means, not by friction.

(c) Steel drums (1A2) or fiber drums (1G) not exceeding 220 L (58 gallons) capacity each with strong tight inner metal cans not over 4.0 L (1 gallon) capacity each, closed by positive means, not friction.

(1) Inner packagings must have no opening exceeding 25 mm (1 inch) diameter and must be surrounded with noncombustible cushioning material.

(2) Net quantity of pyrophoric liquids may not exceed two-thirds of the rated capacity of the outer drum. For example, a 220 L (58 gallons) outer drum may contain no more than 147 L (39 gallons) of pyrophoric liquids.

(3) Each layer of inner containers must be separated by a metal plate separator in addition to cushioning material.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66270, Dec. 20, 1991; 65 FR 58629, Sept. 29, 2000; 66 FR 45183, 45380, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 24660, May 8, 2003; 68 FR 61941, Oct. 30, 2003]

#### **§ 173.182 Barium azide—50 percent or more water wet.**

Barium azide—50 percent or more water wet, must be packed in wooden boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D, or 4F) or fiber drums (1G) with inner glass packagings not over 0.5 kg (1.1 pounds) capacity each. Packagings must have rubber stoppers wire tied for securement. If transportation is to take place when and where freezing weather is possible, a suitable antifreeze solution must be used to prevent freezing. Each packaging must conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level.

#### **§ 173.183 Nitrocellulose base film.**

Films, nitrocellulose base, must be packaged in packagings conforming to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group III performance level, as follows:

(a) In steel drums (1A2), aluminum drums (1B2), steel jerricans (3A2), wooden (4C1, 4C2), plywood (4D) or reconstituted wood (4F) boxes or plywood drums (1D) with each reel in a tightly closed metal can, polypropylene canister, or strong cardboard or fiberboard inner packaging with cover held in place by adhesive tape or paper; or

(b) In fiberboard (4G) boxes or fiber drums (1G) with a single tightly closed metal can, polypropylene canister, or strong cardboard or fiberboard inner packaging with cover held in place by adhesive tape or paper; authorized only for not over 600 m (1969 feet) of film.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643 Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 173–255, 61 FR 50627, Sept. 26, 1996]

#### **§ 173.184 Highway or rail fusee.**

(a) A fusee is a device designed to burn at a controlled rate and to produce visual effects for signaling purposes. The composition of the fusee must be such that the fusee will not ignite spontaneously or undergo marked decomposition when subjected to a temperature of 75 °C (167 °F) for 48 consecutive hours.

(b) Fusees (highway and railway) must be packaged in steel drums (1A2), steel jerricans (3A2), wooden (4C1, 4C2), plywood (4D) or reconstituted wood (4F) boxes or in fiberboard boxes (4G), plywood (1D) or fiber (1G) drums. If the fusees are equipped with spikes packagings must have reinforced ends to prevent penetration of spikes through the outer packagings; packages must be capable of passing drop test requirements (§178.603 of this subchapter), including at least one drop with spike in a downward position, and other requirements of part 178 of this subchapter, at the Packing Group II performance level.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 45379]

#### **§ 173.185 Lithium cells and batteries.**

(a) *Cells and batteries.* A lithium cell or battery, including a lithium polymer cell or battery and a lithium-ion cell or battery, must conform to all of the following requirements:

(1) Be of a type proven to meet the requirements of each test in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (IBR; see §171.7 of this subchapter). A cell or battery and equipment containing a cell or battery that was first transported prior to January 1, 2006 and is of a type proven to meet the criteria of Class 9 by testing in accordance with the tests in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Third Revised Edition, 1999, need not be retested.

(2) Incorporate a safety venting device or otherwise be designed in a manner that will preclude a violent rupture under conditions normally incident to transportation.

(3) Be equipped with an effective means to prevent dangerous reverse current flow (e.g., diodes, fuses, etc.) if a battery contains cells or series of cells that are connected in parallel.

(4) Be packaged in combination packagings conforming to the requirements of part 178, subparts L and M, of this subchapter at the Packing Group II performance level. The lithium battery or cell must be packed in inner packagings in such a manner as to prevent short circuits, including movement which could lead to short circuits. The inner packaging must be packed within one of the following outer packagings: metal boxes (4A or 4B); wooden boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D, or 4F); fiberboard boxes (4G); solid plastic boxes (4H2); fiber drums (1G); metal drums (1A2 or 1B2); plywood drums (1D); plastic jerricans (3H2); or metal jerricans (3A2 or 3B2).

- (5) Be equipped with an effective means of preventing external short circuits.
- (6) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, cells and batteries with a liquid cathode containing sulfur dioxide, sulfuryl chloride or thionyl chloride may not be offered for transportation or transported if any cell has been discharged to the extent that the open circuit voltage is less than two volts or is less than 2/3 of the voltage of the fully charged cell, whichever is less.
- (b) *Lithium cells or batteries packed with equipment.* Lithium cells or batteries packed with equipment may be transported as Class 9 materials if the batteries and cells meet all the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section. The equipment and the packages of cells or batteries must be further packed in a strong outer packaging. The cells or batteries must be packed in such a manner as to prevent short circuits, including movement that could lead to short circuits.
- (c) *Lithium cells or batteries contained in equipment.* Lithium cells or batteries contained in equipment may be transported as Class 9 materials if the cells and batteries meet all the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, except paragraph (a)(4) of this section, and the equipment is packed in a strong outer packaging that is waterproof or is made waterproof through the use of a liner unless the equipment is made waterproof by nature of its construction. The equipment and cells or batteries must be secured within the outer packaging and be packed so as to prevent movement, short circuits, and accidental operation during transport.
- (d) *Cells and batteries, for disposal or recycling.* A lithium cell or battery offered for transportation or transported by motor vehicle to a permitted storage facility, disposal site or for purposes of recycling is excepted from the specification packaging requirements of paragraph (a)(4) of this section and the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(6) of this section when protected against short circuits and packed in a strong outer packaging conforming to the requirements of §§173.24 and 173.24a.
- (e) *Shipments for testing (prototypes).* A lithium cell or battery is excepted from the requirements of (a)(1) of this section when transported by motor vehicle for purposes of testing. The cell or battery must be individually packed in an inner packaging, surrounded by cushioning material that is non-combustible and nonconductive. The cell or battery must be transported as a Class 9 material.
- (f) A lithium cell or battery that does not comply with the provisions of this subchapter may be transported only under conditions approved by the Associate Administrator.
- (g) Batteries employing a strong, impact-resistant outer casing and exceeding a gross weight of 12 kg (26.5 lbs.), and assemblies of such batteries, may be packed in strong outer packagings, in protective enclosures (for example, in fully enclosed wooden slatted crates) or on pallets. Batteries must be secured to prevent inadvertent movement, and the terminals may not support the weight of other superimposed elements. Batteries packaged in this manner are not permitted for transportation by passenger aircraft, and may be transported by cargo aircraft only if approved by the Associate Administrator prior to transportation.

[72 FR 44949, Aug. 9, 2007]

#### **§ 173.186 Matches.**

- (a) Matches must be of a type which will not ignite spontaneously or undergo marked decomposition when subjected for 8 consecutive hours to a temperature of 93 °C (200 °F).
- (b) *Definitions.* (1) *Fusee matches* are matches the heads of which are prepared with a friction-sensitive igniter composition and a pyrotechnic composition which burns with little or no flame, but with intense heat.



(2) *Safety matches* are matches combined with or attached to the box, book or card that can be ignited by friction only on a prepared surface.

(3) *Strike anywhere* matches are matches that can be ignited by friction on a solid surface.

(4) *Wax “Vesta”* matches are matches that can be ignited by friction either on a prepared surface or on a solid surface.

(c) Safety matches and wax “Vesta” matches must be tightly packed in securely closed inner packagings to prevent accidental ignition under conditions normally incident to transportation, and further packed in outer fiberboard, wooden, or other equivalent-type packagings. These matches in outer packagings not exceeding 23 kg (50 pounds) gross weight are not subject to any other requirement (except marking) of this subchapter. These matches may be packed in the same outer packaging with materials not subject to this subchapter.

(d) Strike-anywhere matches may not be packed in the same outer packaging with any material other than safety matches or wax “Vesta” matches, which must be packed in separate inner packagings.

(e) Packagings. Strike-anywhere matches must be tightly packed in securely closed chipboard, fiberboard, wooden, or metal inner packagings to prevent accidental ignition under conditions normally incident to transportation. Each inner packaging may contain no more than 700 strike-anywhere matches and must be packed in outer steel drums (1A2), aluminum drums (1B2), steel jerricans (3A2), wooden (4C1, 4C2), plywood (4D), reconstituted wood (4F) or fiberboard (4G) boxes, plywood (1D) or fiber (1G) drums. Gross weight of fiberboard boxes (4G) must not exceed 30 kg (66 pounds). Gross weight of other outer packagings must not exceed 45 kg (100 pounds).

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 69 FR 76157, Dec. 20, 2004]

### **§ 173.187 Pyrophoric solids, metals or alloys, n.o.s.**

Packagings for pyrophoric solids, metals, or alloys, n.o.s. must conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the packing group performance level specified in the §172.101 Table. These materials must be packaged as follows:

(a) In steel boxes (4A) and contain not more than 15 kg (33 pounds) each.

(b) In wooden boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D, or 4F) with inner metal receptacles which have a positive (not friction) means of closure and contain not more than 15 kg (33 pounds) each.

(c) In fiberboard boxes (4G) with inner metal receptacles which have a positive (not friction) means of closure and contain not more than 7.5 kg (17 pounds) each.

(d) In steel drums (1A1 or 1A2) with a gross mass not exceeding 150 kg (331 pounds) per drum.

(e) In plywood drums (1D) with inner metal receptacles which have a positive (not friction) means of closure and contain not more than 15 kg (33 pounds) each.

(f) In fiber drums (1G) with inner metal receptacles which have a positive (not friction) means of closure and contain not more than 15 kg (33 pounds) each.

(g) In specification cylinders, as prescribed for any compressed gas, except for Specifications 8 and 3HT.

**§ 173.188 White or yellow phosphorus.**

Phosphorus, white or yellow, when offered for transportation or transported by rail, highway, or water, must be packaged in water or dry in packagings conforming to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level, as follows:

(a) When placed in water, it must be packaged in specification packagings as follows:

(1) Wooden boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D, or 4F) with:

(i) Inner hermetically sealed (soldered) metal cans, enclosed in other hermetically sealed (soldered) metal cans, or

(ii) Inner water-tight metal cans containing not over 0.5 kg (1 pound) of phosphorus with screw-top closures; or

(2) Steel drums (1A1) not over 250 L (66 gallons) capacity each or steel drums (1A2) not over 115 L (30 gallons) capacity each.

(b) When dry, it must be cast solid and shipped in packagings as follows:

(1) Steel drums (1A2) not over 115 L (30 gallons) capacity each, or

(2) In projectiles or bombs when shipped by, for, or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the United States Government, without bursting elements.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66271, Dec. 20, 1991]

**§ 173.189 Batteries containing sodium or cells containing sodium.**

(a) Batteries and cells may not contain any hazardous material other than sodium, sulfur or polysulfides. Cells not forming a component of a completed battery may not be offered for transportation at a temperature at which any liquid sodium is present in the cell. Batteries may only be offered for transportation, or transported, at a temperature at which any liquid sodium present in the battery conforms to the conditions prescribed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) Cells must consist of hermetically sealed metal casings which fully enclose the hazardous materials and which are so constructed and closed as to prevent the release of the hazardous materials under normal conditions of transport. Cells must be placed in suitable outer packagings with sufficient cushioning material to prevent contact between cells and between cells and the internal surfaces of the outer packaging, and to ensure that no dangerous shifting of the cells within the outer packaging occurs in transport. Cells must be packaged in 1A2, 1B2, 1D, 1G, 1H2, 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G or 4H2 outer packagings which meet the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group II performance level.

(c) Batteries must consist of cells secured within, and fully enclosed by a metal casing so constructed and closed as to prevent the release of the hazardous materials under normal conditions of transport. Batteries may be offered for transportation, and transported, unpacked or in protective packagings that are not subject to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter.

(d) Batteries containing any liquid sodium may not be offered for transportation, or transported, by aircraft. Batteries containing

liquid sodium may be transported by motor vehicle, rail car or vessel under the following conditions:

- (1) Batteries must be equipped with an effective means of preventing external short circuits, such as by providing complete electrical insulation of battery terminals or other external electrical connectors. Battery terminals or other electrical connectors penetrating the heat insulation fitted in battery casings must be provided with thermal insulation sufficient to prevent the temperature of the exposed surfaces of such devices from exceeding 55 °C (130 °F).
- (2) No battery may be offered for transportation if the temperature at any point on the external surface of the battery exceeds 55 °C (130 °F).
- (3) If any external source of heating is used during transportation to maintain sodium in batteries in a molten state, means must be provided to ensure that the internal temperature of the battery does not reach or exceed 400 °C (752 °F).
- (4) When loaded in a transport vehicle or freight container:
  - (i) Batteries must be secured so as to prevent significant shifting within the transport vehicle or freight container under conditions normally incident to transportation;
  - (ii) Adequate ventilation and/or separation between batteries must be provided to ensure that the temperature at any point on the external surface of the battery casing will not exceed 240 °C (464 °F) during transportation; and
  - (iii) No other hazardous materials, with the exception of cells containing sodium, may be loaded in the same transport vehicle or freight container. Batteries must be separated from all other freight by a distance of not less than 0.5 m (1.6 feet).
- (e) Batteries containing sodium or cells containing sodium, when installed as part of a motor vehicle, are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.

[Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67511, Dec. 29, 1994, as amended by Amdt. 173–256, 61 FR 51338, Oct. 1, 1996; 66 FR 45380, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 61941, Oct. 30, 2003]

#### **§ 173.192 Packaging for certain toxic gases in Hazard Zone A.**

When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies a toxic material must be packaged under this section, only the following cylinders are authorized:

- (a) Specification 3A1800, 3AA1800, 3AL1800, 3E1800, or seamless UN cylinders with a minimum test pressure in accordance with P200 of the UN Recommendations (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter).
  - (1) Specification 3A, 3AA, or 3AL cylinders may not exceed 57 kg (125 lb) water capacity (nominal).
  - (2) Specification 3AL cylinders may only be offered for transportation or transported by highway and rail.
- (b) Packagings must conform to the requirements of §173.40.
- (c) For cylinders used for phosgene:
  - (1) The filling density may not exceed 125 percent;

(2) A cylinder may not contain more than 68 kg (150 lb) of phosgene; and

(3) Each cylinder containing phosgene must be tested for leakage before it is offered for transportation or transported and must show no leakage. The leakage test must consist of immersing the cylinder and valve, without the protective cap attached, in a bath of water at a temperature of approximately 66 °C (150 °F) for at least 30 minutes, during which time frequent examinations must be made to note any escape of gas. The valve of the cylinder may not be loosened after this test. Suitable safeguards must be provided to protect personnel and facilities should failure occur during the test. As an alternative, each cylinder containing phosgene may be tested for leakage by a method approved in writing by the Associate Administrator.

[67 FR 51643, Aug. 8, 2002, as amended at 71 FR 33880, June 12, 2006]

**§ 173.193 Bromoacetone, methyl bromide, chloropicrin and methyl bromide or methyl chloride mixtures, etc.**

(a) Bromoacetone must be packaged as follows in wooden boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F) with inner glass receptacles or tubes in hermetically sealed metal receptacles in corrugated fiberboard cartons. Bottles may not contain over 500 g (17.6 ounces) of liquid each and must be cushioned in cans with at least 12.7 mm (0.5 inch) of absorbent material. Total amount of liquid in the outer box must not exceed 11 kg (24 pounds). Packagings must conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level.

(b) Bromoacetone, methyl bromide, chloropicrin and methyl bromide mixtures, chloropicrin and methyl chloride mixtures, and chloropicrin mixtures charged with non-flammable, non-liquefied compressed gas must be packed in Specification 3A, 3AA, 3B, 3C, 3E, 4A, 4B, 4BA, 4BW, or 4C cylinders having not over 113 kg (250 pounds) water capacity (nominal). This capacity does not apply to shipments of methyl bromide.

(c) Methyl bromide mixtures containing up to 2% chloropicrin must be packaged in 4G fiberboard boxes with inside metal cans containing not over one pound each, or inside metal cans with a minimum wall thickness of 0.007 inch containing not over 13/4pounds each. The one-pound can must be capable of withstanding an internal pressure of 130 psig without leakage or permanent distortion. Vapor pressure of the contents must not exceed 130 psig at 55 °C (130 °F). The 13/4-pound can must be capable of withstanding an internal pressure of 140 psig without leakage or permanent distortion. Vapor pressure of the contents must not exceed 140 psig at 55 °C (130 °F). Cans must not be liquid full at 130 °F. Cans must be constructed of tinfoil or lined with suitable material and must have concave or pressure ends.

(d) Cylinders, except those containing methyl bromide, must conform to §173.40 of this part.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66271, Dec. 20, 1991; 57 FR 45463, Oct. 1, 1992]

**§ 173.194 Gas identification sets.**

Gas identification sets containing poisonous material must be packaged in packagings conforming to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level, as follows:

(a) In glass inner receptacles, hermetically sealed, of not over 40 mL (1.4 fluid ounces) each. Each glass inner receptacle must in turn be placed in a sealed fiberboard receptacle, cushioned with absorbent material. Not more than 12 fiberboard receptacles must in turn be placed in a 4G fiberboard box. No more than four boxes, well-cushioned, may in turn be placed in a steel cylinder. The cylinder must have a wall thickness of at least 3.7 mm (0.146 inch) and must have a hermetically sealed steel closure.

(b) When the poisonous material is absorbed in a medium such as activated charcoal or silical gel, gas identification sets may be shipped as follows:

(1) If the poisonous material does not exceed 5 mL (0.2 fluid ounce) if a liquid or 5 g (0.2 ounce) if a solid, it may be packed in glass inner receptacles of not over 120 mL (4.1 fluid ounces) each. Each glass receptacle, cushioned with absorbent material must be packed in a hermetically sealed metal can of not less than 0.30 mm (0.012 inch) wall thickness. Metal cans, surrounded on all sides by at least 25 mm (1 inch) of dry sawdust, must be packed in 4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F wooden boxes. Not more than 100 mL (3.4 fluid ounces) or 100 g (3.5 ounces) of poisonous materials may be packed in one outer wooden box.

(2) If the poisonous material does not exceed 5 mL (0.2 fluid ounce) if a liquid or 20 g (0.7 ounce) if a solid, it may be packed in glass inner receptacles with screw-top closures of not less than 60 mL (2 ounces), hermetically sealed. Twelve bottles containing poisonous material, not to exceed 100 mL (3.4 ounces) or 100 g (3.5 ounces), or both, may be placed in a plastic carrying case, each glass receptacle surrounded by absorbent cushioning and each separated from the other by sponge rubber partitions. The plastic carrying case must be placed in a tightly fitting fiberboard box which in turn must be placed in a tightly fitting 4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F wooden box.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 45183, 45381, Aug. 28, 2001]

**§ 173.195 Hydrogen cyanide, anhydrous, stabilized (hydrocyanic acid, aqueous solution).**

(a) Hydrogen cyanide, anhydrous, stabilized, must be packed in specification cylinders or UN pressure receptacles as follows:

(1) As prescribed in §173.192;

(2) Specification 3A480, 3A480X, 3AA480, or 3A1800 metal cylinders of not over 126 kg (278 pounds) water capacity (nominal);

(3) Shipments in 3AL cylinders are authorized only when transported by highway and rail; or

(4) UN cylinders, as specified in part 178, with a minimum test pressure of 100 bar and a maximum filling ratio of 0.55. The use of UN tubes and MEGCs is not authorized.

(b) Cylinders may not be charged with more than 0.27 kg (0.6 pound) of liquid per 0.45 kg (1 pound) water capacity of cylinder. Each filled cylinder must be tested for leakage before being offered for transportation or transported and must show absolutely no leakage; this test must consist of passing a piece of Guignard's sodium picrate paper over the closure of the cylinder, without the protection cap attached, to detect any escape of hydrogen cyanide from the cylinder. Other equally efficient test methods may be used in place of sodium picrate paper.

(c) Packagings for hydrogen cyanide must conform to §173.40.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66271, Dec. 20, 1991; 71 FR 33880, June 12, 2006]

**§ 173.196 Category A infectious substances.**

(a) *Category A infectious substances packaging.* A packaging for a Division 6.2 material that is a Category A infectious substance must meet the test standards of §178.609 of this subchapter and must be marked in conformance with §178.503(f) of

this subchapter. A packaging for a Category A infectious substance is a triple packaging consisting of the following components:

- (1) A watertight primary receptacle.
- (2) A watertight secondary packaging. If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they must be either wrapped individually or separated to prevent contact between them.
- (3) A rigid outer packaging of adequate strength for its capacity, mass and intended use. The outer packaging must measure not less than 100 mm (3.9 inches) at its smallest overall external dimension.
- (4) For a liquid infectious substance, an absorbent material placed between the primary receptacle and the secondary packaging. The absorbent material must be sufficient to absorb the entire contents of all primary receptacles.
- (5) An itemized list of contents enclosed between the secondary packaging and the outer packaging.
- (6) The primary receptacle or secondary packaging used for infectious substances must be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure producing a pressure differential of not less than 95 kPa (0.95 bar, 14 psi).
- (7) The primary receptacle or secondary packaging used for infectious substances must be capable of withstanding without leakage temperatures in the range of  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+131\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

(b) *Additional requirements for packaging Category A infectious substances.* Category A infectious substances must be packaged according to the following requirements, depending on the physical state and other characteristics of the material.

(1) *Infectious substances shipped at ambient temperatures or higher.* Primary receptacles must be made of glass, metal, or plastic. Positive means of ensuring a leakproof seal must be provided, such as heat seal, skirted stopper, or metal crimp seal. If screw caps are used, they must be secured by positive means, such as with adhesive tape, paraffin sealing tape, or manufactured locking closure. Lyophilized substances may also be transported in primary receptacles that are flame-sealed with glass ampoules or rubber-stoppered glass vials fitted with metal seals.

(2) *Infectious substances shipped refrigerated or frozen (ice, pre-frozen packs, dry ice).* Ice, dry ice, or other refrigerant must be placed around the secondary packagings or in an overpack with one or more complete packages marked in accordance with §178.503 of this subchapter. Interior supports must be provided to secure the secondary packagings in the original position after the ice or dry ice has dissipated. If ice is used, the outer packaging or overpack must be leakproof. If dry ice is used, the outer packaging or overpack must permit the release of carbon dioxide gas and otherwise meet the provisions in §173.217. The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging must maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used, as well as the temperatures and pressures of transport by aircraft to which they could be subjected if refrigeration were lost.

(3) *Infectious substances shipped in liquid nitrogen.* The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging must maintain their integrity at the temperature of the liquid nitrogen as well as the temperatures and pressures of transport by aircraft to which they could be subjected if refrigeration were lost. Refrigerated liquid nitrogen packagings must be metal vacuum insulated vessels or flasks vented to the atmosphere to prevent any increase in pressure within the packaging. The use of safety relief valves, check valves, frangible discs, or similar devices in the vent lines is prohibited. Fill and discharge openings must be protected against the entry of foreign materials that might cause an increase in the internal pressure. The package orientation markings specified in §172.312(a) of this subchapter must be marked on the packaging. The packaging must be designed to prevent the release of any refrigerated liquid nitrogen irrespective of the packaging orientation.

(c) Live animals may not be used to transport infectious substances unless such substances cannot be sent by any other means. An animal containing or contaminated with an infectious substance must be transported under terms and conditions approved by the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety.

(d) Body parts, organs or whole bodies meeting the definition of Division 6.2 material must be packaged as follows:

(1) In Division 6.2 packaging, as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section; or

(2) In packaging meeting the requirements of §173.197.

[67 FR 53140, Aug. 14, 2002, as amended at 71 FR 32260, June 2, 2006]

### **§ 173.197 Regulated medical waste.**

(a) *General provisions.* Non-bulk packagings, Large Packagings, and non-specification bulk outer packagings used for the transportation of regulated medical waste or clinical waste or (bio) medical waste must be rigid containers meeting the provisions of subpart B of this part.

(b) *Non-bulk packagings.* Except as provided in §173.134(c) of this subpart, non-bulk packagings for regulated medical waste or clinical waste or (bio) medical waste must be UN standard packagings conforming to the requirements of Part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group II performance level. A non-bulk packaging used as a sharps container must be puncture-resistant for sharps and sharps with residual fluid as demonstrated by conducting the performance tests in Part 178, subpart M, of this subchapter on packagings containing materials representative of the sharps and fluids (such as sterile sharps) intended to be transported in the packagings. Sharps containers must be securely closed to prevent leaks or punctures in conformance with the instructions provided by the packaging manufacturer in accordance with §178.2(c) of this subchapter.

(c) *Large Packagings.* Large Packagings constructed, tested, and marked in accordance with the requirements of the UN Recommendations (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter) and conforming to other requirements of this paragraph (c) may be used for the transportation of regulated medical waste, provided the waste is contained in inner packagings conforming to the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section. Each Large Packaging design must be capable of meeting the vibration test specified in §178.819 of this subchapter. Each Large Packaging is subject to the periodic design requalification requirements for IBCs in §178.801(e) of this subchapter, and to the proof of compliance requirements of §178.801(j) and record retention requirements of §178.801(l) of this subchapter. Inner packagings used for liquids must be rigid.

(1) *Authorized packagings.* Only the following Large Packagings are authorized for the transportation of liquid or solid regulated medical waste:

(i) Metal: 50A, 50B, or 50N.

(ii) Rigid plastic: 50H.

(2) *Additional requirements.* Each Large Packaging used to transport liquid regulated medical waste must contain absorbent material in sufficient quantity and appropriate location to absorb the entire amount of liquid present in the event of an unintentional release of contents. Each Large Packaging design intended for the transportation of sharps containers must be puncture resistant and capable of retaining liquids. The design must also be tested and certified as meeting the performance tests specified for intermediate bulk containers intended for the transportation of liquids in subpart O of part 178 of this subchapter.

(d) *Non-specification bulk packaging.* A wheeled cart (Cart) or bulk outer packaging (BOP) is authorized as an outer packaging for the transportation of regulated medical waste in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph (d).

(1) *General requirements.* The following requirements apply to the transportation of regulated medical waste in Carts or BOPs:

(i) Regulated medical waste in each Cart or BOP must be contained in non-bulk inner packagings conforming to paragraph (e)

of this section.

(ii) Each Cart or BOP must have smooth, non-porous interior surfaces free of cracks, crevices, and other defects that could damage plastic film inner packagings or impede disinfection operations.

(iii) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph (d), each Cart or BOP must be used exclusively for the transportation of regulated medical waste. Prior to reuse, each Cart or BOP must be disinfected by any means effective for neutralizing the infectious substance the packaging previously contained.

(iv) Untreated concentrated stock cultures of infectious substances containing Category A materials may not be transported in a Cart or BOP.

(v) Division 6.1 toxic waste or Class 7 radioactive waste, with the exception of chemotherapeutic waste, may not be transported in a Cart or BOP.

(vi) Division 6.1 or Class 7 chemotherapeutic waste; untreated concentrated stock cultures of infectious substances containing Category B infectious substances; unabsorbed liquids; and sharps containers may be transported in a Cart or BOP only if packaged in rigid non-bulk packagings conforming to paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Wheeled cart (Cart)*. A Cart is authorized as an outer packaging for the transportation of regulated medical waste if it conforms to the following requirements:

(i) Each Cart must consist of a solid, one-piece body with a nominal volume not exceeding 1,655 L (437 gallons).

(ii) Each Cart must be constructed of metal, rigid plastic, or fiberglass fitted with a lid to prevent leakage during transport.

(iii) Each Cart must be capable of meeting the requirements of §178.810 (drop test) at the Packing Group II performance level.

(iv) Inner packagings must be placed into a Cart and restrained in such a manner as to minimize the risk of breakage.

(3) *Bulk outer packaging (BOP)*. A BOP is authorized as an outer packaging for regulated medical waste if it conforms to the following requirements:

(i) Each BOP must be constructed of metal or fiberglass and have a capacity of at least 3.5 cubic meters (123.6 cubic feet) and not more than 45 cubic meters (1,590 cubic feet).

(ii) Each BOP must have bottom and side joints of fully welded or seamless construction and a rigid, weatherproof top to prevent the intrusion of water ( *e.g.*, rain or snow).

(iii) Each opening in a BOP must be fitted with a closure to prevent the intrusion of water or the release of any liquid during all loading, unloading, and transportation operations.

(iv) In the upright position, each BOP must be leakproof and able to contain a liquid quantity of at least 300 liters (79.2 gallons) with closures open.

(v) Inner packagings must be placed in a BOP in such a manner as to minimize the risk of breakage. Rigid inner packagings may not be placed in the same BOP with plastic film bag inner packagings unless separated from each other by rigid barriers or dividers to prevent damage to the packagings caused by load shifting during normal conditions of transportation.

(vi) Division 6.1 or Class 7 chemotherapeutic waste, untreated concentrated stock cultures of infectious substances containing Category B infectious substances, unabsorbed liquids, and sharps may be transported in a BOP only if separated and secured as



required in paragraph (d)(3)(v) of this section.

(e) *Inner packagings authorized for Large Packagings, Carts, and BOPs.* After September 30, 2003, inner packagings must be durably marked or tagged with the name and location (city and state) of the offeror, except when the entire contents of the Large Packaging, Cart, or BOP originates at a single location and is delivered to a single location.

(1) *Solids.* A plastic film bag is authorized as an inner packaging for solid regulated medical waste transported in a Cart, Large Packaging, or BOP. Waste material containing absorbed liquid may be packaged as a solid in a plastic film bag if the bag contains sufficient absorbent material to absorb and retain all liquid during transportation.

(i) The film bag may not exceed a volume of 175 L (46 gallons). The film bag must be marked and certified by its manufacturer as having passed the tests prescribed for tear resistance in ASTM D 1922, "Standard Test Method for Propagation Tear Resistance of Plastic Film and Thin Sheeting by Pendulum Method" (IBR, §171.7 of this subchapter) and for impact resistance in ASTM D 1709, "Standard Test Methods for Impact Resistance of Plastic Film by the Free-Falling Dart Method" (IBR, §171.7 of this subchapter). The film bag must meet an impact resistance of 165 grams and a tearing resistance of 480 grams in both the parallel and perpendicular planes with respect to the length of the bag.

(ii) The plastic film bag must be closed with a minimum of entrapped air to prevent leakage in transportation. The bag must be capable of being held in an inverted position with the closed end at the bottom for a period of 5 minutes without leakage.

(iii) When used as an inner packaging for Carts or BOPs, a plastic film bag may not weigh more than 10 kg (22 lbs.) when filled.

(2) *Liquids.* Liquid regulated medical waste or clinical waste or (bio) medical waste transported in a Large Packaging, Cart, or BOP must be packaged in a rigid inner packaging conforming to the provisions of subpart B of this part. conforming to the provisions of subpart B of this part. Liquid materials are not authorized for transportation in inner packagings having a capacity greater than 19 L (5 gallons).

(3) *Sharps.* Sharps transported in a Large Packaging, Cart, or BOP must be packaged in a puncture-resistant inner packaging (sharps container). Each sharps container must be securely closed to prevent leaks or punctures in conformance with instructions provided by the packaging manufacturer. Each sharps container exceeding 76 L (20 gallons) in volume must be capable of passing the performance tests in Part 178, subpart M, of this subchapter at the Packing Group II performance level. A sharps container may be reused only if it conforms to the following criteria:

(i) The sharps container is specifically approved and certified by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as a medical device for reuse.

(ii) The sharps container must be permanently marked for reuse.

(iii) The sharps container must be disinfected prior to reuse by any means effective for the infectious substance the container previously contained.

(iv) The sharps container must have a capacity greater than 7.57 L (2 gallons) and not greater than 151.42 L (40 gallons) in volume.

[67 FR 53140, Aug. 14, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 57632, Oct. 6, 2003; 68 FR 75744, Dec. 31, 2003; 71 FR 32261, June 2, 2006; 71 FR 78632, Dec. 29, 2006]

#### **§ 173.198 Nickel carbonyl.**

(a) Nickel carbonyl must be packed in specification steel or nickel cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. A cylinder used exclusively for nickel carbonyl may be given a complete external visual inspection instead of the pressure test required by §180.205 of this subchapter. Visual inspection must be in accordance with CGA Pamphlet C-6 (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter).

(b) Packagings for nickel carbonyl must conform to §173.40.

[Amdt. 173-224, 55 FR 52643, Dec 21, 1990, as amended at 67 FR 51643, Aug. 8, 2002; 68 FR 75742, Dec. 31, 2003]

### **§ 173.199 Category B infectious substances.**

(a) *Category B infectious substances.* Except as provided in this paragraph (a), Category B infectious substances are excepted from all other requirements of this subchapter when offered for transportation or transported in accordance with this section. Category B infectious substances offered for transportation or transported under the provisions of this section are subject to the incident reporting requirements in §§171.15 and 171.16 of this subchapter and to the requirements in §175.75(b) of this subchapter concerning cargo location. Except as provided in paragraph (a)(9) of this section, a Category B infectious substance meeting the definition of a hazard class other than Division 6.2 must be offered for transportation or transported in accordance with applicable requirements of this subchapter.


(1) A Category B infectious substance must be packaged in a triple packaging consisting of a primary receptacle, a secondary packaging, and a rigid outer packaging.

(2) Primary receptacles must be packed in secondary packaging in such a way that, under normal conditions of transport, they cannot break, be punctured, or leak their contents into the secondary packaging.

(3) Secondary packagings must be secured in rigid outer packagings with suitable cushioning material such that any leakage of the contents will not impair the protective properties of the cushioning material or the outer packaging.

(4) The completed package must be designed, constructed, maintained, filled, its contents limited, and closed so that under conditions normally encountered in transportation, including removal from a pallet or overpack for subsequent handling, there will be no release of hazardous material into the environment. Package effectiveness must not be substantially reduced for minimum and maximum temperatures, changes in humidity and pressure, and shocks, loadings and vibrations normally encountered during transportation. The packaging must be capable of successfully passing the drop tests in §§178.609(d) and (h) of this subchapter at a drop height of at least 1.2 meters (3.9 feet). Following the drop tests, there must be no leakage from the primary receptacle, which must remain protected by absorbent material, when required, in the secondary packaging. At least one surface of the outer packaging must have a minimum dimension of 100 mm by 100 mm (3.9 inches).

(5) The following mark must be displayed on the outer packaging on a background of contrasting color. The width of the line must be at least 2 mm (0.08 inches) and the letters and numbers must be at least 6 mm (0.24 inches) high. The size of the mark must be such that no side of the diamond is less than 50 mm (1.97 inches) in length. The proper shipping name "Biological substances, Category B" must be marked on the outer packaging adjacent to the diamond-shaped mark in letters that are at least 6 mm (0.24 inches) high.



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- (6) When packages are placed in an overpack, the package markings required by this section must be either clearly visible or reproduced on the outside of the overpack.
- (7) The name and telephone number of a person who is either knowledgeable about the material being shipped and has comprehensive emergency response and incident mitigation information for the material, or has immediate access to a person who possesses such knowledge and information, must be included on a written document (such as an air waybill or bill of lading) or on the outer packaging.
- (8) For transportation by aircraft, each package, overpack, pallet, or unit load device containing a Category B infectious substance must be inspected for leakage when it is unloaded from the aircraft. If evidence of leakage is found, the cargo compartment in which the package, overpack, pallet, or unit load device was transported must be disinfected. Disinfection may be by any means that will make the material released ineffective at transmitting disease.
- (9) A packaging containing inner packagings of Category B infectious substances may not contain other hazardous materials except—
- (i) Refrigerants, such as dry ice or liquid nitrogen, as authorized under paragraph (d) of this section;
  - (ii) Anticoagulants used to stabilize blood or plasma; or
  - (iii) Small quantities of Class 3, Class 8, Class 9, or other materials in Packing Groups II and III used to stabilize or prevent degradation of the sample, provided the quantity of such materials does not exceed 30 mL (1 ounce) or 30 g (1 ounce) in each inner packaging. Such preservatives are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.
- (10) Clear instructions on filling and closing a packaging used to transport a Category B infectious substance must be provided by the packaging manufacturer and subsequent distributors to the consignor or person who prepares the package to enable the package to be correctly prepared for transport. A copy or electronic image of these instructions must be retained by the manufacturer and subsequent distributors for at least one year from the date of issuance, and made available for inspection by a Federal or state government representative upon request. Packagings must be filled and closed in accordance with the information provided by the packaging manufacturer or subsequent distributor.
- (b) *Liquid Category B infectious substances.* Liquid Category B infectious substances must be packaged in conformance with the following provisions:
- (1) The primary receptacle must be leakproof.
  - (2) Absorbent material must be placed between the primary receptacle and secondary packaging. If several fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they must be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them. The absorbent material must be of sufficient quantity to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacles and

not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or the outer packaging.

(3) The secondary packaging must be leakproof.

(4) For shipments by aircraft, the primary receptacle or the secondary packaging must be capable of withstanding without leakage an internal pressure producing a pressure differential of not less than 95 kPa (0.95 bar, 14 psi).

(5) For shipments by aircraft, the maximum quantity contained in each primary receptacle, including any material used to stabilize or prevent degradation of the sample, may not exceed 1 L (34 ounces), and the maximum quantity contained in each outer packaging, including any material used to stabilize or prevent degradation of the samples, may not exceed 4 L (1 gallon). The outer packaging limitation does not include ice, dry ice, or liquid nitrogen when used to maintain the integrity of the material.

(c) *Solid Category B infectious substances.* Solid Category B infectious substances must be packaged in a triple packaging, consisting of a primary receptacle, secondary packaging, and outer packaging, conforming to the following provisions:

(1) The primary receptacle must be siftproof.

(2) If several fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they must be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them.

(3) The secondary packaging must be siftproof.

(4) If residual liquid may be present in the primary receptacle during transportation, then the material must be transported in accordance with requirements in paragraph (b) of this section. A solid material that may become liquid during transportation must be transported in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(5) Except for packages containing body parts, organs, or whole bodies, for shipment by aircraft, the outer packaging may not contain more than 4 kg (8.8 pounds), including any material used to stabilize or prevent degradation of the samples. The outer packaging limitation does not include ice, dry ice, or liquid nitrogen when used to maintain the integrity of the material.

(d) *Refrigerated or frozen specimens (ice, dry ice, and liquid nitrogen).* In addition to complying with the requirements in this paragraph (d), dry ice and liquid nitrogen must be offered for transportation or transported in accordance with the applicable requirements of this subchapter.

(1) Ice or dry ice must be placed outside the secondary packaging or in an overpack. Interior supports must be provided to secure the secondary packagings in the original position after the ice or dry ice has dissipated. If ice is used, the outside packaging must be leakproof or must have a leakproof liner. If dry ice is used, the outside packaging must permit the release of carbon dioxide gas and otherwise meet the provisions in §173.217. The primary receptacle and secondary packaging must maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used, as well as the temperatures and pressures of transport by aircraft they could be subjected to if refrigeration were lost, and sufficient absorbent material must be provided to absorb all liquid, including melted ice.

(2) The package is marked “Carbon dioxide, solid” or “Dry ice” and an indication that the material being refrigerated is used for diagnostic treatment purposes (e.g., frozen medical specimens).

(e) *Training.* Each person who offers or transports a Category B infectious substance under the provisions of this section must know about the requirements of this section.

**§ 173.201 Non-bulk packagings for liquid hazardous materials in Packing Group I.**

(a) When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a liquid hazardous material be packaged under this section, only non-bulk packagings prescribed in this section may be used for its transportation. Each packaging must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level, and to the requirements of the special provisions of column 7 of the §172.101 table.

(b) The following combination packagings are authorized:

*Outer packagings:*

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2

Plywood drum: 1D

Fiber drum: 1G

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Steel box: 4A

Aluminum box: 4B

Natural wood box: 4C1 or 4C2

Plywood box: 4D

Reconstituted wood box: 4F

Fiberboard box: 4G

Expanded plastic box: 4H1

Solid plastic box: 4H2

*Inner packagings:*

Glass or earthenware receptacles

Plastic receptacles

Metal receptacles

Glass ampoules

(c) Except for transportation by passenger aircraft, the following single packagings are authorized:

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Metal drum other than steel, or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, fiber or plastic drum: 6HA1, 6HB1, 6HG1, 6HH1

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, wooden, plywood or fiberboard box: 6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2 or 6HG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum or fiber drum: 6PA1, 6PB1 or 6PG1

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum, wooden or fiberboard box: 6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC or 6PG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in solid or expanded plastic packaging: 6PH1 or 6PH2

Cylinders, specification or UN standard, as prescribed for any compressed gas, except 3HT and those prescribed for acetylene.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52634, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67518, Dec. 29, 1994; Amdt. 173–261, 62 FR 24734, May 6, 1997; 71 FR 33880, June 12, 2006]

### **§ 173.202 Non-bulk packagings for liquid hazardous materials in Packing Group II.**

(a) When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a liquid hazardous material be packaged under this section, only non-bulk packagings prescribed in this section may be used for its transportation. Each packaging must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I or II performance level (unless otherwise excepted), and to the particular requirements of the special provisions of column 7 of the §172.101 table.

(b) The following combination packagings are authorized:

*Outer packagings:*

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2

Plywood drum: 1D

Fiber drum: 1G

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Wooden barrel: 2C2

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Steel box: 4A

Aluminum box: 4B

Natural wood box: 4C1 or 4C2

Plywood box: 4D

Reconstituted wood box: 4F

Fiberboard box: 4G

Expanded plastic box: 4H1

Solid plastic box: 4H2

*Inner packagings:*

Glass or earthenware receptacles

Plastic receptacles

Metal receptacles

Glass ampoules

(c) Except for transportation by passenger aircraft, the following single packagings are authorized:

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Fiber drum: 1G (with liner)

Wooden barrel: 2C1

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, fiber or plastic drum: 6HA1, 6HB1, 6HG1 or 6HH1

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, wooden, plywood or fiberboard box: 6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2 or 6HG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum or fiber drum: 6PA1, 6PB1 or 6PG1

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum, wooden or fiberboard box: 6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC or 6PG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in solid or expanded plastic packaging: 6PH1 or 6PH2

Plastic receptacle in plywood drum: 6HD1

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in plywood drum or wickerwork hamper: 6PD1 or 6PD2

Cylinders, specification, as prescribed for any compressed gas, except for Specifications 8 and 3HT

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66271, Dec. 20, 1991; Amdt 173–241, 59 FR 67518, Dec. 29, 1994; Amdt. 173–261, 62 FR 24734, May 6, 1997; 62 FR 51560, Oct. 1, 1997]

### **§ 173.203 Non-bulk packagings for liquid hazardous materials in Packing Group III.**

(a) When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a liquid hazardous material be packaged under this section, only non-bulk packagings prescribed in this section may be used for its transportation. Each packaging must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I, II or III performance level, and to the requirements of the special provisions of column 7 of the §172.101 table.

(b) The following combination packagings are authorized:

*Outer packagings:*

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2



Plywood drum: 1D

Fiber drum: 1G

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Wooden barrel: 2C2

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Steel box: 4A

Aluminum box: 4B

Natural wood box: 4C1 or 4C2

Plywood box: 4D

Reconstituted wood box: 4F

Fiberboard box: 4G

Expanded plastic box: 4H1

Solid plastic box: 4H2

*Inner packagings:*

Glass or earthenware receptacles

Plastic receptacles

Metal receptacles

Glass ampoules

(c) The following single packagings are authorized:

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Fiber drum: 1G (with liner)

Wooden barrel: 2C1

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, fiber or plastic drum: 6HA1, 6HB1, 6HG1 or 6HH1

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, wooden, plywood or fiberboard box: 6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2 or 6HG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum or fiber drum: 6PA1, 6PB1, or 6PG1

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum, wooden or fiberboard box: 6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC or 6PG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in solid or expanded plastic packaging: 6PH1 or 6PH2

Plastic receptacle in plywood drum: 6HD1

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in plywood drum or wickerwork hamper: 6PD1 or 6PD2

Cylinders, as prescribed for any compressed gas, except for Specifications 8 and 3HT

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66271, Dec. 20, 1991; Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67518, Dec. 29, 1994; Amdt. 173–261, 62 FR 24734, May 6, 1997]

#### **§ 173.204 Non-bulk, non-specification packagings for certain hazardous materials.**

When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a liquid or solid hazardous material be packaged under this section, any appropriate non-bulk packaging which conforms to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173 may be used for its transportation. Packagings need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter.

#### **§ 173.205 Specification cylinders for liquid hazardous materials.**

When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a hazardous material must be packaged under this section, the use of any specification or UN cylinder, except those specified for acetylene, is authorized. Cylinders used for toxic materials in Division 6.1 or 2.3 must conform to the requirements of §173.40.

[71 FR 33881, June 12, 2006]

#### **§ 173.211 Non-bulk packagings for solid hazardous materials in Packing Group I.**

(a) When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a solid hazardous material be packaged under this section, only non-bulk packagings prescribed in this section may be used for its transportation. Each package must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level, and to the requirements of the special provisions of column 7 of the §172.101 table.

(b) The following combination packagings are authorized:

*Outer packagings:*

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2

Plywood drum: 1D

Fiber drum: 1G

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Wooden barrel: 2C2

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Steel box: 4A

Aluminum box: 4B

Natural wood box: 4C1 or 4C2

Plywood box: 4D

Reconstituted wood box: 4F

Fiberboard box: 4G

Solid plastic box: 4H2

*Inner packagings:*

Glass or earthenware receptacles

Plastic receptacles

Metal receptacles

Glass ampoules

(c) Except for transportation by passenger aircraft, the following single packagings are authorized:

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Fiber drum: 1G

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Steel box with liner: 4A

Aluminum box with liner: 4B

Natural wood box, sift proof: 4C2

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, plywood, fiber or plastic drum: 6HA1, 6HB1, 6HD1, 6HG1 or 6HH1

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum, plywood or fiber drum: 6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 or 6PG1

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum, wooden or fiberboard box: 6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC or 6PG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in expanded or solid plastic packaging: 6PH1 or 6PH2

Cylinders, as prescribed for any compressed gas, except for Specification 8 and 3HT

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66271, Dec. 20, 1991; 57 FR 45463, Oct. 1, 1992; Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67511, 67518, Dec. 29, 1994; Amdt. 173–261, 62 FR 24734, May 6, 1997; 69 FR 76157, Dec. 20, 2004]

**§ 173.212 Non-bulk packagings for solid hazardous materials in Packing Group II.**

(a) When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a solid hazardous material be packaged under this section, only non-bulk packagings prescribed in this section may be used for its transportation. Each package must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I or II performance level, and to the requirements of the special provisions of column 7 of the §172.101 table.

(b) The following combination packagings are authorized:

*Outer packagings:*

(a) When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a solid hazardous material be packaged under this section, only non-bulk packagings prescribed in this section may be used for its transportation. Each package must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level, and to the requirements of the special provisions of column 7 of the §172.101 table.

(b) The following combination packagings are authorized:

*Outer packagings:*

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2

Plywood drum: 1D

Fiber drum: 1G

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Wooden barrel: 2C2

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Steel box: 4A

Aluminum box: 4B

Natural wood box: 4C1 or 4C2

Plywood box: 4D

Reconstituted wood box: 4F

Fiberboard box: 4G

Solid plastic box: 4H2

*Inner packagings:*

Glass or earthenware receptacles

Plastic receptacles

Metal receptacles

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Fiber drum: 1G

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2

Wooden barrel: 2C1 or 2C2

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Steel box: 4A

Steel box with liner: 4A

Aluminum box: 4B

Aluminum box with liner: 4B

Natural wood box: 4C1

Natural wood box, sift proof: 4C2

Plywood box: 4D

Reconstituted wood box: 4F

Fiberboard box: 4G

Expanded plastic box: 4H1

Solid plastic box: 4H2

Bag, woven plastic: 5H1, 5H2 or 5H3

Bag, plastic film: 5H4

Bag, textile: 5L1, 5L2 or 5L3

Bag, paper, multiwall, water resistant: 5M2

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, plywood, fiber or plastic drum: 6HA1, 6HB1, 6HD1, 6HG1 or 6HH1

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, wood, plywood or fiberboard box: 6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2 or 6HG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum, plywood or fiber drum: 6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 or 6PG1

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum, wooden or fiberboard box: 6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC or 6PG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in expanded or solid plastic packaging: 6PH1 or 6PH2

Cylinders, as prescribed for any compressed gas, except for Specification 8 and 3HT

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52634, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67511, 67518, Dec. 29, 1994; Amdt. 173–261, 62 FR 24734, May 6, 1997; 69 FR 76157, Dec. 20, 2004; 70 FR 34398, June 14, 2005]

**§ 173.213 Non-bulk packagings for solid hazardous materials in Packing Group III.**

(a) When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a solid hazardous material be packaged under this section, only non-bulk packagings prescribed in this section may be used for its transportation. Each package must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I, II or III performance level, and to the requirements of the special provisions of column 7 of the §172.101 table.

(b) The following combination packagings are authorized:

*Outer packagings:*

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2

Plywood drum: 1D

Fiber drum: 1G

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Wooden barrel: 2C2

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Steel box: 4A

Aluminum box: 4B

Natural wood box: 4C1 or 4C2

Plywood box: 4D

Reconstituted wood box: 4F

Fiberboard box: 4G

Solid plastic box: 4H2

*Inner packagings:*

Glass or earthenware receptacles

Plastic receptacles

Metal receptacles

Glass ampoules

(c) The following single packagings are authorized:

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B1 or 1B2

Plywood drum: 1D

Plastic drum: 1H1 or 1H2

Fiber drum: 1G

Metal drum other than steel or aluminum: 1N1 or 1N2

Wooden barrel: 2C1 or 2C2

Steel jerrican: 3A1 or 3A2

Plastic jerrican: 3H1 or 3H2

Aluminum jerrican: 3B1 or 3B2

Steel box: 4A

Steel box with liner: 4A

Aluminum box: 4B

Aluminum box with liner: 4B

Natural wood box: 4C1

Natural wood box, sift proof: 4C2

Plywood box: 4D

Reconstituted wood box: 4F



Fiberboard box: 4G

Expanded plastic box: 4H1

Solid plastic box: 4H2

Bag, woven plastic: 5H1, 5H2 or 5H3

Bag, plastic film: 5H4

Bag, textile: 5L1, 5L2 or 5L3

Bag, paper, multiwall, water resistant: 5M2

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, plywood, fiber or plastic drum: 6HA1, 6HB1, 6HD1, 6HG1 or 6HH1

Plastic receptacle in steel, aluminum, wood, plywood or fiberboard box: 6HA2, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD2 or 6HG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum, plywood or fiber drum: 6PA1, 6PB1, 6PD1 or 6PG1

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in steel, aluminum, wooden or fiberboard box: 6PA2, 6PB2, 6PC or 6PG2

Glass, porcelain or stoneware in expanded or solid plastic packaging: 6PH1 or 6PH2

Cylinders, as prescribed for any compressed gas, except for Specification 8 and 3HT

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67511, 67518, Dec. 29, 1994; Amdt. 173–261, 62 FR 24734, May 6, 1997; 69 FR 76158, Dec. 20, 2004; 70 FR 34398, June 14, 2005]

**§ 173.214 Packagings which require approval by the Associate Administrator.**

When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a hazardous material be packaged under this section, packagings and method of shipment must be approved by the Associate Administrator prior to the first shipment.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001]

**§ 173.216 Asbestos, blue, brown or white.**

(a) Asbestos, blue, brown or white, includes each of the following hydrated mineral silicates: chrysolite, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite asbestos, tremolite asbestos, actinolite asbestos, and every product containing any of these materials.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) Packagings for asbestos must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of this part but need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter. Asbestos must be offered for transportation and transported in—

- (1) Rigid, leaktight packagings, such as metal, plastic or fiber drums, portable tanks, hopper-type rail cars, or hopper-type motor vehicles;
- (2) Bags or other non-rigid packagings in closed freight containers, motor vehicles, or rail cars that are loaded by and for the exclusive use of the consignor and unloaded by the consignee;
- (3) Bags or other non-rigid packagings which are dust and sift proof must be placed in rigid outer packagings or closed freight containers.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 45034, July 31, 2003; 71 CFR 78632, Dec. 29, 2006]

**§ 173.217 Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice).**

- (a) Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice), when offered for transportation or transported by aircraft or water, must be packed in packagings designed and constructed to permit the release of carbon dioxide gas to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the packagings. Packagings must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of this part but need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter. For each shipment by air exceeding 2.3 kg (5 lbs) per package, advance arrangements must be made between the shipper and each carrier.
- (b) Railroad cars and motor vehicles containing solid carbon dioxide, when accepted for transportation on board ocean vessels, must be conspicuously marked on two sides “WARNING CO<sub>2</sub>SOLID (DRY ICE).”
- (c) Other packagings containing solid carbon dioxide, when offered or accepted for transportation on board ocean vessels, must be marked “CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID—DO NOT STOW BELOW DECKS.”
- (d) Not more than 200 kg (441 pounds) of solid carbon dioxide may be transported in any one cargo compartment or bin on any aircraft except by specific and special written arrangement between the shipper and the aircraft operator.
- (e) Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) is excepted from the shipping paper and certification requirements of this subchapter if the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section are complied with and the package is marked “Carbon dioxide, solid” or “Dry ice” and marked with an indication that the material being refrigerated is used for diagnostic or treatment purposes (e.g., frozen medical specimens).
- (f) Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice), when offered or transported by aircraft, in quantities not exceeding 2.3 kg (5 pounds) per package and used as a refrigerant for the contents of the package is excepted from all other requirements of this subchapter if the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d) of this section are complied with and the package is marked “Carbon dioxide, sold” or “Dry ice”, marked with the name of the contents being cooled, and marked with the net weight of the dry ice or an indication the net weight is 2.3 kg (5 pounds) or less.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 173–138, 59 FR 49133, Sept. 26, 1994; 71 FR 14603, Mar. 22, 2006]

**§ 173.218 Fish meal or fish scrap.**

(a) Except as provided in Column (7) of the HMT in §172.101 of this subchapter, fish meal or fish scrap, containing at least 6%, but not more than 12% water, is authorized for transportation by vessel only when packaged as follows:

- (1) Burlap (jute) bag;
- (2) Multi-wall paper bag;
- (3) Polyethylene-lined burlap or paper bag;
- (4) Cargo tank;
- (5) Portable tank;
- (6) Rail car; or
- (7) Freight container.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) When fish scrap or fish meal is offered for transportation by vessel in bulk in freight containers, the fish meal must contain at least 100 ppm of anti-oxident (ethoxyquin) at the time of shipment.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 68 FR 45034, July 31, 2003]

### **§ 173.219 Life-saving appliances.**

(a) A life-saving appliance, self-inflating or non-self-inflating, containing small quantities of hazardous materials that are required as part of the life-saving appliance must conform to the requirements of this section. Packagings must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of this part but need not conform to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter. The appliances must be packed, so that they cannot be accidentally activated and, except for life vests, the hazardous materials must be in inner packagings packed so as to prevent movement. The hazardous materials must be an integral part of the appliance and in quantities that do not exceed those appropriate for the actual appliance when in use.

(b) Life saving appliances may contain:

- (1) Division 2.2 compressed gases, including oxygen. However, oxygen generators are not permitted;
- (2) Signal devices (Class 1), which may include smoke and illumination signal flares;
- (3) Electric storage batteries and lithium batteries (Life saving appliances containing lithium batteries must be transported in accordance with §173.185, and Special Provisions 188, 189, A101, A103 and A104 as applicable.);
- (4) First aid or repair kits conforming to the applicable material and quantity limitations of §173.161 of this subchapter;
- (5) Strike-anywhere matches;
- (6) For self-inflating life saving appliances only, cartridges power device of Division 1.4S, for purposes of the self-inflating

mechanism provided that the quantity of explosives per appliance does not exceed 3.2 g; or

(7) Limited quantities of other hazardous materials.

(c) Hazardous materials in life saving appliances must be packaged as follows:

(1) Division 2.2 compressed gases must be packaged in cylinders in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter;

(2) Signal devices (Class 1) must be in packagings that prevent them from being inadvertently activated;

(3) Strike-anywhere matches must be cushioned to prevent movement or friction in a metal or composition receptacle with a screw-type closure in a manner that prevents them from being inadvertently activated;

(4) Limited quantities of other hazardous materials must be packaged in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter; and

(5) For other than transportation by aircraft, life saving appliances containing no hazardous materials other than carbon dioxide cylinders with a capacity not exceeding 100 cm<sup>3</sup> are not subject to the provisions of this subchapter provided they are overpacked in rigid outer packagings with a maximum gross mass of 40 kg.

[69 FR 76158, Dec. 20, 2004, as amended at 72 FR 44950, Aug. 9, 2007]

**§ 173.220 Internal combustion engines, self-propelled vehicles, mechanical equipment containing internal combustion engines, and battery powered vehicles or equipment.**

(a) *Applicability.* An internal combustion engine, self-propelled vehicle, mechanized equipment containing an internal combustion engine, or a battery powered vehicle or equipment is subject to the requirements of this subchapter when transported as cargo on a transport vehicle, vessel, or aircraft if—

(1) The engine or fuel tank contains a liquid or gaseous fuel. An engine may be considered as not containing fuel when the fuel tank, engine components, and fuel lines have been completely drained, sufficiently cleaned of residue, and purged of vapors to remove any potential hazard and the engine when held in any orientation will not release any liquid fuel;

(2) It is equipped with a wet electric storage battery other than a non-spillable battery, or with a sodium or lithium battery; or

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, it contains other hazardous materials subject to the requirements of this subchapter.

(b) *Requirements.* Unless otherwise excepted in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, vehicles, engines and equipment are subject to the following requirements:

(1) *Flammable liquid fuel.* A fuel tank containing a flammable liquid fuel must be drained and securely closed, except that up to 500 mL (17 ounces) of residual fuel may remain in the tank, engine components, or fuel lines provided they are securely closed to prevent leakage of fuel during transportation. Self-propelled vehicles containing diesel fuel are excepted from the requirement to drain the fuel tanks, provided that sufficient ullage space has been left inside the tank to allow fuel expansion without leakage, and the tank caps are securely closed.

(2) *Flammable liquefied or compressed gas fuel.* (i) For transportation by motor vehicle, rail car or vessel, fuel tanks and fuel

systems containing flammable liquefied or compressed gas fuel must be securely closed. For transportation by vessel, the requirements of §§176.78(k) and 176.905 of this subchapter apply.

(ii) For transportation by aircraft:

(A) Flammable gas-powered vehicles, machines, equipment or cylinders containing the flammable gas must be completely emptied of flammable gas. Lines from vessels to gas regulators, and gas regulators themselves, must also be drained of all traces of flammable gas. To ensure that these conditions are met, gas shut-off valves must be left open and connections of lines to gas regulators must be left disconnected upon delivery of the vehicle to the operator. Shut-off valves must be closed and lines reconnected at gas regulators before loading the vehicle aboard the aircraft; or alternatively

(B) Flammable gas powered vehicles, machines or equipment, which have cylinders (fuel tanks) that are equipped with electrically operated valves, may be transported under the following conditions:

( 1 ) The valves must be in the closed position and in the case of electrically operated valves, power to those valves must be disconnected;

( 2 ) After closing the valves, the vehicle, equipment or machinery must be operated until it stops from lack of fuel before being loaded aboard the aircraft;

( 3 ) In no part of the closed system shall the pressure exceed 5% of the maximum allowable working pressure of the system or 290 psig (2000 kPa), whichever is less; and

( 4 ) There must not be any residual liquefied gas in the system, including the fuel tank.

(3) *Truck bodies or trailers on flat cars—flammable liquid or gas powered.* Truck bodies or trailers with automatic heating or refrigerating equipment of the flammable liquid type may be shipped with fuel tanks filled and equipment operating or inoperative, when used for the transportation of other freight and loaded on flat cars as part of a joint rail and highway movement, provided the equipment and fuel supply conform to the requirements of §177.834(l) of this subchapter.

(4) *Modal exceptions.* Quantities of flammable liquid fuel greater than 500 mL (17 ounces) may remain in self-propelled vehicles and mechanical equipment only under the following conditions:

(i) For transportation by motor vehicle or rail car, the fuel tanks must be securely closed.

(ii) For transportation by vessel, the shipment must conform to §176.905 of this subchapter.

(iii) For transportation by aircraft, when carried in aircraft designed or modified for vehicle ferry operations and when all of the following conditions are met:

(A) Authorization for this type operation has been given by the appropriate authority in the government of the country in which the aircraft is registered;

(B) Each vehicle is secured in an upright position;

(C) Each fuel tank is filled in a manner and only to a degree that will preclude spillage of fuel during loading, unloading, and transportation; and

(D) Each area or compartment in which a self-propelled vehicle is being transported is suitably ventilated to prevent the accumulation of fuel vapors.

(c) *Battery powered or installed.* Batteries must be securely installed, and wet batteries fastened in an upright position. Batteries must be protected against short circuits (e.g., by the use of non-conductive caps that entirely cover the terminals) and leakage or removed and packaged separately under §173.159. Battery powered vehicles, machinery or equipment including battery powered wheelchairs and mobility aids are excepted from the requirements of this subchapter when transported by rail, highway or vessel.

(d) *Lithium batteries.* Except as provided in §172.102, Special Provision A101, of this subchapter, vehicles and machinery powered by primary lithium batteries that are transported with these batteries installed are forbidden aboard passenger-carrying aircraft. Lithium batteries contained in vehicles or engines must be securely fastened in the battery holder of the vehicle or engine, and be protected in such a manner as to prevent damage and short circuits (e.g., by the use of non-conductive caps that entirely cover the terminals). Lithium batteries must be of a type that have successfully passed each test in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria as specified in §173.185, unless approved by the Associate Administrator. Equipment, other than vehicles or engines, containing lithium batteries must be transported in accordance with §173.185.

(e) *Other hazardous materials.* (1) Items of equipment containing hazardous materials, fire extinguishers, compressed gas accumulators, safety devices and other hazardous materials which are integral components of the motor vehicle, engine or mechanical equipment and are necessary for the operation of the vehicle, engine or equipment, or for the safety of its operator or passengers must be securely installed in the motor vehicle, engine or mechanical equipment. Such items are not otherwise subject to the requirements of this subchapter.

(2) Other hazardous materials must be packaged and transported in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter.

(f) *Additional requirements for internal combustion engines and vehicles with certain electronic equipment when transported by aircraft or vessel.* When an internal combustion engine that is not installed in a vehicle or equipment is offered for transportation by aircraft or vessel, all fuel, coolant or hydraulic systems remaining in the engine must be drained as far as practicable, and all disconnected fluid pipes that previously contained fluid must be sealed with leak-proof caps that are positively retained. When offered for transportation by aircraft, vehicles equipped with theft-protection devices, installed radio communications equipment or navigational systems must have such devices, equipment or systems disabled.

(g) *Exceptions.* Except as provided in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, shipments made under the provisions of this section—

(1) Are not subject to any other requirements of this subchapter, for transportation by motor vehicle or rail car; and

(2) Are not subject to the requirements of subparts D, E and F (marking, labeling and placarding, respectively) of part 172 of this subchapter or §172.604 of this subchapter (emergency response telephone number) for transportation by vessel or aircraft. For transportation by aircraft, all other applicable requirements of this subchapter, including shipping papers, emergency response information, notification of pilot-in-command, general packaging requirements, and the requirements specified in §173.27 must be met. For transportation by vessel, additional exceptions are specified in §176.905 of this subchapter.

[64 FR 10778, Mar. 5, 1999, as amended at 66 45381, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 45035, July 31, 2003; 69 FR 75216, Dec. 15, 2004; 69 FR 76158, Dec. 20, 2004; 70 FR 34398, June 14, 2005; 71 FR 14603, Mar. 22, 2006; 71 FR 78632, Dec. 29, 2006; 72 FR 44950, Aug. 9, 2007]

### **§ 173.221 Polymeric beads, expandable and Plastic molding compound.**

(a) Non-bulk shipments of Polymeric beads (or granules), expandable, *evolving flammable vapor* and Plastic molding compound *in dough, sheet or extruded rope form, evolving flammable vapor* must be packed in: wooden (4C1 or 4C2), plywood (4D), fiberboard (4G), reconstituted wood (4F) boxes, plywood drums (1D) or fiber drums (1G) with sealed inner plastic liners; in vapor tight metal or plastic drums (1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1H1 or 1H2); or packed in non-specification packagings when

transported in dedicated vehicles or freight containers. The packagings need not conform to the requirements for package testing in part 178 of this subchapter, but must be capable of containing any evolving gases from the contents during normal conditions of transportation.

(b) Bulk shipments of Polymeric beads (or granules), expandable, *evolving flammable vapor* or Plastic molding compounds *in dough, sheet or extruded rope, evolving flammable vapor* may be packed in non-specification bulk packagings. Except for transportation by highway and rail, bulk packagings must be capable of containing any gases evolving from the contents during normal conditions of transportation.

[64 FR 10779, Mar. 5, 1999]

### **§ 173.222 Dangerous goods in machinery or apparatus.**

Hazardous materials in machinery or apparatus are excepted from the specification packaging requirements of this subchapter when packaged according to this section. Hazardous materials in machinery or apparatus must be packaged in strong outer packagings, unless the receptacles containing the hazardous materials are afforded adequate protection by the construction of the machinery or apparatus. Each package must conform to the packaging requirements of subpart B of this part, except for the requirements in §§173.24(a)(1) and 173.27(e), and the following requirements:

(a) If the machinery or apparatus contains more than one hazardous material, the materials must not be capable of reacting dangerously together.

(b) The nature of the containment must be as follows—

(1) Damage to the receptacles containing the hazardous materials during transport is unlikely. However, in the event of damage to the receptacles containing the hazardous materials, no leakage of the hazardous materials from the machinery or apparatus is possible. A leakproof liner may be used to satisfy this requirement.

(2) Receptacles containing hazardous materials must be secured and cushioned so as to prevent their breakage or leakage and so as to control their movement within the machinery or apparatus during normal conditions of transportation. Cushioning material must not react dangerously with the content of the receptacles. Any leakage of the contents must not substantially impair the protective properties of the cushioning material.

(3) Receptacles for gases, their contents and filling densities must conform to the applicable requirements of this subchapter, unless otherwise approved by the Associate Administrator.

(c) The total net quantity of hazardous materials contained in one item of machinery or apparatus must not exceed the following:

(1) 1 kg (2.2 pounds) in the case of solids;

(2) 0.5 L (0.1 gallons) in the case of liquids;

(3) 0.5 kg (1.1 pounds) in the case of Division 2.2 gases; and

(4) A total quantity of not more than the aggregate of that permitted in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this section, for each category of material in the package, when a package contains hazardous materials in two or more of the categories in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this section.

(d) Except for transportation by aircraft, when a package contains hazardous materials in two or more of the categories listed in

paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of this section the total quantity required by §172.202(c) of this subchapter to be entered on the shipping paper must be either the aggregate quantity, or the estimated quantity, of all hazardous materials, expressed as net mass.

[64 FR 10779, Mar. 5, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 44428, Aug. 16, 1999; 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001; 70 FR 56098, Sept. 23, 2005; 71 FR 78633, Dec. 29, 2006]

### **§ 173.223 Musk xylene.**

(a) Packagings for “Musk xylene” or “5-tert-Butyl-2,4,6-trinitro-m-xylene,” when offered for transportation or transported by rail, highway, or vessel, must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, and to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group III performance level and may only be transported in the following packagings:

- (1) Fiberboard box (4G) with a single inner plastic bag, and a maximum net mass of not more than 50 kg (110 lbs).
- (2) Fiberboard box (4G) or fiber drum (1G), with a plastic inner packaging not exceeding 5 kg (11 lbs), and a maximum net mass of not more than 25 kg (55 lbs).
- (3) Fiber drum (1G), and a maximum net mass of not more than 50 kg (110 lbs), that may be fitted with a coating or lining.

(b) [Reserved]

[Doc. No. 2002–13658, 68 FR 45035, July 31, 2003]

### **§ 173.224 Packaging and control and emergency temperatures for self-reactive materials.**

(a) *General.* When the §172.101 table of this subchapter specifies that a Division 4.1 material be packaged in accordance with this section, only packagings which conform to the provisions of this section may be used. Each packaging must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of this part and the applicable requirements of part 178 of this subchapter. Non-bulk packagings must meet Packing Group II performance levels. To avoid unnecessary confinement, metallic non-bulk packagings meeting Packing Group I are not authorized. Self-reactive materials which require temperature control are subject to the provisions of §173.21(f). Packagings required to bear a Class 1 subsidiary label must conform to §§173.60 through 173.62.

(b) *Self-Reactive Materials Table.* The Self-Reactive Materials Table specifies, by technical name, those self-reactive materials that are authorized for transportation and not subject to the approval provisions of §173.124(a)(2)(iii). A self-reactive material identified by technical name in the following table is authorized for transportation only if it conforms to all applicable provisions of the table. The column headings of the Self-Reactive Materials Table are as follows:

- (1) *Technical name.* Column 1 specifies the technical name.
- (2) *ID number.* Column 2 specifies the identification number which is used to identify the proper shipping name in the §172.101 table.
- (3) *Concentration of self-reactive material.* Column 3 specifies the concentration (percent) limitations, if any, in mixtures or solutions for the self-reactive material. Limitations are given as minimums, maximums, or a range, as appropriate. A range includes the lower and upper limits (i.e., “53–100” means from, and including, 53 percent to, and including 100 percent).



(4) *Packing method.* Column 4 specifies the highest packing method which is authorized for the self-reactive material. A packing method corresponding to a smaller package size may be used, but a packing method corresponding to a larger package size may not be used. The Table of Packing Methods in §173.225(d) defines the packing methods. Bulk packagings for Type F self-reactive substances are authorized by §173.225(f) for IBCs and §173.225(h) for bulk packagings other than IBCs. Additional bulk packagings are authorized if approved by the Associate Administrator.

(5) *Control temperature.* Column 5 specifies the control temperature in °C. Temperatures are specified only when temperature controls are required (see §173.21(f)).

(6) *Emergency temperature.* Column 6 specifies the emergency temperature in °C. Temperatures are specified only when temperature controls are required (see §173.21(f)).

(7) *Notes.* Column 7 specifies other applicable provisions, as set forth in notes following the table.

**Self-Reactive Materials Table**

Self-reactive substance (1)	Identification No. (2)	Concentration —(%) (3)	Packing method (4)	Control temperature —( °C) (5)	Emergency temperature (6)	Notes (7)
Acetone-pyrogallol copolymer 2-diazo-1-naphthol-5-sulphonate	3228	100	OP8			
Azodicarbonamide formulation type B, temperature controlled	3232	<100	OP5			1
Azodicarbonamide formulation type C	3224	<100	OP6			
Azodicarbonamide formulation type C, temperature controlled	3234	<100	OP6			1
Azodicarbonamide formulation type D	3226	<100	OP7			
Azodicarbonamide formulation type D, temperature controlled	3236	<100	OP7			1
2,2'-Azodi(2,4-dimethyl-4-methoxyvaleronitrile)	3236	100	OP7	-5	+5	
2,2'-Azodi(2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile)	3236	100	OP7	+10	+15	
2,2'-Azodi(ethyl 2-methylpropionate)	3235	100	OP7	+20	+25	
1,1-Azodi(hexahydrobenzoxazine)	3226	100	OP7			
2,2-Azodi(isobutyronitrile)	3234	100	OP6	+40	+45	
2,2'-Azodi(isobutyronitrile) as a water based paste	3224	≤50	OP6			
2,2-Azodi(2-methylbutyronitrile)	3236	100	OP7	+35	+40	
Benzene-1,3-disulphonylhydrazide, as a paste	3226	52	OP7			
Benzene sulphohydrazide	3226	100	OP7			
4-(Benzyl(ethyl)amino)-3-ethoxybenzenediazonium zinc chloride	3226	100	OP7			

4-(Benzyl(methylamino)-3-ethoxybenzenediazonium zinc chloride	3236	100	OP7	+40	+45	
3-Chloro-4-diethylaminobenzenediazonium zinc chloride	3226	100	OP7			
2-Diazo-1-Naphthol sulphonic acid ester mixture	3226	<100	OP7			4
2-Diazo-1-Naphthol-4-sulphonyl chloride	3222	100	OP5			
2-Diazo-1-Naphthol-5-sulphonyl chloride	3222	100	OP5			
2,5-Dibutoxy-4-(4-morpholinyl)-Benzenediazonium, tetrachlorozincate (2:1)	3228	100	OP8			
2,5-Diethoxy-4-morpholinobenzenediazonium zinc chloride	3236	67-100	OP7	+35	+40	
2,5-Diethoxy-4-morpholinobenzenediazonium zinc chloride	3236	66	OP7	+40	+45	
2,5-Diethoxy-4-morpholinobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate	3236	100	OP7	+30	+35	
2,5-Diethoxy-4-(phenylsulphonyl) benzenediazonium zinc chloride	3236	67	OP7	+40	+45	
2,5-Diethoxy-4-(4-morpholinyl)-benzenediazonium sulphate	3226	100	OP7			
Diethylene glycol bis(allyl carbonate) + Diisopropylperoxydicarbonate	3237	≥88+≤12	OP8	-10	0	
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(4-methylphenylsulphony) benzenediazonium zinc chloride	3236	79	OP7	+40	+45	
4-Dimethylamino-6-(2-dimethylaminoethoxy)toluene-2-diazonium zinc chloride	3236	100	OP7	+40	+45	
4-(Dimethylamino)-benzenediazonium trichlorozincate (-1)	3228	100	OP8			
N,N'-Dinitroso-N, N'-dimethyl-terephthalamide, as a paste	3224	72	OP6			
N,N'-Dinitrosopentamethylenetetramine	3224	82	OP6			2
Diphenyloxide-4,4'-disulphohydrazide	3226	100	OP7			
Diphenyloxide-4,4'-disulphonylhydrazide	3226	100	OP7			
4-Dipropylaminobenzenediazonium zinc chloride	3226	100	OP7			

2-(N,N-Ethoxycarbonylphenylamino)-3-methoxy-4-(N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino)benzenediazonium zinc chloride	3236	63-92	OP7	+40	+45	
2-(N,N-Ethoxycarbonylphenylamino)-3-methoxy-4-(N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino)benzenediazonium zinc chloride	3236	62	OP7	+35	+40	
N-Formyl-2-(nitromethylene)-1,3-perhydrothiazine	3236	100	OP7	+45	+50	
2-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)-1-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)benzene-4-diazonium zinc chloride	3236	100	OP7	+45	+50	
3-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)-4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)benzenediazonium zinc chloride	3236	100	OP7	+40	+45	
2-(N,N-Methylaminoethylcarbonyl)-4-(3,4-dimethyl-phenylsulphonyl)benzene diazonium zinc chloride	3236	96	OP7	+45	+50	
4-Methylbenzenesulphonylhydrazide	3226	100	OP7			
3-Methyl-4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)benzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate	3234	95	OP6	+45	+50	
4-Nitrosophenol	3236	100	OP7	+35	+40	
Self-reactive liquid, sample	3223		OP2			3
Self-reactive liquid, sample, temperature control	3233		OP2			3
Self-reactive solid, sample	3224		OP2			3
Self-reactive solid, sample, temperature control	3234		OP2			3
Sodium 2-diazo-1-naphthol-4-sulphonate	3226	100	OP7			
Sodium 2-diazo-1-naphthol-5-sulphonate	3226	100	OP7			
Tetramine palladium (II) nitrate	3234	100	OP6	+30	+35	

Notes: 1. The emergency and control temperatures must be determined in accordance with §173.21(f).

2. With a compatible diluent having a boiling point of not less than 150 °C.

3. Samples may only be offered for transportation under the provisions of paragraph(c)(3) of this section.

4. This entry applies to mixtures of esters of 2-diazo-1-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid and 2-diazo-1-naphthol-5-sulphonic acid.

(c) *New self-reactive materials, formulations and samples.* (1) Except as provided for samples in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, no person may offer, accept for transportation, or transport a self-reactive material which is not identified by technical name in the Self-Reactive Materials Table of this section, or a formulation of one or more self-reactive materials which are identified by technical name in the table, unless the self-reactive material is assigned a generic type and shipping description and is approved by the Associate Administrator under the provisions of §173.124(a)(2)(iii).

(2) Except as provided by an approval issued under §173.124(a)(2)(iii), intermediate bulk and bulk packagings are not authorized.

(3) *Samples.* Samples of new self-reactive materials or new formulations of self-reactive materials identified in the Self-Reactive Materials Table in paragraph (b) of this section, for which complete test data are not available, and which are to be transported for further testing or product evaluation, may be assigned an appropriate shipping description for Self-reactive materials Type C, packaged and offered for transportation under the following conditions:

(i) Data available to the person offering the material for transportation must indicate that the sample would pose a level of hazard no greater than that of a self-reactive material Type B and that the control temperature, if any, is sufficiently low to prevent any dangerous decomposition and sufficiently high to prevent any dangerous phase separation;

(ii) The sample must be packaged in accordance with packing method OP2;

(iii) Packages of the self-reactive material may be offered for transportation and transported in a quantity not to exceed 10 kg (22 pounds) per transport vehicle; and

(iv) One of the following shipping descriptions must be assigned:

(A) Self-reactive, liquid, type C, 4.1, UN3223.

(B) Self-reactive, solid, type C, 4.1, UN3224.

(C) Self-reactive, liquid, type C, temperature controlled, 4.1, UN3233.

(D) Self-reactive, solid, type C, temperature controlled, 4.1, UN3234.

[Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67511, Dec. 29, 1994, as amended by Amdt. 173–242, 60 FR 26806, May 18, 1995; Amdt. 173–246, 60 FR 49110, Sept. 21, 1995; Amdt. 173–256, 61 FR 51338, Oct. 1, 1996; Amdt. 173–261, 62 FR 24734, 24735, May 6, 1997; 62 FR 45702, Aug. 28, 1997; 64 FR 10779, Mar. 5, 1999; 65 FR 58630, Sept. 29, 2000; 66 FR 33431, June 21, 2001; 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001; 68 FR 45035, July 31, 2003; 69 FR 76159, Dec. 20, 2004; 71 FR 78633, Dec. 29, 2006]

### **§ 173.225 Packaging requirements and other provisions for organic peroxides.**

(a) *General.* When the §172.101 table specifies that an organic peroxide must be packaged under this section, the organic peroxide must be packaged and offered for transportation in accordance with the provisions of this section. Each packaging must conform to the general requirements of subpart B of part 173 and to the applicable requirements of part 178 of this subchapter. Non-bulk packagings must meet Packing Group II performance levels. To avoid unnecessary confinement, metallic non-bulk packagings meeting Packing Group I are not authorized. No used material, other than production residues or regrind from the same production process, may be used in plastic packagings. Organic peroxides that require temperature control are subject to the provisions of §173.21(f). When an IBC or bulk packaging is authorized and meets the requirements of paragraph (f) or (h) of this section, respectively, lower control temperatures than those specified for non-bulk packaging may be required. An organic peroxide not identified in paragraph (c), (e), or (g) of this section by technical name, or not assigned to a generic type in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, must conform to the provisions of paragraph (c) of §173.128.

(b) *New organic peroxides, formulations and samples.* (1) Except as provided for samples in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, no person may offer for transportation an organic peroxide that is not identified by technical name in the Organic Peroxides Table, Organic Peroxide IBC Table, or the Organic Peroxide Portable Tank Table of this section, or a formulation of one or more

organic peroxides that are identified by technical name in one of those tables, unless the organic peroxide is assigned a generic type and shipping description and is approved by the Associate Administrator under the provisions of §173.128(d) of this subchapter.

(2) *Samples.* Samples of new organic peroxides or new formulations of organic peroxides identified in the Organic Peroxides Table in paragraph (c) of this section, for which complete test data are not available, and that are to be transported for further testing or product evaluation, may be assigned an appropriate shipping description for organic peroxide Type C, packaged and offered for transportation, under the following conditions:

(i) Data available to the person offering the material for transportation must indicate that the sample would pose a level of hazard no greater than that of an organic peroxide Type B and that the control temperature, if any, is sufficiently low to prevent any dangerous decomposition and sufficiently high to prevent any dangerous phase separation;

(ii) The sample must be packaged in accordance with packing method OP2, for a liquid or solid, respectively;

(iii) Packages of the organic peroxide may be offered for transportation and transported in a quantity not to exceed 10 kg (22 pounds) per transport vehicle; and

(iv) One of the following shipping descriptions must be assigned:

(A) Organic peroxide Type C, liquid, 5.2, UN 3103;

(B) Organic peroxide Type C, solid, 5.2, UN 3104;

(C) Organic peroxide Type C, liquid, temperature controlled, 5.2, UN 3113; or

(D) Organic peroxide Type C, solid, temperature controlled, 5.2, UN 3114.

(3) *Mixtures.* Mixtures of organic peroxides individually identified in the Organic Peroxides Table in paragraph (c) of this section may be classified as the same type of organic peroxide as that of the most dangerous component and be transported under the conditions for transportation given for this type. If the stable components form a thermally less stable mixture, the SADT of the mixture must be determined and the new control and emergency temperature derived under the provisions of §173.21(f).

(c) *Organic peroxides table.* The following Organic Peroxides Table specifies by technical name those organic peroxides that are authorized for transportation and not subject to the approval provisions of §173.128 of this part. An organic peroxide identified by technical name in the following table is authorized for transportation only if it conforms to all applicable provisions of the table. The column headings of the Organic Peroxides Table are as follows:

(1) *Technical name.* The first column specifies the technical name.

(2) *ID number.* The second column specifies the identification (ID) number which is used to identify the proper shipping name in the §172.101 table. The word “EXEMPT” appearing in the column denotes that the material is not regulated as an organic peroxide.

(3) *Concentration of organic peroxide.* The third column specifies concentration (mass percent) limitations, if any, in mixtures or solutions for the organic peroxide. Limitations are given as minimums, maximums, or a range, as appropriate. A range includes the lower and upper limits ( *i.e.* , “53–100” means from, and including, 53% to, and including 100%). See introductory paragraph of §172.203(k) of this subchapter for additional description requirements for an organic peroxide that may qualify for more than one generic listing, depending on its concentration.

(4) *Concentration of diluents.* The fourth column specifies the type and concentration (mass percent) of diluent or inert solid, when required. Other types and concentrations of diluents may be used if approved by the Associate Administrator.

(i) The required mass percent of “Diluent type A” is specified in column 4a. A diluent type A is an organic liquid that does not detrimentally affect the thermal stability or increase the hazard of the organic peroxide and with a boiling point not less than 150 °C at atmospheric pressure. Type A diluents may be used for desensitizing all organic peroxides.

(ii) The required mass percent of “Diluent type B” is specified in column 4b. A diluent type B is an organic liquid which is compatible with the organic peroxide and which has a boiling point, at atmospheric pressure, of less than 150 °C (302 °F) but at least 60 °C (140 °F), and a flash point greater than 5 °C (41 °F). Type B diluents may be used for desensitizing all organic peroxides, when specified in the organic peroxide tables, provided that the boiling point is at least 60 °C (140 °F) above the SADT of the peroxide in a 50 kg (110 lbs) package. A type A diluent may be used to replace a type B diluent in equal concentration.

(iii) The required mass percent of “Inert solid” is specified in column 4c. An inert solid is a solid that does not detrimentally affect the thermal stability or hazard of the organic peroxide.

(5) *Concentration of water.* Column 5 specifies, in mass percent, the minimum amount of water, if any, which must be in formulation.

(6) *Packing method.* Column 6 specifies the highest packing method (largest packaging capacity) authorized for the organic peroxide. Lower numbered packing methods (smaller packaging capacities) are also authorized. For example, if OP3 is specified, then OP2 and OP1 are also authorized. The Table of Packing Methods in paragraph (d) of this section defines the non-bulk packing methods.

(7) *Temperatures.* Column 7a specifies the control temperature. Column 7b specifies the emergency temperature. Temperatures are specified only when temperature controls are required. (See §173.21(f)).

(8) *Notes.* Column 8 specifies other applicable provisions, as set forth in notes following the table.

**Organic Peroxide Table**

Technical name	ID number	Concentration (mass %)	Diluent (mass %)			Water (mass %)	Packing method	Temperature ( °C)		Notes
			A	B	I			Control	Emergency	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4a)	(4b)	(4c)	(5)	(6)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)
Acetyl acetone peroxide	UN3105	≤42	≥48			≥8	OP7			2
Acetyl acetone peroxide [as a paste]	UN3106	≤32					OP7			21
Acetyl cyclohexanesulfonyl peroxide	UN3112	≤82				≥12	OP4	-10	0	
Acetyl cyclohexanesulfonyl peroxide	UN3115	≤32		≥68			OP7	-10	0	
tert-Amyl hydroperoxide	UN3107	≤88	≥6			≥6	OP8			
tert-Amyl peroxyacetate	UN3105	≤62	≥38				OP7			
tert-Amyl peroxybenzoate	UN3103	≤100					OP5			
tert-Amyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate	UN3115	≤100					OP7	+20	+25	

tert-Amyl peroxy-2-ethylhexyl carbonate	UN3105	≤100				OP7		
tert-Amyl peroxy isopropyl carbonate	UN3103	≤77	≥23			OP5		
tert-Amyl peroxyneodecanoate	UN3115	≤77	≥23			OP7	0	+10
tert-Amyl peroxy-pivalate	UN3113	≤77	≥23			OP5	+10	+15
tert-Amyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	UN3101	≤100				OP5		
tert-Butyl cumyl peroxide	UN3107	>42–100				OP8		9
tert-Butyl cumyl peroxide	UN3108	≤52		≥48		OP8		9
n-Butyl-4,4-di-(tert-butylperoxy) valerate	UN3103	>52–100				OP5		
n-Butyl-4,4-di-(tert-butylperoxy) valerate	UN3108	≤52		≥48		OP8		
tert-Butyl hydroperoxide	UN3103	>79–90			≥10	OP5		13
tert-Butyl hydroperoxide	UN3105	≤80	≥20			OP7		4, 13
tert-Butyl hydroperoxide	UN3107	≤79			>14	OP8		13, 16
tert-Butyl hydroperoxide	UN3109	≤72			≥28	OP8		13
tert-Butyl hydroperoxide [and] Di-tert-butylperoxide	UN3103	<82+>9			≥7	OP5		13
tert-Butyl monoperoxymaleate	UN3102	>52–100				OP5		
tert-Butyl monoperoxymaleate	UN3103	≤52	≥48			OP6		
tert-Butyl monoperoxymaleate	UN3108	≤52		≥48		OP8		
tert-Butyl monoperoxymaleate [as a paste]	UN3108	≤52				OP8		
tert-Butyl peroxyacetate	UN3101	>52–77	≥23			OP5		
tert-Butyl peroxyacetate	UN3103	>32–52	≥48			OP6		
tert-Butyl peroxyacetate	UN3109	≤32		≥68		OP8		
tert-Butyl peroxybenzoate	UN3103	>77–100				OP5		
tert-Butyl peroxybenzoate	UN3105	>52–77	≥23			OP7		1
tert-Butyl peroxybenzoate	UN3106	≤52		≥48		OP7		
tert-Butyl peroxybutyl fumarate	UN3105	≤52	≥48			OP7		
tert-Butyl peroxy-crotonate	UN3105	≤77	≥23			OP7		
tert-Butyl peroxydiethylacetate	UN3113	≤100				OP5	+20	+25
tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate	UN3113	>52–100				OP6	+20	+25
tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate	UN3117	>32–52		≥48		OP8	+30	+35
tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate	UN3118	≤52			≥48	OP8	+20	+25
tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate	UN3119	≤32		≥68		OP8	+40	+45
tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate [and] 2,2-di-(tert-Butylperoxy)butane	UN3106	≤12+≤14	≥14		≥60	OP7		





Cumyl peroxyvalate	UN3115	≤77		≥23		OP7	-5	+5	
Cyclohexanone peroxide(s)	UN3104	≤91			≥9	OP6			13
Cyclohexanone peroxide(s)	UN3105	≤72	≥28			OP7			5
Cyclohexanone peroxide(s) [as a paste]	UN3106	≤72				OP7			5, 21
Cyclohexanone peroxide(s)	Exempt	≤32			≥68	Exempt			
Diacetone alcohol peroxides	UN3115	≤57		≥26	≥8	OP7	+40	+45	5
Diacetyl peroxide	UN3115	≤27		≥73		OP7	+20	+25	8,13
Di-tert-amyl peroxide	UN3107	≤100				OP8			
1,1-Di-(tert-amylperoxy) cyclohexane	UN3103	≤82	≥18			OP6			
Dibenzoyl peroxide	UN3102	>51–100			≤48	OP2			3
Dibenzoyl peroxide	UN3102	>77–94				≥6	OP4		3
Dibenzoyl peroxide	UN3104	≤77				≥23	OP6		
Dibenzoyl peroxide	UN3106	≤62			≥28	≥10	OP7		
Dibenzoyl peroxide [as a paste]	UN3106	>52–62					OP7		21
Dibenzoyl peroxide	UN3106	>35–52			≥48		OP7		
Dibenzoyl peroxide	UN3107	>36–42	≥18			≤40	OP8		
Dibenzoyl peroxide [as a paste]	UN3108	≤56.5				≥15	OP8		
Dibenzoyl peroxide [as a paste]	UN3108	≤52					OP8		21
Dibenzoyl peroxide [as a stable dispersion in water]	UN3109	≤42					OP8		
Dibenzoyl peroxide	Exempt	≤35			≥65		Exempt		
Di-(4-tert-butylcyclohexyl) peroxydicarbonate	UN3114	≤100					OP6	+30	+35
Di-(4-tert-butylcyclohexyl) peroxydicarbonate [as a stable dispersion in water]	UN3119	≤42					OP8	+30	+35
Di-tert-butyl peroxide	UN3107	>52–100					OP8		
Di-tert-butyl peroxide	UN3109	≤52		≥48			OP8		24
Di-tert-butyl peroxyazolate	UN3105	≤52	≥48				OP7		
2,2-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)butane	UN3103	≤52	≥48				OP6		
1,6-Di-(tert-butylperoxycarbonyloxy)hexane	UN3103	≤72	≥28				OP5		
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy) cyclohexane	UN3101	>80–100					OP5		
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy) cyclohexane	UN3103	>52–80	≥20				OP5		
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy) cyclohexane	UN3105	>42–52	≥48				OP7		
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy) cyclohexane	UN3106	≤42	≥13		≥45		OP7		

1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)cyclohexane	UN3107	≤27	≥25			OP8				22
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)cyclohexane	UN3109	≤42	≥58			OP8				
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)cyclohexane	UN3109	≤25	≥25	≥50		OP8				
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)cyclohexane	UN3109	≤13	≥13	≥74		OP8				
Di-n-butyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3115	>27–52		≥48		OP7	-15	-5		
Di-n-butyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3117	≤27		≥73		OP8	-10	0		
Di-n-butyl peroxydicarbonate [as a stable dispersion in water (frozen)]	UN3118	≤42				OP8	-15	-5		
Di-sec-butyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3113	>52–100				OP4	-20	-10	6	
Di-sec-butyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3115	≤52		≥48		OP7	-15	-5		
Di-(2-tert-butylperoxyisopropyl)benzene(s)	UN3106	>42–100			≤57	OP7				1, 9
Di-(2-tert-butylperoxyisopropyl)benzene(s)	Exempt	≤42			≥58	Exempt				
Di-(tert-butylperoxy)phthalate	UN3105	>42–52	≥48			OP7				
Di-(tert-butylperoxy)phthalate [as a paste]	UN3106	≤52				OP7				21
Di-(tert-butylperoxy)phthalate	UN3107	≤42	≥58			OP8				
2,2-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)propane	UN3105	≤52	≥48			OP7				
2,2-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)propane	UN3106	≤42	≥13	≥45		OP7				
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane	UN3101	>90–100				OP5				
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane	UN3103	>57–90	≥10			OP5				
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane	UN3103	≤77		≥23		OP5				
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane	UN3110	≤57		≥43		OP8				
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane	UN3107	≤57	≥43			OP8				
1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane	UN3107	≤32	≥26	≥42		OP8				
Dicetyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3116	≤100				OP7	+30	+35		
Dicetyl peroxydicarbonate [as a stable dispersion in water]	UN3119	≤42				OP8	+30	+35		
Di-4-chlorobenzoyl peroxide	UN3102	≤77			≥23	OP5				
Di-4-chlorobenzoyl peroxide [as a paste]	UN3106	≤52				OP7				21
Di-4-chlorobenzoyl peroxide	Exempt	≤32		≥68		Exempt				

Dicumyl peroxide	UN3110	>52-100	≤48	OP8			9
Dicumyl peroxide	Exempt	≤52	≥48	Exempt			
Dicyclohexyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3112	>91-100		OP3	+10	+15	
Dicyclohexyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3114	≤91	≥9	OP5	+10	+15	
Dicyclohexyl peroxydicarbonate [as a stable dispersion in water]	UN3119	≤42		OP8	+15	+20	
Didecanoyl peroxide	UN3114	≤100		OP6	+30	+35	
2,2-Di-(4,4-di(tert-butylperoxy) cyclohexyl)propane	UN3106	≤42	≥58	OP7			
2,2-Di-(4,4-di(tert-butylperoxy) cyclohexyl)propane	UN3107	≤22	≥78	OP8			
Di-2,4-dichlorobenzoyl peroxide	UN3102	≤77		≥23	OP5		
Di-2,4-dichlorobenzoyl peroxide [as a paste with silicone oil]	UN3106	≤52		OP7			
Di-(2-ethoxyethyl) peroxydicarbonate	UN3115	≤52	≥48	OP7	-10	0	
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate	UN3113	>77-100		OP5	-20	-10	
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate	UN3115	≤77	≥23	OP7	-15	-5	
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate [as a stable dispersion in water]	UN3117	≤62		OP8	-15	-5	
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate [as a stable dispersion in water]	UN3119	≤52		OP8	-15	-5	
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate [as a stable dispersion in water (frozen)]	UN3120	≤52		OP8	-15	-5	
2,2-Dihydroperoxypropane	UN3102	≤27	≥73	OP5			
Di-(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)peroxide	UN3106	≤100		OP7			
Diisobutyl peroxide	UN3111	>32-52	≥48	OP5	-20	-10	
Diisobutyl peroxide	UN3115	≤32	≥68	OP7	-20	-10	
Diisopropylbenzene dihydroperoxide	UN3106	≤82	≥5	≥5	OP7		17
Diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3112	>52-100		OP2	-15	-5	
Diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3115	≤52	≥48	OP7	-20	-10	
Diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3115	≤28	≥72	OP7	-15	-5	
Dilauroyl peroxide	UN3106	≤100		OP7			
Dilauroyl peroxide [as a stable dispersion in water]	UN3109	≤42		OP8			
Di-(3-methoxybutyl) peroxydicarbonate	UN3115	≤52	≥48	OP7	-5	+5	

Di-(2-methylbenzoyl)peroxide	UN3112	≤87		≥13	OP5	+30	+35
Di-(4-methylbenzoyl)peroxide [as a paste with silicone oil]	UN3106	≤52			OP7		
Di-(3-methylbenzoyl) peroxide + Benzoyl (3-methylbenzoyl) peroxide + Dibenzoyl peroxide	UN3115	≤20+≤18+≤4	≥58		OP7	+35	+40
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(benzoylperoxy)hexane	UN3102	>82-100			OP5		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(benzoylperoxy)hexane	UN3106	≤82		≥18	OP7		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(benzoylperoxy)hexane	UN3104	≤82		≥18	OP5		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane	UN3105	>52-100			OP7		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane	UN3108	≤77		≥23	OP8		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane	UN3109	≤52	≥48		OP8		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane [as a paste]	UN3108	≤47			OP8		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexyne-3	UN3101	>86-100			OP5		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexyne-3	UN3103	>52-86	≥14		OP5		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexyne-3	UN3106	≤52		≥48	OP7		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(2-ethylhexanoylperoxy)hexane	UN3113	≤100			OP5	+20	+25
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-dihydroperoxyhexane	UN3104	≤82		≥18	OP6		
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoylperoxy)hexane	UN3105	≤77	≥23		OP7		
1,1-Dimethyl-3-hydroxybutylperoxyneoheptanoate	UN3117	≤52	≥48		OP8	0	+10
Dimyristyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3116	≤100			OP7	+20	+25
Dimyristyl peroxydicarbonate [as a stable dispersion in water]	UN3119	≤42			OP8	+20	+25
Di-(2-neodecanoylperoxyisopropyl)benzene	UN3115	≤52	≥48		OP7	-10	0
Di-n-nonanoyl peroxide	UN3116	≤100			OP7	0	+10
Di-n-octanoyl peroxide	UN3114	≤100			OP5	+10	+15
Di-(2-phenoxyethyl) peroxydicarbonate	UN3102	>85-100			OP5		

Di-(2-phenoxyethyl) peroxydicarbonate	UN3106	≤85			≥15	OP7			
Dipropionyl peroxide	UN3117	≤27		≥73		OP8	+15	+20	
Di-n-propyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3113	≤100				OP3	-25	-15	
Di-n-propyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3113	≤77		≥23		OP5	-20	-10	
Disuccinic acid peroxide	UN3102	>72-100				OP4			18
Disuccinic acid peroxide	UN3116	≤72			≥28	OP7	+10	+15	
Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide	UN3115	>38-82	≥18			OP7	0	+10	
Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide [as a stable dispersion in water]	UN3119	≤52				OP8	+10	+15	
Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide	UN3119	≤38	≥62			OP8	+20	+25	
Ethyl 3,3-di-(tert-amylperoxy) butyrate	UN3105	≤67	≥33			OP7			
Ethyl 3,3-di-(tert-butylperoxy) butyrate	UN3103	>77-100				OP5			
Ethyl 3,3-di-(tert-butylperoxy) butyrate	UN3105	≤77	≥23			OP7			
Ethyl 3,3-di-(tert-butylperoxy) butyrate	UN3106	≤52		≥48		OP7			
1-(2-ethylhexanoylperoxy)-1,3-Dimethylbutyl peroxy pivalate	UN3115	≤52	≥45	≥10		OP7	-20	-10	
tert-Hexyl peroxyneodecanoate	UN3115	≤71	≥29			OP7	0	+10	
tert-Hexyl peroxy pivalate	UN3115	≤72		≥28		OP7	+10	+15	
Isopropyl sec-butyl peroxydicarbonat +Di-sec-butyl peroxydicarbonate+Di-isopropyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3111	≤52+≤28+≤22				OP5	-20	-10	
Isopropyl sec-butyl peroxydicarbonate+Di-sec-butyl peroxydicarbonate+Di-isopropyl peroxydicarbonate	UN3115	≤32+≤15-18 +≤12-15	≥38			OP7	-20	-10	
Isopropylcumyl hydroperoxide	UN3109	≤72	≥28			OP8			13
p-Menthyl hydroperoxide	UN3105	> 72-100				OP7			13
p-Menthyl hydroperoxide	UN3109	≤72	≥28			OP8			
Methylcyclohexanone peroxide(s)	UN3115	≤67		≥33		OP7	+35	+40	
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide(s)	UN3101	≤52	≥48			OP5			5, 13
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide(s)	UN3105	≤45	≥55			OP7			5
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide(s)	UN3107	≤40	≥60			OP8			7
Methyl isobutyl ketone peroxide(s)	UN3105	≤62	≥19			OP7			5, 23
Organic peroxide, liquid, sample	UN3103					OP2			12

Organic peroxide, liquid, sample, temperature controlled	UN3113				OP2			12
Organic peroxide, solid, sample	UN3104				OP2			12
Organic peroxide, solid, sample, temperature controlled	UN3114				OP2			12
Peroxyacetic acid, type D, stabilized	UN3105	≤43			OP7			13, 20
Peroxyacetic acid, type E, stabilized	UN3107	≤43			OP8			13, 20
Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized	UN3109	≤43			OP8			13, 20, 28
Peroxyacetic acid or peracetic acid [with not more than 7% hydrogen peroxide]	UN3107	≤36			≥15 OP8			13, 20, 28
Peroxyacetic acid or peracetic acid [with not more than 20% hydrogen peroxide]	Exempt	≤6			≥60 Exempt			28
Peroxyacetic acid or peracetic acid [with not more than 26% hydrogen peroxide]	UN3109	≤17			OP8			13, 20, 28
Peroxyauric acid	UN3118	≤100			OP8	+35	+40	
Pinanyl hydroperoxide	UN3105	>56–100			OP7			13
Pinanyl hydroperoxide	UN3109	≤56	≥44		OP8			
Polyether poly-tert-butylperoxycarbonate	UN3107	≤52		≥48	OP8			
Tetrahydronaphthyl hydroperoxide	UN3106	≤100			OP7			
1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl hydroperoxide	UN3105	≤100			OP7			
1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate	UN3115	≤100			OP7	+15	+20	
1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl peroxyneodecanoate	UN3115	≤72		≥28	OP7	-5	+5	
1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl peroxyneodecanoate [as a stable dispersion in water]	UN3119	≤52			OP8	-5	+5	
1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl peroxy-pivalate	UN3115	≤77		≥23	OP7	0	+10	
3,6,9-Triethyl-3,6,9-trimethyl-1,4,7-triperoxonane	UN3105	≤42		≥58	OP7			26

#### Notes

1. For domestic shipments, OP8 is authorized.
2. Available oxygen must be <4.7%.

3. For concentrations <80% OP5 is allowed. For concentrations of at least 80% but <85%, OP4 is allowed. For concentrations of at least 85%, maximum package size is OP2.
4. The diluent may be replaced by di-tert-butyl peroxide.
5. Available oxygen must be  $\leq 9\%$  with or without water.
6. For domestic shipments, OP5 is authorized.
7. Available oxygen must be  $\leq 8.2\%$  with or without water.
8. Only non-metallic packagings are authorized.
9. For domestic shipments this material maybe transported under the provisions of paragraph (h)(3)(xii) of this section.
10. [Reserved]
11. [Reserved]
12. Samples may only be offered for transportation under the provisions of paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
13. "Corrosive" subsidiary risk label is required.
14. [Reserved]
15. No "Corrosive" subsidiary risk label is required for concentrations below 80%.
16. With <6% di-tert-butyl peroxide.
17. With  $\leq 8\%$  1-isopropylhydroperoxy-4-isopropylhydroxybenzene.
18. Addition of water to this organic peroxide will decrease its thermal stability.
19. [Reserved]
20. Mixtures with hydrogen peroxide, water and acid(s).
21. With diluent type A, with or without water.
22. With  $\geq 36\%$  diluent type A by mass, and in addition ethylbenzene.
23. With  $\geq 19\%$  diluent type A by mass, and in addition methyl isobutyl ketone.
24. Diluent type B with boiling point >100 C.
25. No "Corrosive" subsidiary risk label is required for concentrations below 56%.
26. Available oxygen must be  $\leq 7.6\%$ .
27. Formulations derived from distillation of peroxyacetic acid originating from peroxyacetic acid in a concentration of not more than 41% with water, total active oxygen less than or equal to 9.5% (peroxyacetic acid plus hydrogen peroxide).

28. For the purposes of this section, the names “Peroxyacetic acid” and “Peracetic acid” are synonymous.

(d) *Packing Method Table*. Packagings for organic peroxides and self-reactive substances are listed in the Maximum Quantity per Packing Method Table. The packing methods are designated OP1 to OP8. The quantities specified for each packing method represent the maximum that is authorized.

(1) The following types of packagings are authorized:

(i) Drums: 1A1, 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, 1D, 1G, 1H1, 1H2;

(ii) Jerricans: 3A1, 3A2, 3B1, 3B2, 3H1, 3H2;

(iii) Boxes: 4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, 4H2, 4A, 4B; or

(iv) Composite packagings with a plastic inner receptacle: 6HA1, 6HA2, 6HB1, 6HB2, 6HC, 6HD1, 6HD2, 6HG1, 6HG2, 6HH1, 6HH2.

(2) Metal packaging (including inner packagings of combination packagings and outer packagings of combination or composite packagings) are used only for packing methods OP7 and OP8.

(3) In combination packagings, glass receptacles are used only as inner packagings with a maximum content of 0.5 kg for solids or 0.5 L for liquids.

(4) The maximum quantity per packaging or package for Packing Methods OP1–OP8 must be as follows:

### Maximum Quantity Per Packaging/Package

[For Packing Methods OP1 to OP8]

Maximum quantity	Packing Method							
	OP1	OP2	OP3	OP4 <sup>1</sup>	OP5	OP6	OP7	OP8
Solids and combination packagings (liquid and solid) (kg)	0.5	0.5/10	5	5	25	50	50	<sup>2</sup> 400
Liquids (L)	0.5		5		30	60	60	<sup>3</sup> 225

<sup>1</sup>If two values are given, the first applies to the maximum net mass per inner packaging and the second to the maximum net mass of the complete package.

<sup>2</sup>60 kg for jerricans/200 kg for boxes and, for solids, 400 kg in combination packagings with outer packagings comprising boxes (4C1, 4C2, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H1, and 4H2) and with inner packagings of plastics or fiber with a maximum net mass of 25 kg.

<sup>3</sup>60 L for jerricans.

(e) *Organic Peroxide IBC Table*. The following Organic Peroxide IBC Table specifies, by technical name, those organic peroxides that are authorized for transportation in certain IBCs and not subject to the approval provisions of §173.128 of this part. Additional requirements for authorized IBCs are found in paragraph (f) of this section.

### Organic Peroxide IBC Table



UN No.	Organic peroxide	Type of IBC	Maximum quantity (litres)	Control temperature	Emergency temperature
3109	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, LIQUID				
	tert-Butyl hydroperoxide, not more than 72% with water	31A	1250		
	tert-Butyl peroxyacetate, not more than 32% in diluent type A	31A	1250		
		31HA1	1000		
	tert-Butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type A	31A	1250		
		31HA1	1000		
	Cumyl hydroperoxide, not more than 90% in diluent type A	31HA1	1250		
	Dibenzoyl peroxide, not more than 42% as a stable dispersion	31H1	1000		
	Di-tert-butyl peroxide, not more than 52% in diluent type B	31A	1250		
		31HA1	1000		
	1,1-Di-(tert-butylperoxy) cyclohexane, not more than 42% in diluent type A	31H1	1000		
	Dicumyl peroxide, less than or equal to 100%	31A	1250		
		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		
		31HA1	1500		
		31A	1500		
	Peroxyacetic acid, with not more than 26% hydrogen peroxide	31A	1500		
		31HA1	1500		
	Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized	31A	1500		
		31HA1	1500		
3110	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, SOLID				
	Dicumyl peroxide, less than or equal to 100%	31A	2000		
		31H1			
		31HA1			

3119	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, LIQUID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED				
	tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type B	31HA1	1000	+30 °C	+35 °C
		31A	1250	+30 °C	+35 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 32% in diluent type A	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 peroxy-pivalate, not more than 27% in diluent type B	31HA1	1000	+10 °C	+15 °C
		31A	1250	+10 °C	+15 °C
	Cumyl peroxyneodecanoate, not more than 52%, stable dispersion, in water	31A	1250	-15 °C	-5 °C
	Dicyclohexylperoxydicarbonate, not more than 42% as a stable dispersion, in water	31A	1250	+10 °C	+15 °C
	Di-(4-tert-butylcyclohexyl) peroxydicarbonate, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31HA1	1000	+30 °C	+35 °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	31A	1250	-20 °C	-10 °C
	Dimyristyl peroxydicarbonate, not more than 42%, stable dispersion, in water	31HA1	1000	+15 °C	+20 °C
	Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide, not more than 38% in diluent type A	31HA1	1000	+10 °C	+15 °C
		31A	1250	+10 °C	+15 °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	-5 °C	+5 °C

(f) *IBCs*. *IBCs* are authorized subject to the conditions and limitations of this section if the *IBC* type is authorized according to paragraph (e) of this section, as applicable, and the *IBC* conforms to the requirements in subpart O of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group II performance level. Type F organic peroxides or self-reactive substances are not authorized for transportation in *IBCs* other than those specified, unless approved by the Associate Administrator.

(1) *IBCs* shall be provided with a device to allow venting during transportation. The inlet to the pressure relief device shall be sited in the vapor space of the *IBC* under maximum filling conditions during transportation.

(2) To prevent explosive rupture of metal *IBCs* or composite *IBCs* with a complete metal casing, the emergency-relief devices shall be designed to vent all the decomposition products and vapors evolved during self-accelerating decomposition or during a period of not less than one hour of complete fire-engulfment as calculated by the formula in paragraph (h)(3)(v) of this section. The control and emergency temperatures specified in the Organic Peroxide *IBC* Table are based on a non-insulated *IBC*.

(g) Organic Peroxide Portable Tank Table. The following Organic Peroxide Portable Tank Table provides certain portable tank requirements and identifies, by technical name, those organic peroxides that are authorized for transportation in the bulk packagings listed in paragraph (h). Organic peroxides listed in this table, provided they meet the specific packaging requirements found in paragraph (h), are not subject to the approval provisions of §173.128 of this part.

**Organic Peroxide Portable Tank Table**

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							
	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 hydroperoxide, 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)		
	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)		
	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)		

	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 56% 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)		
3110	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, SOLID							
	Dicumyl peroxide less than or equal to 100% with inert solids *Maximum quantity per portable tank 2,000 kg	4	§178.274(d)(2)	§178.275(d)(3)	§178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)		
3119	ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE F, LIQUID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED							
	tert-Butyl peroxyacetate, not more than 32% 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)	+30 °C	+35 °C
	tert-Butyl peroxy-2-ethylhexanoate, not more than 32% in diluent B	4	§178.274(d)(2)	§178.275(d)(3)	§178.275(g)(1)	Not more than 90% at 59 °F (15 °C)	+15 °C	+20 °C
	tert-Butylperoxypivalate, not more than 27% 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)	+5 °C	+10 °C

tert-Butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate, not more than 32% 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)	+35 °C	+40 °C
Di-(3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl) peroxide, not more than 38% 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)	0 °C	+5 °C
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)	+30 °C	+35 °C

(h) *Bulk packagings other than IBCs.* The following bulk packagings are authorized, subject to the conditions and limitations of this section, if the organic peroxide is listed in the Organic Peroxide Portable Tank Table and bulk packagings are authorized, or if the organic peroxide is specifically authorized for transport in a bulk packaging by this paragraph (h), and the bulk packaging conforms to the requirements of this subchapter:

(1) *Rail cars.* Class DOT 103, 104, 105, 109, 111, 112, 114, 115, or 120 fusion-weld tank car tanks are authorized. DOT 103W, 111A60F1 and 111A60W1 tank car tanks must have bottom outlets effectively sealed from inside. Gauging devices are required on DOT 103W tank car tanks. Riveted tank car tanks are not authorized.

(2) *Cargo tanks.* Specification MC 307, MC 310, MC 311, MC 312, DOT 407, and DOT 412 cargo tank motor vehicles with a tank design pressure of at least 172 kPa (25 psig) are authorized.

(3) *Portable tanks.* The following requirements apply to portable tanks intended for the transport of organic peroxides or self-reactive substances. DOT 51, 57, IM 101 portable tanks, and UN portable tanks that conform to the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section, are authorized. Type F organic peroxide or self-reactive substance formulations other than those indicated in the Organic Peroxide Portable Tank Table may be transported in portable tanks if approved by the Associate Administrator. The following conditions also apply:

(i) The portable tank must be designed for a test pressure of at least 0.4 MPa (4 bar).

(ii) The portable tank must be fitted with temperature-sensing devices.

(iii) The portable tank must be fitted with pressure relief devices and emergency-relief devices. Vacuum-relief devices may also be used. Pressure relief devices must operate at pressures determined according to both the properties of the hazardous material and the construction characteristics of the portable tank. Fusible elements are not allowed in the shell.

(iv) The pressure relief devices must consist of reclosing devices fitted to prevent significant build-up within the portable tank of the decomposition products and vapors released at a temperature of 50 °C (122 °F). The capacity and start-to-discharge pressure of the relief devices must be in accordance with the applicable requirements of this subchapter specified for the portable tank. The pressure relief devices must not allow liquid to escape in the event the portable tank is overturned in a loaded condition.

(v)(A) The emergency-relief devices may be of the reclosing or frangible types, or a combination of the two, designed to vent all the decomposition products and vapors evolved during a period of not less than one hour of complete fire engulfment as calculated by the following formula:

$$q=70961 F A^{0.82}$$

Where:

q = heat absorption (W)

A = wetted area (m<sup>2</sup>)

F = insulation factor (-)

(B) Insulation factor (F) in the formula in paragraph (h)(3)(v)(A) of this section equals 1 for non-insulated vessels and for insulated vessels F is calculated using the following formula:

$$F = \frac{U (923 - T_{PO})}{47032}$$

Where:

U = K/L = heat transfer coefficient of the insulation (W·m<sup>-2</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>); where K = heat conductivity of insulation layer (W·m<sup>-1</sup>·K<sup>-1</sup>), and L = thickness of insulation layer (m).

T<sub>PO</sub>= temperature of material at relieving conditions (K).

(vi) The start-to-discharge pressure of emergency-relief devices must be higher than that specified for the pressure relief devices in paragraph (h)(3)(iv) of this section. The emergency-relief devices must be sized and designed in such a way that the maximum pressure in the shell never exceeds the test pressure of the portable tank.

Note to paragraph(h)(3)(vi): An example of a method to determine the size of emergency-relief devices is given in Appendix 5 of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter). A second example of a test method for venting sizing is given in the American Institute of Chemical Engineers Process Safety Progress Journal, June 2002 issue (Vol. 21, No. 2) (Informational materials not requiring incorporation by reference, see §171.7(b)).

(vii) For insulated portable tanks, the capacity and setting of emergency-relief devices must be determined assuming a loss of insulation from 1% of the surface area.

(viii) Vacuum-relief devices and reclosing devices on portable tanks used for flammable hazardous materials must be provided with flame arresters. Any reduction of the relief capacity caused by the flame arrester must be taken into account and the appropriate relief capacity must be provided.

(ix) Service equipment such as devices and external piping must be designed and constructed so that no hazardous material remains in them after filling the portable tank.

(x) Portable tanks may be either insulated or protected by a sun-shield. If the SADT of the hazardous material in the portable tank is 55 °C (131 °F) or less, the portable tank must be completely insulated. The outer surface must be finished in white or bright metal.

- (xi) The degree of filling must not exceed 90% at 15 °C (59 °F).
- (xii) DOT 57 metal portable tanks are authorized only for those materials or mixtures of two or more materials that are provided with a reference to Note 9 in Column 8 of the Organic Peroxide Table, found in paragraph (c) of this section. DOT 57 portable tanks must conform to the venting requirements of paragraph (f) of this section. These portable tanks are not subject to any other requirements of paragraph (h) of this section.
- (4) For tertiary butyl hydroperoxide (TBHP), each tank car, cargo tank or portable tank must contain 7.6 cm (3.0 inches) low density polyethylene (PE) saddles having a melt index of at least 0.2 grams per 10 minutes (for example see, ASTM D1238, condition E) as part of the lading, with a ratio of PE to TBHP over a range of 0.008 to 0.012 by mass. Alternatively, plastic or metal containers equipped with fusible plugs having a melting point between 69 °C (156 °F) and 71 °C (160 °F) and filled with a sufficient quantity of water to dilute the TBHP to 65% or less by mass may be used. The PE saddles must be visually inspected after each trip and, at a minimum, once every 12 months, and replaced when discoloration, fracture, severe deformation, or other indication of change is noted.

[69 FR 76159, Dec. 20, 2004, as amended at 70 FR 34398, June 14, 2005; 72 FR 55693, Oct. 1, 2007]

**§ 173.226 Materials poisonous by inhalation, Division 6.1, Packing Group I, Hazard Zone A.**

Division 6.1, Packing Group I, Zone A poisonous by inhalation (see §173.133) must be packed in non-bulk packagings in accordance with the following paragraphs:

- (a) In seamless specification or UN cylinders conforming to the requirements of §173.40.
- (b) In 1A1, 1B1, 1H1, 1N1, or 6HA1 drums further packed in a 1A2 or 1H2 drum. Both inner and outer drums must conform to the performance test requirements of subpart M of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level. The outer drums may be tested either as a package intended to contain inner packagings (combination package) or as a single packaging intended to contain solids or liquids at a mass corresponding to the mass of the assembled packaging system. All outer drums, even those tested to contain inner packaging or as single packagings for solids, must withstand a hydrostatic test pressure of 100 kPa (15 psig). The outer drum must have a minimum thickness of 1.35 mm (0.053 inch) for a 1A2 outer drum or 6.3 mm (0.248 inch) for a 1H2 outer drum. In addition, the inner drum must—
- (1) Be capable of satisfactorily withstanding the hydrostatic pressure test in §178.605 of this subchapter at a test pressure of 300 kPa (45 psig);
- (2) Satisfactorily withstand the leakproofness test in §178.604 of this subchapter using an internal air pressure of at least twice the vapor pressure at 55 °C (131 °F) of the material to be packaged;
- (3) Have screw-type closures that are—
- (i) Closed and tightened to a torque prescribed by the closure manufacturer, using a properly calibrated device that is capable of measuring torque;
- (ii) Physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transportation; and
- (iii) Provided with a cap seal that is properly applied in accordance with the cap seal manufacturer's recommendations and is capable of withstanding an internal pressure of at least 100 kPa (15 psig).

(4) Have a minimum thickness as follows:

(i) For a 1A1 or 1N1 drum, 1.3 mm (0.051 inch);

(ii) For a 1B1 drum, 3.9 mm (0.154 inch);

(iii) For a 1H1 drum, 3.16 mm (0.124 inch); and

(iv) For a 6HA1 drum, the plastic inner container shall be 1.58 mm (0.0622 inch) and the outer steel drum shall be 0.96 mm (0.0378 inch).

(5) Be isolated from the outer drum by a shock-mitigating, non-reactive material, which completely surrounds the inner packaging on all sides.

(c) In combination packagings, consisting of an inner packaging system and an outer packaging, as follows:

(1) Outer packagings:

Steel drum: 1A2

Aluminum drum: 1B2

Metal drum, other than steel or aluminum: 1N2

Plywood drum: 1D

Fiber drum: 1G

Plastic drum: 1H2

Steel box: 4A

Aluminum box: 4B

Natural wood box: 4C1 or 4C2

Plywood box: 4D

Reconstituted wood box: 4F

Fiberboard box: 4G

Expanded plastic box: 4H2

Solid plastic box: 4H2

(2) Inner packaging system. The inner packaging system consists of two packagings:

(i) an impact-resistant receptacle of glass, earthenware, plastic or metal securely cushioned with a non-reactive, absorbent material, and



(A) Capacity of each inner receptacle may not exceed 4 L (1 gallon).

(B) An inner receptacle that has a closure must have a closure which is physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transportation.

(ii) Packed within a leak-tight packaging of metal or plastic.

(iii) This combination packaging in turn is packed within the outer packaging.

(A) The total amount of liquid contained in the outer packaging may not exceed 16 L (4 gallons).

(iv) the inner packaging system must conform to the performance test requirements of subpart M of part 178 of this subchapter, at the Packaging Group I performance level when subjected to the following tests:

(A) §178.603—Drop Test

(B) §178.604—Leakproofness Test

(C) §178.605—Hydrostatic Pressure Test

(v) The inner packaging system must meet the above tests without the benefit of the outer packaging.

(vi) The leakproofness and hydrostatic pressure test may be conducted on either the inner receptacle or the outer packaging of the inner packaging system.

(vii) In addition to the requirements in §173.226(b), the outer package must conform to the performance test requirements of subpart M of part 178 of this subchapter, at the Packaging Group I performance level as applicable for the type of package being used.

(d) If approved by the Associate Administrator, 1A1, 1B1, 1H1, 1N1, 6HA1 or 6HH1 drums described in paragraph (b) of this section may be used without being further packed in a 1A2 or 1H2 drum if the shipper loads the material, palletizes the drums, blocks and braces the drums within the transport vehicle and seals the transport vehicle used. Drums may not be stacked (double decked) within the transport vehicle. Shipments must be from one origin to one destination only without any intermediate pickup or delivery.

(e) Prior to reuse, all authorized inner drums must be leakproofness tested and marked in accordance with §173.28 using a minimum test pressure as indicated in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

[69 FR 76172, Dec. 20, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 33881, June 12, 2006]

**§ 173.227 Materials poisonous by inhalation, Division 6.1, Packing Group I, Hazard Zone B.**

(a) In packagings as authorized in §173.226 and seamless and welded specification cylinders or UN seamless cylinders conforming to the requirements of §173.40.

(b) 1A1, 1B1, 1N1 or 1H1 drum or 6HA1 composite further packed in a 1A2 or 1H2 drum. Both the inner and outer drums must conform to the performance test requirements of subpart M of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance

level. The outer drums may be tested either as a package intended to contain inner packagings (combination package) or as a single packaging intended to contain solids or liquids at a mass corresponding to the mass of the assembled packaging system. The outer drum must have a minimum thickness of 1.35 mm (0.053 inches) for a 1A2 outer drum or 6.30 mm (0.248 inches) for a 1H2 outer drum. Outer 1A2 and 1H2 drums must withstand a hydrostatic test pressure of 100 kPa (15 psig). Capacity of the inner drum may not exceed 220 liters. In addition, the inner drum must conform to all of the following requirements:

- (1) Satisfactorily withstand the leakproofness test in §178.604 of this subchapter using an internal air pressure of at least two times the vapor pressure at 55 °C (131 °F) of the material to be packaged;
  - (2) Have screw closures that are—
    - (i) Closed and tightened to a torque prescribed by the closure manufacturer, using a properly calibrated device that is capable of measuring torque;
    - (ii) Physically held in place by any means capable of preventing back-off or loosening of the closure by impact or vibration during transportation; and
    - (iii) Provided with a cap seal that is properly applied in accordance with the cap seal manufacturer's recommendations and is capable of withstanding an internal pressure of at least 100 kPa (15 psig).
  - (3) Have a minimum thickness as follows:
    - (i) For a 1A1 drum, 0.69 mm (0.027 inch);
    - (ii) For a 1B1 drum, 2.79 mm (0.110 inch);
    - (iii) For a 1H1 drum, 1.14 mm (0.045 inch); or
    - (iv) For a 6HA1 drum, the plastic inner container shall be 1.58 mm (0.0625 inch), the outer steel drum shall be 0.70 mm (0.027 inch).
  - (4) Be isolated from the outer drum by a shock-mitigating, non-reactive material which completely surrounds the inner packaging on all sides.
  - (5) Prior to reuse, all authorized inner drums must be leakproofness tested and marked in accordance with §173.28 using a minimum test pressure as indicated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.
- (c) 1A1, 1B1, 1H1, 1N1, 6HA1 or 6HH1 drums described in paragraph (b) of this section may be used without being further packed in a 1A2 or 1H2 drum if the shipper loads the material, blocks and braces the drums within the transport vehicle and seals the transport vehicle used. Drums may not be stacked (double decked) within the transport vehicle. Shipments must be from one origin to one destination only without any intermediate pickup or delivery.

[70 FR 34398, June 14, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 33881, June 12, 2006]

**§ 173.228 Bromine pentafluoride or bromine trifluoride.**

- (a) Bromine pentafluoride and bromine trifluoride are authorized in packagings as follows:

(1) Specification 3A150, 3AA150, 3B240, 3BN150, 4B240, 4BA240, 4BW240, and 3E1800 cylinders.

(2) UN cylinders as specified in part 178 of this subchapter, except acetylene cylinders and non-refillable cylinders, with a minimum test pressure of 10 bar and a minimum outage of 8 percent by volume. The use of UN tubes and MEGCs is not authorized.

(3) The use of a pressure relief device is not authorized.

(b) A material in Hazard Zone A must be transported in a seamless specification cylinder conforming to the requirements of §173.40. However, a welded cylinder filled before October 1, 2002, in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter in effect at the time of filling, may be transported for reprocessing or disposal of the cylinder's contents until December 31, 2003. No cylinder may be equipped with a pressure relief device.

[67 FR 51643, Aug. 8, 2002, as amended at 67 FR 61289, Sept. 30, 2002; 68 FR 24660, May 8, 2003, as amended at 71 FR 33881, June 12, 2006]

### **§ 173.229 Chloric acid solution or chlorine dioxide hydrate, frozen.**

When the §172.101 table specifies that a hazardous material be packaged in accordance with this section, only 4G fiberboard boxes, with inner packagings of polyethylene or other suitable material, are authorized. Fiberboard boxes must be reinforced and insulated and sufficient dry ice must be used to maintain the hydrate or acid in a frozen state during transportation. Each packaging must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, and to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level. Transportation is authorized only by private or contract carrier by motor vehicle.

### **§ 173.230 Fuel cell cartridges containing flammable liquids.**

(a) A fuel cell cartridge is a container that stores fuel for controlled discharge into fuel cell powered equipment through a valve. The cartridge must be designed and constructed to prevent the fuel from leaking during normal conditions of transportation and be free of electric charge generating components.

(b) Fuel cell cartridges containing flammable liquids, including methanol or methanol/water solutions, must conform to the following:

(1) The fuel cell cartridge design type without its packaging must be shown to pass an internal pressure test at a pressure of 15 psig (100 kPa);

(2) Fuel cell cartridges must be packaged in rigid outer packagings which meet the requirements of part 178 at the Packing Group II performance level and conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173.

(c) Fuel cell cartridges packed in or with equipment are excepted from the packaging requirements in paragraph (b)(2) of this section if the cartridges are packed in a strong outer packaging conforming to the requirements of §§173.24 and 173.24a. For cartridges installed in equipment, the equipment may be considered the outer packaging if it provides an equivalent level of protection. The packaging need not conform to performance requirements of part 178 of this subchapter. The cartridges must be protected against damage that may be caused by the movement or placement of the equipment and the cartridges within the outer packaging.

[71 FR 78633, Dec. 29, 2006]