Packaging marking and labeling of dangerous goods

Abstract

General requirements for packages, packaging preparation and the marking and labels required for packages containing dangerous goods.

Application

The requirements herein apply to all packages containing dangerous goods which shall be consigned by Ericsson or any other entity on behalf of Ericsson Group.

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1 Scope

This instruction is based in the international regulations for the transport of dangerous goods. As the regulations for transport by Sea and Air are considered the most restrictive, this instruction is based on those restrictions as Ericsson’s goods normally use these modes of transport.

When any national or international regulations are more restrictive than those in this document, those shall be complied with.

Specific packing instructions for substances and articles are found in the transport regulations which outlines the detailed requirements that shall be applied as an addon to the requirements here in, which is the basis of the regulations.

2 Requirements for the package

All types of dangerous goods, whether it can be consigned as exempted dangerous goods or fully regulated must be packed, marked and labeled as described in this instruction, the related packing instructions and where applicable supplemented with additional information as required by national regulations.

Unless otherwise provided for, a United Nation (UN) Specification Packaging’s shall be used when required by a regulatory packing instruction and must meet the performance test requirements of the relevant packing group, as stipulated in the packaging instruction.

Each package must:

a. Comply with the set of packing requirements appropriate to the type of packing to be used;
b. Be permitted by the applicable packing instruction;
c. Not exceed the overall quantity restriction per package as defined in the applicable packing instruction, dangerous goods table or to the design limit for the package whichever is more restrictive.
d. Not contain inner packaging’s exceeding the quantity limits as specified in the applicable packing instruction;
e. Must be assemble and secure exactly in the manner intended; and
f. External surfaces of assembled package(s) must be clean of contamination arising from the filling process itself or from contamination from the environment surrounding the filling/assembly area.

2.1 Packing Quality

Package made available for transport shall not have any damages, dents or scratches and in all respects in proper condition for transport.
Dangerous goods must be packed in good quality packaging’s which must be strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered in transport, including removal from pallet, unit load device or overpack for subsequent manual or mechanical handling.

Dangerous goods must, where stipulated by regulatory packing instruction, be packed in a UN specification package meeting the packing group performance standard and weight limitations for the product/substance as stipulated in the regulatory packaging instruction.

Packaging’s must be constructed and closed as to prevent any loss of contents when prepared for transport which might be caused under normal conditions of transport, by vibration or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure (resulting from altitude, for example).

Packages (including inner packaging’s and receptacles) must be closed in accordance with the information provided by the manufacture. No dangerous goods residue must adhere to the outside of packages during transport. These provisions apply, as appropriate, to new, reconditioned or remanufactured packaging’s.

2.2 Package Performance Test Requirements (UN specification packaging)

Detailed requirements for UN specification packaging’s are found in UN Model Regulations latest revised version and in each transport regulations.

The UN specification package must have been tested and approved with the content intended to contain, unless tested and approved under the prerequisites of a “V” package, and test series shall be in accordance to the requirements in the transport mode specific regulations for Road, Rail, Sea and Air.

2.2.1 Test report

A packing test certificate/report shall be available for all UN specification package types prior they are used.

The report shall at least contain the following:

a  Name and address of test facility;
b  Name and address of applicant (where applicable);
c  A unique test report identification;
d  Date of the test report;
e  Manufacturer of the packaging;
f  Description of the packaging design type (such as dimensions, materials, closures, thickness, etc.) including method of manufacture (such as blow-moulding), and which may include drawing(s) and/or photographs;
g  Maximum capacity

h  Characteristics of test contents, such as viscosity and relative density for liquids and particle size for solids;

i  Reference to the transport mode regulation(s) standards used in the test;

j  Test descriptions and results;

k  The statement:

i. The packing prepared as for transport was tested in accordance with the appropriate provisions of [reference to applicable regulations] or the equivalent provisions of Chapter 6 of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; and

ii. The use of other packaging’s methods or components may render it invalid.

iii. Signature, with the name and status of the signatory.

iv. Detailed requirements for UN specification packaging’s are found in UN Model Regulations latest revised version and in each transport regulations

2.2.2 Enclosure instructions

Manufactures and subsequent distributors of packaging’s must provide information regarding procedures to be followed (including enclosure instructions for inner packaging’s and receptacles), a description of the type and dimensions of closures (including required gaskets) and any other components needed to ensure that packages as presented for transport are capable of passing the applicable performance test and the pressure differential requirements.

2.2.3 Non-UN approved packages

When the dangerous goods regulations specific packing instruction is not requiring an UN approved packaging or dangerous goods which is shipped according to an exemption, such package must at least fulfill the following requirements.

a  Each package must be capable of withstanding a 1.2 m drop test on to a rigid, non-resilient, flat and horizontal surface, in the position most likely to cause damage. The criteria for passing the test are that the outer packaging must not exhibit any damage liable to affect safety during transport and there must be no leakage from the inner packaging’s.

b  Each package must be capable of withstanding, without breakage or leakage of any inner packaging and without significant reduction of effectiveness, a force applied to the top surface for duration of 24 hours equivalent to the total weight of identical packages if stacked to a height of 3 m (including the test sample).
2.3 Compatibility Requirements

2.3.1 Direct Contact of packaging’s

Parts of packaging’s which are in direct contact with dangerous goods must:

a. not be affected or significantly weakened by those dangerous goods; and

b. not cause a dangerous effect, e.g. catalyzing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods

Where necessary, they must provide with a suitable inner coating or treatment.

2.3.2 Materials of construction

Materials, such as some plastics, which can be significantly softened or rendered brittle or permeable by the temperatures likely to be experienced during transport or because of the chemical action of the contents or the use of a refrigerant, must not be used.

2.4 Test and Vibration Resistance

The body and the closure of any packaging (inner and outer packaging’s) must be so constructed as to be able adequately to resist the effects of temperature and vibration occurring in normal conditions of transport.

Stoppers, corks or other such friction-type closures must be held in place, securely, tightly and effectively by positive means (for example by the use of adhesive tape, friction sleeves, welding or soldering, positive locking wires).

The closure device must be so designed that it is unlikely that it can be incorrectly or incompletely closed and must be such that it may be checked easily to determine that it is completely closed.

2.5 Ullage

When filling for liquids sufficient ullage (outage) must be left to ensure that neither leakage nor distortion of the receptacle will occur as a result of an expansion of the liquid caused by temperatures likely to prevail during transport. Liquids must not completely fill a packaging at a temperature of 55°C.

2.6 Package/Overpack Re-Use

A re-use package or re-use overpack must fulfill the same requirements as for a new package.

Before a packing is authorized for re-use, or an overpack is re-used, all inappropriate dangerous goods markings and labeling are removed or completely obliterated.
2.7 Packing Groups

For packaging purpose, Packing Groups numbers I, II & III are assigned to dangerous goods substances in Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 according to the relative degree of danger presented.

*Note:* Some substances and articles are assigned stricter Packing Groups performance requirements, this requirement is identified in the specific regulatory packing instructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packing group</th>
<th>Relative degree of danger</th>
<th>Code included in the UN specification code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packing Group I</td>
<td>Substance presenting high danger</td>
<td>Package meeting packing group I standard shall have the letter &quot;X&quot; in the Specification Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing Group II</td>
<td>Substance presenting medium danger</td>
<td>Package meeting packing group II standard shall have the letter &quot;Y&quot; in the Specification Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing Group III</td>
<td>Substance presenting low danger</td>
<td>Package meeting packing group III standard shall have the letter &quot;Z&quot; in the Specification Code.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.8 Product and inner Packaging’s

For the purpose of this section, Inner packaging’s and a physical product is the same.

2.8.1 Cushioning material

Inner packaging’s must be packed, affixed, secured or cushioned in an outer packaging in such way that, they cannot move, break, be punctured or leak their contents into the outer packaging.

Cushioning and absorbent material shall be inert and suited to the nature of the content.

Lithium Cells and Batteries must be placed in inner packaging’s that completely enclose the cell or battery.

Cells and Batteries must be packed so to prevent short circuit and movement within the inner packing and the outer packaging.

Inner packaging’s containing liquids must be packaged with their closures upward and placed within outer packaging’s consistent with the orientation markings.
Inner packaging’s that are liable to brake or be punctured easily, such as those made of glass, porcelain ore stoneware or of certain plastic material, etc. must be enclosed in an inner liner and be secured in the outer packaging’s with suitable cushioning material. Any leakage of contents must not substantially impair the protective properties of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging.

2.8.2 Absorbent Material

Unless otherwise provided in this paragraph or in a packing instruction, liquids that are packed in glass, earthenware, plastic or metal inner packaging’s which are liable to brake must be packaged using absorbent material.

The quantity absorbent material must be such that it can absorb all liquid in case of leakage.

An absorbent material must not react dangerously with the liquid.

Absorbent material is not required if:

- the inner packaging’s are so protected that breakage of them is not possible;
- the leakage of their contents from the outer packaging will not occur during normal conditions of transport; and
- the leakage does not impair the package quality.

Where absorbent material is required, and an outer package is not liquid tight, means of containing the liquid in the form of a leak-proof liner, plastic bag or other equally efficient means of containment shall be used.

2.8.3 Inner Liner

Unless otherwise provided for in the packing instructions, all liquids when packed in a package which is not leak-tight, must be provided with a means of containing the liquid in the event of leakage. This may be achieved with the use of a leak-proof liner, plastic bag or other equally efficient means of containment.

- Inner packaging
- Absorbent material
- Inner liner
- Cushing material
- Outer packaging

2.8.4 Different Inner packaging’s

Where an outer packaging of a combination packaging has been successfully tested with different inner packaging’s, different inner packaging’s may also be assembled in this outer packaging.

In addition, provided an equivalent level of performance is maintained, the following variations in inner packaging’s are allowed without further testing of the package:
1. Inner packaging's of equivalent or smaller size may be used provided the inner packaging's are of similar design to the tested inner packaging's, e.g. shape: round, rectangular, etc.;

2. The material of construction of the inner packaging's (glass, plastic metal, etc.) offers resistance to impact and staking forces equal to or greater than that of the originally tested inner packaging; and

3. The inner packaging's have the same or smaller openings and the closure is of similar design, e.g. screw cap, friction lid etc.

A lesser number of the tested inner packaging's, or of the alternative types of inner packaging's identified in (1) above may be used provided sufficient cushioning is added to fill the void space(s) and to prevent significant movement of the inner packaging's.

2.9 Supplementary packaging's

Use of supplementary packaging's within an outer packaging (e.g. an intermediate packaging or a receptacle inside a required inner packaging) additional to what is required by the regulatory specific packing instruction is permitted provided all relevant requirements are met, including those regarding Performance test requirements [2.2] and, if appropriate, suitable cushioning is used to prevent movement within the packaging.

2.10 Friction

The nature and thickness of the outer packaging must be such that friction during transport does not generate any heat likely to alter dangerously the chemical stability of the contents.

2.11 Venting of packaging's

Venting of packaging's to reduce internal pressure, which may develop by the evolution of gas from the contents is not permitted for air transport, except as otherwise specified in the air transport regulations.

2.12 Hermetically sealed packages

Unless otherwise specified in the dangerous goods regulations, packages containing substances according to 1 to 5 below shall be hermetically sealed.

1. Evolve flammable gases or vapor;
2. May become explosive if allowed to dry;
3. Evolve toxic gases or vapors;
4. Evolve corrosive gases or vapors; or
5. May react dangerously with the atmosphere
2.13 Orientation

Combination packaging's containing liquid dangerous goods must be packed so that the closures on the inner packaging's are upward and the upright position of the package must be indicated on it by the “Package orientation label”.

Orientation labels are not required when:

a. inner packaging's each containing 120 ml or less with sufficient absorbent material between the inner and outer packaging's to completely absorb the liquid content

b. gas in tight inner packaging's such as tubes, bags or vials which are opened by breaking or puncturing. Each inner packaging must not contain more than 500 ml

c. infectious substances in primary receptacles not exceeding 50 ml

d. radioactive material

2.14 Package minimum size

A package must be of such size that there is adequate space to affix all necessary labels and markings, both those related to dangerous goods and other information such as package ID, shipping labels etc.

2.15 Empty Packaging’s

Empty packaging’s that have contained dangerous goods must be marked, labeled and placarded in the same manner as for a package filled with that substance unless adequate measures have been taken to nullify any hazard.

2.16 Packing used for Liquids

For plastic drums and Jerricans, unless otherwise approved by the appropriate national authority, the period of use permitted for the transport of dangerous goods must be not more than five (5) years from the date of manufacture of the receptacles, except where a shorter period of use is prescribed because of the nature of the substance to be transported.

Such plastic packaging's must be marked with the year and date of when the package was manufactured.

2.17 Different Dangerous Goods packed in one Outer Packaging

An outer packaging may contain more than one type of dangerous goods or other goods provided that the goods are allowed according to:

a. Allowed to be packed in the same package according to the segregation table 7.2.1.16 in the IMDG-Code (Sea);
b. The dangerous goods do not react dangerously with each other and cause
   i. combustion and/or evolution of considerable heat;
   ii. evolution of flammable, toxic or asphyxiate gases;
   iii. The dangerous goods do not require segregation according to the applicable
        segregation table for each transport mode;

c. Meet the specific requirement for “Mixed Packaging” in surface regulations and ‘All
   packed in one’ requirements in IACO-TI/IATA-DGR.

2.18 One or several packages in one package or pallet (Overpack)

The overpack [5] must not contain packages enclosing different substances which might
react dangerously with each other or packages of dangerous goods which require
segregation according to the applicable segregation table for each transport mode.

The intended function of each package must not be compromised by the overpack.

Each package contained within an overpack must be properly packed, marked, labeled and
be free of any indication of damage or leakage an in all respects be properly prepared as
required by the regulations.

In addition, all packages contained in an Overpack must be secured in such manner that
they not move, break, be punctured or leak their contents.

Unless all marking and labels representative of all dangerous goods in the overpack are
visible, the overpack shall:

a. Be marked with the word “OVERPACK”. The lettering of the “OVERPACK” shall be at
   least 12 mm high. The mark shall be in an official language of the country of origin and
   also; if that language is not English, French or German, in English, French or German;

b. Labels and marked with the UN number and other marks for each item of dangerous
   goods contained in the overpack. Each applicable mark or label only needs to be applied
   once.

3. Requirements for marking and labeling requirements

All packages shall be marked and labeled according to the latest Air transport requirements
unless a national requirement is more restrictive than the requirements set out in Air
transport requirements [3.3].

All marking and labeling shall:

a. Comply with this section
b. Be applied to or pre-printed on the same surface of the package

   UN number and proper shipping name shall appear adjacent to the hazard label
d. Labels and markings are not allowed to be:
   i. Folded around corners
ii. Affixed over each other

The terms “mark” and “marking” include all required information such as the UN number, proper shipping name etc.

Markings which identify the design or specification of a packaging, must meet the relevant requirements for Specification Packaging Marking. These markings are normally applied by the packaging manufacture but are still ultimately the responsibility of the shipper.

The terms “label” and “labeling” concern all hazard and handling labels that shall be used.

The following matrix indicate the minimum information requirement that shall appear on a package containing fully regulated dangerous goods, were no exemption is used. Dependent on type of dangerous goods, more information might be required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Road</th>
<th>Rail</th>
<th>Sea</th>
<th>Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Label</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN number proceeded by “UN”</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper Shipping Name, as defined in the Dangerous Goods list</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net quantity dangerous goods in the package in L or kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific requirements for the design and quality are defined in the Specification for dangerous goods labels and placards [EAB-12:073659 Uen]

### 3.1 Markings

Packaging specification markings are not required for packages containing
- Limited Quantity;
- Excepted Quantity;
- Exempted dangerous goods;
- Radiative materials; and
- Those articles not requiring a package by a regulatory packing instruction.

The minimum text size requirement for information that shall appear on a package and overpack is stipulated for the marking per below table.
### Mark, text and/number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark, text and/number</th>
<th>Package capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exceeding 30 L capacity, exceeding 30 kg max net mass and cylinders exceeding 60 L water capacity</td>
<td>Not exceeding 30 L capacity, not exceeding 30 kg net mass and cylinders not exceeding 60 L water capacity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN number</th>
<th>≥ 12 mm high</th>
<th>≥ 6 mm high</th>
<th>Appropriate size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salvage packaging</td>
<td>≥ 12 mm high</td>
<td>≥ 12 mm high</td>
<td>≥ 12 mm high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overpack</td>
<td>≥ 12 mm high</td>
<td>≥ 12 mm high</td>
<td>≥ 12 mm high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN specification mark</td>
<td>≥ 12 mm high</td>
<td>≥ 6 mm high</td>
<td>Appropriate size</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2 Labeling

#### 3.2.1 Type of labels

Labels are of two types:

- Hazard labels, which are required for most dangerous goods in all classes; and
- Handling labels which are required, either alone or in addition to the hazard labels, for some dangerous goods.

#### 3.2.2 Hazard and handling label specification

All labels used on package of dangerous goods, must conform, in shape, color, format, symbol and text, to the specimen design in the applicable regulations.

Hazard labels must be in the form of a square with minimum dimensions of be at least 100 x 100 mm, set in an angel of 45° (diamond shaped). The labels are divided into halves. The upper of the label is reserved for the pictorial symbol ad the lower half for the texts, the class or division number and the compatibility group letter as appropriate.

Detailed specifications are found in instruction ‘Specification for dangerous goods labels and placards’ [EAB-12:073659 Uen]

### 3.3 Affixing of labels and marks

All labeling and marking concerning dangerous goods must be at the same surface, next to each other on the package.

If the information is given on more than one surface, all information must be identical on these surfaces.
Unless otherwise specified in the relevant regulations, special provision or packing instructions, each package and overpack containing dangerous goods shipped as fully regulated, must be marked and labeled with:

1. UN NUMBER(S) proceeded with the letters “UN”;

2. The PROPER SHIPPING NAME(S) when applicable, supplemented with the technical name in brackets when required;

3. Hazard label and applicable subsidiary risk label(s) and handling labels as required by the packing instruction/dangerous goods regulations representing the dangerous goods contained in the package;

4. The full name of the Shipper and Consignee;

5. The net quantity dangerous goods within the package;
   a. Liter for liquids
   b. Kg for solids and articles

6. Orientation labels on two opposite sides for packages containing liquids

7. Other handling labels such as the Cargo Aircraft Only label shall be applied as applicable

8. UN Specification Code

The marking and labels in 1-5 and 7 shall be on the same surface, next to each other.

3.4 Overpack

Unless all markings representative of all dangerous goods in the overpack are clearly visible the Overpack must be marked and labeled:

- according to [3.3] requirements and the total quantity per UN number
- Word “Overpack” with minimum text high 12 mm
- Address to shipper and consignee

Note

*Packing specification mark must not be reproduced on the Overpack*

4 Requirements for exempted dangerous goods

Dangerous goods that fulfill the requirements of an exemption in the regulations are only allowed to be transported if it is established that the substance or article fulfills all the requirements in for that special provision or sub-section.
The packaging used for exempted dangerous goods shall at least fulfill the General packing requirements except for the requirement for a ‘UN specification package requirement’.

An exemption does not always apply on all transport modes therefore it is mandatory to confirm the exemption can be used in all the transport mode regulations.

4.1 Limited quantity

The exemption differs between the regulations. The use of this exemption the applicable requirements are found in chapter 3.4 ADR, RID and IMDG.

Special requirements apply for Air transport, IATA-DGR sub-section 2.7 whereas the only exemption is the use of a UN specification packaging however the other requirements are more restrictive.

4.2 Special provisions

4.2.1 Package

Packages containing exempted dangerous goods shall be packed in packages fulfilling the packing requirements in section [2] but does not need to be an UN specification packaging [2.2.2].

4.2.2 Marking and labeling

Required dangerous goods information depends on the type of dangerous goods and special provision being used, this is specified in the regulations.

Normally occurring exempted dangerous goods within Ericsson shall be marked as followed:

a UN 2800 Batteries wet, non-spillable meeting exemption 238 shall be marked with either

i. Batteries, wet, non-spillable; or

ii. Non-spillable

b Lithium cells and batteries meeting special provision 188 / Section II of IATA-DGR shall be marked with the applicable lithium handling label

5 Definitions

The intended meaning of following terms shall be interpreted as follows

<p>| Combination Package | A package containing one or more inner packaging's. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dangerous goods, fully regulated</strong></th>
<th>Dangerous goods in quantities or as required by a transport mode to be consigned as regulated dangerous goods, and for which no exemption from the regulations can be applied.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exempted Dangerous goods</strong></td>
<td>Dangerous goods as by a special provision, pack instruction or another applicable section in the regulations can be consigned as exempted from the regulations. Note that dangerous goods exempted on one transport mode might be required to be consigned as fully regulated on another transport mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inner package</strong></td>
<td>A container/receptacle containing a substance. An article can be considered an inner packaging when placed in a combination packaging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labeling</strong></td>
<td>Only Hazard and Handling labels as defined in the dangerous goods transport regulations. Hazard label is a label identifying type of dangerous goods; Handling label is a label identifying a certain type of handling such as Orientation labels, Cargo Aircraft Only, Magnetized Material etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marking</strong></td>
<td>Marking includes all types of information excluding hazard and handling labels such as UN Package Specification Code, UN number, Addresses etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overpack</strong></td>
<td>A handling device or extra outer packaging intended to handle one or more packages. Examples of such are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Load-carrying device such as a pallet of packages which packages are secured by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- strapping,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- shrink- or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- stretch wrapping or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- secured by other appropriate means,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- or outer protective packaging such as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- boxes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- cages,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Packaging</strong></td>
<td>Both packages other than and UN Specification Packaging and UN Specification Packaging's which is considered the transport ready package which contain goods and cushioning material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Specification Packaging</strong></td>
<td>A package that have been tested and approved according to the packaging test and performance criteria as per United Nations Recommendation on the transport of dangerous goods. Such packaging's shall be durably marked with their UN specification code on the package, verifying that they have passed such tests as required for the packaging type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 References


[2] The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)

[3] Intergovernmental Organization for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF/RID)


7 Changes and revisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Signum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-08-28</td>
<td>Bi-annual review, minor editorial changes throughout the document</td>
<td>EMARSOV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-01-11</td>
<td>Update to reflect the 2017 regulatory requirements. <strong>New</strong> entries are marked with a solid border to the left. <strong>Edited</strong> items are marked with a dotted border to the left. Main update, added clarification on the requirements for text mark minimum size and Overpack requirements.</td>
<td>Emarosv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Contact for this requirements specification

Contact: dangerous.goods@ericsson.com