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REPORTS

AGENDA
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/133 Provisional agenda for the sixty-seventh session (Secretariat)
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/133/Add.1 Addendum to the Provisional agenda for the sixty-seventh session (Secretariat)

WORKING PAPERS

UN Paper	Summary	Industry Segment
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/37 Prohibited packaging for substances liable to become liquid during transport (United Kingdom)	The expert from the United Kingdom is grateful for the efforts of the expert from the Republic of Korea in trying to clarify the text in 4.1.3.4 and its alignment with the packing instructions as shown in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/20 from the sixty-sixth session of the Sub-Committee, and in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2024/78 and in informal document INF.65 from the sixty-fifth session of the Sub-Committee.	Packaging
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/38 Amendments to special provisions on lithium batteries (United Kingdom)	At the sixty-fifth session of the Sub-Committee, document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2024/101 was submitted by the expert from the United States of America. The expert from the United Kingdom supported the document but also felt that further improvements could be made. In paragraph 7, the expert from the United States of America proposed amendments to special provisions 360, 388 and 410.	Lithium Batteries NAAHAC Air Carrier Roundtable IVODGA
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/39, ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2025/6 Request from the Transport of Dangerous Goods informal working group on the classification of thermites and thermite containing articles regarding approaches to	During the sixty-sixth session of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the transport of dangerous goods (TDG Sub-Committee) and the forty-eighth session of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS Sub-Committee), the expert from the United Kingdom presented informal document INF.44 (TDG) - INF.19 (GHS) which included an update from the informal working group (IWG) and suggested a	Explosives Working Group

thermites and thermite containing articles (United Kingdom)	robust approach to the future regulation of thermites, thermite containing articles and humanitarian demining devices and other similarly insensitive pyrotechnic compositions.	
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/40 Clarification of the requirements for the inner packaging applicable according to special provision 188 (RECHARGE)	Following the discussion of informal document INF.27 at the sixty-sixth session the Sub-Committee, it was recognized that a clarification of the wording of the subparagraph (d) of special provision (SP)188 was necessary.	Lithium Batteries Packaging
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/41 Amendment to the example of marking for new packagings in 6.1.3.10 (Republic of Korea)	In 6.1.3.10 of the Model Regulations, there are examples of marking for new packagings, one of which is not consistent with the provisions of the text. This inconsistency has caused confusion among packaging manufacturers and industry stakeholders.	Packaging
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/42 Introduction of new entries for 1,4-Benzoquinone Dioxime (COSTHA)	COSTHA presented two documents at the sixty-sixth session of the Sub-Committee (ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/7 and informal document INF.48) addressing the potential need to create new entries specifically for 1,4-Benzoquinone Dioxime (QDO). The documents were referred to the Energetics Working Group (EWG) which provided feedback on the revised proposals.	Explosives Working Group
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/43 E-labelling for dangerous goods (COSTHA)	E-labelling is a barcode of any kind (e.g. Quick Response (QR) code, Universal Product Code (UPC), Radio-frequency identification (RFID) code), that can be used to easily share web-based product information that can be read by most handheld devices. For dangerous goods, e-labelling can be used on packages or documentation to provide quick access to the basic hazard description, test reports, approval certificates, emergency response information, and other safety information.	Labelling Documentation
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/44 Exceptions for UN 3358, special provision 291 (COSTHA)	COSTHA members have raised questions with regard to special provisions for refrigerating machines. As technology has continued to advance, so has the increase in the use of flammable gases as a refrigerant for heating and cooling devices.	Flammable Gases Refrigeration Machines
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/45 Editorial correction of the terminology for silicone oil (Germany)	At its forty-second session, the Editorial and Technical Group (E&T) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Sub-Committee on Carriage of Cargoes and Containers (CCC) identified a terminological inconsistency concerning silicone oil both in the IMDG Code and in the Model Regulations. The E&T group decided to retain for now the existing wording in the IMDG Code and invited Germany to submit a formal proposal to the Sub-Committee.	Chemical Transport Editorial Corrections
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/46 Single cell batteries for transport (COSTHA, PRBA)	Single cell batteries are currently considered cells for the purposes of testing (see definition of single cell battery in paragraph 38.3.2.3 of the Manual of Test and Criteria) and transport (see chapter 3.3 of the Model Regulations , special provision – (SP) 188).	Lithium Batteries
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/47	It has been brought to the attention of the expert from the Kingdom of the Netherlands that the provisions for “excepted packages” (class 7)	Radioactives Packaging

Provisions for excepted packages (class 7) (Kingdom of the Netherlands)	in paragraphs 1.5.1.5.1 and 1.5.1.5.2 of the Model Regulations are confusing to users.	
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/48 Amendments to special provisions on vehicles containing lithium metal, lithium-ion, and sodium-ion batteries (PRBA)	Recent developments in dangerous goods regulations have introduced new UN numbers (UN 3556, UN 3557 and UN 3558) for vehicles powered by lithium-ion, lithium metal, and sodium ion batteries, respectively.	Lithium Batteries Vehicles
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/49 Modification to test T.2 for large batteries greater than 400 kg (PRBA)	This document was submitted for the sixty-sixth session of the Sub-Committee as informal document INF 29. At that session, the Sub-Committee deferred its consideration to the informal working group on testing and repair. The group has not met as of the submission of this revised document.	Lithium Batteries
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/50 Retesting of reused, refurbished or repaired lithium metal, lithium ion and sodium ion cells and batteries (PRBA)	This document was submitted for the sixty-sixth session of the Sub-Committee as informal document INF.30. At that session, the Sub-Committee deferred its consideration to the informal working group on testing and repair. The group has not met as of the submission of this revised document.	Lithium Batteries Sodium Batteries
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/51 Amendment to special provision 142 (Gafta)	This proposal is intended to better represent the actual risk in transport related to seedcakes derived from soybeans, rapeseeds, cotton seeds and sunflower seeds and provide relief to products that when transported under the strict provisions of their industry standards, do not meet the definition of a dangerous good, and therefore should not be regulated as a dangerous goods under the Model Regulations.	IVODGA
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/52 Classification of phenol (Germany)	Phenol (CAS 108-95-2) is an aromatic compound that exists as a colorless to white crystalline substance at room temperature. Currently, phenol is transported under UN 2312 PHENOL, MOLTEN, UN 1671 PHENOL, SOLID or UN 2821 PHENOL SOLUTION, all assigned to division 6.1 with packing group II or III as a result of its oral, dermal and inhalation toxicity.	Toxic Substances Chemical Transport
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/53 Marking of refillable UN pressure receptacles: closures and shells – transitional measure and text adopted in square brackets (Germany)	At the sixty-sixth session of the Sub-Committee, Germany presented document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/4 “Marking of refillable UN pressure receptacles: closures and shells”. While all proposals were adopted, the Sub-Committee agreed to keep the amendments under proposal 1 in square brackets for a review at a later session (see the report of the Sub-Committee on its sixty-sixth session, ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/132, paragraph 59 and ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/132/Add.1).	Pressure Receptacles
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/54 Proposed definition for melt pressure sensors (Italy)	Melt pressure sensors are transducers specifically designed to be used in industrial equipment when the pressure of a fluid has to be measured under high temperature condition, up to 500°C. Typical applications are plastic extrusion, fiber extrusion (polymer or carbon), food extrusion (e.g. wurstel) - filling fluid is an oil approved for food	Industrial Equipment Pressure Measurement Devices

	use, concentrating solarthermal plants (CSP plants) for the production of electricity (measurement of the pressure of molten salt).	
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/55, ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2025/7 Corrections to section A6.3.1 and A7.1.2.3 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria (China)	The expert from China found two numbering errors in the Manual of Tests and Criteria	Editorial Corrections
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/56 Revision of items related to calcium hypochlorite (China)	China proposes to amend in the Dangerous Goods List in chapter 3.2 and special packing provision PP85 of P002 in chapter 4.1, section 4.1.4.1.	Oxidizers Chemical Transport
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/57 Comments on the hazard-based system for classification of lithium batteries (China)	The Informal Working Group (IWG) on developing a hazard-based system for lithium battery classification, established in 2016 at ICAO's request, has made significant progress and submitted several draft schemes for review. This document contains China's responses to two questions raised at the last Sub-Committee session, along with additional input for consideration by the IWG and Sub-Committee.	Lithium Batteries Classification
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/58 Classification of solids containing flammable liquids (China)	At the sixty-sixth session of the Sub-Committee, the expert from China submitted informal document INF.6, inquiring how special provision (SP) 216 should be understood. Most experts who took the floor agreed that the intention of SP 216 is to allow mixtures of solids not subject to the Model Regulations and flammable liquids to be directly transported as UN3175 without conducting the tests for Division 4.1. But it does not prevent consignors from choosing to conduct such tests and classify their goods based on the test results.	Flammable Solids Classification
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/59 Amendments to special provision 283 to include a reference to the fire test (China)	Shock absorbers, gas struts, energy-absorbing devices and pneumatic springs used in automotive applications assigned to UN 3164 ARTICLES, PRESSURIZED, PNEUMATIC or HYDRAULIC, can be exempted if meeting the requirements in special provision (SP) 283. However, SP 283 (e) does not specify the fire test procedure, leading to significant variations in fire test methods across different countries and regions.	Vehicles Pressurized Articles
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/60 Addition of the special packing provision "q" to UN 1911 in packing instruction P 200	When reviewing past documents submitted to the Sub-Committee, the expert from China noticed that it was mentioned in documents ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2017/43 and ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2021/31 jointly submitted by the Compressed Gases Association (CGA) and the European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA), that UN1911(DIBORANE), UN 2199 (PHOSPHINE) and UN2203 (SILANE) are pyrophoric gases.	Toxic Gases Packaging
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/61 Flammable gases in non-refillable pressure receptacles (COSTHA)	During sixty-sixth session, after considering the original proposal in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/8 submitted by COSTHA, as well as the alternative ones provided by China in informal documents INF.55 and INF.58 at the same session, the Sub-Committee showed	Refrigerant Gases

	a general support on the intent and invited China and COSTHA to merge their efforts, preparing a joint proposal for the sixty-seventh session.	
T/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/62 Revised classification of UN 1758 chromium oxychloride (Sweden)	Chromyl chloride (chromium oxychloride) is a highly reactive compound, known for its strong oxidizing properties and ability to react violently with water, organic substances and various other substances. Sweden submitted document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/22 at the sixty-sixth session together with supporting informal document INF.10, with a proposal aiming at reclassifying UN1758 CHROMIUM OXYCHLORIDE due to its oxidizing hazard.	Oxidizers Classification Chemical Transport
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/63 Revisiting the 1 (a) test criterion of special provision 237 when classifying nitrocellulose membrane filters under UN 3270 (Cefic)	With this document Cefic continues to advocate for an enhanced classification concept for nitrocellulose (NC) membrane filter products that not only ensures safety during transportation but also accommodates the diverse configurations of these products.	Explosives Working Group
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/64 Alternative packagings for the safe transport of small amounts of energetic samples according to special packing provision PP95 of packing instruction P520 (Cefic)	This document is a continuation of the work Cefic reported in informal document INF.25 of the sixty-sixth session. In recent years Cefic has worked intensively, together with partners from both industry and government, to clarify and simplify the transport of energetic samples for testing purposes. The primary focus of these efforts is geared towards research and development environments, where the amount of substance available is insufficient to conduct full testing for proper classification. When appropriate, Cefic also strives to offer clear and pragmatic solutions, especially for institutions with limited experience in dangerous goods regulations. Many	Explosives Working Group Life Sciences
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/65 Presence of the limited quantity surface mark in multi-modal journeys including air transport (SAAMI)	SAAMI desires further clarification of a past SAAMI initiative pertaining to the use of the limited quantities (LQ, chapter 3.4) surface mark in air transport. Decisive solutions were implemented at the forty-second session in 2012 and before that at the twenty-third meeting of the Dangerous Goods Panel (DGP) of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (DGP/23), however some additional minor amendments to the Model Regulations and the ICAO TI1 would be helpful. SAAMI also identified an editorial point that we bring to the attention of the Sub-Committee.	Air Carrier Roundtable Labeling Multimodal Transport
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/66 Additional marking of the permissible stacking mass of portable tanks (IDGCA)	In accordance with Annex 1, Chapter 1, Rule 1, Item 3 of the International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972 (CSC-72), if the stacking mass is less than 192000 kg, the container (transport equipment) is considered to have limited stacking capabilities and it must be marked in a visible place. In accordance with chapter 6.7 of the Model Regulations, unless otherwise specified, the applicable requirements of the International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC) 1972, as amended, shall be fulfilled by any multimodal portable tank or multiple element gas container (MEGC) meeting the	Bulk Packaging Portable Tanks

	definition of a "container" within the terms of that Convention. The Model Regulations do not contain any requirements for additional marking if the stacking mass is less than 192000 kg.	
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/67 Large tubes - discussion for new equipment for inclusion into the Model Regulations (CGA)	In recent years there have been developments in the construction of large tubes of both seamless steel and composite construction. These are larger than 3 000 litres water capacity. They are not referenced in the Model Regulations and operate under national approvals in at least fourteen countries. Recognizing that there is a growth in the use of large tubes, the ISO committee responsible for gas cylinder design initiated work to develop International Standards to cover their design, construction and use. In addition, an ISO task force was established to develop proposed text for inclusion in the Model Regulations. The purpose of this paper is to bring these large tubes to the attention of the Sub-Committee and request that an intersessional working group be established to consider large tubes and their inclusion in the Model Regulations.	Gas Transportation Bulk Equipment
ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/68 Wording of the note in 2.1.3.1.2 (c) and new notes in 2.9.5 (Secretariat)	At its sixty-sixth session, the Sub-Committee discussed document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/36 from the secretariat and adopted some of the proposed amendments (see report ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/132, paragraph 71). The Sub-Committee also noted the differences between the English and French versions of the Model Regulations and requested the secretariat to prepare proposals of amendments.	Editorial Corrections
INFORMAL DOCUMENTS		
UN Paper	**Summary**	**Industry Segment**
UN/SCETDG/67/INF.3 Practical information and provisional timetable for the sixty seventh session (Secretariat)	Practical information and provisional timetable for the sixty-seventh session	N/A
UN/SCETDG/67/INF.4 Information to support the revision of items related to calcium hypochlorite (China)	Since 2002, the calcium hypochlorite entries in the Model Regulations have undergone several major revisions. In the 12th revised edition, the Dangerous Goods List included three calcium hypochlorite entries: UN 1748 (PGII), UN 2208 (PGIII) and UN 2880 (PGII).	Oxidizers
UN/SCETDG/67/INF.5 Proposal on package marking of lithium or sodium-ion cells or batteries (China)	With the continuous research on the transport of lithium and sodium ion batteries, the State of Charge (SoC) of lithium and sodium ion batteries has been generally recognized as an important factor to assess the intrinsic safety of batteries.	Lithium Batteries
UN/SCETDG/67/INF.6 Additional information to document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/62 on the revised classification of UN1758 chromium oxychloride (Sweden)	This document contains data and information to support the amended classification of UN 1758 Chromium oxychloride.	Corrosives Classification

UN/SCETDG/67/INF.7, UN/SCEGHS/49/INF.4 Discrepancy in certain flammable liquids classifications in Transport of Dangerous Goods and Globally Harmonized System (Australia)	The classification of flammable liquids in the Model Regulations (TDG) and the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) are based on the tests in Manual of Tests and Criteria (MTC). However, the classification criteria are not identical. For most substances this difference is not relevant, and the Model Regulations packing group (PG I, II or III) corresponds directly to the GHS category (1, 2 or 3). However, in a small set of cases, a substance can give test results that result in a packing group that is inconsistent with the GHS category.	Flammable Liquids Classification
UN/SCETDG/67/INF.8 Add a note to 6.1.3.2 for clarification (ICCR, ICDM)	At the seventeenth session of the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (December, 1999) a series of provisions covering steel drum reprocessing were incorporated into Chapter 9, General Recommendations on Packaging, of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Model Regulations). Included among the provisions adopted was a comprehensive system for marking metal drums. This marking system, which now appears in Chapter 6 of the Model Regulations, has been maintained in its original form over the years and has been adopted by the various modal authorities and virtually all national governments.	Packaging
UN/SCETDG/67/INF.9 Lithium batteries testing – Amendment to the T.6 impact test (Republic of Korea)	The UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, section 38.3, specifies mechanical abuse tests (38.3.4.6 Test T.6: Impact/Crush) applied to lithium cells and batteries. These tests are intended to simulate abuse conditions that may cause internal short-circuit.	Lithium Batteries
UN/SCETDG/67/INF.10 Table of Changes from the 2018 Edition to the 2025 Edition of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (SSR-6) (IAEA)	Table of Changes from the 2018 Edition to the 2025 Edition of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (SSR-6). Transmitted by the expert from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	Editorial Corrections
UN/SCETDG/67/INF.11 Consideration of the issues raised in document ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2025/66 (IDGCA) (ITCO)	The ITCO 2025 survey of Tank Containers estimates a global stock of approximately 880,000 intermodal tank units, almost all of which are UN Portable Tanks (and some remaining IMO Tanks), certified as ISO 1496-3 20ft Tank Containers with full Convention for Safe Containers (CSC) stacking capability and are marked according to standard ISO 6346.	Bulk Packaging Portable Tanks
UN/SCETDG/67/INF.12, UN/SCEGHS/49/INF.5 Current status of amendments to the GHS regarding the combinations of physical hazard classes (Germany on behalf of IWG on Combinations of physical hazardous)	The IWG on Combinations would like to thank the experts of the TDG and GHS sub-committees and the EWG for the feedback provided in the meetings in summer 2025. Based on that feedback and further web-meetings of the IWG, the IWG has refined its suggested amendments to the GHS regarding the combinations of explosives with other physical hazard classes.	Classification

UN/SCETDG/67/INF.13, UN/SCEGHS/49/INF.6 Justifications for the combinations of self-reactives and organic peroxides with other physical hazard classes (Germany on behalf of IWG on Combinations of physical hazards	The IWG on Combinations continues to prepare detailed explanations and justifications for its decisions on combinations of physical hazard classes, so that the rationale can be understood and retraced later. This document presents the considerations regarding the combinations of self-reactives and organic peroxides with other physical hazard classes.	Self-Reactives Organic Peroxides Classification
UN/SCETDG/67/INF.14, UN/SCEGHS/49/INF.7 Combinations of self-reactives and organic peroxides type G considering section 20.2.5 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria	The IWG on Combinations so far has concluded that self-reactives and organic peroxides types A to F should be excluded from classification as flammable liquids or flammable solids while type G should be considered for classification as flammable liquids or solids (see Annex I to UN-SCEGHS-49-INF6e_UN-SCETDG-67-INF13e). This approach is in line with Note 1 in sections 2.8.2.2 and 2.15.2.2 of the GHS which reads "Type G has no hazard communication elements assigned but should be considered for properties belonging to other hazard classes."	Self-Reactives Organic Peroxides Classification