



**WORKING PAPER**

**DANGEROUS GOODS PANEL (DGP)**

**TWENTIETH MEETING**

**Montréal, 24 October to 04 November 2005**

**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 2007-2008 Edition**

**EMPTY PACKAGINGS**

(Presented by H. Okayama)

**1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Regarding empty packagings, we find the following provisions in TI.

Part 4; Chapter 1,1.15 stipulates as follows,

1.1.15 An empty packaging that has contained a dangerous goods substance must be treated in the same manner as is required by these Instructions for a package filled with that substance unless adequate measures have been taken to nullify any hazard.

*Note. — Purging and thorough flushing of the packaging with a neutralizing agent is an acceptable method of nullifying the hazard.*

Part 5; Chapter 1, 1.6 Empty packagings stipulates as follows,

1.6.1. Other than for Class 7, a packaging which previously contained dangerous goods must be identified, marked, labelled and placard as required for those dangerous goods unless steps such as cleaning, purging of vapours or refilling with a non-dangerous substance are taken to nullify any hazard.

1.6.2. Before an empty packaging which had previously contained an infectious substance returned to the shipper, or sent elsewhere, it must be thoroughly disinfected or sterilized and any label or marking indicating that it had contained an infectious substance must be removed or obliterated.

1.2 We understand that the above empty packagings are including the cylinders for Class 2, gases, and an empty cylinder which previously contained dangerous goods must be identified as the same dangerous goods unless steps such as cleaning, etc. are taken to nullify the previous hazard. Based on this condition it appears that the operator does not accept any empty cylinder as non-dangerous goods unless cleaning process has been taken. But there are some exceptions to this rule as far as the gases are concerned, and there is no description on these exceptions to the cleaning process of the empty cylinders.

1.3 Therefore, we would like to propose to describe these exceptions as far as the gas cylinders are concerned, for the purpose of supporting smooth and effective handling of acceptance between the shipper and the operator.

## 2. PROPOSAL

2.1 Add the following instructions of how to treat the empty cylinders that have contained Class 2 gases with exceptions, to Part 5;1.6.1. as Notes.

Note 1 — In the case of the empty cylinders that have contained previously “inert gas “(Element Group VIIIa ), such as UN 1046 Helium compressed, UN 1065 Neon compressed, UN 1006 Argon compressed, UN 1056 Krypton compressed, UN 2036 Xenon, Radon, and UN 1066 Nitrogen compressed (Element Group Vb), and “Air compressed( which is mostly used for scuba) (Refer to A124)”, when these cylinders become unpressurized under a standard pressure of 101.3 kP , they are already in the same state as being cleaned and nullified even though they are not actually cleaned yet.

Note 2 — In the case of the empty cylinders that have contained previously “refrigerated liquefied gas (same as “Cryogenic Liquid”)", such as UN 1003 Air, refrigerated liquid,, UN 1977 Nitrogen, refrigerated liquid, UN 1951 Argon, refrigerated liquid, UN 1963 Helium, refrigerated liquid, and UN 1913 Neon, refrigerated liquid, UN 1970 Krypton, refrigerated liquid, and UN 2591 Xenon, refrigerated liquid, when these empty cylinders become at the normal room temperature under a standard pressure of 101.3kPa, they are already in the same state as being cleaned even though they are not actually cleaned yet.

— END —