

No. 18961. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974. CONCLUDED AT LONDON ON 1 NOVEMBER 1974¹

AMENDMENTS² to the above-mentioned Convention

The amendments were adopted on 29 April 1987 by the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization, in accordance with article VIII (b) (iv) of the Convention.

Authentic texts of the amendments: Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Certified statement was registered by the International Maritime Organization on 24 January 1989.

1987 AMENDMENTS TO
THE INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT
OF SHIPS CARRYING DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK³
(IBC CODE)

1.1 Application

1.1.1 In the introductory sentence of the existing text the words "or noxious" are inserted between the words "dangerous" and "liquid".

1.1.2A New paragraph 1.1.2A is added as follows:

"1.1.2A For the purpose of the 1974 SOLAS Convention,⁴ the Code does not apply to ships which are engaged in the carriage of products included in chapter 17 solely on the basis of their pollution characteristics and identified as such by an entry of "P" only in column d."

1.1.2B New paragraph 1.1.2B is added as follows:

"1.1.2B For the purposes of MARPOL 73/78,⁵ the Code applies only to chemical tankers as defined in Regulation 1(1) of Annex II thereof, which are engaged in the carriage of noxious liquid substances

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1184, p. 2 (authentic Chinese and English texts), vol. 1185, p. 2 (authentic French, Russian and Spanish texts), vol. 1300, p. 391 (rectification of the authentic English, French, Russian and Spanish texts), vol. 1331, p. 400 (rectification of the authentic Chinese text), and annex A in volumes 1198, 1208, 1226, 1266, 1286, 1323, 1355, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1391, 1402, 1406, 1408, 1419, 1428, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1456, 1484, 1492 and 1515.

² Came into force for all Parties to the Convention on 30 October 1988, i.e., six months after the date (29 April 1988) determined by the Maritime Safety Committee, on which date they were deemed to have been accepted, no objection having been notified to the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization by any Contracting Government prior to that date, in accordance with article VIII of the said Convention.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1431, p. 288.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1184, p. 2 (authentic Chinese and English texts), vol. 1185, p. 2 (authentic French, Russian and Spanish texts), vol. 1300, p. 391 (rectification of the authentic English, French, Russian and Spanish texts), vol. 1331, p. 400 (rectification of the authentic Chinese text).

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1340, p. 61.

falling into category A, B or C and identified as such by an entry of "A, B or C" in column c."

1.1.5 The following sentence is added to the existing text of paragraph 1.1.5:

"This conversion provision does not apply to the modification of a ship referred to in regulation 1(12) of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78."

1.2 Hazards

1.2.6 New paragraph 1.2.6 is added as follows:

"1.2.6 Marine pollution hazard defined by:

- .1 bioaccumulation with attendant risk to aquatic life or human health or causing tainting to seafood;
- .2 damage to living resources;
- .3 hazard to human health; and
- .4 reduction of amenities."

1.3 Definitions

1.3.5 In the first sentence the words "or slop tanks" are inserted after the words "adjacent to cargo tanks".

1.3.18A, 1.3.18B and 1.3.27A The following new definitions are added:

"1.3.18A MARPOL 73/78 means the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978¹ relating thereto.

1.3.18B Noxious liquid substance means any substance designated in appendix II to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 or provisionally assessed under the provisions of regulation 3(4) of that Annex as falling into category A, B, C or D.

1.3.27A Standards for procedures and arrangements means the Standards for Procedures and Arrangements for the Discharge of Noxious Liquid Substances called for by Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 adopted by the Marine Environment Protection Committee at its twenty-second session by resolution MEPC 18(22) as may be amended by the Organization."

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1340, p. 61.

1.4 Equivalents

1.4.2 After the words "1974 SOLAS CONVENTION" in the existing text, the words "and Parties to MARPOL 73/78" are inserted.

1.5 Surveys and certification

1.5.4.1 After the words "to a chemical tanker" in the existing text, the words "engaged in international voyages" are inserted.

1.5.5.1 In lines 1 and 2 of the existing text, the words "Contracting Government" are replaced by "Party to 1974 SOLAS Convention and Parties to MARPOL 73/78" and "Government of another State" by "another Party" respectively.

2.5.2 The title "Other damage" is deleted and the existing text of 2.5.2.1 is made 2.5.2 and the existing text of 2.5.2.2 is deleted.

2.6 Location of cargo tanks

2.6.1 The following sentence is added to the existing texts of subparagraphs .1 and .2

"This requirement does not apply to the tanks for diluted slops arising from tank washing."

2.9.3.1 At the end of the first sentence of the existing text, "m/rad" is replaced by "m.rad".

3.1 Cargo segregation

3.1.2 The existing text of the paragraph before .1 is amended to read:

"Cargoes, residues of cargoes or mixtures containing cargoes which react in a hazardous manner with other cargoes, residues or mixtures, should:"

10.2.3.5 In the existing text, the words: "cofferdams within the cargo area" are replaced by the words "cofferdams within the cargo tank block".

12.1.8.1 In the existing text, the words "impellers and housing" are replaced by the words "impellers or housing".

15.5 Hydrogen peroxide solution over 60% but not over 70%.

The existing title is amended to read "Hydrogen peroxide solutions" and sub-title without a number is inserted to read "Hydrogen peroxide solutions over 60% but not over 70%".

15.5.1 In the existing text the words "over 60% but not over 70%" are inserted between the words "solutions" and "should".

15.5.14 The following text is added after the existing text of paragraph 15.5.13:

"Hydrogen peroxide solutions over 8% but not over 60% by weight".

15.5.14 The ship's shell plating should not form any boundaries of tanks containing this product.

15.5.15 Hydrogen peroxide should be carried in tanks thoroughly and effectively cleaned of all traces of previous cargoes and their vapours or ballast. Procedures for inspection, cleaning, passivation and loading of tanks should be in accordance with MSC/Circ.394. A certificate should be on board the vessel indicating that the procedures in the circular have been followed. The passivation requirement may be waived by an Administration for domestic shipments of short duration. Particular care in this respect is essential to ensure the safe carriage of hydrogen peroxide.

- .1 When hydrogen peroxide is carried no other cargoes should be simultaneously carried.
- .2 Tanks which have contained hydrogen peroxide may be used for other cargoes after cleaning in accordance with the procedures outlined in MSC/Circ.394.
- .3 Consideration in design should provide minimum internal tank structure, free draining, no entrapment and ease of visual inspection.

15.5.16 Cargo tanks and associated equipment should be either pure aluminium (99.5%) or solid stainless steel of types suitable for use with hydrogen peroxide (e.g. 304, 304L, 316, 316L, 316Ti). Aluminium should not be used for piping on deck. All non-metallic materials of construction for the containment system should neither be attacked by hydrogen peroxide nor contribute to its decomposition.

15.5.17 Cargo tanks should be separated by a cofferdam from fuel oil tanks or any other space containing materials incompatible with hydrogen peroxide.

15.5.18 Temperature sensors should be installed at the top and bottom of the tank. Remote temperature readouts and continuous monitoring should be located on the navigating bridge. If the temperature in the tank rises above 35°C, visible and audible alarms should activate on the navigating bridge.

15.5.19 Fixed oxygen monitors (or gas sampling lines) should be provided in void spaces adjacent to tanks to detect leakage of the cargo into these spaces. The enhancement of flammability by oxygen enrichments should be recognized. Remote readouts, continuous monitoring (if gas sampling lines are used, intermittent sampling is satisfactory) and visible and audible alarms similar to those for the temperature sensors should also be located on the navigating bridge. The visible and audible alarms should activate if the oxygen concentrations in these void spaces exceed 30% by volume. Two portable oxygen monitors should also be available as back-up systems.

15.5.20 As a safeguard against uncontrolled decomposition, a cargo jettisoning system should be installed to discharge the cargo overboard. The cargo should be jettisoned if the temperature rise of the cargo exceeds a rate of 2°C per hour over a five hour period or when the temperature in the tank exceeds 40°C.

15.5.21 Cargo tank venting systems with filtration should have pressure vacuum relief valves for normal controlled venting, and a device for emergency venting, should tank pressure rise rapidly as a result of an uncontrolled decomposition rate, as stipulated in 15.5.20. These venting systems should be designed in such a manner that there is no introduction of seawater into the cargo tank even under heavy sea conditions. Emergency venting should be sized on the basis of tank design pressure and tank size.

15.5.22 A fixed water spray system should be provided for diluting and washing away any concentrated solution spilled on deck. The areas covered by the waterspray should include the manifold/hose connections and the tank tops of those tanks designated for the carriage of hydrogen peroxide solutions. The minimum application rate should satisfy the following criteria:

- .1 The product should be diluted from the original concentration to 35% by weight within five minutes of the spill
- .2 The rate and estimated size of the spill should be based upon maximum anticipated loading and discharge rates, the time required to stop flow of cargo in the event of tank overfill or a piping/hose

failure, and the time necessary to begin application of dilution water with actuation at the cargo control location or on the navigating bridge.

15.5.23 Hydrogen peroxide should be stabilized to prevent decomposition. A certificate of stabilization should be provided by the manufacturer specifying:

- .1 name and amount of stabilizer added;
- .2 date stabilizer was added and duration of effectiveness;
- .3 any temperature limitations qualifying the stabilizer's effective lifetime;
- .4 the action to be taken should the product become unstable during the voyage.

15.5.24 Only those hydrogen peroxide solutions which have a maximum decomposition rate of 1.0% per year at 25°C should be carried. Certification from the shipper that the product meets this standard should be presented to the Master and kept on board. A technical representative of the manufacturer should be on board to monitor the transfer operations and have the capability to test the stability of the hydrogen peroxide. He should certify to the master that the cargo has been loaded in a stable condition.

15.5.25 Protective clothing that is resistant to hydrogen peroxide should be provided for each crew member involved in cargo transfer operations. Protective clothing should include coveralls that are non-flammable, suitable gloves, boots and eye protection.

15.5.26 During transfer of hydrogen peroxide the related piping system should be separate from all other systems. Cargo hoses used for transfer of hydrogen peroxide should be marked "for hydrogen peroxide transfer only".

15.8 The existing section 15.8 is replaced by the following:

"15.8 Propylene oxide and mixtures of ethylene oxide/propylene oxide with an ethylene oxide content of not more than 30% by weight.

15.8.1 Products transported under the provisions of this section should be acetylene free.

15.8.2 Unless cargo tanks are properly cleaned, these products should not be carried in tanks which have contained as one of the three previous cargoes any products known to catalyse polymerization, such as:

- .1 mineral acids (e.g. sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric);

- .2 carboxylic acids and anhydrides (e.g. formic, acetic);
- .3 halogenated carboxylic acids (e.g. chloracetic);
- .4 sulphonic acids (e.g. benzene sulphonic);
- .5 caustic alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide);
- .6 ammonia and ammonia solutions;
- .7 amines and amine solutions;
- .8 oxidizing substances.

15.8.3 Before loading, tanks should be thoroughly and effectively cleaned, to remove all traces of previous cargoes from tanks and associated pipework, except where the immediately prior cargo has been propylene oxide or ethylene oxide/propylene oxide mixtures. Particular care should be taken in the case of ammonia in tanks made of steel other than stainless steel.

15.8.4 In all cases, the effectiveness of cleaning procedures for tanks and associated pipework should be checked by suitable testing or inspection, to ascertain that no traces of acidic or alkaline materials remain that might create a hazardous situation in the presence of these products.

15.8.5 Tanks should be entered and inspected prior to each initial loading of these products to ensure freedom from contamination, heavy rust deposits and visible structural defects. When cargo tanks are in continuous service for these products, such inspections should be performed at intervals of not more than two years.

15.8.6 Tanks for the carriage of these products should be of steel or stainless steel construction.

15.8.7 Tanks for the carriage of these products may be used for other cargoes after thorough cleaning of tanks and associated pipework systems by washing or purging.

15.8.8 All valves, flanges, fittings and accessory equipment should be of a type suitable for use with the products and should be constructed of steel or stainless steel or other material acceptable to the Administration. The chemical composition of all material used should be submitted to the Administration for approval prior to fabrication. Discs or disc faces, seats and other wearing parts of valves should be made of stainless steel containing not less than 11% chromium.

15.8.9 Gaskets should be constructed of materials which do not react with, dissolve in, or lower the auto-ignition temperature of these products and which are fire resistant and possess adequate mechanical behaviour. The surface presented to the cargo should be polytetrafluorethylene (PTFE), or

materials giving a similar degree of safety by their inertness.

Spirally-wound stainless steel, with a filler of PTFE or similar fluorinated polymer, may be accepted by the Administration.

15.8.10 Insulation and packing, if used, should be of a material which does not react with, dissolve in, or lower the auto-ignition temperature of, these products.

15.8.11 The following materials are generally found unsatisfactory for gaskets, packing and similar uses in containment systems for these products and would require testing before being approved by the Administration:

- .1 Neoprene or natural rubber, if it comes into contact with the products.
- .2 Asbestos, or binders used with asbestos.
- .3 Materials containing oxides of magnesium, such as mineral wools.

15.8.12 Threaded joints should not be permitted in the cargo liquid and vapour lines.

15.8.13 Filling and discharge piping should extend to within 100 mm of the bottom of the tank or any sump pit.

15.8.14.1 The containment system for a tank containing these products should have a valved vapour return connection.

15.8.14.2 The products should be loaded and discharged in such a manner that venting of the tanks to atmosphere does not occur. If vapour return to shore is used during tank loading, the vapour return system connected to a containment system for the product should be independent of all other containment systems.

15.8.14.3 During discharging operations, the pressure in the cargo tank must be maintained above 0.07 bar gauge.

15.8.15 The cargo may be discharged only by deepwell pumps, hydraulically operated submerged pumps, or inert gas displacement. Each cargo pump should be arranged to ensure that the product does not heat significantly if the discharge line from the pump is shut off or otherwise blocked.

15.8.16 Tanks carrying these products should be vented independently of tanks carrying other products. Facilities should be provided for sampling the tank contents without opening the tank to atmosphere.

15.8.17 Cargo hoses used for transfer of these products should be marked "FOR ALKYLENE OXIDE TRANSFER ONLY".

15.8.18 Cargo tanks, void spaces and other enclosed spaces, adjacent to an integral gravity cargo tank carrying propylene oxide, should either contain a compatible cargo (those cargoes specified in 15.8.2 are examples of substances considered incompatible) or be inerted by injection of a suitable inert gas. Any hold space in which an independent cargo tank is located should be inerted. Such inerted spaces and tanks should be monitored for these products and oxygen. The oxygen content of these spaces should be maintained below 2%. Portable sampling equipment is satisfactory.

15.8.19 In no case should air be allowed to enter the cargo pump or piping system while these products are contained within the system.

15.8.20 Prior to disconnecting shore-lines, the pressure in liquid and vapour lines should be relieved through suitable valves installed at the loading header. Liquid and vapour from these lines should not be discharged to atmosphere.

15.8.21 Propylene oxide may be carried in pressure tanks or in independent or integral gravity tanks. Ethylene oxide/propylene oxide mixtures should be carried in independent gravity tanks or pressure tanks. Tanks should be designed for the maximum pressure expected to be encountered during loading, conveying and discharging cargo.

15.8.22.1 Tanks for the carriage of propylene oxide with a design pressure less than 0.6 bar gauge and tanks for the carriage of ethylene oxide/propylene oxide mixtures with a design pressure less than 1.2 bar gauge should have a cooling system to maintain the cargo below the reference temperature.

15.8.22.2 The refrigeration requirement for tanks with a design pressure less than 0.6 bar gauge may be waived by the Administration for ships operating in restricted areas or on voyages of restricted duration, and account may be taken in such cases of any insulation of the tanks. The area and times of year for which such carriage would be permitted should be included in the conditions of carriage of the International Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk.

15.8.23.1 Any cooling system should maintain the liquid temperature below the boiling temperature at the containment pressure. At least two complete cooling plants automatically regulated by variations within the tanks should be provided. Each cooling plant should be complete with the necessary

auxiliaries for proper operation. The control system should also be capable of being manually operated. An alarm should be provided to indicate malfunctioning of the temperature controls. The capacity of each cooling system should be sufficient to maintain the temperature of the liquid cargo below the reference temperature* of the system.

15.8.23.2 An alternative arrangement may consist of three cooling plants, any two of which should be sufficient to maintain the liquid temperatures below the reference temperature*.

15.8.23.3 Cooling media which are separated from the products by a single wall only should be non-reactive with the products.

15.8.23.4 Cooling systems requiring compression of the products should not be used.

15.8.24 Pressure relief valve settings should not be less than 0.2 bar gauge and for pressure tanks not greater than 7.0 bar gauge for the carriage of propylene oxide and not greater than 5.3 bar gauge for carriage of propylene oxide/ethylene oxide mixtures.

15.8.25.1 The piping system for tanks to be loaded with these products should be separated (as defined in 1.3.24) from piping systems for all other tanks, including empty tanks. If the piping system for the tanks to be loaded is not independent (as defined in 1.3.15), the required piping separation should be accomplished by the removal of spool pieces, valves, or other pipe sections, and the installation of blank flanges at these locations. The required separation applies to all liquid and vapour piping, liquid and vapour vent lines and any other possible connections, such as common inert gas supply lines.

15.8.25.2 These products may be transported only in accordance with cargo handling plans that have been approved by the Administration. Each intended loading arrangement should be shown on a separate cargo handling plan. Cargo handling plans should show the entire cargo piping system and the locations for installation of blank flanges needed to meet the above piping separation requirements. A copy of each approved cargo handling plan should be maintained on board the ship. The International Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk should be endorsed to include reference to the approved cargo handling plans.

15.8.25.3 Before each initial loading of these products and before every subsequent return to such service, certification verifying that the required

* See 15.8.22.1

pipng separation has been achieved should be obtained from a responsible person acceptable to the port Administration and carried on board the ship. Each connection between a blank flange and a pipeline flange should be fitted with a wire and seal by the responsible person to ensure that inadvertent removal of the blank flange is impossible.

15.8.26.1 No cargo tanks should be more than 98% liquid full at the reference temperature*.

15.8.26.2 The maximum volume to which a cargo tank should be loaded is:

$$V_L = 0.98 V \frac{d_R}{d_L}$$

where V_L = maximum volume to which the tank may be loaded

V = volume of the tank

d_R = relative density of cargo at the reference temperature*

d_L = relative density of cargo at the loading temperature and pressure.

15.8.26.3 The maximum allowable tank filling limits for each cargo tank should be indicated for each loading temperature which may be applied, and for the applicable maximum reference temperature, on a list to be approved by the Administration. A copy of the list should be permanently kept on board by the master.

15.8.27 The cargo should be carried under a suitable protective padding of nitrogen gas. An automatic nitrogen make-up system should be installed to prevent the tank pressure falling below 0.07 bar gauge in the event of product temperature fall due to ambient conditions or maloperation of refrigeration systems. Sufficient nitrogen should be available on board to satisfy the demand of the automatic pressure control. Nitrogen of commercially pure quality (99.9% by volume) should be used for padding. A battery of nitrogen bottles connected to the cargo tanks through a pressure reduction valve satisfies the intention of the expression "automatic" in this context.

15.8.28 The cargo tank vapour space should be tested prior to and after loading to ensure that the oxygen content is 2% by volume or less.

15.8.29 A water spray system of sufficient capacity should be provided to blanket effectively the area surrounding the loading manifold, the exposed deck piping associated with product handling, and the tank domes. The

* See 15.8.22.1

arrangement of piping and nozzles should be such as to give a uniform distribution rate of 10 $\ell/m^2/min$. The water spray system should be capable of both local and remote manual operation, and the arrangement should ensure that any spilled cargo is washed away. Additionally, a water hose with pressure to the nozzle, when atmospheric temperatures permit, should be connected ready for immediate use during loading and unloading operations.

15.8.30 A remotely operated, controlled closing-rate, shut-off valve should be provided at each cargo hose connection used during cargo transfer."

16.2 Cargo information

Following new paragraphs 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.8 and 16.2.9 and a footnote for paragraph 16.2.8 are added to the existing texts:

"16.2.6 Where column "o" in the table of chapter 17 refers to this paragraph, the cargo's viscosity at 20°C should be specified on a shipping document and if the cargo's viscosity exceeds 25 mPa.s at 20°C, the temperature at which the cargo has a viscosity of 25 mPa.s should be specified in the shipping document.

16.2.7 Where column "m" in the table of chapter 17 refers to this paragraph, the cargo's viscosity at 20°C should be specified on a shipping document and if the cargo's viscosity exceeds 60 mPa.s at 20°C, the temperature at which the cargo has a viscosity of 60 mPa.s should be specified in the shipping document.

16.2.8 Where column "m" in the table of chapter 17 refers to this paragraph and the possibility exists that it will be unloaded within a special area*, the cargo's viscosity at 20°C should be specified on a shipping document and if the cargo's viscosity exceeds 25 mPa.s at 20°C, the temperature at which the cargo has a viscosity of 25 mPa.s should be specified in the shipping document.

16.2.9 Where column "m" in the table of chapter 17 refers to this paragraph, the cargo's melting point should be indicated in the shipping document.

* Special areas are defined in regulation 1(7) of Annex II to MARPOL 73/78."

16A New Chapter 16A is added to the existing text as follows:

"CHAPTER 16A - ADDITIONAL MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION
OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

16A.1 GENERAL

16A.1.1 The requirements of this chapter apply to ships carrying products noted as category A, B or C noxious liquid substances in chapter 17.

16A.2 CONDITION OF CARRIAGE

16A.2.1 The condition of carriage for products listed in the International Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk should reflect the requirements of regulation 5A of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78.

16A.2.2 A category B substance with a melting point equal to or greater than 15°C should not be carried in a cargo tank any boundary of which is formed by the ship's shell plating and should only be carried in a cargo tank fitted with a cargo heating system.

16A.3 PROCEDURES AND ARRANGEMENTS MANUAL

16A.3.1 Each ship should be provided with a Procedures and Arrangements Manual developed for the ship in accordance with the provisions of the Standards for Procedures and Arrangements and approved by the Administration.

16A.3.2 Each ship should be fitted with equipment and arrangements identified in its Procedures and Arrangements Manual."

Existing text of chapter 17 is replaced by the following:

CHAPTER 17 - SUMMARY OF MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

EXPLANATORY NOTES*

Product name (column a)*	The product names are not identical with the names given in previous issues of the Code, or the BCH Code for explanation see index of chemicals.
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* Note by the Secretariat:

References to columns a - o in the other chapters of the Code will be amended according to the column designations shown here.

UN number (column b)	The number relating to each product shown in the recommendations proposed by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. UN numbers, where available, are given for information only.
Pollution category (column c)	The letter A, B, C or D means the pollution category assigned to each product under Annex II of MARPOL 73/78. "III" means the product was evaluated and found to fall outside the categories A, B, C or D. Pollution category in brackets indicates that the product is provisionally categorized and that further data are necessary to complete the evaluation of their pollution hazards. Until the hazard evaluation is completed, the pollution category assigned is used.
Hazards (column d)	S means that the product is included in the Code because of its safety hazards; P means that the product is included in the Code because of its pollution hazards; and S/P means that the product is included in the Code because of both its safety and pollution hazards.
Ship type (column e)	1 = ship type 1 (2.1.2) 2 = ship type 2 (2.1.2) 3 = ship type 3 (2.1.2)
Tank type (column f)	1 = independent tank (4.1.1) 2 = integral tank (4.1.2) G = gravity tank (4.1.3) P = pressure tank (4.1.4)
Tank vents (column g)	Open: open venting Cont: controlled venting SR: safety relief valve
Tank environmental control* (column h)	Inert: inerting (9.1.2.1) Fad: liquid or gas (9.1.2.2) Dry: drying (9.1.2.3) Vent: natural or forced (9.1.2.4)
Electrical equipment (column i)	T1 to T6 temperature classes** IIA, IIB or IIC apparatus groups** NF: non-flammable product (10.1.6) Yes: flashpoint exceeding 60°C (closed cup test) (10.1.6) No: flashing point not exceeding 60°C (closed cup test) (10.1.6)
Gauging (column j)	O: open gauging (13.1.1.1) R: restricted gauging (13.1.1.2) C: closed gauging (13.1.1.3) I: indirect gauging (13.1.1.3)

* "No" indicates nil requirements.

** Temperature classes and apparatus groups as defined in International Electrotechnical Commission Publication 79 (part 1, appendix D, parts 4, 8 and 12). A blank indicates that data are currently not available.

Vapour detection* (column k)	F: flammable vapours T: toxic vapours
Fire protection (column l)	A: alcohol-resistant foam B: regular foam, encompasses all foams that are not of an alcohol-resistant type, including fluoroprotein and aqueous-film-forming foam (AFFF) C: water-spray D: dry chemical No: no special requirements under this Code
Materials of construction (column m)	N: see 6.2.2 Z: see 6.2.3 Y: see 6.2.4 A blank indicates no special guidance given for materials of construction
Respiratory and eye protection* (column n)	E: see 14.2.8

* "No" indicates nil requirements.

Product Name	UN Number	Pollution Category	Hazards	Ship Type	Tank Type	Tank Vents	Tank Environment Control	Electrical Equipment			Gauging	Vapour Detection	Fire Protection	Materials of Construction	Respiratory and Eye Protection	Special Requirements (see Chapter 15)
								Class	Group	Flashpoint 60°C						
Acetic acid	2789	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	A	Y1, Z	E	15.11.2 to 15.11.4, 15.11.6 to 15.11.8, 16.2.9
Acetic anhydride	1715	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	A	Y1	E	15.11.2 to 15.11.4, 15.11.6 to 15.11.8
Acetone cyanohydrin	1541	A	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	A	Y1	E	15.1, 15.12, 15.17 to 15.19, 16.6
Acetonitrile	1648	III	S	2	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	A		No	15.12
Acrylamide solution, (50% or less)	2074	D	S	2	2G	Open	No	NF			C	No	No		No	15.12.3, 15.13, 15.16.1, 15.19.6, 16.6.1
Acrylic acid	2218	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	A	Y1	No	15.13, 16.6.1
Acrylonitrile	1093	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T1	IIB	No	C	F-T	A	N3, Z	E	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
Adiponitrile	2205	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No	IIB	IIB	Yes	R	T	A		No	
Alkyl acrylate vinyl pyridine copolymer in toluene	(C)	P		3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
			S/P	3	%	Open	No	T1	T2	U	No	B	No	
Alkyl benzene sulphonate acid	2384 2386	C	S/P	3	%	Open	No			Yes	U	No	B	No
Allyl alcohol	1098	B	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No	T2	IIB	No	C	F-T	A	E
Allyl chloride	1100	B	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	C	F-T	A	E
2-(2-Aminoethoxy)ethanol	3055	D	S	3	ZG	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A, C, D	No
Aminoethyl ethanolamine	(D)	S		3	ZG	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes	O	No	A	No
N-Aminoethyl piperazine	2815	D	S	3	ZG	Cont.	No			Yes	R	T	A, C, D	No
Ammonia aqueous (28% or less)	2672 (m)	C	S/P	3	ZG	Cont.	No							15-19.6
Ammonium nitrate solution, (93% or less)	2426	D	S	2	IG	Open	No							15-2, 15-11.4, 15-11.6, 15-18, 15-19.6
Ammonium sulphate solution (45% or less)	2683	B	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No			No	C	F-T	A, C	N1
n-Amyl acetate	1104	C	P	3	ZG	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A	No
sec-Amyl acetate	1104	C	P	3	ZG	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A	No
Amyl acetate, commercial	1104	C	P	3	ZG	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A	No
Aniline	1547	C	S/P	2	ZC	Cont.	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	A	No

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Calcium hypochlorite solution		B												15.16.1
Calcium naphthenate in mineral oil		A	P	J	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A		No
Camphor oil	1130	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	IIA	No	O	F	B		No
Carbolic oil		A	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	C	F-T	A		No
Carbon disulphide	1131	A	S/P	2	IG	Cont.	Pad + inert	T5	IIIC	No	C	P-T	C	E
Carbon tetrachloride	1846	B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	RF		C	I	No	Z	E
Castor nut shell oil (untreated)		D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	R	T	B		No
Cetyl/Eicosyl methacrylate mixture		III	S	J	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A, C, D		No
Chloroacetic acid, (80% or less)	1750	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	RF		C	No	No	Y5	No
Chlorobenzene	1134	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	TI	IIA	No	R	P-T	B	No
Chloroform	1888	B	S/P	J	2G	Cont.	No	RF		R	T	No		E
Chlorohydrins, crude		(D)	S	2	2G	Cont.	No		IIA	No	C	F-T	A	No
o-Chloronitrobenzene	1578	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	C	T	B, C, D		No

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
2- or 3-Chloropropionic acid	2511 (n)	(C)	S/P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A	YI	No	15.11.2 to 15.11.4, 15.11.6 to 15.11.8, 16.2.9
Chlorosulphonic acid	1754	C	S/P	1	2G	Cont.	No	NP		C	I	No		E	15.11.2 to 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.16.2, 15.19
m-Chlorotoluene	2238	B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F-T	B,C		No	
o-Chlorotoluene	2238	A	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F-T	B,C		No	
p-Chlorotoluene	2238	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F-T	B,C		No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Chlorotoluenes (mixed isomers)	2238	A	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F-T	B,C		No	15.19.6
Coal tar naphtha solvent		B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F-T	A,D	No	
Creosote (coal tar)		(C)	S/P	3	2L	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes	O	No	B,D	No	
Creosote (wood)		A	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes	O	No	B,D	No	15.19.6
Creosols (mixed isomers)	2076	A	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	T1	IIA	Yes	O	No	B	No	15.19.6
Crotonaldehyde	1143	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T3	IIIB	No	R	F-T	A	E	15.12, 15.16.1, 15.17
Cyclohexane	1145	C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Cyclohexanol		C	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A		No	16.2.7, 16.2.9
Cyclohexanone	1915	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	A	N5	No
Cyclohexylamine	2357	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F-T	A,D	N1	No

H	D	C	d	e	i	g	n	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	m	n	o
p-Cymene	2046	C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
Decene		B	P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
Decyl acrylate		A	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	T3	IIA	Yes	O	No	A,C, D	N2	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Decyl alcohol (all isomers)		B	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A		No	16.2.9(s)
Diethylamine		C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	B,D	N4	No	
Dibutyl phthalate		A	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A		No	15.19.6
o-Dichlorobenzene	1591	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T1	IIA	Yes	R	T	B,D	N5	No	15.19.6
1,1-Dichloroethane	2362	B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	B		E	
Dichloroethyl ether	916	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	A	N5	No	
2,2-Dichloroisopropyl ether	2490	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No			Yes	R	T	B,C, D	N5	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Dichloromethane	1593	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No	T1	IIA	Yes	R	T	No		No	
2,4-Dichlorophenol	2021	A	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	Dry			Yes	R	T	B,C, D	N1	No	15.19.6
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, diethanolamine salt solution		(A)	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	NF			O	No	No	N1	No	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt (70% or less) solution		(A)	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	NF			O	No	No	N1	No	

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
2,4-Dichloropropenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt solution	(A)	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	NP		O	No	No	N1	No	
1,2-Dichloropropene	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T1 IIA	No	R	P-T	B	Z	No	15.12
1,3-Dichloropropene	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T1 IIA	No	R	P-T	B		No	15.12
1,3-Dichloropropene	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T2 IIA	No	C	P-T	B		E	15.12, 15.17 to 15.19
Dichloropropene/Dichloropropane mixtures	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	C	P-T	B,C,D		E	15.12, 15.17 to 15.19
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	Dry		Yes	R	No	A	Y5	No	15.11.2, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.8
Diethanolamine	III	S	3	2G	Open	No	T1 IIA	Yes	O	No	A	N2	No	
Diethylamine	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2 IIA	No	R	P-T	A	N1	E	15.12
Diethylaminoethanol	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2 IIA	No	R	P-T	A,D	N1	No	
Diethylbenzene	C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
Diethylene glycol methyl ether	C	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A		No	
Diethylenetriamine	(D)	S	3	2G	Open	No	T2 IIA	Yes	O	No	A	N2	No	
Diethyl ether	III	S	2	1G	Cont.	Inert	T4 IIB	No	C	F-T	A	N7	E	15.4, 15.14, 15.15, 15.19
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phosphoric acid	C	S/P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	B,C,D	N2	No	

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Diethyl phthalate		C	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A		No
Diethyl sulphate	1594	(B)	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	C	T	A, D	N3	No
Diglycidyl ether of Bisphenol A		B	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A		No
Diisobutylamine	2361	(C)	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F-T	B, D	N1	No
Diisobutylene	2050	B	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A		No
Diisobutyl phthalate		B	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A		No
Diisopropanolamine		C	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes	O	No	A	N2
Diisopropylamine	1158	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	C	F-T	A	N2
Diisopropylbenzene (all isomers)		A	P	2	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A		No
Dimethylamine solution (45% or less)	1160	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	C, D	N1
Dimethylamine solution (greater than 45% but not greater than 55%)	1160	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	C	F-T	A, C, D	N1	E
Dimethylamine solution (greater than 55% but not greater than 65%)	1160	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	C	F-T	A, C, D	N1	E
N,N-Dimethylcyclohexylamine	2264	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F-T	A, C	N1	No
Dimethylethanolamine	2051	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F-T	A, D	N2

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Dimethylformamide	2265	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	A, D	No
Dimethyl hydrogen phosphite			S	3	2G	Cont.	No			Yes	R	T	A, D	No
Dimethyl phtalate			C	P	3	2G	Open			Yes	O	No	A	No
Dinitrotoluene (molten)	1600	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No			Yes	C	T	A	No
					(e)									15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9, 16A.2.2(p)
1,4-Dioxane	1165	D	S	2	2G	Cont.	No	T4	IIB	No	C	F-T	A	No
Dipentene	2052	C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A	No
Diphenyl ether			A	P	3	2G	Open			Yes	O	No	A	No
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	2489	(B)	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	Dry			Yes	C	T	C(c) D	No
										(b)	(b)			15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9, 16A.2.2
Diphenyl oxide/diphenyl phenyl ether mixture			A	P	3	2G	Open			Yes	O	No	A	No
Di-n-propylamine	2383	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F-T	A	No
														15.12.3, 15.19.6
Dodecene (all isomers)			B	P	3	2G	Open			Yes	O	No	A	No
Dodecyl alcohol			B	P	3	2G	Open			Yes	O	No	A	No
														16.2.6, 16.2.9, 16A.2.2
Dodecyl benzene			C	P	3	2G	Open			Yes	O	No	A	No
Dodecyl diphenyl oxide disulphonate solution			B	S/P	3	2G	Open		NF		O	No	No	No
														16.2.6, 16.2.9, 16A.2.2

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Dodecyl methacrylate		III S	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O N _J	A, C	No		15.13
Dodecyl/Pentadecyl methacrylate mixture		III S	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	A, C, D	No		15.13, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Dodecyl phenol		A P	1	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No A	No		15.19
Epichlorohydrin	2023	C S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		IIB	No	C F-T	A	E		15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Ethanolamine	2491	D S	3	2G	Open	No		T2 IIA	Yes	O F-T	A N2	No		
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	1172	C P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R F	A	No		15.19.6
Ethyl acrylate	1917	B S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		T2 IIB	No	R F-T	A	E		15.13, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Ethylamine	1036	C S/P	2	1G	Cont.	No		T2 IIA	No	C F-T	C, D N2	E		15.12, 15.14
Ethylamine solutions, (72% or less)	2270	C S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No			No	C P-T	A, C N1	E		15.12, 15.14, 15.17, 15.19
Ethylbenzene	1175	C P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R F	A	No		15.19.6
N-Ethylbutylamine		(C) S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R F-T	A N1	No		15.12.3, 15.19.6
N-Ethylcyclohexylamine		D S	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R F-T	A, C N1	No		15.19.6
Ethylene chlorohydrin	1135	C S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		T2 IIA	No	C F-T	D	E		15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Ethylene cyanohydrin		(D) S	3	2G	Open	No		IIB	Yes	O	No A	No		
Ethylenediamine	1604	C S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		T2 IIA	No	R F-T	A N2	No		16.2.9
Ethylene dibromide	1605	B S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		NF		C T	No	E		15.12, 15.19.6, 16.2.9

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		
									i	i'	i''	i'''					
Ethylene dichloride	1184	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	B	N4	No	15.19
Ethylene oxide/propylene oxide mixtures with an ethylene oxide content of not more than 30% by weight	2983	D	S	2	IG	Cont.	Inert	Inert	T2	IIB	No	C	F-T	A,C		No	15.8, 15.12, 15.14, 15.15, 15.19
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate		D	S	3	2G	Open	Open	No	T3	IIB	Yes	O	No	A		No	15.13, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
2-Ethylhexylamine	227b	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	Cont.	No			No	R	F-T	A	N2	No	15.12
Enviidene norbornene		B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	Cont.	No			No	R	F-T	B,C, D	N4	No	15.12.1, 15.16.1, 15.19.6
Ethyl methacrylate	2277	(D)	S	3	2G	Cont.	Cont.	No	IIA	No	IIA	No	R	F-T	B,D	No	15.13, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
2-Ethyl-3-propylacrolein		B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	Cont.	No	IIA	No	IIA	No	R	F-T	A	No	16.2.9
Envitroloene		(B)	P	3	2G	Cont.	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
Fatty alcohols(C ₁₂ -C ₂₀)		B	P	3	2G	Open	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A		No	16.2.6, 16.2.9
Formaldehyde solutions (4% or less)	1198 (d) 2209	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	Cont.	No	T2	IIB	No	R	F-T	A		E(e)	15.16.1
Formic acid	1779	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	Cont.	No	T1	IIA	No	R	T(V)	A	Y2/ Y3	E	15.11.2 to 15.11.4, 15.11.6 to 15.11.8
Fumaric adduct of rosin, water dispersion		B	P	3	2G	Open	Open	No			Yes	O	No	No		No	16.2.6
Furfural	1199	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	Cont.	No	T2	IIB	No	R	F-T	A		No	15.16.1
Furfuryl alcohol	2674	C	P	3	2G	Open	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A		No	

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
Glutaraldehyde solutions (50% or less)			D	S	3	2C	Open	No			U	No	No	No	15.16.1	
Glycidyl ester of Cl ₁₀ trialkylacetic acid			B	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A	No		
Heptano (all isomers)(q)			C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6	
Heptene (mixed isomers)			C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6	
Heptyl acetate			(B)	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A	No		
Hexamethylenediamine solution	1783		C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	R	T	A	NZ	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Hexamethyleneimine	2493		C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F-T	A,C	N1	No	
1-Hexene	2370		C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A	No	No	15.19.6
Hexyl acetate	1233		B	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A	No	No	15.19.6
Hydrochloric acid	1789		D	S	3	1G	Cont.	No		MF	R	T	No		E(F)	15.11
Hydrogen peroxide solutions (over 60% but not over 70%)	2015		C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		MF	C	No	No	No	No	15.5.1 to 15.5.13, 15.19.6
Hydrogen peroxide solutions (over 8% but not over 60%)	2014 2984		C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No		MF	C	No	No	No	No	15.5.14 to 15.5.26, 15.18, 15.19.6
2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate			B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	C	T	A	No	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Isoamyl acetate	1104		C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A	No	No	15.19.6

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	i'	i''	j	k	l	m	n	o	
Isobutyl acetate	1213	C	P	3	2C	Cont.	No				No	R	F	A	No	15.19.6	
Isobutyl acrylate	2527	D	S	2	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIB	No		R	F-T	A	No	15.13, 16.6.1, 16.6.2	
Isobutyraldehyde	2045	C	S/P	3	2C	Cont.	No	T3	IIA	No		O	F-T	A	No	15.16.1	
Isophorone diamine	2289	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No			Yes		R	T	A	N2	No	
Isophorone diisocyanate	2290	B	S/P	2	2C	Cont.	Dry			Yes		C	T	C(c) D	N5	No	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19.6
Isoprene	1218	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T3	IIB	No		R	F	B	No	15.13, 15.14, 16.6.1, 16.6.2	
Isopropanolamine		C	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes		O	F-T	A	N2	No	16.2.8, 16.2.9
Isopropylamine	1221	C	S/P	2	2C	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No		C	F-T	C,D	N2	E	15.12, 15.14, 15.19
Isopropylbenzene	1918	B	P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No		R	F	A	No	15.19.6	
Isopropyl ether	1159	D	S	3	2C	Cont.	Inert			No		R	F	A	No	15.4.6, 15.13.3, 15.19.6	
Isovaleraldehyde	2058	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	Inert	T3	IIB	No		R	F-T	A	No	15.4.6, 15.16.1	
Maleic anhydride	2215	D	S	3	2C	Cont.	No			Yes		R	No	A(g) C	No		
Mercaptobenzotriazol, sodium salt solution		(B)	S/P	3	2G	Open	No		NF			O	No	No	N1	No	16.2.9
Mesityl oxide	1229	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIB	No		R	F-T	A	No	15.19.6	

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
Methacrylic acid		2531	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	R	T	A	Y1	No	15.13, 16.6.1
Methacrylonitrile			(B)	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	C	F-T	A	M4	E	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
Methyl acrylate		1914	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	T1	II8	No	R	F-T	B	E	15.13, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Methylamine solutions (42% or less)		1233	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	C	F-T	A, C, D	M1	E	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Methylamyl acetate		1233	(C)	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
Methylamyl alcohol		2053	(C)	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
Methyl amyl ketone		1110	(C)	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
2-Methyl-6-ethylamiline			C	S/P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	B, C, D		No	
2-Methyl-5-ethylpyridine		2300	(B)	S/P	3	2G	Open	No		IIA	Yes	O	No	D	M4	No
Methyl formate		1243	D	S	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F-T	A		E	15.12, 15.14, 15.19
2-Methyl-2-hydroxy-3-butyne			III	S	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F-T	A, C, D	M6	No	15.19.6
Methyl methacrylate		1247	D	S	2	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	B	No	15.13, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
2-Methyl-1-pentene		2288	C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
2-Methylpyridine		2313	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		No	C	F	A, C	M4	No	15.12.3, 15.19.6

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
4-Methylpyridine	2313	B	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No		No	C	F-T	A,C, M4	No	15.12.3, 15.19, 16.2.9
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone		B	P	3	ZG	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A	No	
Methyl salicylate		(B)	P	3	ZG	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A	No	
alpha-Methylstyrene	2303	A	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No	T1	IIB	No	R	F-T	D	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Morpholine	2054	D	S	3	ZG	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	A, N2, Z	
Motor fuel anti-knock compounds	1649	A	S/P	2	IG	Cont.	No	T4	IIA	No	C	F-T	B,C	15.6, 15.12, 15.18, 15.19
Naphthalene (molten)	2304	A	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No	T1	IIA	Yes	R	No	A,D	15.19.6
Neodecanoic acid		(B)	P	3	ZG	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A	No	
Nitrating acid (mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids)	1796	(C)	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No		NF		C	I	No	15.11, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19
Nitric acid (70% and over)	2031, 2032 (n)	C	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No		NF		C	I	No	15.11, 15.19
Nitric acid (less than 70%)	2031	C	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No		NF		R	I	No	15.11, 15.19
Nitrobenzene	1662	B	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	I	D	15.12, 15.17 to 15.19, 16.2.9
o-Nitrophenol (molten)	1663	B	S/P	2	ZG	Cont.	No		Yes	C	I	A,C, D	No	15.12, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9, 16A.2.2

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
1- or 2-Nitropropane	2608	D	S	3	2c	Cont.	No	T2	IIB	No	R	F-T	A	No
Nitropropane (60%)/ nitroethane (40%) mixture		D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F-T	A, C u/	No
(o- and p-) Nitrotoluenes	.664	C	S/P	2	2C	Cont.	No	IIB	Yes	C	T	B		No
Nonene		B	P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A	No
Nonyl alcohol		C	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No
Nonylphenol		A	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No
Octanol (all isomers)		C	P	3	2C	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No
Octene (all isomers)		B	P	3	2c	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A	No
Olefins, straight chain mixtures		B	P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A	No
alpha-Olefins, (C ₆ -C ₁₈) mixtures		B	P	3	2c	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A	No
Oleum	1831	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	NF		C	T	No		E
Paraldehyde	1264	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T3	IIB	No	R	F	A	No
Pentachloroethane	1669	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	NF		R	T	No		No
1,3-Pentadiene		C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F-T	B	No

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
n-Pentane	1265	C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	P	A	No	15.19.6
Pentane (all isomers)		C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	P	A	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Perchloroethylene	1897	B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	NF		R	T	No	No	15.12.1, 15.12.2
Phenol	2312	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	TL	IIA	Yes	C	T	No	15.12, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9, 16A.2.2
1-Phenyl-1-xylyl ethane		C	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	No	
Phosphoric acid	1805	D	S	3	2G	Open	No	NF		O	No	No	No	15.11.1 to 15.11.4, 15.11.6 to 15.11.8
Phosphorus, yellow or white	1381 2447	A	S/P	1	IG	Cont.	Pad + (vent or inert)		No	C	No	C	E	15.7, 15.19
Phthalic anhydride	2214	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	TL	IIA	Yes	R	No	No	16.2.9
Pinene	2368	A	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	P	A	No	15.19.6
Polyethylene polyamine	2734 (l) 2735	C	S/P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A	NZ	16.2.9
Polyethylene polyphenyl isocyanate	2206 (l) 2207	D	S	2	2G	Cont.	Dry		Yes	C	T	C(c), D	M5	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.19.6
Potassium hydroxide solution	1814	C	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	NF		O	No	No	N8	16.2.9
n-Propanolamine		C	S/P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A, D	N2	16.2.9

■	c		d		e		f		g		h		i		j		k		l		m		n		o			
	D	S	2	S/P	2	2G	3	2G	Cont.	No	Inert	T1	IIA	Yes	R	T	A											
meta-Propiolactone									Cont.	No		IIA	Yes		R	T	A											
Propionaldehyde	1275	D	S		3	2G		Cont.	No				No		R	F-T	A										15.16.1, 15.17	
Propionic acid	1848	D	S		3	2G		Cont.	No		T1	IIA	No		R	F	A					Y1					15.11.2 to 15.11.4; 15.11.6 to 15.11.8	
Propionic anhydride	2496	C	S/P		3	2G		Cont.	No		T2	IIA	Yes		R	T	A					Y1						
Propionitrile	2404	C	S/P		2	1G		Cont.	No		T1	IIB	No		C	F-T	A,D										E	15.12, 15.17 to 15.19
n-Propylamine	1277	C	S/P		2	2G		Cont.	Inert		T2	IIA	No		C	P-T	C,D										E	15.12, 15.19
Propylene dimer		(C)	P		3	2G		Cont.	No				No		R	F	A										No	15.19.6
Propylene oxide	1280	D	S		2	2G		Cont.	Inert		T2	IIB	No		C	P-T	A,C										No	15.8, 15.12.1, 15.14, 15.15, 15.19
Propylene trimer	2057	B	P		3	2G		Cont.	No				No		R	F	A										No	15.19.6
Pyridine	1282	B	S/P		3	2G		Cont.	No		T1	IIA	No		R	P	A										No	
Rosin		A	P		3	2G		Open	No					Yes	O	No	A										No	
Rosin soap (disproportionated) solution		B	P		3	2G		Open	No				Yes	O	No	A											No	
Sodium borohydride (1% or less)/sodium hydroxide solution		C	S/P		3	2G		Open	No			NF			O	No	No										No	16.2.7
Sodium chlorate solution (50% or less)		III	S		3	2G		Open	No			NF			O	No	No										No	15.9, 15.16.1, 15.19.6

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
Sodium dichromate solution (70% or less)	B	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	NF		C	No	No	N2	No	15.12.3, 15.19
Sodium hydrosulphide solution (45% or less)	2949	B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	Vent or pad (gas)		R	T	No		No	15.16.1, 16.2.9
Sodium nycrosulphide/Ammonium sulphide solution	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No	-	No	C	F-T	A, C	N1	E	15.12, 15.14, 15.16.1, 15.17, 15.19, 16.6
Sodium hydroxide solution	1824	D	S	3	2G	Open	No	NF	O	No	No	NB	No	
Sodium hypochlorite solution (15% or less)	1791	B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	NF	R	No	No	N5	No	15.16.1
Styrene monomer	2055	B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T1	IIA	No	O	F	B	N6, Z 15.13, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Sulphur (molten)	2448	III	S	3	1G	Open	Vent or pad (gas)	T3	Yes (1)	O	F-T	No	No	15.10
Sulphuric acid	1830	C	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	NF	O	No	No		No	15.11, 15.16.2, 16.2.8, 16.2.9
Sulphuric acid, spent	1832	C	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	NF	O	No	No		No	15.11, 15.16.2, 16.2.8, 16.2.9
Tall oil, crude and distilled	A	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A	No	
Tall oil fatty acid (resin acids less than 20%)	(C)	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	O	No	A		No	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
		B	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	0	No	A		No	16.2.6, 16.2.9
		B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	NF		R	T	No		No	15.12, 15.17
		D	S	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	0	No	A	N1	No	
		D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No	T3	IIB	No	R	F-T	A,D	No	
		C	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	0	No	A		No	
		C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
		C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	C	T	B,C, D	N1	E	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
		C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	Dry	T1	IIA	Yes	C	F-T	C(c), M4, D	E	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
		C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	C	T	A,C		No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
		B	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	0	No	A		No	
		B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	R	T	C		No	15.19.6, 16.2.9, 16A.2.2
		B	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	0	No	A		No	
		B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	NF		R	T	No		No	15.12.1
		B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	Yes	R	T	No	No	15.12, 15.16.1, 15.17
		B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	C	T	B,C, D		No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Tall oil soap (disproportionated) solution															
Tetrachloroethane	1702	B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	NF							
Tetraethylenepentamine	2320	D	S	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	0	No	A	N1	No	
Tetrahydrofuran	2056	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	No	T3	IIB	No	R	F-T	A,D	No	
Tetrahydronaphthalene		C	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	0	No	A		No	
Toluene	1294	C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No		No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
Toluenediamine	1709	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	C	T	B,C, D	N1	E	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Toluene diisocyanate	2078	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	Dry	T1	IIA	Yes	C	F-T	C(c), M4, D	E	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
o-Toluidine	1708	C	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	C	T	A,C		No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Tributyl phosphate		B	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	0	No	A		No	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2321	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	R	T	C		No	15.19.6, 16.2.9, 16A.2.2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2831	B	P	3	2G	Open	No		Yes	0	No	A		No	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane		B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	NF		R	T	No		No	15.12.1
Trichloroethylene	1710	B	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	Yes	R	T	No	No	15.12, 15.16.1, 15.17
1,2,3-Trichloropropane		B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	No		Yes	C	T	B,C, D		No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	m	n	o
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane		C	P	3	2C	Open	No		NP			O	No	No		No	
Tricresyl phosphate (containing less than 1% ortho-isomer)		A	P	2	2C	Open	No				Yes	O	No	A		No	15.19.6
Tricresyl phosphate (containing 1% or more ortho-isomer)	2574 (j)	A	S/P	1	2C	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	Yes		C	No	B		No	15.12.3, 15.19
Triethanolamine		D	S	3	2C	Open	No		IIA	Yes		O	No	A	M1	No	
Triethylamine	1296	C	S/P	2	2C	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No		R	F-T	B	M2	E	15.12
Triethylbenzene		A	P	2	2C	Open	No			Yes		O	No	A		No	15.19.6
Triethylenetetramine	2259	D	S	3	2C	Open	No	T2	IIA	Yes		O	No	A	M1	No	
Triethyl phosphite	2323		S	3	2C	Cont.	No			No		R	F-T	A,D		No	15.12.1
Trimethylacetic acid		D	S	3	2C	Cont.	No			Yes		R	No	A,C	Y1	No	15.11.2 to 15.11.8
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		B	P	3	2C	Cont.	No			No		R	F	A		No	15.19.6
Trimethylhexamethylene diamine (2,2,4- and 2,4,4-isomers)	2327	D	S	3	2C	Open	No			Yes		O	No	A,C	M1	No	15.19.6
Trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate (2,2,4- and 2,4,4-isomers)	2428	B	S/P	2	2C	Cont.	Dry			Yes		C	T	A, C(c)		No	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19.2
2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol-1-isobutyrate		C	P	3	2C	Open	No			Yes		O	No	A		No	

A	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	i'	i''	j	k	l	m	n	o
Trimethyl phosphite	2329	S	J	2G	Cont.	No				No	R	F-T	A, D		No	15.12.1, 15.16.2, 15.19.6
Trixylyl phosphate		A	P	1	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A		No	15.19
Turpentine	1299	B	P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
L-Undecene		B	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A		No	
Undecyl alcohol		B	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	A		No	16.2.9, 16A.2.2(r)
Urea, Ammonium solution (containing aqua ammonia)		C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No		NF		R	T	A	M4	No	
n-Valeraldehyde	2058	D	S	3	2G	Cont.	Inert	T3	IIB	No	R	F-T	A		No	15.4.6, 15.16.1
Vinyl acetate	1301	C	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No	T2	IIA	No	O	F	A		No	15.13, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinyl ethyl ether	1302	C	S/P	2	1G	Cont.	Inert	T3	IIB	No	C	F-T	A	M6	E	15.4, 15.13, 15.14, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinylidene chloride	1303	B	S/P	2	2G	Cont.	Inert	T2	IIA	No	R	F-T	B	M5	E	15.13, 15.14, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinyl neodecanoate		C	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	B		No	15.13, 15.16.1, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinyl toluene	2618	A	S/P	3	2G	Cont.	No		IIA	No	R	F	D	M1	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
White spirit, low (15-20% aromatic	1300	(B)	P	2	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A		No	15.19.6
Xylenes	1307	C	P	3	2G	Cont.	No			No	R	F	A		No	15.19-6, 16.2.9(n)
Xylenol	2261	B	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	IIA		Yes	O	No	B		No	16.2.9, 16A.2.2

- a Applies to ammonia aqueous, 28% or less but not below 10%.
- b If the product to be carried contains flammable solvents such that the flashpoint does not exceed 60°C c.c., then special electrical systems and a flammable vapour detector should be provided.
- c Although water is suitable for extinguishing open air fires involving chemicals to which this footnote applies, water should not be allowed to contaminate closed tanks containing these chemicals because of the risk of hazardous gas generation.
- d UN number 1198 only applies if flashpoint is below 60°C c.c.
- e Applies to formaldehyde solutions 45% or less, but not below 5%.
- f Applies to hydrochloric acid not below 10%.
- g Dry chemical cannot be used because of the possibility of an explosion.
- h UN number 2032 assigned to red fuming nitric acid.
- i UN number depends on boiling point of substance.
- j UN number assigned to this substance containing more than 3% of ortho-isomer.
- k Phosphorus, yellow or white, is carried above its autoignition temperature and therefore flashpoint is not appropriate. Electrical equipment requirements may be similar to those for substances with a flashpoint above 60°C c.c.
- l Sulphur (molten) has a flashpoint above 60°C c.c., however, electrical equipment should be certified safe for gases evolved.
- m UN number 2672 refers to 10-35%.
- n UN number 2511 applies to 2-Chloropropionic acid only.
- o Dinitrotoluene should not be carried in deck tanks.
- p Temperature sensors should be used to monitor the cargo pump temperature to detect overheating due to pump failure.
- q Requirements are based on those isomers having a flashpoint of 60°C or less, some isomers have a flashpoint greater than 60°C, and therefore the requirements based on flammability would not apply to such isomers.

- r Reference to 16A.2.2 applies to 1-undecyl alcohol only.
- s Applies to n-Decyl alcohol only.
- t UN number 1114 applies to Benzene.
- u Dry chemicals should not be used as a fire-fighting medium.
- v Confined spaces should be tested for both formic acid vapours and carbon monoxide gas, a decomposition product.
- w Applies to p-xylene only.

CHAPTER 18 - LIST OF CHEMICALS TO WHICH
THE CODE DOES NOT APPLY*

The existing text of chapter 18 is replaced by the following:

- 1 The following are products which are not considered to come within the scope of the Code. This list may be used as a guide in considering bulk carriage of products whose hazards have not yet been evaluated.
- 2 Although the products listed in this chapter fall outside the scope of the Code, the attention of Administrations is drawn to the fact that some safety precautions may be needed for their safe transportation. Accordingly Administrations should prescribe appropriate safety requirements.

Chapter 18	UN number
Acetone	1090
Alcohols (C ₁₃ and above)	-
Alkyl (C ₉ -C ₁₇) benzenes	-
Aluminium sulphate solution	
Aminoethyl diethanolamine/ Aminoethyl ethanolamine, water solution	
n-Amyl alcohol	1105
sec-Amyl alcohol	1105
tert-Amyl alcohol	1105
Amyl alcohol, primary	1105

* The product names are not always identical with the names given in the various editions of the Bulk Chemical Code (resolution A.212(VII)).

Chapter 18	UN number
Butene oligomer	
sec-Butyl acetate	1123
n-Butyl alcohol	1120
sec-Butyl alcohol	1120
tert-Butyl alcohol	1120
Butylene glycol	-
gamma-Butyrolactone	-
Butyl stearate	-
Calcium alkyl salicylate	-
Calcium bromide solution	-
Calcium chloride solution	-
epsilon-Caprolactam (molten or aqueous solutions)	-
Choline chloride solutions	-
Coconut oil fatty acid methyl ester	-
Dextrose solution	-
Diacetone alcohol	1148
Dialkyl (C ₇ -C ₁₃) phthalates	-
Dicyclopentadiene	2948
Diethylene glycol	-
Diethylene glycol butyl ether	-
Diethylene glycol butyl ether acetate	-
Diethylene glycol dibutyl ether	-
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether	-
Diethylene glycol ethyl ether	-
Diethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate	-
Diethylene glycol methyl ether acetate	-
Diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid pencasodium salt solution	-
Di-(2-ethyl hexyl) adipate	-
Diheptyl phthalate	-
Dihexyl phthalate	-
Diisobutyl ketone	1157
Diisodecyl phthalate	-

Chapter 18	UN number
Diisononyl adipate	-
Diisopropyl naphthalene	-
Dinonyl phthalate	-
Diisooctyl phthalate	-
2,2-Dimethyloctanoic acid	-
Dioctyl phthalate	-
Dipropylene glycol	-
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	-
Diundecyl phthalate	-
Dodecane	-
2-Ethoxyethanol	1171
Ethyl acetate	1173
Ethyl acetoacetate	-
Ethyl alcohol	1170
Ethylcyclohexane	-
Ethylene carbonate	-
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt solution	-
Ethylene glycol	-
Ethylene glycol butyl ether	2369
Ethylene glycol butyl ether acetate	-
Ethylene glycol methyl butyl ether	-
Ethylene glycol methyl ether	1188
Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate	1189
Ethylene glycol phenyl ether	-
Ethylene glycol tert-butyl ether	-
Ethylene glycol phenyl ether/ Diethylene glycol phenyl ether mixture	-
2-Ethylhexanoic acid	-
Formamide	-
Ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer (emulsion)	-
Glycerin	-
Glycine, sodium salt, solution	-

Chapter 18	UN number
Ground nut oil	-
n-Heptane	1206
Hexamethylene diamine adipate, (50% in water)	-
n-Hexane	1208
1-Hexanol	2282
Hexylene glycol	-
N-(Hydroxyethyl) ethylenediamine triacetic acid, trisodium salt, solution	-
Isoamyl alcohol	1105
Isobutyl alcohol	1212
Isobutyl formate	2393
Isododecane	-
Isopentane	1265
Isophorone	-
Isopropyl acetate	1220
Isopropyl alcohol	1219
Lactic acid	-
Latex:	
Styrene butadiene rubber latex	-
Carboxylated styrene-butadiene copolymer	-
Lignin sulphonic acid, sodium salt solution	-
Magnesium chloride solution	-
Magnesium hydroxide slurry	-
3-Methoxy-1-butanol	-
3-Methoxyl butyl acetate	-
Methyl acetate	1231
Methyl alcohol	1230
Methyl tert-butyl ether	2398
Methyl ethyl ketone	1193
Methyl isobutyl ketone	1245
3-Methyl-3-methoxy butanol	-
3-Methyl-3-methoxy butyl acetate	-
Molasses	-

Chapter 18	UN number
Nonane	1920
Oleic acid	-
Octane	1262
Olefins (C ₁₃ and above, all isomers)	-
alpha-Olefins (C ₁₆ -C ₁₈)	-
n-Paraffins (C ₁₀ -C ₂₀)	-
Paraffin wax	-
Petrolatum	-
Petroleum naphtha	1255
Polyaluminium chloride solution	-
Polybutene	-
Polyethylene glycol	-
Polyethylene glycol dimethyl ether	-
Polypropylene glycol	-
Polypropylene glycol methyl ether	-
Polysiloxane	-
n-Propyl acetate	1276
n-Propyl alcohol	1274
Propylene glycol	-
Propylene glycol ethyl ether	-
Propylene glycol methyl ether	-
Propylene tetramer	2850
Sodium aluminosilicate slurry	-
Sulpholane	-
Tridecanol	-
Triethylene glycol	-
Triethylene glycol butyl ether	-
Triisopropanolamine	-
Trimethylol propane polyethoxylate	-
Tripropylene glycol	-
Tripropylene glycol methyl ether	-
Urea solution	

Chapter 18	UN number
Urea, ammonium nitrate solution	-
Urea, ammonium phosphate solution	-
Urea resin solution	-
Vegetable oil (those not otherwise listed)	-
Vegetable protein solution (hydrolyzed)	-
Wine	-

APPENDIX

MODEL FORM OF INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS
FOR THE CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK

Existing form of the Certificate is replaced by the following:

"INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS FOR THE CARRIAGE
OF DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK

(Official seal)

Issued under the provisions of the
INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT
OF SHIPS CARRYING DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK
(resolutions MSC.4(48) and MEPC 19(22))1/

under the authority of the Government of

.....
(full official designation of country)

by.....
(full official designation of the competent
person or organization recognized by the
Administration)

Name of ship	Distinctive number or letters	Port of registry	Gross tonnage	Ship type (Code paragraph 2.1.2) <u>2/</u>

Date on which keel was laid or on which the ship was at a similar stage
of construction or (in the case of a converted ship) date on which
conversion to chemical tanker was commenced:

.....
The Certificate should be drawn up in the official language of the
issuing country. If the language used is neither English nor French, the
text should include a translation into one of these languages.

The ship also complies fully with the following amendments to the Code:

.....
.....

The ship is exempted from compliance with the following provisions of the Code:

.....
.....

THIS IS TO CERTIFY:

- 1 .1 That the ship has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of section 1.5 of the Code;
 - .2 that the survey showed that the construction and equipment of the ship complied with the relevant provisions of the Code;
 - *.3 that the ship is an incinerator ship complying also with the supplementary and modified requirements of chapter 19;
- 2 That the ship has been provided with a manual in accordance with the standards for procedures and arrangements as called for by Regulation 5, 5A and 8 of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78, and that the arrangements and equipment of the ship prescribed in the manual are in all respects satisfactory and comply with the applicable requirements of the said Standards;
 - 3 That the ship is suitable for the carriage in bulk of the following products, provided that all relevant operational provisions of the Code are observed:

Products <u>3/4/</u>	Conditions of carriage <u>5/</u> (tank numbers etc.)
----------------------	---

*Continued on attachment 1, additional signed and dated sheets.
Tank numbers referred to in this list are identified on attachment 2, signed and dated tank plan.

- 4 That, in accordance with *1.4 and *2.8.2, the provisions of the Code are modified in respect of the ship in the following manner:
.....

* Delete as appropriate.

5 That the ship must be loaded:

- *.1 in accordance with the loading conditions provided in the approved loading manual, stamped and dated and signed by a responsible officer of the Administration, or of an organization recognized by the Administration;
- *.2 in accordance with the loading limitations appended to this Certificate.

Where it is required to load the ship other than in accordance with the above instruction, then the necessary calculations to justify the proposed loading conditions should be communicated to the certifying Administration who may authorize in writing the adoption of the proposed loading condition.**

This certificate is valid until
subject to surveys in accordance with 1.5 of the Code

Issued at 19..
(place of issue of certificate)

The undersigned declares that he is duly authorized by the said Government to issue this Certificate.

.....
(signature of official issuing
the certificate and/or seal of
issuing authority)

Notes on completion of Certificate:

- 1/ The Certificate can be issued only to ships entitled to fly the flags of States which are Parties to both SOLAS 74 and MARPOL 73/78.
- 2/ Ship type: Any entry under this column must relate to all relevant recommendations, e.g. an entry "type 2" should mean type 2 in all respects prescribed by the Code.
- 3/ Products: products listed in chapter 17 of the Code, or which have been evaluated by the Administration in accordance with 1.1.3 of the Code, should be listed. In respect of the latter "new" products, any special requirements provisionally prescribed should be noted. It should be noted that for incinerator ships "liquid chemical waste" is to be entered in lieu of the individual product names.
- 4/ Products: The list of products the ship is suitable to carry should include the noxious liquid substances of category D which are not covered by the Code and should be identified as "chapter 18 category D".
- 5/ Conditions of carriage: The limitations on the carriage of category B or category C substances under 16A.2 of the Code should also be indicated.

* Delete as appropriate.

** Instead of being incorporated in the Certificate, this text may be appended to the Certificate if duly signed and stamped.

ENDORSEMENT FOR ANNUAL AND INTERMEDIATE SURVEYS

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a survey required by 1.5 of the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk, the ship was found to comply with the relevant provisions of the Code.

Annual survey: Signed:
(signature of duly authorized official)
Place:
Date:

(seal or stamp of the Authority, as appropriate)

Annual*/Intermediate* survey: Signed:
(signature of duly authorized official)
Place:
Date:

(seal or stamp of the Authority, as appropriate)

Annual*/Intermediate* survey: Signed:
(signature of duly authorized official)
Place:
Date:

(seal or stamp of the Authority, as appropriate)

Annual survey: Signed:
(signature of duly authorized official)
Place:
Date:

(seal or stamp of the Authority, as appropriate)

* Delete as appropriate

ATTACHMENT 1 TO THE INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS
FOR THE CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK

Continued list of products to those specified in
section 3, and their conditions of carriage

Products	Conditions of carriage (tank numbers, etc.)

Date
(as for Certificate)

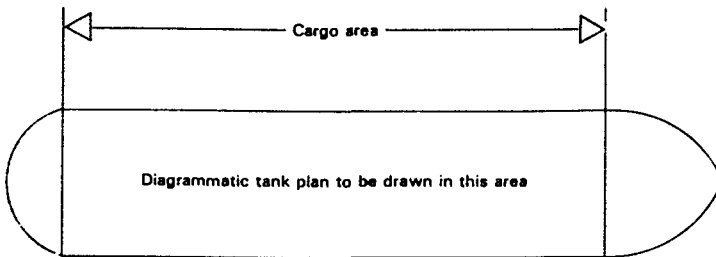
.....
(Signature of official issuing the
Certificate and/or seal of
issuing authority)

**ATTACHMENT 2 TO THE INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS
FOR THE CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK**

TANK PLAN (specimen)

Name of ship:

Distinctive number or letters:



Date
(as for Certificate)

.....
*(signature of official issuing the
Certificate and/or seal of issuing
authority)*
