PART 3

Dangerous goods list, special provisions and exemptions related to limited and excepted quantities
CHAPTER 3.1

GENERAL

3.1.1 Introduction

In addition to the provisions referred to or given in the tables of this Part, the general requirements of each Part, Chapter and/or Section are to be observed. These general requirements are not given in the tables. When a general requirement is contradictory to a special provision, the special provision prevails.

3.1.2 Proper shipping name

NOTE: For proper shipping names used for the carriage of samples, see 2.1.4.1.

3.1.2.1 The proper shipping name is that portion of the entry most accurately describing the goods in Table A or Table C in Chapter 3.2, which is shown in upper case characters (plus any numbers, Greek letters, "sec", "tert", and the letters "m", "n", "o", "p", which form an integral part of the name). Particulars concerning the vapour pressure (vp) and the boiling point (bp) in column (2) of Table C in chapter 3.2 are part of the proper shipping name. An alternative proper shipping name may be shown in brackets following the main proper shipping name. In Table A, it is shown in upper case characters (e.g., ETHANOL (ETHYL ALCOHOL)). In Table C, it is shown in lower case characters (e.g. ACETONITRILE (methyl cyanide)). Portions of an entry appearing in lower case need not be considered as part of the proper shipping name unless otherwise stated above.

3.1.2.2 When conjunctions such as "and" or "or" are in lower case or when segments of the name are punctuated by commas, the entire name of the entry need not necessarily be shown in the transport document or package markings. This is the case particularly when a combination of several distinct entries are listed under a single UN Number. Examples illustrating the selection of the proper shipping name for such entries are:

(a) UN 1057 LIGHTERS or LIGHTER REFILLS - The proper shipping name is the most appropriate of the following possible combinations:

   LIGHTERS
   LIGHTER REFILLS;

(b) UN 2793 FERROUS METAL BORINGS, SHAVINGS, TURNINGS or CUTTINGS in a form liable to self-heating. The proper shipping name is the most appropriate of the following combinations:

   FERROUS METAL BORINGS
   FERROUS METAL SHAVINGS
   FERROUS METAL TURNINGS
   FERROUS METAL CUTTINGS.

3.1.2.3 Proper shipping names may be used in the singular or plural as appropriate. In addition, when qualifying words are used as part of the proper shipping name, their sequence on documentation or package markings is optional. For instance, "DIMETHYLAMINE AQUEOUS SOLUTION" may alternatively be shown "AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF DIMETHYLAMINE". Commercial or military names for goods of Class 1 which contain the proper shipping name supplemented by additional descriptive text may be used.
3.1.2.4 Many substances have an entry for both the liquid and solid state (see definitions for liquid and solid in 1.2.1), or for the solid and solution. These are allocated separate UN numbers which are not necessarily adjacent to each other.

3.1.2.5 Unless it is already included in capital letters in the name indicated in Table A or Table C in Chapter 3.2, the qualifying word "MOLTEN" shall be added as part of the proper shipping name when a substance, which is a solid in accordance with the definition in 1.2.1, is offered for carriage in the molten state (e.g. ALKYLPHENOL, SOLID, N.O.S., MOLTEN).

3.1.2.6 Except for self-reactive substances and organic peroxides and unless it is already included in capital letters in the name indicated in Column (2) of Table A of Chapter 3.2, the word "STABILIZED" shall be added as part of the proper shipping name of a substance which without stabilization would be forbidden from carriage in accordance with paragraphs 2.2.X.2 due to it being liable to dangerously react under conditions normally encountered in carriage (e.g.: "TOXIC LIQUID, ORGANIC, N.O.S., STABILIZED").

When temperature control is used to stabilize such substances to prevent the development of any dangerous excess pressure, then:

(a) For liquids: (see 3.1.2.6 of ADR);
(b) For gases: the conditions of carriage shall be approved by the competent authority.

3.1.2.7 Hydrates may be carried under the proper shipping name for the anhydrous substance.

3.1.2.8 Generic or "not otherwise specified" (N.O.S.) names

3.1.2.8.1 Generic and "not otherwise specified" proper shipping names that are assigned to special provision 274 in Column (6) of Table A in Chapter 3.2 or remark 27 in column (20) of Table C in Chapter 3.2 shall be supplemented with the technical name of the goods unless a national law or international convention prohibits its disclosure if it is a controlled substance. For explosive substances and articles of Class 1, the dangerous goods description may be supplemented by additional descriptive text to indicate commercial or military names. Technical names shall be entered in brackets immediately following the proper shipping name. An appropriate modifier, such as "contains" or "containing" or other qualifying words such as "mixture", "solution", etc. and the percentage of the technical constituent may also be used. For example: "UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS XYLENE AND BENZENE), 3, II".

3.1.2.8.1.1 The technical name shall be a recognized chemical name, if relevant a biological name, or other name currently used in scientific and technical handbooks, journals and texts. Trade names shall not be used for this purpose. In the case of pesticides, only ISO common name(s), other name(s) in the World Health Organization (WHO) Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification, or the name(s) of the active substance(s) may be used.

3.1.2.8.1.2 When a mixture of dangerous goods is described by one of the "N.O.S." or "generic" entries to which special provision 274 has been allocated in Column (6) of Table A in Chapter 3.2, or remark 27 has been allocated in column (20) of Table C in Chapter 3.2, not more than the two constituents which most predominantly contribute to the hazard or hazards of a mixture need to be shown, excluding controlled substances when their disclosure is prohibited by

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1 Details are provided in the alphabetical index (Table B of Chapter 3.2), e.g.:

- NITROXYLENES, LIQUID 6.1 1665
- NITROXYLENES, SOLID 6.1 3447
national law or international convention. If a package containing a mixture is labelled with any subsidiary risk label, one of the two technical names shown in parentheses shall be the name of the constituent which compels the use of the subsidiary risk label.

NOTE: see 5.4.1.2.2.

3.1.2.8.1.3 Examples illustrating the selection of the proper shipping name supplemented with the technical name of goods for such N.O.S. entries are:

UN 2902 PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (drazoxolon);

UN 3394 ORGANOMETALLIC SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, PYROPHORIC, WATER-REACTIVE (trimethylgallium).

3.1.2.8.1.4 Examples illustrating how the proper shipping name is supplemented in the indication of the vapour pressure or the boiling-point for N.O.S entries for carriage in tank vessels are:

UN 1268 PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. or PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.O.S., 110 kPa < pv50 < 150 kPa;

UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ACETONE with more than 10% BENZENE), pv 50 ≤ 110 kPa, 85° C < bp ≤ 115° C.

3.1.2.9 Mixtures and solutions containing one dangerous substance

When mixtures and solutions have to be regarded as the dangerous substance mentioned by name in accordance with the classification requirements of 2.1.3.3, the qualifying word "SOLUTION" or "MIXTURE", as appropriate, shall be added as part of the proper shipping name, e.g. "ACETONE SOLUTION". In addition, the concentration of the solution or mixture may also be indicated, e.g. "ACETONE 75% SOLUTION".
CHAPTER 3.2
DANGEROUS GOODS LIST

3.2.1  Table A: List of dangerous goods in numerical order

Explanations concerning Table A:

As a rule, each row of Table A deals with the substance(s) or article(s) covered by a specific UN number or an identification number. However, when substances or articles belonging to the same UN number have different chemical properties, physical properties and/or carriage conditions, several consecutive rows may be used for that UN number or identification number.

Each column of Table A is dedicated to a specific subject as indicated in the explanatory notes below. The intersection of columns and rows (cell) contains information concerning the subject treated in that column, for the substance(s) or article(s) of that row:

- The first four cells identify the substance(s) or article(s) belonging to that row (additional information in that respect may be given by the special provisions referred to in Column (6));
- The following cells give the applicable special provisions, either in the form of complete information or in coded form. The codes cross-refer to detailed information that is to be found in the numbers indicated in the explanatory notes below. An empty cell means either that there is no special provision and that only the general requirements apply, or that the carriage restriction indicated in the explanatory notes is in force.

The applicable general requirements are not referred to in the corresponding cells.

Explanatory notes for each column:

Column (1)  “UN number/identification number”.
Contains the UN number or the identification number:

- of the dangerous substance or article if the substance or article has been assigned its own specific UN number or identification number, or
- of the generic or n.o.s. entry to which the dangerous substances or articles not mentioned by name shall be assigned in accordance with the criteria (“decision trees”) of Part 2.

Column (2)  “Name and description”
Contains, in upper case characters, the name of the substance or article, if the substance or article has been assigned its own specific UN number or identification number, or of the generic or n.o.s. entry to which it has been assigned in accordance with the criteria (“decision trees”) of Part 2. This name shall be used as the proper shipping name or, when applicable, as part of the proper shipping name (see 3.1.2 for further details on the proper shipping name).
A descriptive text in lower case characters is added after the proper shipping name to clarify the scope of the entry if the classification and/or carriage conditions of the substance or article may be different under certain conditions.

**Column (3a)** “Class”

Contains the number of the Class, whose heading covers the dangerous substance or article. This Class number is assigned in accordance with the procedures and criteria of Part 2.

**Column (3b)** “Classification code”

Contains the classification code of the dangerous substance or article.

- For dangerous substances or articles of Class 1, the code consists of a division number and compatibility group letter, which are assigned in accordance with the procedures and criteria of 2.2.1.1.4.

- For dangerous substances or articles of Class 2, the code consists of a number and one or more letters representing the hazardous property group, which are explained in 2.2.2.1.2 and 2.2.2.1.3.

- For dangerous substances or articles of Classes 3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 8 and 9, the codes are explained in 2.2.x.1.2.\(^1\)

- Dangerous substances or articles of Class 7 do not have a classification code.

**Column (4)** “Packing group”

Contains the packing group number(s) (I, II or III) assigned to the dangerous substance. These packing group numbers are assigned on the basis of the procedures and criteria of Part 2. Certain articles and substances are not assigned to packing groups.

**Column (5)** “Labels”

Contains the model number of the labels/placards (see 5.2.2.2 and 5.3.1.1.7) that have to be affixed to packages, containers, tank-containers, portable tanks, MEGCs, vehicles and wagons. However:

- For substances or articles of Class 7, 7X means label model No. 7A, 7B or 7C as appropriate according to the category (see 5.1.5.3.4 and 5.2.2.1.11.1) or placard No. 7D (see 5.3.1.1.3 and 5.3.1.1.7.2).

The general provisions on labelling/placarding (e.g. number of labels, their location) are to be found in 5.2.2.1 for packages, and in 5.3.1, for containers, tank-containers, MEGCs, portable tanks, vehicles and wagons.

\(^1\) \(x = \text{the Class number of the dangerous substance or article, without dividing point if applicable.}\)
NOTE: Special provisions, indicated in Column (6), may change the above labelling provisions.

Column (6) “Special provisions”

Contains the numeric codes of special provisions that have to be met. These provisions concern a wide array of subjects, mainly connected with the contents of Columns (1) to (5) (e.g. carriage prohibitions, exemptions from certain requirements, explanations concerning the classification of certain forms of the dangerous goods concerned and additional labelling or marking provisions), and are listed in Chapter 3.3 in numerical order. If Column (6) is empty, no special provisions apply to the contents of Columns (1) to (5) for the dangerous goods concerned. Special provisions specific to inland navigation begin at 800.

Column (7a) “Limited Quantities”

Contains an alphanumeric code with the following meaning:

- “LQ0” signifies that no exemption from the provisions of ADN exists for the dangerous goods packed in limited quantities;

- All the other alphanumeric codes starting with the letters “LQ” signify that the provisions of ADN are not applicable if the conditions indicated in Chapter 3.4 are fulfilled.

Column (7b) “Excepted Quantities”

Contains an alphanumeric code with the following meaning:

- “E0” signifies that no exemption from the provisions of ADN exists for the dangerous goods packed in excepted quantities;

- All the other alphanumeric codes starting with the letter “E” signify that the provisions of ADN are not applicable if the conditions indicated in Chapter 3.5 are fulfilled.

Column (8) “Carriage permitted”

This column contains the alphabetic codes concerning the permitted form of carriage in inland navigation vessels.

If column (8) is empty, the substance or article may only be carried in packages.

If column (8) contains code “B”, carriage is permitted in packages or in bulk (see 7.1.1.11).

If column (8) contains code “T”, carriage is permitted in packages and in tank vessels. In the event of carriage in tank vessels, the requirements of Table C are applicable (see 7.2.1.21).

If “carriage prohibited” appears in column (8), carriage is not permitted.

If “free” appears in column (8), the substance is not subject to the requirements of ADN.
Column (9) “Equipment required”

This column contains the alphanumeric codes for the equipment required for the carriage of the dangerous substance or article (see 8.1.5).

Column (10) “Ventilation”

This column contains the alphanumeric codes of the special requirements concerning ventilation applicable to carriage with the following meaning:

– alphanumeric codes starting with the letters “VE” mean that special additional conditions are applicable to carriage. These can be found in 7.1.6.12 and establish special requirements.

Column (11) “Provisions concerning loading, unloading and carriage”

This column contains the alphanumeric codes of the special requirements applicable to carriage with the following meaning:

– alphanumeric codes starting with the letters “CO”, “ST” and “RA” mean that special additional conditions are applicable to carriage in bulk. These can be found in 7.1.6.11 and establish special requirements.

– alphanumeric codes starting with the letters “LO” mean that special additional conditions are applicable prior to loading. These can be found in 7.1.6.13 and establish special requirements.

– alphanumeric codes starting with the letters “HA” mean that special additional conditions are applicable to the handling and stowage of the cargo. These can be found in 7.1.6.14 and establish special requirements.

– alphanumeric codes starting with the letters “IN” mean that special additional conditions are applicable to the inspection of holds during carriage. These can be found in 7.1.6.16 and establish special requirements.

Column (12) “Number of blue cones/lights”

This column contains the number of cones/lights which should constitute the marking of the vessel during the carriage of this dangerous substance or article (see 7.1.5).

Column (13) “Additional requirements/Remarks”

This column contains additional requirements or observations concerning the carriage of this dangerous substance or article.