

## Chapter 6.4

### Requirements for the construction, testing and approval of packages and material of class 7

- 6.4.1** (Reserved)
- 6.4.2** **General requirements**
- 6.4.2.1** The package shall be so designed in relation to its mass, volume and shape that it can be easily and safely carried. In addition, the package shall be so designed that it can be properly secured in or on the wagon during carriage.
- 6.4.2.2** The design shall be such that any lifting attachments on the package will not fail when used in the intended manner and that, if failure of the attachments should occur, the ability of the package to meet other requirements of RID would not be impaired. The design shall take account of appropriate safety factors to cover snatch lifting.
- 6.4.2.3** Attachments and any other features on the outer surface of the package which could be used to lift it shall be designed either to support its mass in accordance with the requirements of 6.4.2.2 or shall be removable or otherwise rendered incapable of being used during carriage.
- 6.4.2.4** As far as practicable, the packaging shall be so designed and finished that the external surfaces are free from protruding features and can be easily decontaminated.
- 6.4.2.5** As far as practicable, the outer layer of the package shall be so designed as to prevent the collection and the retention of water.
- 6.4.2.6** Any features added to the package at the time of carriage which are not part of the package shall not reduce its safety.
- 6.4.2.7** The package shall be capable of withstanding the effects of any acceleration, vibration or vibration resonance which may arise under routine conditions of carriage without any deterioration in the effectiveness of the closing devices on the various receptacles or in the integrity of the package as a whole. In particular, nuts, bolts and other securing devices shall be so designed as to prevent them from becoming loose or being released unintentionally, even after repeated use.
- 6.4.2.8** The materials of the packaging and any components or structures shall be physically and chemically compatible with each other and with the radioactive contents. Account shall be taken of their behaviour under irradiation.
- 6.4.2.9** All valves through which the radioactive contents could otherwise escape shall be protected against unauthorized operation.
- 6.4.2.10** The design of the package shall take into account ambient temperatures and pressures that are likely to be encountered in routine conditions of carriage.
- 6.4.2.11** For radioactive material having other dangerous properties the package design shall take into account those properties; see 2.1.3.5.3 and 4.1.9.1.5.
- 6.4.2.12** Manufacturers and subsequent distributors of packagings shall provide information regarding procedures to be followed and a description of the types and dimensions of closures (including required gaskets) and any other components needed to ensure that packages as presented for carriage are capable of passing the applicable performance tests of this Chapter.
- 6.4.3** (Reserved)
- 6.4.4** **Requirements for excepted packages**
- An excepted package shall be designed to meet the requirements specified in 6.4.2.
- 6.4.5** **Requirements for Industrial packages**
- 6.4.5.1** Type IP-1, Type IP-2 and Type IP-3 package shall meet the requirements specified in 6.4.2 and 6.4.7.2.
- 6.4.5.2** A Type IP-2 package shall, if it were subjected to the tests specified in 6.4.15.4 and 6.4.15.5, prevent:
- (a) loss or dispersal of the radioactive contents; and
  - (b) more than a 20% increase in the maximum radiation level at any external surface of the package.
- 6.4.5.3** A Type IP-3 package shall meet all the requirements specified in 6.4.7.2 to 6.4.7.15.

#### 6.4.5.4 Alternative requirements for Type IP-2 and Type IP-3 packages

6.4.5.4.1 Packages may be used as Type IP-2 package provided that:

- (a) They satisfy the requirements of 6.4.5.1;
- (b) They are designed to satisfy the requirements prescribed for packing group I or II in Chapter 6.1; and
- (c) When subjected to the tests required for packing groups I or II in Chapter 6.1, they would prevent:
  - (i) loss or dispersal of the radioactive contents; and
  - (ii) more than a 20% increase in the maximum radiation level at any external surface of the package.

6.4.5.4.2 Portable tanks may also be used as Type IP-2 or Type IP-3 package, provided that:

- (a) They satisfy the requirements of 6.4.5.1;
- (b) They are designed to satisfy the requirements prescribed in Chapter 6.7 and are capable of withstanding a test pressure of 265 kPa; and
- (c) They are designed so that any additional shielding which is provided shall be capable of withstanding the static and dynamic stresses resulting from handling and routine conditions of carriage and of preventing an increase of more than 20% in the maximum radiation level at any external surface of the portable tanks.

6.4.5.4.3 Tanks, other than portable tanks, may also be used as Type IP-2 or Type IP-3 package for carrying LSA-I and LSA-II liquids and gases as prescribed in Table 4.1.9.2.4, provided that:

- (a) They satisfy the requirements of 6.4.5.1;
- (b) They are designed to satisfy the requirements prescribed in Chapter 6.8; and
- (c) They are designed so that any additional shielding which is provided shall be capable of withstanding the static and dynamic stresses resulting from handling and routine conditions of carriage and of preventing an increase of more than 20% in the maximum radiation level at any external surface of the tanks.

6.4.5.4.4 Containers of a permanent enclosed character may also be used as Type IP-2 or Type IP-3 package, provided that:

- (a) The radioactive contents are restricted to solid materials;
- (b) They satisfy the requirements of 6.4.5.1; and
- (c) They are designed to conform to ISO 1496-1:1990: "Series 1 Containers – Specifications and Testing – Part 1: General Cargo Containers" excluding dimensions and ratings. They shall be designed such that if subjected to the tests prescribed in that document and the accelerations occurring during routine conditions of carriage they would prevent:
  - (i) loss or dispersal of the radioactive contents; and
  - (ii) more than a 20% increase in the maximum radiation level at any external surface of the containers.

6.4.5.4.5 Metal intermediate bulk containers may also be used as Type IP-2 or Type IP-3 package, provided that:

- (a) They satisfy the requirements of 6.4.5.1; and
- (b) They are designed to satisfy the requirements prescribed in Chapter 6.5 for packing group I or II, and if they were subjected to the tests prescribed in that Chapter, but with the drop test conducted in the most damaging orientation, they would prevent:
  - (i) loss or dispersal of the radioactive contents; and
  - (ii) more than a 20% increase in the maximum radiation level at any external surface of the intermediate bulk container.

#### 6.4.6 Requirements for packages containing uranium hexafluoride

6.4.6.1 Packages designed to contain uranium hexafluoride shall meet the requirements prescribed elsewhere in RID which pertain to the radioactive and fissile properties of the material. Except as allowed in 6.4.6.4, uranium hexafluoride in quantities of 0.1 kg or more shall also be packaged and carried in accordance with the provisions of ISO 7195:1993 "Packaging of uranium hexafluoride (UF<sub>6</sub>) for transport", and the requirements of 6.4.6.2 and 6.4.6.3.

6.4.6.2 Each package designed to contain 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride shall be designed so that it would meet the following requirements:

- (a) Withstand without leakage and without unacceptable stress, as specified in ISO 7195:1993, the structural test as specified in 6.4.21.5;
- (b) Withstand without loss or dispersal of the uranium hexafluoride the free drop test specified in 6.4.15.4; and
- (c) Withstand without rupture of the containment system the thermal test specified in 6.4.17.3.

- 6.4.6.3** Packages designed to contain 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride shall not be provided with pressure relief devices.
- 6.4.6.4** Subject to the approval of the competent authority, packages designed to contain 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride may be carried if:
- (a) The packages are designed to international or national standards other than ISO 7195:1993 provided an equivalent level of safety is maintained;
  - (b) The packages are designed to withstand without leakage and without unacceptable stress a test pressure of less than 2.76 MPa as specified in 6.4.21.5; or
  - (c) For packages designed to contain 9 000 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride, the packages do not meet the requirement of 6.4.6.2 (c).

In all other respects the requirements specified in 6.4.6.1 to 6.4.6.3 shall be satisfied.

**6.4.7 Requirements for Type A packages**

- 6.4.7.1** Type A packages shall be designed to meet the general requirements of 6.4.2 and of 6.4.7.2 to 6.4.7.17.
- 6.4.7.2** The smallest overall external dimension of the package shall not be less than 10 cm.
- 6.4.7.3** The outside of the package shall incorporate a feature such as a seal, which is not readily breakable and which, while intact, will be evidence that it has not been opened.
- 6.4.7.4** Any tie-down attachments on the package shall be so designed that, under normal and accident conditions of carriage, the forces in those attachments shall not impair the ability of the package to meet the requirements of RID.
- 6.4.7.5** The design of the package shall take into account temperatures ranging from  $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the components of the packaging. Attention shall be given to freezing temperatures for liquids and to the potential degradation of packaging materials within the given temperature range.
- 6.4.7.6** The design and manufacturing techniques shall be in accordance with national or international standards, or other requirements, acceptable to the competent authority.
- 6.4.7.7** The design shall include a containment system securely closed by a positive fastening device which cannot be opened unintentionally or by a pressure which may arise within the package.
- 6.4.7.8** Special form radioactive material may be considered as a component of the containment system.
- 6.4.7.9** If the containment system forms a separate unit of the package, it shall be capable of being securely closed by a positive fastening device which is independent of any other part of the packaging.
- 6.4.7.10** The design of any component of the containment system shall take into account, where applicable, the radiolytic decomposition of liquids and other vulnerable materials and the generation of gas by chemical reaction and radiolysis.
- 6.4.7.11** The containment system shall retain its radioactive contents under a reduction of ambient pressure to 60 kPa.
- 6.4.7.12** All valves, other than pressure relief valves, shall be provided with an enclosure to retain any leakage from the valve.
- 6.4.7.13** A radiation shield which encloses a component of the package specified as a part of the containment system shall be so designed as to prevent the unintentional release of that component from the shield. Where the radiation shield and such component within it form a separate unit, the radiation shield shall be capable of being securely closed by a positive fastening device which is independent of any other packaging structure.
- 6.4.7.14** A package shall be so designed that if it were subjected to the tests specified in 6.4.15, it would prevent:
- (a) loss or dispersal of the radioactive contents; and
  - (b) more than a 20% increase in the maximum radiation level at any external surface of the package.
- 6.4.7.15** The design of a package intended for liquid radioactive material shall make provision for ullage to accommodate variations in the temperature of the contents, dynamic effects and filling dynamics.

**Type A packages to contain liquids**

- 6.4.7.16** A Type A package designed to contain liquid radioactive material shall, in addition:
- (a) Be adequate to meet the conditions specified in 6.4.7.14 (a) above if the package is subjected to the tests specified in 6.4.16; and

- (b) Either
- (i) be provided with sufficient absorbent material to absorb twice the volume of the liquid contents. Such absorbent material shall be suitably positioned so as to contact the liquid in the event of leakage; or
  - (ii) be provided with a containment system composed of primary inner and secondary outer containment components designed to ensure retention of the liquid contents, within the secondary outer containment components, even if the primary inner components leak.

**Type A packages to contain gas**

**6.4.7.17** A package designed for gases shall prevent loss or dispersal of the radioactive contents if the package were subjected to the tests specified in 6.4.16. A Type A package designed for tritium gas or for noble gases shall be excepted from this requirement.

**6.4.8 Requirements for Type B(U) packages**

**6.4.8.1** Type B(U) packages shall be designed to meet the requirements specified in 6.4.2, and of 6.4.7.2 to 6.4.7.15, except as specified in 6.4.7.14 (a), and, in addition, the requirements specified in 6.4.8.2 to 6.4.8.15.

**6.4.8.2** A package shall be so designed that, under the ambient conditions specified in 6.4.8.5 and 6.4.8.6 heat generated within the package by the radioactive contents shall not, under normal conditions of carriage, as demonstrated by the tests in 6.4.15, adversely affect the package in such a way that it would fail to meet the applicable requirements for containment and shielding if left unattended for a period of one week. Particular attention shall be paid to the effects of heat, which may:

- (a) Alter the arrangement, the geometrical form or the physical state of the radioactive contents or, if the radioactive material is enclosed in a can or receptacle (for example, clad fuel elements), cause the can, receptacle or radioactive material to deform or melt; or
- (b) Lessen the efficiency of the packaging through differential thermal expansion or cracking or melting of the radiation shielding material; or
- (c) In combination with moisture, accelerate corrosion.

**6.4.8.3** A package shall be so designed that, under the ambient condition specified in 6.4.8.5 and in the absence of insolation, the temperature of the accessible surfaces of a package shall not exceed 50 °C, unless the package is carried under exclusive use.

**6.4.8.4** The maximum temperature of any surface readily accessible during carriage of a package under exclusive use shall not exceed 85 °C in the absence of insolation under the ambient conditions specified in 6.4.8.5. Account may be taken of barriers or screens intended to give protection to persons without the need for the barriers or screens being subject to any test.

**6.4.8.5** The ambient temperature shall be assumed to be 38 °C.

**6.4.8.6** The solar insolation conditions shall be assumed to be as specified in Table 6.4.8.6.

**Table 6.4.8.6: Insolation data**

Case	Form and location of surface	Insulation for 12 hours per day (W/m <sup>2</sup> )
1	Flat surfaces carried horizontally-downward facing	0
2	Flat surfaces carried horizontally-upward facing	800
3	Surfaces carried vertically	200 <sup>(a)</sup>
4	Other downward facing (not horizontal) surfaces	200 <sup>(a)</sup>
5	All other surfaces	400 <sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(a)</sup> Alternatively, a sine function may be used, with an absorption coefficient adopted and the effects of possible reflection from neighbouring objects neglected.

**6.4.8.7** A package which includes thermal protection for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of the thermal test specified in 6.4.17.3 shall be so designed that such protection will remain effective if the package is subjected to the tests specified in 6.4.15 and 6.4.17.2 (a) and (b) or 6.4.17.2 (b) and (c), as appropriate. Any such protection on the exterior of the package shall not be rendered ineffective by ripping, cutting, skidding, abrasion or rough handling.

- 6.4.8.8** A package shall be so designed that, if it were subjected to:
- (a) The tests specified in 6.4.15, it would restrict the loss of radioactive contents to not more than  $10^6 A_2$  per hour; and
  - (b) The tests specified in 6.4.17.1, 6.4.17.2 (b), 6.4.17.3, and 6.4.17.4 and the tests in
    - (i) 6.4.17.2 (c), when the package has a mass not greater than 500 kg, an overall density not greater than  $1\ 000\ \text{kg/m}^3$  based on the external dimensions, and radioactive contents greater than  $1\ 000 A_2$  not as special form radioactive material, or
    - (ii) 6.4.17.2 (a), for all other packages,
 it would meet the following requirements:
    - retain sufficient shielding to ensure that the radiation level at 1 m from the surface of the package would not exceed 10 mSv/h with the maximum radioactive contents which the package is designed to contain; and
    - restrict the accumulated loss of radioactive contents in a period of one week to not more than  $10 A_2$  for krypton-85 and not more than  $A_2$  for all other radionuclides.

Where mixtures of different radionuclides are present, the provisions of 2.2.7.2.2.4 to 2.2.7.2.2.6 shall apply except that for krypton-85 an effective  $A_2(i)$  value equal to  $10 A_2$  may be used. For case (a) above, the assessment shall take into account the external contamination limits of 4.1.9.1.2.

- 6.4.8.9** A package for radioactive contents with activity greater than  $10^5 A_2$  shall be so designed that if it were subjected to the enhanced water immersion test specified in 6.4.18, there would be no rupture of the containment system.
- 6.4.8.10** Compliance with the permitted activity release limits shall depend neither upon filters nor upon a mechanical cooling system.
- 6.4.8.11** A package shall not include a pressure relief system from the containment system which would allow the release of radioactive material to the environment under the conditions of the tests specified in 6.4.15 and 6.4.17.
- 6.4.8.12** A package shall be so designed that if it were at the maximum normal operating pressure and it were subjected to the tests specified in 6.4.15 and 6.4.17, the level of strains in the containment system would not attain values which would adversely affect the package in such a way that it would fail to meet the applicable requirements.
- 6.4.8.13** A package shall not have a maximum normal operating pressure in excess of a gauge pressure of 700 kPa.
- 6.4.8.14** A package containing low dispersible radioactive material shall be so designed that any features added to the low dispersible radioactive material that are not part of it, or any internal components of the packaging shall not adversely affect the performance of the low dispersible radioactive material.
- 6.4.8.15** A package shall be designed for an ambient temperature range from  $-40\ ^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+38\ ^\circ\text{C}$ .

#### **6.4.9 Requirements for Type B(M) packages**

- 6.4.9.1** Type B(M) packages shall meet the requirements for Type B(U) packages specified in 6.4.8.1, except that for packages to be carried solely within a specified country or solely between specified countries, conditions other than those given in 6.4.7.5, 6.4.8.5, 6.4.8.6, and 6.4.8.9 to 6.4.8.15 above may be assumed with the approval of the competent authorities of these countries. Notwithstanding, the requirements for Type B(U) packages specified in 6.4.8.9 to 6.4.8.15 shall be met as far as practicable.
- 6.4.9.2** Intermittent venting of Type B(M) packages may be permitted during carriage, provided that the operational controls for venting are acceptable to the relevant competent authorities.

#### **6.4.10 Requirements for Type C packages**

- 6.4.10.1** Type C packages shall be designed to meet the requirements specified in 6.4.2 and of 6.4.7.2 to 6.4.7.15, except as specified in 6.4.7.14 (a), and of the requirements specified in 6.4.8.2 to 6.4.8.6, 6.4.8.10 to 6.4.8.15, and, in addition, of 6.4.10.2 to 6.4.10.4.
- 6.4.10.2** A package shall be capable of meeting the assessment criteria prescribed for tests in 6.4.8.8 (b) and 6.4.8.12 after burial in an environment defined by a thermal conductivity of  $0.33\ \text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$  and a temperature of  $38\ ^\circ\text{C}$  in the steady state. Initial conditions for the assessment shall assume that any thermal insulation of the package remains intact, the package is at the maximum normal operating pressure and the ambient temperature is  $38\ ^\circ\text{C}$ .

- 6.4.10.3** A package shall be so designed that, if it were at the maximum normal operating pressure and subjected to:
- (a) The tests specified in 6.4.15, it would restrict the loss of radioactive contents to not more than  $10^{-6}$   $A_2$  per hour; and
  - (b) The test sequences in 6.4.20.1, it would meet the following requirements:
    - (i) retain sufficient shielding to ensure that the radiation level at 1 m from the surface of the package would not exceed 10 mSv/h with the maximum radioactive contents which the package is designed to contain; and
    - (ii) restrict the accumulated loss of radioactive contents in a period of 1 week to not more than 10  $A_2$  for krypton-85 and not more than  $A_2$  for all other radionuclides.

Where mixtures of different radionuclides are present, the provisions of 2.2.7.2.2.4 to 2.2.7.2.2.6 shall apply except that for krypton-85 an effective  $A_2(i)$  value equal to 10  $A_2$  may be used. For case (a) above, the assessment shall take into account the external contamination limits of 4.1.9.1.2.

- 6.4.10.4** A package shall be so designed that there will be no rupture of the containment system following performance of the enhanced water immersion test specified in 6.4.18.

#### **6.4.11 Requirements for packages containing fissile material**

- 6.4.11.1** Fissile material shall be carried so as to:

- (a) Maintain sub-criticality during normal and accident conditions of carriage; in particular, the following contingencies shall be considered:
  - (i) water leaking into or out of packages;
  - (ii) the loss of efficiency of built-in neutron absorbers or moderators;
  - (iii) rearrangement of the contents either within the package or as a result of loss from the package;
  - (iv) reduction of spaces within or between packages;
  - (v) packages becoming immersed in water or buried in snow; and
  - (vi) temperature changes; and
- (b) Meet the requirements:
  - (i) of 6.4.7.2 for packages containing fissile material;
  - (ii) prescribed elsewhere in RID which pertain to the radioactive properties of the material; and
  - (iii) specified in 6.4.11.3 to 6.4.11.12, unless excepted by 6.4.11.2.

- 6.4.11.2** Fissile material meeting one of the provisions (a) to (d) of 2.2.7.2.3.5 is excepted from the requirement to be carried in packages that comply with 6.4.11.3 to 6.4.11.12 as well as the other requirements of RID that apply to fissile material. Only one type of exception is allowed per consignment.

- 6.4.11.3** Where the chemical or physical form, isotopic composition, mass or concentration, moderation ratio or density, or geometric configuration is not known, the assessments of 6.4.11.7 to 6.4.11.12 shall be performed assuming that each parameter that is not known has the value which gives the maximum neutron multiplication consistent with the known conditions and parameters in these assessments.

- 6.4.11.4** For irradiated nuclear fuel the assessments of 6.4.11.7 to 6.4.11.12 shall be based on an isotopic composition demonstrated to provide:
- (a) The maximum neutron multiplication during the irradiation history; or
  - (b) A conservative estimate of the neutron multiplication for the package assessments. After irradiation but prior to shipment, a measurement shall be performed to confirm the conservatism of the isotopic composition.

- 6.4.11.5** The package, after being subjected to the tests specified in 6.4.15, must prevent the entry of a 10 cm cube.

- 6.4.11.6** The package shall be designed for an ambient temperature range of  $-40$  °C to  $+38$  °C unless the competent authority specifies otherwise in the certificate of approval for the package design.

- 6.4.11.7** For a package in isolation, it shall be assumed that water can leak into or out of all void spaces of the package, including those within the containment system. However, if the design incorporates special features to prevent such leakage of water into or out of certain void spaces, even as a result of error, absence of leakage may be assumed in respect of those void spaces. Special features shall include the following:

- (a) Multiple high standard water barriers, each of which would remain watertight if the package were subject to the tests prescribed in 6.4.11.12 (b), a high degree of quality control in the manufacture, maintenance and repair of packagings and tests to demonstrate the closure of each package before each shipment; or

- (b) For packages containing uranium hexafluoride only, with maximum enrichment of 5 mass percent uranium-235:
  - (i) packages where, following the tests prescribed in 6.4.11.12 (b), there is no physical contact between the valve and any other component of the packaging other than at its original point of attachment and where, in addition, following the test prescribed in 6.4.17.3 the valves remain leak-tight; and
  - (ii) a high degree of quality control in the manufacture, maintenance and repair of packagings coupled with tests to demonstrate closure of each package before each shipment.

**6.4.11.8** It shall be assumed that the confinement system shall be closely reflected by at least 20 cm of water or such greater reflection as may additionally be provided by the surrounding material of the packaging. However, when it can be demonstrated that the confinement system remains within the packaging following the tests prescribed in 6.4.11.12 (b), close reflection of the package by at least 20 cm of water may be assumed in 6.4.11.9 (c).

**6.4.11.9** The package shall be subcritical under the conditions of 6.4.11.7 and 6.4.11.8 with the package conditions that result in the maximum neutron multiplication consistent with:

- (a) Routine conditions of carriage (incident free);
- (b) The tests specified in 6.4.11.11 (b);
- (c) The tests specified in 6.4.11.12 (b).

**6.4.11.10** (Reserved)

**6.4.11.11** For normal conditions of carriage a number "N" shall be derived, such that five times "N" packages shall be subcritical for the arrangement and package conditions that provide the maximum neutron multiplication consistent with the following:

- (a) There shall not be anything between the packages, and the package arrangement shall be reflected on all sides by at least 20 cm of water; and
- (b) The state of the packages shall be their assessed or demonstrated condition if they had been subjected to the tests specified in 6.4.15.

**6.4.11.12** For accident conditions of carriage a number "N" shall be derived, such that two times "N" packages shall be subcritical for the arrangement and package conditions that provide the maximum neutron multiplication consistent with the following:

- (a) Hydrogenous moderation between packages, and the package arrangement reflected on all sides by at least 20 cm of water; and
- (b) The tests specified in 6.4.15 followed by whichever of the following is the more limiting:
  - (i) the tests specified in 6.4.17.2 (b) and, either 6.4.17.2 (c) for packages having a mass not greater than 500 kg and an overall density not greater than 1 000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> based on the external dimensions, or 6.4.17.2 (a) for all other packages; followed by the test specified in 6.4.17.3 and completed by the tests specified in 6.4.19.1 to 6.4.19.3; or
  - (ii) the test specified in 6.4.17.4; and
- (c) Where any part of the fissile material escapes from the containment system following the tests specified in 6.4.11.12 (b), it shall be assumed that fissile material escapes from each package in the array and all of the fissile material shall be arranged in the configuration and moderation that results in the maximum neutron multiplication with close reflection by at least 20 cm of water.

**6.4.11.13** The criticality safety index (CSI) for packages containing fissile material shall be obtained by dividing the number 50 by the smaller of the two values of "N" derived in 6.4.11.11 and 6.4.11.12 (i.e.  $CSI = 50/N$ ). The value of the criticality safety index may be zero, provided that an unlimited number of packages is subcritical (i.e. N is effectively equal to infinity in both cases).

## **6.4.12 Test procedures and demonstration of compliance**

**6.4.12.1** Demonstration of compliance with the performance standards required in 2.2.7.2.3.1.3, 2.2.7.2.3.1.4, 2.2.7.2.3.3.1, 2.2.7.2.3.3.2, 2.2.7.2.3.4.1, 2.2.7.2.3.4.2, and 6.4.2 to 6.4.11 must be accomplished by any of the methods listed below or by a combination thereof:

- (a) Performance of tests with specimens representing LSA-III material, or special form radioactive material, or low dispersible radioactive material or with prototypes or samples of the packaging, where the contents of the specimen or the packaging for the tests shall simulate as closely as practicable the expected range of radioactive contents and the specimen or packaging to be tested shall be prepared as presented for carriage;
- (b) Reference to previous satisfactory demonstrations of a sufficiently similar nature;



- (c) Performance of tests with models of appropriate scale incorporating those features which are significant with respect to the item under investigation when engineering experience has shown results of such tests to be suitable for design purposes. When a scale model is used, the need for adjusting certain test parameters, such as penetrator diameter or compressive load, shall be taken into account;
- (d) Calculation, or reasoned argument, when the calculation procedures and parameters are generally agreed to be reliable or conservative.

**6.4.12.2** After the specimen, prototype or sample has been subjected to the tests, appropriate methods of assessment shall be used to assure that the requirements for the test procedures have been fulfilled in compliance with the performance and acceptance standards prescribed in 2.2.7.2.3.1.3, 2.2.7.2.3.1.4, 2.2.7.2.3.3.1, 2.2.7.2.3.3.2, 2.2.7.2.3.4.1, 2.2.7.2.3.4.2, and 6.4.2 to 6.4.11.

**6.4.12.3** All specimens shall be inspected before testing in order to identify and record faults or damage including the following:

- (a) Divergence from the design;
- (b) Defects in manufacture;
- (c) Corrosion or other deterioration; and
- (d) Distortion of features.

The containment system of the package shall be clearly specified. The external features of the specimen shall be clearly identified so that reference may be made simply and clearly to any part of such specimen.

**6.4.13 Testing the integrity of the containment system and shielding and evaluating criticality safety**

After each of the applicable tests specified in 6.4.15 to 6.4.21:

- (a) Faults and damage shall be identified and recorded;
- (b) It shall be determined whether the integrity of the containment system and shielding has been retained to the extent required in 6.4.2 to 6.4.11 for the package under test; and
- (c) For packages containing fissile material, it shall be determined whether the assumptions and conditions used in the assessments required by 6.4.11.1 to 6.4.11.12 for one or more packages are valid.

**6.4.14 Target for drop tests**

The target for the drop tests specified in 2.2.7.2.3.3.5 (a), 6.4.15.4, 6.4.16 (a), 6.4.17.2 and 6.4.20.2 shall be a flat, horizontal surface of such a character that any increase in its resistance to displacement or deformation upon impact by the specimen would not significantly increase the damage to the specimen.

**6.4.15 Tests for demonstrating ability to withstand normal conditions of carriage**

**6.4.15.1** The tests are: the water spray test, the free drop test, the stacking test and the penetration test. Specimens of the package shall be subjected to the free drop test, the stacking test and the penetration test, preceded in each case by the water spray test. One specimen may be used for all the tests, provided that the requirements of 6.4.15.2 are fulfilled.

**6.4.15.2** The time interval between the conclusion of the water spray test and the succeeding test shall be such that the water has soaked in to the maximum extent, without appreciable drying of the exterior of the specimen. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, this interval shall be taken to be two hours if the water spray is applied from four directions simultaneously. No time interval shall elapse, however, if the water spray is applied from each of the four directions consecutively.

**6.4.15.3** Water spray test: The specimen shall be subjected to a water spray test that simulates exposure to rainfall of approximately 5 cm per hour for at least one hour.

**6.4.15.4** Free drop test: The specimen shall drop onto the target so as to suffer maximum damage in respect of the safety features to be tested.

- (a) The height of drop measured from the lowest point of the specimen to the upper surface of the target shall be not less than the distance specified in Table 6.4.15.4 for the applicable mass. The target shall be as defined in 6.4.14;
- (b) For rectangular fibreboard or wood packages not exceeding a mass of 50 kg, a separate specimen shall be subjected to a free drop onto each corner from a height of 0.3 m;
- (c) For cylindrical fibreboard packages not exceeding a mass of 100 kg, a separate specimen shall be subjected to a free drop onto each of the quarters of each rim from a height of 0.3 m.



**Table 6.4.15.4: Free drop distance for testing packages to normal conditions of carriage**

Package mass (kg)			Free drop distance (m)
	Package mass	< 5000	1,2
5000 ≤	Package mass	< 10000	0,9
10000 ≤	Package mass	< 15000	0,6
15000 ≤	Package mass		0,3

**6.4.15.5** Stacking test: Unless the shape of the packaging effectively prevents stacking, the specimen shall be subjected, for a period of 24 h, to a compressive load equal to the greater of the following:

- (a) The equivalent of 5 times the mass of the actual package; and
- (b) The equivalent of 13 kPa multiplied by the vertically projected area of the package.

The load shall be applied uniformly to two opposite sides of the specimen, one of which shall be the base on which the package would typically rest.

**6.4.15.6** Penetration test: The specimen shall be placed on a rigid, flat, horizontal surface which will not move significantly while the test is being carried out.

- (a) A bar of 3.2 cm in diameter with a hemispherical end and a mass of 6 kg shall be dropped and directed to fall, with its longitudinal axis vertical, onto the centre of the weakest part of the specimen, so that, if it penetrates sufficiently far, it will hit the containment system. The bar shall not be significantly deformed by the test performance;
- (b) The height of drop of the bar measured from its lower end to the intended point of impact on the upper surface of the specimen shall be 1 m.

**6.4.16 Additional tests for Type A packages designed for liquids and gases**

A specimen or separate specimens shall be subjected to each of the following tests unless it can be demonstrated that one test is more severe for the specimen in question than the other, in which case one specimen shall be subjected to the more severe test.

- (a) Free drop test: The specimen shall drop onto the target so as to suffer the maximum damage in respect of containment. The height of the drop measured from the lowest part of the specimen to the upper surface of the target shall be 9 m. The target shall be as defined in 6.4.14;
- (b) Penetration test: The specimen shall be subjected to the test specified in 6.4.15.6 except that the height of drop shall be increased to 1.7 m from the 1 m specified in 6.4.15.6 (b).

**6.4.17 Tests for demonstrating ability to withstand accident conditions in carriage**

**6.4.17.1** The specimen shall be subjected to the cumulative effects of the tests specified in 6.4.17.2 and 6.4.17.3, in that order. Following these tests, either this specimen or a separate specimen shall be subjected to the effect(s) of the water immersion test(s) as specified in 6.4.17.4 and, if applicable, 6.4.18.

**6.4.17.2** Mechanical test: The mechanical test consists of three different drop tests. Each specimen shall be subjected to the applicable drops as specified in 6.4.8.8 or 6.4.11.12. The order in which the specimen is subjected to the drops shall be such that, on completion of the mechanical test, the specimen shall have suffered such damage as will lead to the maximum damage in the thermal test which follows.

- (a) For drop I, the specimen shall drop onto the target so as to suffer the maximum damage, and the height of the drop measured from the lowest point of the specimen to the upper surface of the target shall be 9 m. The target shall be as defined in 6.4.14;
- (b) For drop II, the specimen shall drop so as to suffer the maximum damage onto a bar rigidly mounted perpendicularly on the target. The height of the drop measured from the intended point of impact of the specimen to the upper surface of the bar shall be 1 m. The bar shall be of solid mild steel of circular section, (15.0 cm ± 0.5 cm) in diameter and 20 cm long unless a longer bar would cause greater damage, in which case a bar of sufficient length to cause maximum damage shall be used. The upper end of the bar shall be flat and horizontal with its edge rounded off to a radius of not more than 6 mm. The target on which the bar is mounted shall be as described in 6.4.14;
- (c) For drop III, the specimen shall be subjected to a dynamic crush test by positioning the specimen on the target so as to suffer maximum damage by the drop of a 500 kg mass from 9 m onto the specimen. The mass shall consist of a solid mild steel plate 1 m by 1 m and shall fall in a horizontal attitude. The height of the drop shall be measured from the underside of the plate to the highest point of the specimen. The target on which the specimen rests shall be as defined in 6.4.14.

**6.4.17.3** Thermal test: The specimen shall be in thermal equilibrium under conditions of an ambient temperature of 38 °C, subject to the solar insolation conditions specified in Table 6.4.8.6 and subject to the design maximum rate of internal heat generation within the package from the radioactive contents. Alternatively, any of these parameters are allowed to have different values prior to and during the test, providing due account is taken of them in the subsequent assessment of package response.

The thermal test shall then consist of:

- (a) Exposure of a specimen for a period of 30 minutes to a thermal environment which provides a heat flux at least equivalent to that of a hydrocarbon fuel/air fire in sufficiently quiescent ambient conditions to give a minimum average flame emissivity coefficient of 0.9 and an average temperature of at least 800 °C, fully engulfing the specimen, with a surface absorptivity coefficient of 0.8 or that value which the package may be demonstrated to possess if exposed to the fire specified, followed by,
- (b) Exposure of the specimen to an ambient temperature of 38 °C, subject to the solar insolation conditions specified in Table 6.4.8.6 and subject to the design maximum rate of internal heat generation within the package by the radioactive contents for a sufficient period to ensure that temperatures in the specimen are everywhere decreasing and/or are approaching initial steady state conditions. Alternatively, any of these parameters are allowed to have different values following cessation of heating, providing due account is taken of them in the subsequent assessment of package response.

During and following the test the specimen shall not be artificially cooled and any combustion of materials of the specimen shall be permitted to proceed naturally.

**6.4.17.4** Water immersion test: The specimen shall be immersed under a head of water of at least 15 m for a period of not less than eight hours in the attitude which will lead to maximum damage. For demonstration purposes, an external gauge pressure of at least 150 kPa shall be considered to meet these conditions.

**6.4.18 Enhanced water immersion test for Type B(U) and Type B(M) packages containing more than 10<sup>5</sup> A<sub>2</sub> and Type C packages**

Enhanced water immersion test: The specimen shall be immersed under a head of water of at least 200 m for a period of not less than one hour. For demonstration purposes, an external gauge pressure of at least 2 MPa shall be considered to meet these conditions.

**6.4.19 Water leakage test for packages containing fissile material**

**6.4.19.1** Packages for which water in-leakage or out-leakage to the extent which results in greatest reactivity has been assumed for purposes of assessment under 6.4.11.7 to 6.4.11.12 shall be excepted from the test.

**6.4.19.2** Before the specimen is subjected to the water leakage test specified below, it shall be subjected to the tests in 6.4.17.2 (b), and either 6.4.17.2 (a) or (c) as required by 6.4.11.12, and the test specified in 6.4.17.3.

**6.4.19.3** The specimen shall be immersed under a head of water of at least 0.9 m for a period of not less than 8 hours and in the attitude for which maximum leakage is expected.

**6.4.20 Tests for Type C packages**

**6.4.20.1** Specimens shall be subjected to the effects of each of the following test sequences in the orders specified:

- (a) The tests specified in 6.4.17.2 (a), 6.4.17.2 (c), 6.4.20.2 and 6.4.20.3; and
- (b) The test specified in 6.4.20.4.

Separate specimens are allowed to be used for each of the sequences (a) and (b).

**6.4.20.2** Puncture/tearing test: The specimen shall be subjected to the damaging effects of a solid probe made of mild steel. The orientation of the probe to the surface of the specimen shall be as to cause maximum damage at the conclusion of the test sequence specified in 6.4.20.1 (a).

- (a) The specimen, representing a package having a mass less than 250 kg, shall be placed on a target and subjected to a probe having a mass of 250 kg falling from a height of 3 m above the intended impact point. For this test the probe shall be a 20 cm diameter cylindrical bar with the striking end forming a frustum of a right circular cone with the following dimensions: 30 cm height and 2.5 cm in diameter at the top with its edge rounded off to a radius of not more than 6 mm. The target on which the specimen is placed shall be as specified in 6.4.14;
- (b) For packages having a mass of 250 kg or more, the base of the probe shall be placed on a target and the specimen dropped onto the probe. The height of the drop, measured from the point of impact with the specimen to the upper surface of the probe shall be 3 m. For this test the probe shall have the same properties and dimensions as specified in (a) above, except that the length and mass of the probe shall be such as to incur maximum damage to the specimen. The target on which the base of the probe is placed shall be as specified in 6.4.14.

**6.4.20.3** Enhanced thermal test: The conditions for this test shall be as specified in 6.4.17.3, except that the exposure to the thermal environment shall be for a period of 60 minutes.

**6.4-10**

**6.4.20.4** Impact test: The specimen shall be subject to an impact on a target at a velocity of not less than 90 m/s, at such an orientation as to suffer maximum damage. The target shall be as defined in 6.4.14, except that the target surface may be at any orientation as long as the surface is normal to the specimen path.

#### **6.4.21 Inspections for packagings designed to contain 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride**

**6.4.21.1** Every manufactured packaging and its service and structural equipment shall, either jointly or separately, undergo an inspection initially before being put into service and periodically thereafter. These inspections shall be performed and certified by agreement with the competent authority.

**6.4.21.2** The initial inspection shall consist of a check of the design characteristics, a structural test, a leakproofness test, a water capacity test and a check of satisfactory operation of the service equipment.

**6.4.21.3** The periodic inspections shall consist of a visual examination, a structural test, a leakproofness test and a check of satisfactory operation of the service equipment. The maximum intervals for periodic inspections shall be five years. Packagings which have not been inspected within this five-year period shall be examined before carriage in accordance with a programme approved by the competent authority. They shall not be refilled before completion of the full programme for periodic inspections.

**6.4.21.4** The check of design characteristics shall demonstrate compliance with the design type specifications and the manufacturing programme.

**6.4.21.5** For the initial structural test, packagings designed to contain 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride shall be tested hydraulically at an internal pressure of at least 1.38 MPa but, when the test pressure is less than 2.76 MPa, the design shall require multilateral approval. For retesting packagings, any other equivalent non-destructive testing may be applied subject to multilateral approval.

**6.4.21.6** The leakproofness test shall be performed in accordance with a procedure which is capable of indicating leakages in the containment system with a sensitivity of 0.1 Pa-l/s ( $10^{-6}$  bar-l/s).

**6.4.21.7** The water capacity of the packagings shall be established with an accuracy of  $\pm 0.25\%$  at a reference temperature of 15 °C. The volume shall be stated on the plate described in 6.4.21.8.

**6.4.21.8** A plate made of non-corroding metal shall be durably attached to every packaging in a readily accessible place. The method of attaching the plate must not impair the strength of the packaging. The following particulars, at least, shall be marked on the plate by stamping or by any other equivalent method:

- Approval number;
- Manufacturer's serial number;
- Maximum working pressure (gauge pressure);
- Test pressure (gauge pressure);
- Contents: uranium hexafluoride;
- Capacity in litres;
- Maximum permissible filling mass of uranium hexafluoride;
- Tare mass;
- Date (month, year) of the initial test and the most recent periodic test;
- Stamp of the expert who performed the tests.

#### **6.4.22 Approvals of package designs and materials**

**6.4.22.1** The approval of designs for packages containing 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride requires that:

- (a) Each design that meets the requirements of 6.4.6.4 shall require multilateral approval;
- (b) Each design that meets the requirements of 6.4.6.1 to 6.4.6.3 shall require unilateral approval by the competent authority of the country of origin of the design, unless multilateral approval is otherwise required by RID.

**6.4.22.2** Each Type B(U) and Type C package design shall require unilateral approval, except that:

- (a) A package design for fissile material, which is also subject to 6.4.22.4, 6.4.23.7, and 5.1.5.2.1 shall require multilateral approval; and
- (b) A Type B(U) package design for low dispersible radioactive material shall require multilateral approval.

**6.4.22.3** Each Type B(M) package design, including those for fissile material which are also subject to the requirements of 6.4.22.4, 6.4.23.7, and 5.1.5.2.1 and those for low dispersible radioactive material, shall require multilateral approval.

**6.4.22.4** Each package design for fissile material which is not excepted according to 6.4.11.2 from the requirements that apply specifically to packages containing fissile material shall require multilateral approval.

- 6.4.22.5** The design for special form radioactive material shall require unilateral approval. The design for low dispersible radioactive material shall require multilateral approval (see also 6.4.23.8).
- 6.4.22.6** Any design that requires unilateral approval originating in a COTIF member state shall be approved by the competent authority of this country; if the country where the package has been designed is not a COTIF member state, carriage is possible on condition that:
- a certificate has been supplied by this country, proving that the package satisfies the technical requirements of RID, and that this certificate is countersigned by the competent authority of the first COTIF member state reached by the consignment;
  - if no certificate and no existing package design approval by a COTIF member state has been supplied, the package design is approved by the competent authority of the first COTIF member state reached by the consignment.
- 6.4.22.7** For designs approved under the transitional measures see 1.6.6.
- 6.4.23 Applications and approvals for radioactive material carriage**
- 6.4.23.1** (Reserved)
- 6.4.23.2** An application for shipment approval shall include:
- The period of time, related to the shipment, for which the approval is sought;
  - The actual radioactive contents, the expected modes of carriage, the type of wagon, and the probable or proposed route; and
  - The details of how the precautions and administrative or operational controls, referred to in the package design approval certificates issued under 5.1.5.2.1, are to be put into effect.
- 6.4.23.3** An application for approval of shipments under special arrangement shall include all the information necessary to satisfy the competent authority that the overall level of safety in carriage is at least equivalent to that which would be provided if all the applicable requirements of RID had been met.
- The application shall also include:
- A statement of the respects in which, and of the reasons why, the shipment cannot be made in full accordance with the applicable requirements of RID; and
  - A statement of any special precautions or special administrative or operational controls which are to be employed during carriage to compensate for the failure to meet the applicable requirements of RID.
- 6.4.23.4** An application for approval of Type B(U) or Type C package design shall include:
- A detailed description of the proposed radioactive contents with reference to their physical and chemical states and the nature of the radiation emitted;
  - A detailed statement of the design, including complete engineering drawings and schedules of materials and methods of manufacture;
  - A statement of the tests which have been done and their results, or evidence based on calculative methods or other evidence that the design is adequate to meet the applicable requirements;
  - The proposed operating and maintenance instructions for the use of the packaging;
  - If the package is designed to have a maximum normal operating pressure in excess of 100 kPa gauge, a specification of the materials of manufacture of the containment system, the samples to be taken, and the tests to be made;
  - Where the proposed radioactive contents are irradiated fuel, a statement and a justification of any assumption in the safety analysis relating to the characteristics of the fuel and a description of any pre-shipment measurement as required by 6.4.11.4 (b);
  - Any special stowage provisions necessary to ensure the safe dissipation of heat from the package considering the various modes of carriage to be used and type of wagon or container;
  - A reproducible illustration, not larger than 21 cm by 30 cm, showing the make-up of the package; and
  - A specification of the applicable quality assurance programme as required in 1.7.3.
- 6.4.23.5** An application for approval of a Type B(M) package design shall include, in addition to the general information required for package approval in 6.4.23.4 for Type B(U) packages:
- A list of the requirements specified in 6.4.7.5, 6.4.8.5, 6.4.8.6 and 6.4.8.9 to 6.4.8.15 with which the package does not conform;
  - Any proposed supplementary operational controls to be applied during carriage not regularly provided for in RID, but which are necessary to ensure the safety of the package or to compensate for the deficiencies listed in (a) above;
  - A statement relative to any restrictions on the mode of carriage and to any special loading, carriage, unloading or handling procedures; and

(d) The range of ambient conditions (temperature, solar radiation) which are expected to be encountered during carriage and which have been taken into account in the design.

**6.4.23.6** The application for approval of designs for packages containing 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride shall include all information necessary to satisfy the competent authority that the design meets the applicable requirements of 6.4.6.1, and a description of the applicable quality assurance programme as required in 1.7.3.

**6.4.23.7** An application for a fissile package approval shall include all information necessary to satisfy the competent authority that the design meets the applicable requirements of 6.4.11.1, and a specification of the applicable quality assurance programme as required by 1.7.3.

**6.4.23.8** An application for approval of design for special form radioactive material and design for low dispersible radioactive material shall include:

- (a) A detailed description of the radioactive material or, if a capsule, the contents; particular reference shall be made to both physical and chemical states;
- (b) A detailed statement of the design of any capsule to be used;
- (c) A statement of the tests which have been done and their results, or evidence based on calculative methods to show that the radioactive material is capable of meeting the performance standards, or other evidence that the special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material meets the applicable requirements of RID;
- (d) A specification of the applicable quality assurance programme as required in 1.7.3; and
- (e) Any proposed pre-shipment actions for use in the consignment of special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material.

**6.4.23.9** Each approval certificate issued by a competent authority shall be assigned an identification mark. The identification mark shall be of the following generalized type:

VRI/Number/Type Code

- (a) Except as provided in 6.4.23.10 (b), VRI represents the international vehicle registration identification code of the country issuing the certificate<sup>1</sup>;
- (b) The number shall be assigned by the competent authority, and shall be unique and specific with regard to the particular design or shipment. The shipment approval identification mark shall be clearly related to the design approval identification mark;
- (c) The following type codes shall be used in the order listed to indicate the types of approval certificates issued:

AF Type A package design for fissile material  
B(U) Type B(U) package design [B(U) F if for fissile material]  
B(M) Type B(M) package design [B(M) F if for fissile material]  
C Type C package design (CF if for fissile material)  
IF Industrial package design for fissile material  
S Special form radioactive material  
LD Low dispersible radioactive material  
T Shipment  
X Special arrangement

In the case of package designs for non-fissile or fissile excepted uranium hexafluoride, where none of the above codes apply, then the following type codes shall be used:

H(U) Unilateral approval  
H(M) Multilateral approval;

- (d) For package design and special form radioactive material approval certificates, other than those issued under the transitional provisions of 1.6.6.2 and 1.6.6.3, and for low dispersible radioactive material approval certificates, the symbols "-96" shall be added to the type code.

**6.4.23.10** These type codes shall be applied as follows:

- (a) Each certificate and each package shall bear the appropriate identification mark, comprising the symbols prescribed in 6.4.23.9 (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, except that, for packages, only the applicable design type codes including, if applicable, the symbols "-96", shall appear following the second stroke, that is, the "T" or "X" shall not appear in the identification marking on the package. Where the design approval and shipment approval are combined, the applicable type codes do not need to be repeated.

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<sup>1</sup> See Vienna Convention on Road Traffic (1968).

For example:

A/132/B(M)F-96: A Type B(M) package design approved for fissile material, requiring multilateral approval, for which the competent authority of Austria has assigned the design number 132 (to be marked on both the package and on the package design approval certificate);

A/132/B(M)F-96T: The shipment approval issued for a package bearing the identification mark elaborated above (to be marked on the certificate only);

A/137/X: A special arrangement approval issued by the competent authority of Austria, to which the number 137 has been assigned (to be marked on the certificate only);

A/139/IF-96: An industrial package design for fissile material approved by the competent authority of Austria, to which package design number 139 has been assigned (to be marked on both the package and on the package design approval certificate); and

A/145/H(U)-96: A package design for fissile excepted uranium hexafluoride approved by the competent authority of Austria, to which package design number 145 has been assigned (to be marked on both the package and on the package design approval certificate);

- (b) Where multilateral approval is effected by validation according to 6.4.23.16, only the identification mark issued by the country of origin of the design or shipment shall be used. Where multilateral approval is effected by issue of certificates by successive countries, each certificate shall bear the appropriate identification mark and the package whose design was so approved shall bear all appropriate identification marks.

For example:

A/132/B(M)F-96

CH/28/B(M)F-96

would be the identification mark of a package which was originally approved by Austria and was subsequently approved, by separate certificate, by Switzerland. Additional identification marks would be tabulated in a similar manner on the package;

- (c) The revision of a certificate shall be indicated by a parenthetical expression following the identification mark on the certificate. For example, A/132/B(M)F-96 (Rev.2) would indicate revision 2 of the Austrian package design approval certificate; or A/132/B(M)F-96 (Rev.0) would indicate the original issuance of the Austrian package design approval certificate. For original issuances, the parenthetical entry is optional and other words such as "original issuance" may also be used in place of "Rev.0". Certificate revision numbers may only be issued by the country issuing the original approval certificate;
- (d) Additional symbols (as may be necessitated by national regulations) may be added in brackets to the end of the identification mark; for example, A/132/B(M)F-96(SP503);
- (e) It is not necessary to alter the identification mark on the packaging each time that a revision to the design certificate is made. Such re-marking shall be required only in those cases where the revision to the package design certificate involves a change in the letter type codes for the package design following the second stroke.

**6.4.23.11** Each approval certificate issued by a competent authority for special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material shall include the following information:

- (a) Type of certificate;
- (b) The competent authority identification mark;
- (c) The issue date and an expiry date;
- (d) List of applicable national and international regulations, including the edition of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material under which the special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material is approved;
- (e) The identification of the special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material;
- (f) A description of the special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material;
- (g) Design specifications for the special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material which may include references to drawings;
- (h) A specification of the radioactive contents which includes the activities involved and which may include the physical and chemical form;
- (i) A specification of the applicable quality assurance programme as required in 1.7.3;
- (j) Reference to information provided by the applicant relating to specific actions to be taken prior to shipment;
- (k) If deemed appropriate by the competent authority, reference to the identity of the applicant;
- (l) Signature and identification of the certifying official.

**6.4.23.12** Each approval certificate issued by a competent authority for a special arrangement shall include the following information:

- (a) Type of certificate;
- (b) The competent authority identification mark;

- (c) The issue date and an expiry date;
- (d) Mode(s) of carriage;
- (e) Any restrictions on the modes of carriage, type of wagon, container, and any necessary routing instructions;
- (f) List of applicable national and international regulations, including the edition of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material under which the special arrangement is approved;
- (g) The following statement:  
"This certificate does not relieve the consignor from compliance with any requirement of the government of any country through or into which the package will be carried.";
- (h) References to certificates for alternative radioactive contents, other competent authority validation, or additional technical data or information, as deemed appropriate by the competent authority;
- (i) Description of the packaging by a reference to the drawings or a specification of the design. If deemed appropriate by the competent authority, a reproducible illustration, not larger than 21 cm by 30 cm, showing the make-up of the package shall also be provided, accompanied by a brief description of the packaging, including materials of manufacture, gross mass, general outside dimensions and appearance;
- (j) A specification of the authorized radioactive contents, including any restrictions on the radioactive contents which might not be obvious from the nature of the packaging. This shall include the physical and chemical forms, the activities involved (including those of the various isotopes, if appropriate), amounts in grams (for fissile material), and whether special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material, if applicable;
- (k) Additionally, for packages containing fissile material:
  - (i) a detailed description of the authorized radioactive contents;
  - (ii) the value of the criticality safety index;
  - (iii) reference to the documentation that demonstrates the criticality safety of the contents;
  - (iv) any special features, on the basis of which the absence of water from certain void spaces has been assumed in the criticality assessment;
  - (v) any allowance (based on 6.4.11.4 (b)) for a change in neutron multiplication assumed in the criticality assessment as a result of actual irradiation experience; and
  - (vi) the ambient temperature range for which the special arrangement has been approved;
- (l) A detailed listing of any supplementary operational controls required for preparation, loading, carriage, unloading and handling of the consignment, including any special stowage provisions for the safe dissipation of heat;
- (m) If deemed appropriate by the competent authority, reasons for the special arrangement;
- (n) Description of the compensatory measures to be applied as a result of the shipment being under special arrangement;
- (o) Reference to information provided by the applicant relating to the use of the packaging or specific actions to be taken prior to the shipment;
- (p) A statement regarding the ambient conditions assumed for purposes of design if these are not in accordance with those specified in 6.4.8.5, 6.4.8.6 and 6.4.8.15, as applicable;
- (q) Any emergency arrangements deemed necessary by the competent authority;
- (r) A specification of the applicable quality assurance programme as required in 1.7.3;
- (s) If deemed appropriate by the competent authority, reference to the identity of the applicant and to the identity of the carrier;
- (t) Signature and identification of the certifying official.

#### 6.4.23.13

Each approval certificate for a shipment issued by a competent authority shall include the following information:

- (a) Type of certificate;
- (b) The competent authority identification mark(s);
- (c) The issue date and an expiry date;
- (d) List of applicable national and international regulations, including the edition of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material under which the shipment is approved;
- (e) Any restrictions on the modes of carriage, type of wagon, container, and any necessary routing instructions;
- (f) The following statement:  
"This certificate does not relieve the consignor from compliance with any requirement of the government of any country through or into which the package will be carried.";
- (g) A detailed listing of any supplementary operational controls required for preparation, loading, carriage, unloading and handling of the consignment, including any special stowage provisions for the safe dissipation of heat or maintenance of criticality safety;



- (h) Reference to information provided by the applicant relating to specific actions to be taken prior to shipment;
- (i) Reference to the applicable design approval certificate(s);
- (j) A specification of the actual radioactive contents, including any restrictions on the radioactive contents which might not be obvious from the nature of the packaging. This shall include the physical and chemical forms, the total activities involved (including those of the various isotopes, if appropriate), amounts in grams (for fissile material), and whether special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material, if applicable;
- (k) Any emergency arrangements deemed necessary by the competent authority;
- (l) A specification of the applicable quality assurance programme as required in 1.7.3;
- (m) If deemed appropriate by the competent authority, reference to the identity of the applicant;
- (n) Signature and identification of the certifying official.

**6.4.23.14** Each approval certificate of the design of a package issued by a competent authority shall include the following information:

- (a) Type of certificate;
- (b) The competent authority identification mark;
- (c) The issue date and an expiry date;
- (d) Any restriction on the modes of carriage, if appropriate;
- (e) List of applicable national and international regulations, including the edition of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material under which the design is approved;
- (f) The following statement:  
"This certificate does not relieve the consignor from compliance with any requirement of the government of any country through or into which the package will be carried.";
- (g) References to certificates for alternative radioactive contents, other competent authority validation, or additional technical data or information, as deemed appropriate by the competent authority;
- (h) A statement authorizing shipment where shipment approval is required under 5.1.5.1.2, if deemed appropriate;
- (i) Identification of the packaging;
- (j) Description of the packaging by a reference to the drawings or specification of the design. If deemed appropriate by the competent authority, a reproducible illustration, not larger than 21 cm by 30 cm, showing the make-up of the package should also be provided, accompanied by a brief description of the packaging, including materials of manufacture, gross mass, general outside dimensions and appearance;
- (k) Specification of the design by reference to the drawings;
- (l) A specification of the authorized radioactive content, including any restrictions on the radioactive contents which might not be obvious from the nature of the packaging. This shall include the physical and chemical forms, the activities involved (including those of the various isotopes, if appropriate), amounts in grams (for fissile material), and whether special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material, if applicable;
- (m) A description of the containment system;
- (n) Additionally, for packages containing fissile material:
  - (i) a detailed description of the authorized radioactive contents;
  - (ii) a description of the confinement system;
  - (iii) the value of the criticality safety index;
  - (iv) reference to the documentation that demonstrates the criticality safety of the contents;
  - (v) any special features, on the basis of which the absence of water from certain void spaces has been assumed in the criticality assessment;
  - (vi) any allowance (based on 6.4.11.4 (b)) for a change in neutron multiplication assumed in the criticality assessment as a result of actual irradiation experience; and
  - (vii) the ambient temperature range for which the package design has been approved;
- (o) For Type B(M) packages, a statement specifying those requirements of 6.4.7.5, 6.4.8.4, 6.4.8.5, 6.4.8.6 and 6.4.8.9 to 6.4.8.15 with which the package does not conform and any amplifying information which may be useful to other competent authorities;
- (p) For packages containing more than 0.1 kg of uranium hexafluoride, a statement specifying those provisions of 6.4.6.4 which apply if any and any amplifying information which may be useful to other competent authorities;
- (q) A detailed listing of any supplementary operational controls required for preparation, loading, carriage, unloading and handling of the consignment, including any special stowage provisions for the safe dissipation of heat;

- (r) Reference to information provided by the applicant relating to the use of the packaging or specific actions to be taken prior to shipment;
- (s) A statement regarding the ambient conditions assumed for purposes of design if these are not in accordance with those specified in 6.4.8.5, 6.4.8.6 and 6.4.8.15, as applicable;
- (t) A specification of the applicable quality assurance programme as required in 1.7.3;
- (u) Any emergency arrangements deemed necessary by the competent authority;
- (v) If deemed appropriate by the competent authority, reference to the identity of the applicant;
- (w) Signature and identification of the certifying official.

**6.4.23.15** The competent authority shall be informed of the serial number of each packaging manufactured to a design approved by them under 1.6.6.2.1, 1.6.6.2.2, 6.4.22.2, 6.4.22.3 and 6.4.22.4.

**6.4.23.16** Multilateral approval may be by validation of the original certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin of the design or shipment. Such validation may take the form of an endorsement on the original certificate or the issuance of a separate endorsement, annex, supplement, etc., by the competent authority of the country through or into which the shipment is made.