### **DANGEROUS GOODS PANEL (DGP)**

#### TWENTY-THIRD MEETING

Montréal, 11 to 21 October 2011

Agenda Item 2: Development of recommendations for amendments to the *Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air* (Doc 9284) for incorporation in the 2013-2014 Edition

# DRAFT AMENDMENTS OF THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ALIGN TO THE UN RECOMMENDATIONS — ATTACHMENT 2

(Presented by the Secretary)

#### **SUMMARY**

This working paper contains draft amendments to Attachment 2 of the Technical Instructions to reflect the decisions taken by the UN Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals at its fifth session (Geneva, 10 December 2010). It also reflects amendments agreed by DGP-WG/10 (Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 7 to 11 November 2010) and DGP-WG/11 (Atlantic City, United States, 4 to 8 April 2011).

The DGP is invited to agree to the draft amendments in this working paper.

# **Attachment 2** GLOSSARY OF TERMS Glossary of terms

	Term and explanation	UN Number(s), when relevant
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Ι	OGP/23-WP/3, paragraph 3.2.60:	
Ì	<b>ARTICLES, EXPLOSIVE, EXTREMELY INSENSITIVE (ARTICLES, EEI).</b> Articles that contain only extremely insensitive detenating—substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation (under normal conditions of transport).	0486
J	Note.— An extremely insensitive detonating substance is a substance which although capable of sustaining a detonation has demonstrated through tests that it is so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation.	
	AUXILIARY EXPLOSIVE COMPONENT, isolated An "isolated auxiliary explosive component" is a small device that explosively performs an operation related to the article's functioning, other than its main explosive loads' performance. Functioning of the component does not cause any reaction of the main explosive loads contained within the article.	
	<b>EXPLOSIVE, EXTREMELY INSENSITIVE DETONATING SUBSTANCE (EIDS)</b> (EIS). A substance which, although capable of sustaining a detonation, has demonstrated through tests that it is so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation.	_
	DGP/23-WP/2, paragraph 3.2.1 and DGP/23-WP/3, paragraph 3.2.60:	
	<b>LITHIUM BATTERY OR LITHIUM CELLS.</b> A battery is one or more cells which are electrically connected together by a permanent means. A cell is a single encased electromechanical unit which exhibits a voltage differential across its two terminals. Two or more cells which are electrically connected together and fitted with devices necessary for use, for example, case, terminals, marking and protective devices. A single cell battery is considered a "cell" and must be tested according to the testing requirements for "cells" for the purposes of the Technical Instructions and the <i>UN Manual of Tests and Criteria</i> (see also the explanation for "cell").	3090, 3091, <u>3480, 3481</u>
	Note.— Units that are commonly referred to as "battery packs", "modules" or "battery assemblies" having the primary function of providing a source of power to another piece of equipment are for the purposes of the Technical Instructions and the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria treated as batteries.	
	LITHIUM CELL. A single encased electrochemical unit (one positive and one negative electrode) which exhibits a voltage differential across its two terminals. Under the Technical Instructions and the <i>UN Manual of Tests and Criteria</i> , to the extent the encased electrochemical unit meets the definition of "cell" herein, it is a "cell", not a "battery", regardless of whether the unit is termed a "battery" or a "single cell battery" outside of the Technical Instructions and the <i>UN Manual of Tests and Criteria</i> .	3090, 3091, 3480, 3481