

IAEA Safety Standards

for protecting people and the environment

Schedules of Provisions of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2005 Edition)

Safety Guide

No. TS-G-1.6



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

IAEA SAFETY RELATED PUBLICATIONS

IAEA SAFETY STANDARDS

Under the terms of Article III of its Statute, the IAEA is authorized to establish or adopt standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property, and to provide for the application of these standards.

The publications by means of which the IAEA establishes standards are issued in the **IAEA Safety Standards Series**. This series covers nuclear safety, radiation safety, transport safety and waste safety. The publication categories in the series are **Safety Fundamentals, Safety Requirements** and **Safety Guides**.

Information on the IAEA's safety standards programme is available at the IAEA Internet site

<http://www-ns.iaea.org/standards/>

The site provides the texts in English of published and draft safety standards. The texts of safety standards issued in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish, the IAEA Safety Glossary and a status report for safety standards under development are also available. For further information, please contact the IAEA at PO Box 100, 1400 Vienna, Austria.

All users of IAEA safety standards are invited to inform the IAEA of experience in their use (e.g. as a basis for national regulations, for safety reviews and for training courses) for the purpose of ensuring that they continue to meet users' needs. Information may be provided via the IAEA Internet site or by post, as above, or by email to Official.Mail@iaea.org.

OTHER SAFETY RELATED PUBLICATIONS

The IAEA provides for the application of the standards and, under the terms of Articles III and VIII.C of its Statute, makes available and fosters the exchange of information relating to peaceful nuclear activities and serves as an intermediary among its Member States for this purpose.

Reports on safety and protection in nuclear activities are issued as **Safety Reports**, which provide practical examples and detailed methods that can be used in support of the safety standards.

Other safety related IAEA publications are issued as **Radiological Assessment Reports**, the International Nuclear Safety Group's **INSAG Reports**, **Technical Reports** and **TECDOCs**. The IAEA also issues reports on radiological accidents, training manuals and practical manuals, and other special safety related publications. Security related publications are issued in the **IAEA Nuclear Security Series**.

SCHEDULES OF PROVISIONS
OF THE IAEA REGULATIONS
FOR THE SAFE TRANSPORT
OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL
(2005 EDITION)

Safety standards survey

The IAEA welcomes your response. Please see:
<http://www-ns.iaea.org/standards/feedback.htm>

The following States are Members of the International Atomic Energy Agency:

AFGHANISTAN	GHANA	NORWAY
ALBANIA	GREECE	OMAN
ALGERIA	GUATEMALA	PAKISTAN
ANGOLA	HAITI	PALAU
ARGENTINA	HOLY SEE	PANAMA
ARMENIA	HONDURAS	PARAGUAY
AUSTRALIA	HUNGARY	PERU
AUSTRIA	ICELAND	PHILIPPINES
AZERBAIJAN	INDIA	POLAND
BAHRAIN	INDONESIA	PORTUGAL
BANGLADESH	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	QATAR
BELARUS	IRAQ	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
BELGIUM	IRELAND	ROMANIA
BELIZE	ISRAEL	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
BENIN	ITALY	SAUDI ARABIA
BOLIVIA	JAMAICA	SENEGAL
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	JAPAN	SERBIA
BOTSWANA	JORDAN	SEYCHELLES
BRAZIL	KAZAKHSTAN	SIERRA LEONE
BULGARIA	KENYA	SINGAPORE
BURKINA FASO	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	SLOVAKIA
BURUNDI	KUWAIT	SLOVENIA
CAMBODIA	KYRGYZSTAN	SOUTH AFRICA
CAMEROON	LATVIA	SPAIN
CANADA	LEBANON	SRI LANKA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	LESOTHO	SUDAN
CHAD	LIBERIA	SWEDEN
CHILE	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	SWITZERLAND
CHINA	LIECHTENSTEIN	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
COLOMBIA	LITHUANIA	TAJIKISTAN
CONGO	LUXEMBOURG	THAILAND
COSTA RICA	MADAGASCAR	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	MALAWI	TUNISIA
CROATIA	MALAYSIA	TURKEY
CUBA	MALI	UGANDA
CYPRUS	MALTA	UKRAINE
CZECH REPUBLIC	MARSHALL ISLANDS	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	MAURITANIA	UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
DENMARK	MAURITIUS	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	MEXICO	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ECUADOR	MONACO	URUGUAY
EGYPT	MONGOLIA	UZBEKISTAN
EL SALVADOR	MONTENEGRO	VENEZUELA
ERITREA	MOROCCO	VIETNAM
ESTONIA	MOZAMBIQUE	YEMEN
ETHIOPIA	MYANMAR	ZAMBIA
FINLAND	NAMIBIA	ZIMBABWE
FRANCE	NEPAL	
GABON	NETHERLANDS	
GEORGIA	NEW ZEALAND	
GERMANY	NICARAGUA	
	NIGER	
	NIGERIA	

The Agency's Statute was approved on 23 October 1956 by the Conference on the Statute of the IAEA held at United Nations Headquarters, New York; it entered into force on 29 July 1957. The Headquarters of the Agency are situated in Vienna. Its principal objective is "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world".

IAEA SAFETY STANDARDS SERIES No. TS-G-1.6

SCHEDULES OF PROVISIONS
OF THE IAEA REGULATIONS
FOR THE SAFE TRANSPORT
OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL
(2005 EDITION)

SAFETY GUIDE

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
VIENNA, 2010

COPYRIGHT NOTICE

All IAEA scientific and technical publications are protected by the terms of the Universal Copyright Convention as adopted in 1952 (Berne) and as revised in 1972 (Paris). The copyright has since been extended by the World Intellectual Property Organization (Geneva) to include electronic and virtual intellectual property. Permission to use whole or parts of texts contained in IAEA publications in printed or electronic form must be obtained and is usually subject to royalty agreements. Proposals for non-commercial reproductions and translations are welcomed and considered on a case-by-case basis. Enquiries should be addressed to the IAEA Publishing Section at:

Marketing and Sales Unit, Publishing Section
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna International Centre
PO Box 100
1400 Vienna, Austria
fax: +43 1 2600 29302
tel.: +43 1 2600 22417
email: sales.publications@iaea.org
<http://www.iaea.org/books>

© IAEA, 2010

Printed by the IAEA in Austria
May 2010
STI/PUB/1431

IAEA Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Schedules of provisions of the IAEA regulations for the safe transport of radioactive material : safety guide : 2005 edition. — Vienna : International Atomic Energy Agency, 2010.

p. ; 24 cm. — (IAEA safety standards series, ISSN 1020-525X ; no. TS-G-1.6)

STI/PUB/1431

ISBN 978-92-0-114809-4

Includes bibliographical references.

1. Radioactive substances — Transportation — Safety measures.
2. Radioactive substances — Safety regulations. I. International Atomic Energy Agency. II. Series.

IAEAL

10-00622

FOREWORD

by the
Director General

The IAEA's Statute authorizes the Agency to establish safety standards to protect health and minimize danger to life and property — standards which the IAEA must use in its own operations, and which a State can apply by means of its regulatory provisions for nuclear and radiation safety. A comprehensive body of safety standards under regular review, together with the IAEA's assistance in their application, has become a key element in a global safety regime.

In the mid-1990s, a major overhaul of the IAEA's safety standards programme was initiated, with a revised oversight committee structure and a systematic approach to updating the entire corpus of standards. The new standards that have resulted are of a high calibre and reflect best practices in Member States. With the assistance of the Commission on Safety Standards, the IAEA is working to promote the global acceptance and use of its safety standards.

Safety standards are only effective, however, if they are properly applied in practice. The IAEA's safety services — which range in scope from engineering safety, operational safety, and radiation, transport and waste safety to regulatory matters and safety culture in organizations — assist Member States in applying the standards and appraise their effectiveness. These safety services enable valuable insights to be shared and I continue to urge all Member States to make use of them.

Regulating nuclear and radiation safety is a national responsibility, and many Member States have decided to adopt the IAEA's safety standards for use in their national regulations. For the contracting parties to the various international safety conventions, IAEA standards provide a consistent, reliable means of ensuring the effective fulfilment of obligations under the conventions. The standards are also applied by designers, manufacturers and operators around the world to enhance nuclear and radiation safety in power generation, medicine, industry, agriculture, research and education.

The IAEA takes seriously the enduring challenge for users and regulators everywhere: that of ensuring a high level of safety in the use of nuclear materials and radiation sources around the world. Their continuing utilization for the benefit of humankind must be managed in a safe manner, and the IAEA safety standards are designed to facilitate the achievement of that goal.

EDITORIAL NOTE

These Schedules of Provisions are not a standalone text. They have significance only in conjunction with and as a companion to IAEA Safety Standards Series No. TS-R-1, Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2005 Edition), 'the Transport Regulations'. Integral paragraph numbers that are cited in the Schedules, either alone or with lower case letters in parentheses, identify the related paragraphs and subparagraphs of the Transport Regulations.

The English version of the text is the authoritative version.

Reference to standards of other organizations is not to be construed as an endorsement on the part of the IAEA.

THE IAEA SAFETY STANDARDS

BACKGROUND

Radioactivity is a natural phenomenon and natural sources of radiation are features of the environment. Radiation and radioactive substances have many beneficial applications, ranging from power generation to uses in medicine, industry and agriculture. The radiation risks to workers and the public and to the environment that may arise from these applications have to be assessed and, if necessary, controlled.

Activities such as the medical uses of radiation, the operation of nuclear installations, the production, transport and use of radioactive material, and the management of radioactive waste must therefore be subject to standards of safety.

Regulating safety is a national responsibility. However, radiation risks may transcend national borders, and international cooperation serves to promote and enhance safety globally by exchanging experience and by improving capabilities to control hazards, to prevent accidents, to respond to emergencies and to mitigate any harmful consequences.

States have an obligation of diligence and duty of care, and are expected to fulfil their national and international undertakings and obligations.

International safety standards provide support for States in meeting their obligations under general principles of international law, such as those relating to environmental protection. International safety standards also promote and assure confidence in safety and facilitate international commerce and trade.

A global nuclear safety regime is in place and is being continuously improved. IAEA safety standards, which support the implementation of binding international instruments and national safety infrastructures, are a cornerstone of this global regime. The IAEA safety standards constitute a useful tool for contracting parties to assess their performance under these international conventions.

THE IAEA SAFETY STANDARDS

The status of the IAEA safety standards derives from the IAEA's Statute, which authorizes the IAEA to establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection

of health and minimization of danger to life and property, and to provide for their application.

With a view to ensuring the protection of people and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation, the IAEA safety standards establish fundamental safety principles, requirements and measures to control the radiation exposure of people and the release of radioactive material to the environment, to restrict the likelihood of events that might lead to a loss of control over a nuclear reactor core, nuclear chain reaction, radioactive source or any other source of radiation, and to mitigate the consequences of such events if they were to occur. The standards apply to facilities and activities that give rise to radiation risks, including nuclear installations, the use of radiation and radioactive sources, the transport of radioactive material and the management of radioactive waste.

Safety measures and security measures¹ have in common the aim of protecting human life and health and the environment. Safety measures and security measures must be designed and implemented in an integrated manner so that security measures do not compromise safety and safety measures do not compromise security.

The IAEA safety standards reflect an international consensus on what constitutes a high level of safety for protecting people and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation. They are issued in the IAEA Safety Standards Series, which has three categories (see Fig. 1).

Safety Fundamentals

Safety Fundamentals present the fundamental safety objective and principles of protection and safety, and provide the basis for the safety requirements.

Safety Requirements

An integrated and consistent set of Safety Requirements establishes the requirements that must be met to ensure the protection of people and the environment, both now and in the future. The requirements are governed by the objective and principles of the Safety Fundamentals. If the requirements are not met, measures must be taken to reach or restore the required level of safety. The format and style of the requirements facilitate their use for the establishment, in a harmonized manner, of a national regulatory framework. The safety requirements use 'shall' statements together with statements of

¹ See also publications issued in the IAEA Nuclear Security Series.

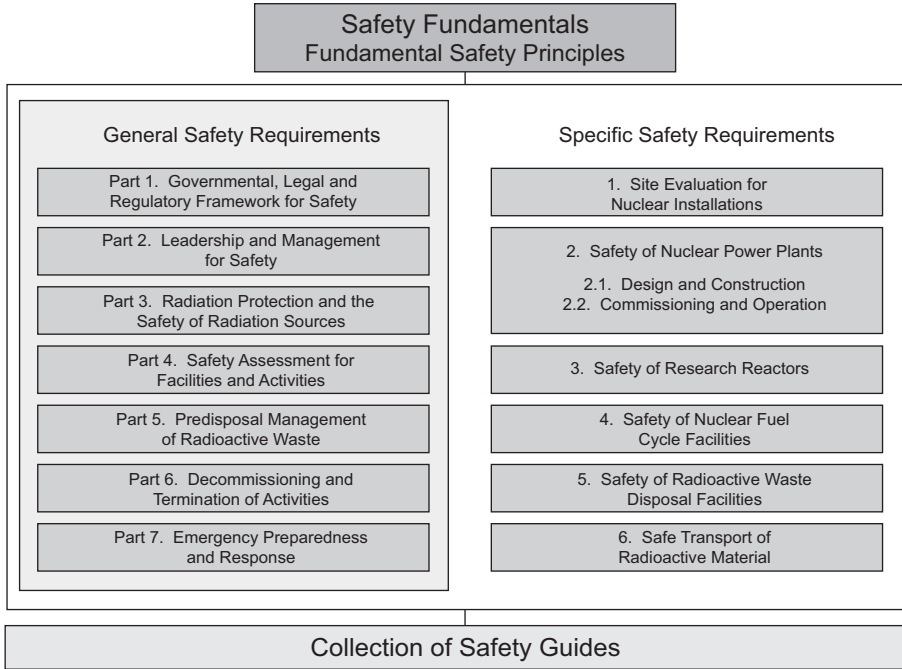


FIG. 1. The long term structure of the IAEA Safety Standards Series.

associated conditions to be met. Many requirements are not addressed to a specific party, the implication being that the appropriate parties are responsible for fulfilling them.

Safety Guides

Safety Guides provide recommendations and guidance on how to comply with the safety requirements, indicating an international consensus that it is necessary to take the measures recommended (or equivalent alternative measures). The Safety Guides present international good practices, and increasingly they reflect best practices, to help users striving to achieve high levels of safety. The recommendations provided in Safety Guides are expressed as ‘should’ statements.

APPLICATION OF THE IAEA SAFETY STANDARDS

The principal users of safety standards in IAEA Member States are regulatory bodies and other relevant national authorities. The IAEA safety

standards are also used by co-sponsoring organizations and by many organizations that design, construct and operate nuclear facilities, as well as organizations involved in the use of radiation and radioactive sources.

The IAEA safety standards are applicable, as relevant, throughout the entire lifetime of all facilities and activities — existing and new — utilized for peaceful purposes and to protective actions to reduce existing radiation risks. They can be used by States as a reference for their national regulations in respect of facilities and activities.

The IAEA's Statute makes the safety standards binding on the IAEA in relation to its own operations and also on States in relation to IAEA assisted operations.

The IAEA safety standards also form the basis for the IAEA's safety review services, and they are used by the IAEA in support of competence building, including the development of educational curricula and training courses.

International conventions contain requirements similar to those in the IAEA safety standards and make them binding on contracting parties. The IAEA safety standards, supplemented by international conventions, industry standards and detailed national requirements, establish a consistent basis for protecting people and the environment. There will also be some special aspects of safety that need to be assessed at the national level. For example, many of the IAEA safety standards, in particular those addressing aspects of safety in planning or design, are intended to apply primarily to new facilities and activities. The requirements established in the IAEA safety standards might not be fully met at some existing facilities that were built to earlier standards. The way in which IAEA safety standards are to be applied to such facilities is a decision for individual States.

The scientific considerations underlying the IAEA safety standards provide an objective basis for decisions concerning safety; however, decision makers must also make informed judgements and must determine how best to balance the benefits of an action or an activity against the associated radiation risks and any other detrimental impacts to which it gives rise.

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS FOR THE IAEA SAFETY STANDARDS

The preparation and review of the safety standards involves the IAEA Secretariat and four safety standards committees, for nuclear safety (NUSSC), radiation safety (RASSC), the safety of radioactive waste (WASSC) and the safe transport of radioactive material (TRANSSC), and a Commission on Safety Standards (CSS) which oversees the IAEA safety standards programme (see Fig. 2).

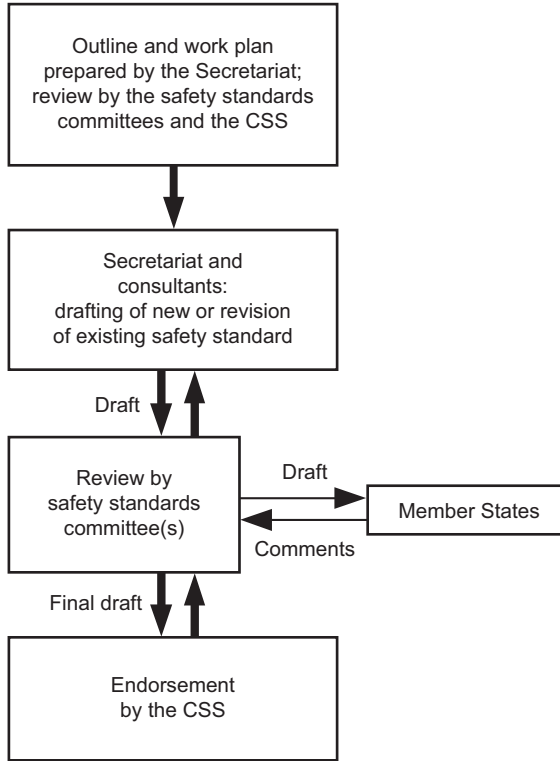


FIG. 2. The process for developing a new safety standard or revising an existing standard.

All IAEA Member States may nominate experts for the safety standards committees and may provide comments on draft standards. The membership of the Commission on Safety Standards is appointed by the Director General and includes senior governmental officials having responsibility for establishing national standards.

A management system has been established for the processes of planning, developing, reviewing, revising and establishing the IAEA safety standards. It articulates the mandate of the IAEA, the vision for the future application of the safety standards, policies and strategies, and corresponding functions and responsibilities.

INTERACTION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The findings of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) and the recommendations of international

expert bodies, notably the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), are taken into account in developing the IAEA safety standards. Some safety standards are developed in cooperation with other bodies in the United Nations system or other specialized agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organization, the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency, the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization.

INTERPRETATION OF THE TEXT

Safety related terms are to be understood as defined in the IAEA Safety Glossary (see <http://www-ns.iaea.org/standards/safety-glossary.htm>). Otherwise, words are used with the spellings and meanings assigned to them in the latest edition of The Concise Oxford Dictionary. For Safety Guides, the English version of the text is the authoritative version.

The background and context of each standard in the IAEA Safety Standards Series and its objective, scope and structure are explained in Section 1, Introduction, of each publication.

Material for which there is no appropriate place in the body text (e.g. material that is subsidiary to or separate from the body text, is included in support of statements in the body text, or describes methods of calculation, procedures or limits and conditions) may be presented in appendices or annexes.

An appendix, if included, is considered to form an integral part of the safety standard. Material in an appendix has the same status as the body text, and the IAEA assumes authorship of it. Annexes and footnotes to the main text, if included, are used to provide practical examples or additional information or explanation. Annexes and footnotes are not integral parts of the main text. Annex material published by the IAEA is not necessarily issued under its authorship; material under other authorship may be presented in annexes to the safety standards. Extraneous material presented in annexes is excerpted and adapted as necessary to be generally useful.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
Background (1.1–1.7)	1
Objective (1.8)	2
Scope (1.9–1.10)	2
Structure (1.11–1.13)	2
2. DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATION	3
Introduction (2.1)	3
Definitions (2.2)	3
Classification (2.3–2.7)	7
Schedule for UN 2908: Radioactive material, excepted package — empty packaging	14
Schedule for UN 2909: Radioactive material, excepted package — Articles manufactured from natural uranium or depleted uranium or natural thorium	19
Schedule for UN 2910: Radioactive material, excepted package — limited quantity of material	23
Schedule for UN 2911: Radioactive material, excepted package — instruments or articles	28
Schedule for UN 2912: Radioactive material, low specific activity (LSA-I), non-fissile or fissile-excepted	33
Schedule for UN 2913: Radioactive material, surface contaminated objects (SCO-I or SCO-II), non-fissile or fissile-excepted	44
Schedule for UN 2915: Radioactive material, Type A package, non-special form, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	55
Schedule for UN 2916: Radioactive material, Type B(U) package, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	64

Schedule for UN 2917: Radioactive material, Type B(M) package, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	76
Schedule for UN 2919: Radioactive material, transported under special arrangement, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	88
Schedule for UN 2977: Radioactive material, uranium hexafluoride, fissile	100
Schedule for UN 2978: Radioactive material, uranium hexafluoride, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	113
Schedule for UN 3321: Radioactive material, low specific activity (LSA-II), non-fissile or fissile-excepted	126
Schedule for UN 3322: Radioactive material, low specific activity (LSA-III), non-fissile or fissile-excepted	136
Schedule for UN 3323: Radioactive material, Type C package, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	146
Schedule for UN 3324: Radioactive material, low specific activity (LSA-II), fissile	157
Schedule for UN 3325: Radioactive material, low specific activity (LSA-III), fissile	169
Schedule for UN 3326: Radioactive material, surface contaminated objects (SCO-I or SCO-II), fissile	181
Schedule for UN 3327: Radioactive material, Type A package, fissile, non-special form	193
Schedule for UN 3328: Radioactive material, Type B(U) package, fissile	204
Schedule for UN 3329: Radioactive material, Type B(M) package, fissile	217
Schedule for UN 3330: Radioactive material, Type C package, fissile	230

Schedule for UN 3331: Radioactive material, transported under special arrangement, fissile	243
Schedule for UN 3332: Radioactive material, Type A package, special form, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	255
Schedule for UN 3333: Radioactive material, Type A package, special form, fissile	265
REFERENCE	277
CONTRIBUTORS TO DRAFTING AND REVIEW	279

1. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

1.1. The Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (IAEA Safety Standards Series No. TS-R-1, 2005 Edition [1]), henceforth called ‘the Regulations’, establish standards of safety which provide an acceptable level of control of the radiation, criticality and thermal hazards to persons, property and the environment that are associated with the transport of radioactive material. Protection from harmful effects of radiation during the transport of radioactive material is achieved by means of a combination of limitations on the contents of a package according to the quantity and type of radioactivity, the package design, and certain simple handling, storage and stowage precautions that are to be followed during transport.

1.2. While some provisions of the Regulations concern administrative controls (e.g. the requirement for the carrier to apply segregation to limit the radiation level in occupied areas), reliance is placed in the main on provisions relating to the package, the responsibility for which rests primarily with the consignor of the package.

1.3. The Regulations are structured topically in terms of definitions, general provisions, activity limits and material restrictions, requirements and controls for transport, requirements for radioactive materials and for packagings and packages, test procedures, and approval and administrative requirements.

1.4. The Regulations are supplemented by Safety Guides that provide recommendations on meeting the requirements of the Regulations.

1.5. This Safety Guide is prepared on the basis of the Regulations. It reproduces certain parts of the Regulations in a user friendly format for specified types of consignments, classified according to their associated UN numbers, but does not contain any additional requirements. Details, in particular of design, construction and testing of packagings, are omitted.

1.6. Although much of the information may not apply, a user desiring to transport a particular type of consignment of radioactive material would need to study and assimilate requirements from all sections of the Regulations. This Safety Guide aims to aid such users by providing a consolidation of certain requirements of the Regulations for each type of radioactive material, package or

shipment. Once a consignor has properly classified the radioactive material to be shipped (following the recommendations provided in Section 2 and Fig. 1 of this Safety Guide), the appropriate UN number can be assigned and the specific requirements for shipment can be found in the corresponding schedule. References are provided so that the Regulations can be readily consulted when necessary.

1.7. In order to reflect the mandatory status of the Regulations and to comply with the IAEA requirements on the preparation of Safety Guides, and without diluting their status, the word “shall” in the Regulations, where it needs to be reflected in this Safety Guide, has been replaced by the words “is required to” or “requirements apply”, while the phrase “shall not” in the Regulations has been replaced by the words “is not allowed”. In the event of a conflict or anomaly between the provisions of the Regulations and this Safety Guide, the requirements in the Regulations apply. For regulatory purposes, reference should be made to the detailed provisions of the Regulations.

OBJECTIVE

1.8. The objective of this Safety Guide is to provide information to aid users in determining the correct package type and the appropriate operational and administrative requirements to be applied.

SCOPE

1.9. This Safety Guide can be used for all transport of radioactive material. It contains 25 schedules corresponding to the UN numbers and associated proper shipping names for the radioactive material to be shipped.

1.10. The user’s attention is drawn to the fact that there may be deviations (exceptions, additions, etc.) from the Regulations necessitated by national and modal regulations and carrier restrictions, which are not reflected in this Safety Guide.

STRUCTURE

1.11. Section 2 describes how the material is to be classified and assigned to the appropriate UN number with the associated proper shipping name. The Safety

Guide further contains 25 schedules corresponding to the number of UN numbers and associated proper shipping names for the radioactive material to be shipped.

1.12. The schedules are set out in numerical order of UN number. The information provided in each schedule follows the sequence of the work involved in transporting radioactive material.

1.13. Each schedule has the same eight subjects:

- (1) General provisions;
- (2) Contents limits for packages;
- (3) Contamination;
- (4) Maximum radiation levels;
- (5) Categories of packages and overpacks;
- (6) Marking and labelling;
- (7) Requirements before shipment;
- (8) Provisions concerning transport operations.

2. DEFINITIONS AND CLASSIFICATION

INTRODUCTION

2.1. This section defines terms that are necessary for the purposes of this Safety Guide and describes how radioactive material should be classified and assigned the appropriate UN number and associated proper shipping name.

DEFINITIONS

2.2. The following definitions are taken from the Regulations and reproduced here for the convenience of the user.

Contamination

“214. *Contamination* shall mean the presence of a radioactive substance on a surface in quantities in excess of 0.4 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and *low toxicity alpha emitters*, or 0.04 Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters.”

Exclusive use

“221. *Exclusive use* shall mean the sole use, by a single *consignor*, of a *conveyance* or of a large *freight container*, in respect of which all initial, intermediate and final loading and unloading is carried out in accordance with the directions of the *consignor* or *consignee*.”

Fissile material

“222. *Fissile material* shall mean uranium-233, uranium-235, plutonium-239, plutonium-241, or any combination of these radionuclides. Excepted from this definition is:

- (a) *natural uranium* or *depleted uranium* which is unirradiated, and
- (b) *natural uranium* or *depleted uranium* which has been irradiated in thermal reactors only.”

Low dispersible radioactive material

“225. *Low dispersible radioactive material* shall mean either a solid *radioactive material* or a solid *radioactive material* in a sealed capsule, that has limited dispersibility and is not in powder form.”

Low specific activity material

“226. *Low specific activity (LSA) material* shall mean *radioactive material* which by its nature has a limited *specific activity*, or *radioactive material* for which limits of estimated average *specific activity* apply. External shielding materials surrounding the *LSA material* shall not be considered in determining the estimated average *specific activity*.

LSA material shall be in one of three groups:

- (a) *LSA-I*
 - (i) Uranium and thorium ores and concentrates of such ores, and other ores containing naturally occurring radionuclides which are intended to be processed for the use of these radionuclides;
 - (ii) Natural uranium, depleted uranium, natural thorium or their compounds or mixtures, providing they are unirradiated and in solid or liquid form;

- (iii) *Radioactive material* for which the A_2 value is unlimited, excluding fissile material in quantities not excepted under para. 672 [of the Regulations]; or
 - (iv) Other *radioactive material* in which the activity is distributed throughout and the estimated average *specific activity* does not exceed 30 times the values for activity concentration specified in paras 401–406 [of the Regulations], excluding *fissile material* in quantities not excepted under para. 672 [of the Regulations].
- (b) *LSA-II*
- (i) Water with tritium concentration up to 0.8 TBq/L; or
 - (ii) Other material in which the activity is distributed throughout and the estimated average *specific activity* does not exceed $10^{-4}A_2/g$ for solids and gases, and $10^{-5}A_2/g$ for liquids.
- (c) *LSA-III*
- Solids (e.g. consolidated wastes, activated materials), excluding powders, in which:
- (i) The *radioactive material* is distributed throughout a solid or a collection of solid objects, or is essentially uniformly distributed in a solid compact binding agent (such as concrete, bitumen, ceramic, etc.);
 - (ii) The *radioactive material* is relatively insoluble, or it is intrinsically contained in a relatively insoluble matrix, so that, even under loss of *packaging*, the loss of *radioactive material* per *package* by leaching when placed in water for seven days would not exceed $0.1A_2$; and
 - (iii) The estimated average *specific activity* of the solid, excluding any shielding material, does not exceed $2 \times 10^{-3}A_2/g$.”

Low toxicity alpha emitters

“227. *Low toxicity alpha emitters* are: *natural uranium; depleted uranium; natural thorium; uranium-235 or uranium-238; thorium-232; thorium-228 and thorium-230* when contained in ores or physical and chemical concentrates; or alpha emitters with a half-life of less than 10 days.”

Package

“230. *Package* shall mean the *packaging* with its *radioactive contents* as presented for transport. The types of *packages* covered by these Regulations, which are subject to the activity limits and material restrictions of Section IV and meet the corresponding requirements, are:

- (a) *Excepted package*;
- (b) *Industrial package Type 1 (Type IP-1)*;
- (c) *Industrial package Type 2 (Type IP-2)*;
- (d) *Industrial package Type 3 (Type IP-3)*;
- (e) *Type A package*;
- (f) *Type B(U) package*;
- (g) *Type B(M) package*;
- (h) *Type C package*.

Radioactive material

“236. *Radioactive material* shall mean any material containing radionuclides where both the activity concentration and the total activity in the *consignment* exceed the values specified in paras 401–406 [of the Regulations].”

Special form radioactive material

“239. *Special form radioactive material* shall mean either an indispersible solid *radioactive material* or a sealed capsule containing *radioactive material*.”

Surface contaminated object

“241. *Surface contaminated object (SCO)* shall mean a solid object which is not itself radioactive but which has *radioactive material* distributed on its surfaces. *SCO* shall be in one of two groups:

- (a) *SCO-I*: A solid object on which:
 - (i) the *non-fixed contamination* on the accessible surface averaged over 300 cm² (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm²) does not exceed 4 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and *low toxicity alpha emitters*, or 0.4 Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters; and
 - (ii) the *fixed contamination* on the accessible surface averaged over 300 cm² (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm²) does not exceed 4 × 10⁴ Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and low toxicity alpha emitters, or 4 × 10³ Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters; and

- (iii) the *non-fixed contamination* plus the *fixed contamination* on the inaccessible surface averaged over 300 cm² (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm²) does not exceed 4×10^4 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and *low toxicity alpha emitters*, or 4×10^3 Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters.
- (b) *SCO-II*: A solid object on which either the *fixed* or *non-fixed contamination* on the surface exceeds the applicable limits specified for *SCO-I* in (a) above and on which:
 - (i) the *non-fixed contamination* on the accessible surface averaged over 300 cm² (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm²) does not exceed 400 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and *low toxicity alpha emitters*, or 40 Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters; and
 - (ii) the *fixed contamination* on the accessible surface, averaged over 300 cm² (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm²) does not exceed 8×10^5 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and *low toxicity alpha emitters*, or 8×10^4 Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters; and
 - (iii) the *non-fixed contamination* plus the *fixed contamination* on the inaccessible surface averaged over 300 cm² (or the area of the surface if less than 300 cm²) does not exceed 8×10^5 Bq/cm² for beta and gamma emitters and *low toxicity alpha emitters*, or 8×10^4 Bq/cm² for all other alpha emitters.”

Unilateral approval

“205. *Unilateral approval* shall mean an approval of a *design* which is required to be given by the *competent authority* of the country of origin of the *design* only.”

CLASSIFICATION

2.3. Radioactive material is required to be assigned one of the UN numbers specified in Table 1. The UN number assigned depends on the activity level of the radionuclides contained in the package, the fissile or non-fissile properties of these radionuclides, the type of package, and the nature or form of the radioactive contents of the package, or special arrangements governing the transport operation.

2.4. In all cases of international transport of packages requiring approval of design or shipment by the competent authority for which different approval types apply in the different countries concerned by the shipment, the UN number, proper shipping name, categorization, labelling and marking are required to be in accordance with the certificate of the country of origin of the design.

2.5. A flow diagram for classification of radioactive material to the appropriate UN number is provided in Fig. 1 to aid the assignment process. The objective of the flow diagram is not to indicate all possible options allowed by the regulations, nor to incorporate all of the detailed requirements and limits. Rather, it has to be seen as a tool to indicate the most suitable or optimized option for classification.

2.6. It is clear that it has to be verified that all of the requirements, limitations and prescriptions related to the UN number assigned can be complied with. If not, an alternative UN number will need to be assigned.

2.7. It is possible that for specific cases more than one UN number may be appropriate. In such cases the choice of UN number would be left to the operator or consignor. Two examples of such situations are set out in the following:

- (1) Some radioactive material may meet the criteria for both “limited quantity” and “LSA or SCO”. If the radioactive material is not fissile, following the route of the diagram, the first decision box encountered is “limited quantity”. If this option is selected, the material could be classified as UN 2910 — limited quantity of material in excepted package. This option has minimal administrative burden and requirements for the package, but the activity of such an excepted package is required to be very low. However, this is not the only option for the package. Rather, the choice may be made to proceed to the decision box “LSA or SCO”. The material will now be classified as LSA or SCO (depending on the case) and can be shipped unpackaged in a larger amount as LSA-I or SCO-I without the restriction on the activity limit that is a requirement for excepted packages. However, the option “LSA or SCO” may incur a higher administrative burden that will need to be considered.
- (2) If the amount of LSA material is such that the radiation level at 3 m from the unshielded material is not lower than 10 mSv/h, then the consignor has the choice of limiting the amount of LSA material per package accordingly and classifying the package as an IP package, or using a Type B package and assigning the appropriate UN number.

TABLE 1. UN NUMBERS AND RELATED PARAGRAPH NUMBERS OF THE REGULATIONS

UN No.	Proper shipping name	Paragraph number of the Regulations [1] in which content limits and basic requirements are established
EXCEPTED PACKAGES		
2908	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE — EMPTY PACKAGING	516, 520
2909	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE — ARTICLES MANUFACTURED FROM NATURAL URANIUM or DEPLETED URANIUM or NATURAL THORIUM	409*, 516
2910	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE — LIMITED QUANTITY OF MATERIAL	408(b), 516, 518
2911	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE — INSTRUMENTS or ARTICLES	408(a), 516, 517
LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA) MATERIAL		
2912	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY(LSA-I), non-fissile or fissile-excepted	411, 523, 524
3321	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-II), non-fissile or fissile-excepted	411, 412, 524
3322	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-III), non-fissile or fissile-excepted	411, 412, 524
3324	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-II), FISSILE	411, 412, 418, 522, 524
3325	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-III), FISSILE	411, 412, 418, 522, 524

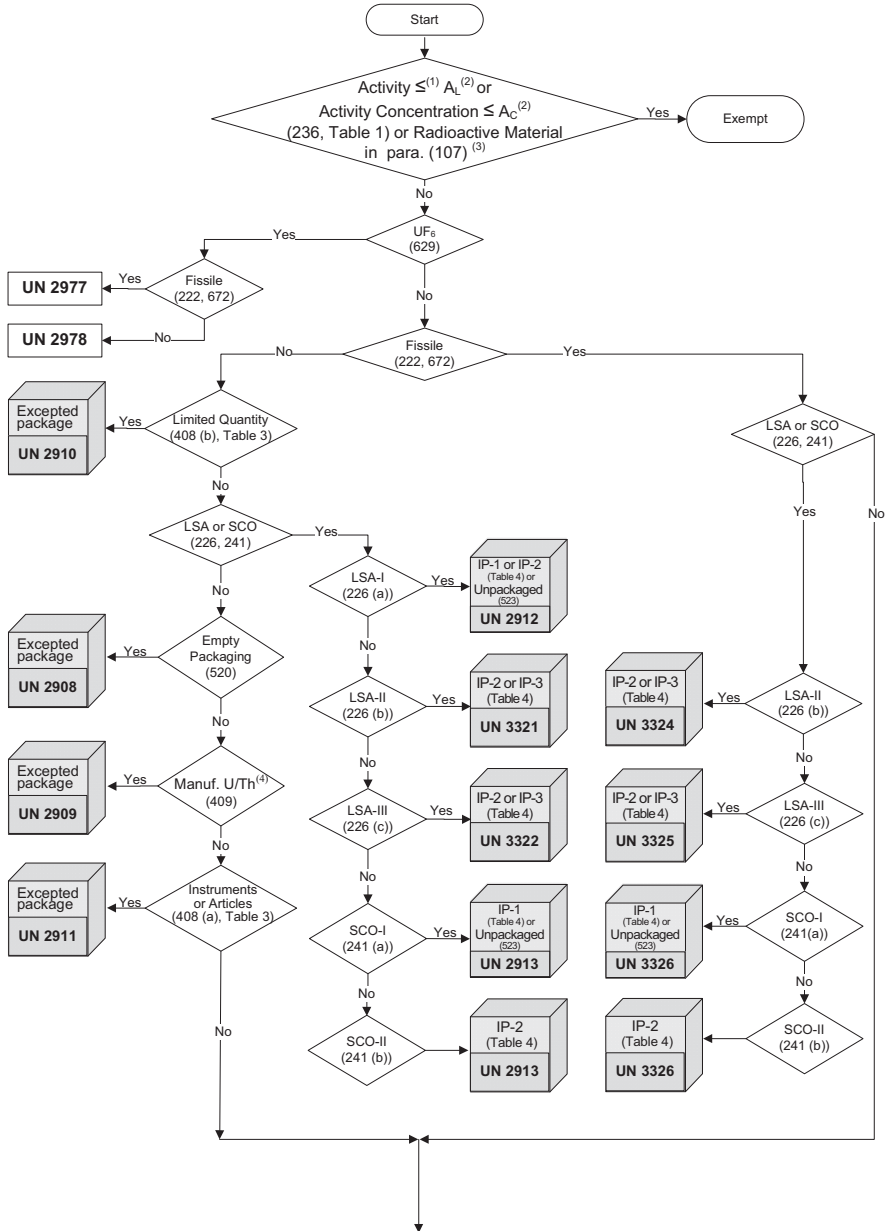
 * The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

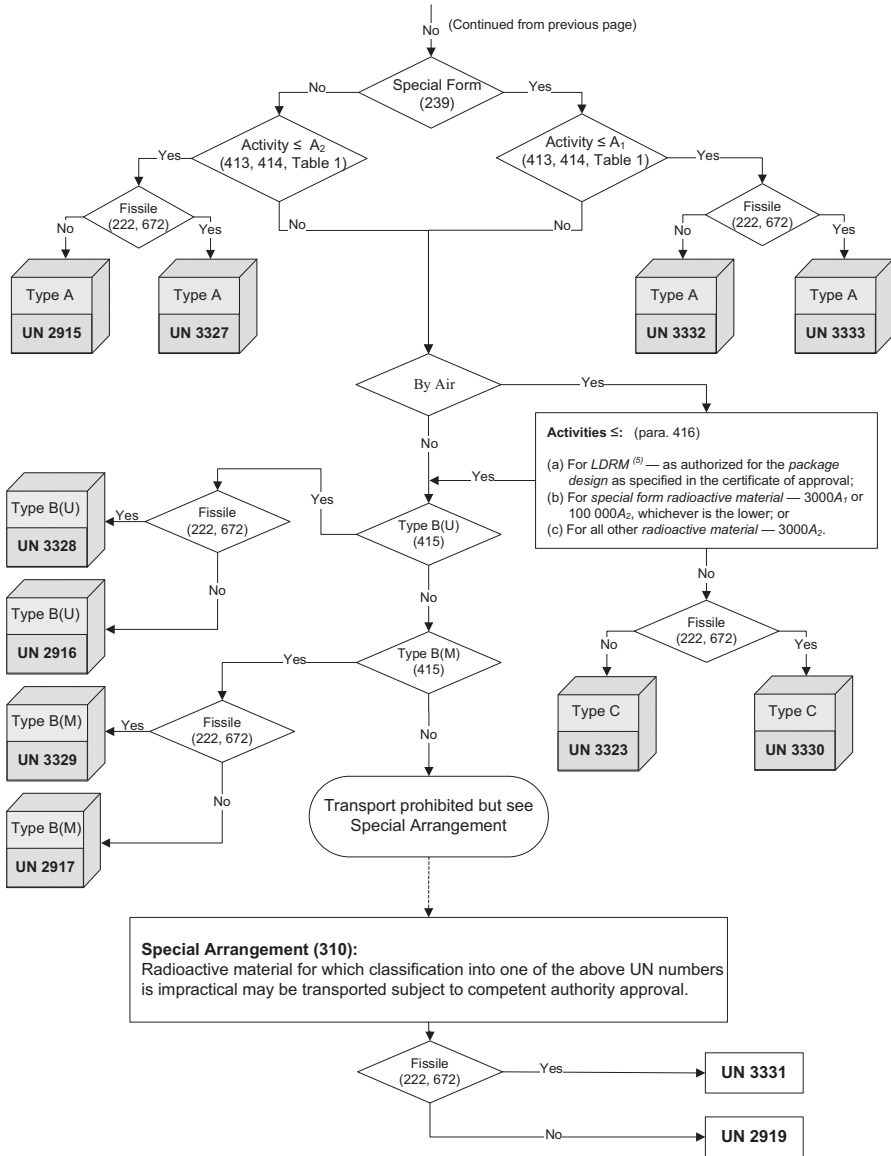
TABLE 1. UN NUMBERS AND RELATED PARAGRAPH NUMBERS OF THE REGULATIONS (cont.)

UN No.	Proper shipping name	Paragraph number of the Regulations [1] in which content limits and basic requirements are established
SURFACE CONTAMINATED OBJECTS (SCOs)		
2913	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SURFACE CONTAMINATED OBJECTS (SCO-I or SCO-II), non-fissile or fissile-excepted	411, 523, 524
3326	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SURFACE CONTAMINATED OBJECTS (SCO-I or SCO-II), FISSILE	411, 418, 522, 524
TYPE A PACKAGES		
2915	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, non-special form, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	413(b), 414
3327	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, FISSILE, non-special form	413(b), 414, 418
3332	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, SPECIAL FORM, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	413(a), 414
3333	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, SPECIAL FORM, FISSILE	413(a), 414, 418
TYPE B(U) PACKAGES		
2916	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(U) PACKAGE, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	415, 416, 806–808 (excluding 806(a))
3328	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(U) PACKAGE, FISSILE	415, 416, 418, 806(a) and 807, 808
TYPE B(M) PACKAGES		
2917	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(M) PACKAGE, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	415, 416, 809–811
3329	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(M) PACKAGE, FISSILE	415, 416, 418, 809–811

TABLE 1. UN NUMBERS AND RELATED PARAGRAPH NUMBERS OF THE REGULATIONS (cont.)

UN No.	Proper shipping name	Paragraph number of the Regulations [1] in which content limits and basic requirements are established
TYPE C PACKAGES		
3323	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE C PACKAGE, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	417, 806–808 (excluding 806(a))
3330	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE C PACKAGE, FISSILE	417, 418, 806–808
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT		
2919	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TRANSPORTED UNDER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	310, 824–826
3331	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TRANSPORTED UNDER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, FISSILE	310, 824–826
URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE		
2977	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSILE	418, 419, 805
2978	RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, non-fissile or fissile-excepted	419, 805





- (1) \leq : Less than or equal to.
- (2) A_L : Activity limit for an exempt consignment in Table 1 of the Regulations.
- A_C : Activity concentration for exempt material in Table 1 of the Regulations.
- (3) The number in (): The paragraph number or table of the Regulations.
- (4) Manuf. U/Th: Articles manufactured from natural uranium or depleted uranium or natural thorium.
- (5) LDRM: Lower Dispersible Radioactive Material.

FIG. 1. Flow diagram for classification of radioactive material into appropriate UN number.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2908

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE — EMPTY PACKAGING

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
515	Requirements — general.
606–616	Design requirements for the packaging and the package.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
801	The consignor is required to demonstrate on request that the package design complies with all applicable requirements.
815	Transitional arrangements for packages designed under the provisions of the 1985 or 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

Only contamination is allowed (see below).

3. CONTAMINATION

508 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

520(c) Non-fixed contamination on the internal surfaces is not allowed to exceed 100 times the levels specified in para. 508.

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

516 The radiation level at any point on the external surface of an excepted package is not allowed to exceed 5 µSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

Not applicable.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.

535–537 All package markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.

- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 536 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2908”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 520(d), 555 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 502(a), (b) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package, it is required to ensure that all of the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- 550(c) The transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include the identification of the consignor and the consignee, including their names and addresses, and the UN number, UN 2908.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

580 A consignment may be accepted for domestic movement by national postal authorities, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 580 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the authorities.

581 A consignment may be accepted for international movement by post, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 581 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the Acts of the Universal Postal Union.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents, but not for the radioactive properties.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

Not applicable.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

504 Tanks and intermediate bulk containers used for the transport of radioactive material are not allowed to be used for storage or transport of other goods, unless decontaminated below one tenth of the levels specified in paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations.

8.6. Other provisions

- 309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.
- 520(a), (b) Transport of empty packaging is subject to additional requirements.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2909

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE — ARTICLES MANUFACTURED FROM NATURAL URANIUM OR DEPLETED URANIUM OR NATURAL THORIUM

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
409	Activity limits and specific provision.
515	Requirements — general.
606–616	Design requirements for the packaging and the package.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
801	The consignor is required to demonstrate on request that the package design complies with all applicable requirements.
815	Transitional arrangements for packages designed under the provisions of the 1985 or 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

409^a An excepted package may contain any quantity of articles manufactured of natural uranium, depleted uranium or natural thorium.

3. CONTAMINATION

508 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

516 The radiation level at any point on the external surface of an excepted package is not allowed to exceed 5 µSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

Not applicable.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

- 535–537 All package markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or consignee, or both.
- 536 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2909”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.
- 581(c)–(e) A consignment may be accepted for international movement by post, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 580 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the Acts of the Universal Postal Union.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 502(a), (b) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package, it is required to ensure that all of the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- 550(c) The transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include the identification of the consignor and consignee, including their names and addresses, and the UN number UN 2909.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

580 A consignment may be accepted for domestic movement by national postal authorities, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 580 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the authorities.

581 A consignment may be accepted for international movement by post, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 581 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the Acts of the Universal Postal Union.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents, but not for the radioactive properties.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

Not applicable.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

Not applicable.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2910

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE — LIMITED QUANTITY OF MATERIAL

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
408 ^a , Table 3	Activity limits and specific provisions.
515	Requirements — general.
518(a)	Retention of contents under routine conditions of transport.
606–616	Design requirements for the packaging and the package.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
634	Minimum dimensions of a package containing fissile excepted material.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

672 If the excepted package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.

801 The consignor is required to demonstrate on request that the package design complies with all applicable requirements.

815 Transitional arrangements for packages designed under the provisions of the 1985 or 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

408(b), Table 3 The activity limits in Table 3 of the Regulations are required to be met.

410, Table 3 For transport by post, the total activity in each package is not allowed to exceed one tenth of the relevant limit specified in Table 3 of the Regulations.

3. CONTAMINATION

508 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

516 The radiation level at any point on the external surface of an excepted package is not allowed to exceed 5 µSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

Not applicable.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 518(b) The package is required to be marked “RADIOACTIVE” on an internal surface in such a manner that a warning of the presence of radioactive material is visible on opening the package.
- 535–537 These package markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 536 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2910”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.
- 581(c)–(e) A consignment may be accepted for international movement by post, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 581 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the Acts of the Universal Postal Union.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 502(a), (b) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

- (a) For any package, it is required to ensure that all of the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.

550(c) The transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include the identification of the consignor and consignee, including their names and addresses, and the UN number UN 2910.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

580, Table 3 A consignment may be accepted for domestic movement by national postal authorities, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 580 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the authorities.

581, Table 3 A consignment may be accepted for international movement by post, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 581 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the Acts of the Universal Postal Union.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents, but not for the radioactive properties.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

Not applicable.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

511

Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

Not applicable.

8.6. Other provisions

309

In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2911

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE — INSTRUMENTS OR ARTICLES

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
408(a) ^a , Table 3	Activity limits and specific provisions.
515	Requirements — general.
606–616	Design requirements for the packaging and the package.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
634	Minimum dimensions of a package containing fissile excepted material.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

- 672 If the excepted package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
- 801 The consignor is required to demonstrate on request that the package design complies with all applicable competent authority requirements.
- 815 Transitional arrangements for packages designed under the provisions of the 1985 or 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 408(a), Table 3 The activity limits in Table 3 of the Regulations are required to be met.
- 410, Table 3 For transport by post, the total activity in each package does not exceed one tenth of the relevant limit in Table 3 of the Regulations.
- 517(c) The active material is required to be completely enclosed by non-active components (a device performing the sole function of containing radioactive material is not allowed to be considered to be an instrument or manufactured article).

3. CONTAMINATION

- 508 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 516 The radiation level at any point on the external surface is not allowed to exceed 5 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$.
- 517(a) The radiation level at 10 cm from any point on the external surface of any unpackaged instrument or article is not allowed to exceed 0.1 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

Not applicable.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are required to also be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 517(b) The instrument or article is required to be marked "RADIOACTIVE", except for radioluminescent timepieces or devices or certain consumer products as specified in para. 517(b) of the Regulations.
- 535–537 All package markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or consignee, or both.
- 536 Packages are required to bear the mark "UN 2911".
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 549 It is the consignor's responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

581(c)–(e) A consignment may be accepted for international movement by post, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 581 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the Acts of the Universal Postal Union.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

502(a), (b) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

(a) For any package, it is required to ensure that all of the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

(b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.

550(c) The transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include the identification of the consignor and the consignee, including their names and addresses, and the UN number UN 2911.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

580, Table 3 A consignment may be accepted for domestic movement by national postal authorities, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 580 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the authorities.

581, Table 3 A consignment may be accepted for international movement by post, subject to such additional requirements as those established in para. 581 of the Regulations and as prescribed by the Acts of the Universal Postal Union.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549

Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents, but not for the radioactive properties.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

Not applicable.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

511

Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

Not applicable.

8.6. Other provisions

309

In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2912

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL,
LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-I),
non-fissile or fissile-excepted**

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)	Requirement before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
525, Table 5	Activity limits.
606–616, 621	Design requirements for Type IP-1 packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
622	Additional design requirements for Type IP-2 packages (liquid contents, not under exclusive use).

- 624–628 Alternative design requirements for Type IP-2 packages (liquid contents, not under exclusive use).
- 634 Minimum dimensions of the package.
- 672 If the package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
- 801 The consignor is required to demonstrate on request that the package design complies with all applicable competent authority requirements.
- 815 Transitional arrangements for packages designed under the provisions of the 1985 or 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 411^a, 521 The contents are required to be restricted in accordance with the radiation levels specified in para. 521 of the Regulations.
- 503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.
- 523 LSA-I and SCO-I may be transported unpackaged under the conditions as stated in para. 523 of the Regulations.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

514 The requirements of paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations on non-fixed contamination do not apply to the internal surfaces of a freight container, tank, intermediate bulk container or conveyance dedicated to the transport of unpackaged LSA-I material under exclusive use, for as long as it remains under exclusive use.

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the transport index (TI) of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when the package or overpack is transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 524, Table 4 LSA material and SCO are required to be packaged in accordance with Table 4 of the Regulations.
- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–538 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2912” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-I)”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 538(a) Each package which conforms to an IP-1 or IP-2 design is required to be marked with “TYPE IP-1” or “TYPE IP-2” as appropriate.

- 538(c) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 design is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of design.
- 541 When the material is contained in receptacles or wrapping and is transported under exclusive use, it may be marked “RADIOACTIVE LSA-I”.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 547, Figs 2–4 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–538 and para. 541 of the Regulations (see above).
- 544(a) The contents need to be marked on the label only as “LSA-I”.
- 544(b) The maximum activity of the contents is required to be marked on the label.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
 - (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads, such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

544(d) Each label is required to show the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required.

549 It is the consignor's responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

501(a) Before the first shipment of any package for which the design pressure exceeds 35 kPa, confirmation is required that the confinement system conforms to the approved design.

502(a), (b) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

(a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

(b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.

550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.

551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.

556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
 - (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
 - (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.
- 574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.
- 575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.

548, Figs 6, 7 Where the consignment in a freight container or tank is unpackaged UN 2912 LSA-I, or where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is packaged UN 2912 LSA-I, and no other UN number commodities are present in the freight container, the UN number “UN 2912” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

571, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.

572, Figs 6, 7 For carriage in or on a road or rail vehicle, where either the consignment is unpackaged UN 2912 LSA-I, or where an exclusive use consignment is packaged UN 2912 LSA-I only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2912” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:

563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;

563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;

563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and

563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.

565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.

566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.

- 567(a) For consignments of LSA-I material there is no limit on the total sum of TIs for packages, overpacks and freight containers aboard a single conveyance.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.
- 511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

- 504 Tanks and intermediate bulk containers used for the transport of radioactive material are not allowed to be used for storage or transport of other goods, unless decontaminated below one tenth of the levels specified in paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations.
- 512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

514 A freight container, intermediate bulk container or conveyance dedicated to the transport of unpackaged LSA-I or SCO-I material under exclusive use may be excepted from the requirements specified in paras 508, 509 and 513 of the Regulations solely with regard to its internal surfaces and only for as long as it remains under that specific exclusive use.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2913

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SURFACE CONTAMINATED OBJECTS (SCO-I OR SCO-II), non-fissile or fissile-excepted

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)	Requirement before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
525, Table 5	Activity limits.
606–616, 621	Design requirements for the packaging and the package, Type IP-1.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
622	Additional design requirements for the packaging and the package, Type IP-2.

- 624–628 Alternative design requirements for the packaging and the package, Type IP-2.
- 634 Minimum dimensions of the package.
- 672 If the excepted package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
- 801 The consignor is required to demonstrate on request that the package design complies with all applicable competent authority requirements.
- 815 Transitional arrangements for packages designed under the provisions of the 1985 or 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 411^a, 521 The contents are required to be restricted in accordance with the radiation levels specified in para. 521 of the Regulations.
- 503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.
- 523 LSA-I and SCO-I may be transported unpackaged under the conditions as stated in para. 523 of the Regulations.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

514 The requirements of paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations on non-fixed contamination do not apply to the internal surfaces of a freight container, tank, intermediate bulk container or conveyance dedicated to the transport of unpackaged SCO-I material under exclusive use, for as long as it remains under exclusive use.

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 524, Table 4 LSA material and SCO are required to be packaged in accordance with Table 4 of the Regulations.
- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–538 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2913” and the proper shipping name, either “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SURFACE CONTAMINATED OBJECTS (SCO-I)” or “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SURFACE CONTAMINATED OBJECTS (SCO-II)”, depending on the contents.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 538(a) Each package which conforms to an IP-1 or IP-2 design is required to be marked with “TYPE IP-1” or “TYPE IP-2” as appropriate.

- 538(c) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 design is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of design.
- 541 When the material is contained in receptacles or wrapping and is transported under exclusive use, it may be marked “RADIOACTIVE SCO-I”.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 547,
Figs 2–4 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–538 and para. 541 of the Regulations (see above).
- 544(a) Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), followed by either “SCO-I” or “SCO-II”, as applicable. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations also establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.
- 544(b) The maximum activity of the contents is required to be marked on the label.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:

- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

544(d) Each label is required to show the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required.

549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

501(a) Before the first shipment of any package for which the design pressure exceeds 35 kPa, confirmation is required that the confinement system conforms to the approved design.

502(a), (b) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.

550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.

551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.

556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:

- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

- 574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.
- 575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.
- 576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.
- 579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.
- 580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

- 507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.
- 547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.
- 547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.
- 547, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers, enlarged labels are permitted.

- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where the consignment in the freight container is unpackaged SCO-I, or where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is packaged UN 2913 SCO-I or SCO-II, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2913” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–4,
Fig. 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 Where the consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is unpackaged UN 2913 SCO-I only, or where an exclusive use consignment is packaged UN 2913 SCO-I or SCO-II only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2913” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.
- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film;

- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.
- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.
- 511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

- 504 Intermediate bulk containers used for the transport of radioactive material are not allowed to be used for storage or transport of other goods, unless decontaminated below one tenth of the levels specified in paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations.

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

514 A freight container, intermediate bulk container or conveyance dedicated to the transport of unpackaged LSA-I or SCO-I material under exclusive use may be excepted from the requirements specified in paras 508, 509 and 513 of the Regulations solely with regard to its internal surfaces and only for as long as it remains under that specific exclusive use.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2915

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, non-special form, non-fissile or fissile-excepted

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
633	Design requirements for Type A packages, summary.
634–646	Additional design requirements for Type A packages.
647–648	Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.

- 649 Additional design requirements for packages containing gases.
- 672 If the package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
- 801 The consignor is required to demonstrate on request that the package design complies with all applicable competent authority requirements.
- 815 Transitional arrangements for packages designed under the provisions of the 1985 or 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 413(b)^a, 414 The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits specified in paras 413(b) and 414 of the Regulations.
- 503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

3. CONTAMINATION

- 508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and not exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when the package or overpack is transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.

533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–538 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2915” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 538(b) Each package is required to be marked with “TYPE A”.
- 538(c) Each package is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of the design.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 547,
Figs 2–4 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–538 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.

544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:

- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

501(a) Before the first shipment of any package for which the design pressure exceeds 35 kPa, confirmation is required that the confinement system conforms to the approved design.

502(a), (b) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.

550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.

551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.

556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

573(a)–(c)

For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:

- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574

For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575

For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel may be excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.

548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 2915 Type A packages, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2915” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

571, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.

572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 2915 Type A packages only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2915” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:

563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;

563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;

563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and

563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.

565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.

566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.

567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.

567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.

568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.

576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2916

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(U) PACKAGE, non-fissile or fissile-excepted

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a), (b)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design certificates, and instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
650	Design requirements for Type B(U) packages, summary.
602–604	Design requirements for special form radioactive material.
605	Design requirements for low dispersible radioactive material.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.

- 617–619 Additional design requirements — air transport.
- 634–645, 646(b) Additional design requirements for Type B (and Type A) packages.
- 651–664 Additional design requirements for Type B packages.
- 647 Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
- 672 If the package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
- 802(a), 806–808 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 816, 817 Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 818 Transitional arrangements for special form radioactive material approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 415^a, 416 The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits specified in paras 415 and 416 of the Regulations.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

503 A package is not allowed to contain any other items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having additional dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–537, 539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2916” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(U) PACKAGE”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 539 Each package is required to be marked with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
 - (c) “TYPE B(U)”.

- 540, Fig. 1 The outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water is required to be plainly marked by embossing, stamping, or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water, with the trefoil symbol shown in Fig. 1 of the Regulations.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 547,
Figs 2–4 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank, and are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–537, para. 539 and para. 540 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
 - (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.
- For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a), (b) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics and confinement system conform to the approved design.
- 502(a)–(f), (h) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
 - (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
 - (d) Each package is required to be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval.
 - (e) For each package, it is required to ensure by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of paras 657 and 669 of the Regulations were made.
 - (f) For each special form radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

- (h) For each low dispersible radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.
- 559(b) For each shipment containing radioactive material with an activity greater than $3000A_1$ or $3000A_2$, as appropriate, or 1000 TBq, whichever is the lower, the consignor is required to notify the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. This notification is required to have been received by each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance. See also para. 560 of the Regulations.

- 560 The notification referred to in para. 559 of the Regulations is required to include:
- (a) Clear identification of the package, including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;
 - (b) The date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and the proposed routing;
 - (c) The names of the radioactive materials or nuclides;
 - (d) Descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material, or whether it is special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material;
 - (e) The maximum activity of the radioactive contents during transport, expressed in becquerels (Bq) with the appropriate SI prefix symbol (see Annex II of the Regulations).

821, 827 Shipments — competent authority authorization of transport or shipment approval.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

416 Conditions for air transport.

573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:

- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment.

- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel may be excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

- 547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.
- 547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.
- 547, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.
- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 2916 Type B(U) packages, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2916” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 2916 Type B(U) packages only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2916” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film;
- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.
- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2917

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(M) PACKAGE, non-fissile or fissile-excepted

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a), (b)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design approval certificates, and possession of instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
665	Design requirements for Type B(M) packages, summary and exceptions.
602–604	Design requirements for special form radioactive material.
605	Design requirements for low dispersible radioactive material.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.

- 617–619 Additional design requirements — air transport.
- 634–645, 646(b) Additional design requirements for Type A and Type B packages.
- 651–664 Additional design requirements for Type B packages.
- 647 Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
- 672 If the package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
- 802(a), 809–811 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 816, 817 Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 818 Transitional arrangements for special form radioactive material approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 415^a, 416 The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits specified in paras 415 and 416 of the Regulations.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are required also to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2917” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(M) PACKAGE”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 539 Each package is required to be marked with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
 - (c) “TYPE B(M)”.

- 540, Fig. 1 The outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water is required to be plainly marked by embossing, stamping, or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water, with the trefoil symbol shown in Fig. 1 of the Regulations.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 547,
Figs 2–4 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–537, para. 539 and para. 540 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
 - (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.
- For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a), (b) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics and confinement system conform to the approved design.
- 502(a)–(f), (h) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
 - (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
 - (d) Each package is required to be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval.
 - (e) For each package, it is required to ensure by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of paras 657 and 669 of the Regulations were made.
 - (f) For each special form radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

- (h) For each low dispersible radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.
- 559(c) For each shipment, the consignor is required to notify the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. This notification is required to have been received by each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance. See also para. 560 of the Regulations.
- 560 The notification referred to in para. 559 of the Regulations is required to include:
- (a) Clear identification of the package, including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;

- (b) The date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and the proposed routing;
- (c) The names of the radioactive materials or nuclides;
- (d) Descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material, or whether it is special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material;
- (e) The maximum activity of the radioactive contents during transport, expressed in becquerels (Bq) with the appropriate SI prefix symbol (see Annex II of the Regulations).

561 Separate notification is not required if the information has been included in the application for shipment approval (see para. 822 of the Regulations).

820(a), (b) Shipments — competent authority approval.

821, 827 Shipments — competent authority authorization of transport or shipment approval.

822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.

823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

416 Conditions for air transport.

573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:

- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is exempted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in this para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

577–579 Restrictions on transport by air are set out in paras 577–579 of the Regulations.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.

548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 2917 Type B(M) packages, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2917” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

571, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.

572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 2917 Type B(M) packages only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2917” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:

563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;

563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;

563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and

563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.

565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.

566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.

567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.

567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.

568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.

576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

666 Intermittent venting of Type B(M) packages may be permitted during transport under certain conditions.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2919

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TRANSPORTED UNDER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, non-fissile or fissile-excepted

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
310	Special arrangement.
311–314	Training.
501(a), (b)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design approval certificates, and possession of instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
602–604	Additional design requirements for special form radioactive material.
605	Additional design requirements for low dispersible radioactive material.

606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
634–645, 646(b)	Additional design requirements for Type A and Type B packages.
647	Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
651–664	Additional design requirements for Type B(U) packages.
665	Design requirements for Type B(M) packages, summary and exceptions.
667	Design requirements for Type C packages.
672	If the package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
802(b)	Special arrangements – competent authority approval.
803–804	Design requirements for special form radioactive material and low dispersible radioactive material — competent authority approval.
806–811	Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
816, 817	Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
818	Transitional arrangements for special form radioactive material approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
819	Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

831(j) The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits given in the competent authority approval certificate.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575,
579
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under special arrangement by air or by sea; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.

533, 534 A package, or an overpack containing packages, transported under special arrangement is required to be assigned to category III-YELLOW, except under certain provisions stated in para. 534 of the Regulations.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.

535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.

535–537, 539, 540 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.

536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2919” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TRANSPORTED UNDER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT”.

537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.

539 Each package is required to be marked, if appropriate, with:

- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
- (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
- (c) In the case of a Type B(U) or Type B(M) package design, with “TYPE B(U)” or “TYPE B(M)”;
- (d) In the case of a Type C package design, with “TYPE C”.

- 540, Fig. 1 For Type B(U), Type B(M) or Type C packages, the outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water is required to be plainly marked by embossing, stamping, or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water, with the trefoil symbol shown in Fig. 1 of the Regulations.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 547, Figs 2–4 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–537 and paras 539 and 540 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d), Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides. Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
 - (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.
- 544(c) For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a), (b) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics and confinement system conform to the approved design.
- 502(a)–(f), (h) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
 - (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
 - (d) Each package is required to be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval.
 - (e) For each package, it is required to ensure by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of paras 657 and 669 of the Regulations were made.
 - (f) For each special form radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

- (h) For each low dispersible radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all of the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 559(d) For each shipment, the consignor is required to notify the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. This notification is required to have been received by each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance. See also para. 560 of the Regulations.
- 560 The notification referred to in para. 559 of the Regulations is required to include:
- (a) Clear identification of the package, including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;
 - (b) The date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and the proposed routing;
 - (c) The names of the radioactive materials or nuclides;
 - (d) Descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material, or whether it is special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material;

- (e) The maximum activity of the radioactive contents during transport, expressed in becquerels (Bq) with the appropriate SI prefix symbol (see Annex II of the Regulations).

561 Separate notification is not required if the information has been included in the application for shipment approval.

824–826 Approval of shipments under special arrangement.

827 Competent authority approval certificates.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:

- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and

(c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in the vehicles.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h may be transported under special arrangement.

576 For transport by vessels: The transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

577–579 Restrictions on transport by air are set out in paras 577–579 of the Regulations.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.

- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is a UN 2919 Special Arrangement, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2919” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–4,
Fig. 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is a UN 2919 Special Arrangement, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2919” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.
- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and
- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.
- 511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

- 512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.
- 513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

- 309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.
- 582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.
- 583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.
- 666 Intermittent venting of Type B(M) packages may be permitted during transport under certain conditions.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2977

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSILE

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Uranium hexafluoride has corrosive properties (Class 8) and these are required to be taken into account during transport.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)–(c)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design certificates, and instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
	Uranium hexafluoride, fissile, is required to be transported, as appropriate, in:

622–624	Industrial packages of Type IP-2 or Type IP-3, as applicable;
633	Type A packages;
650	Type B(U) packages;
665	Type B(M) packages;
667	Type C packages.
629–632	Additional requirements for packages designed to transport 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride.
671–682	Additional requirements for packages containing fissile material.
802(a), 805–811	Package design requirements — competent authority approval, as appropriate.
812–814	Approval of package designs to contain fissile material.
816, 817	Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
819	Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.
824–826	Approval of shipments under special arrangement.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

411 ^a –419	The quantity of uranium hexafluoride is not allowed to exceed the relevant limits specified in paras 411–417 of the Regulations, as appropriate for each type of package, and, in addition, para. 418 of the Regulations (fissile material) and para. 419 of the Regulations (uranium hexafluoride).
-----------------------	--

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

503 A package is not allowed to contain any other items other than those that are necessary for the use of the uranium hexafluoride. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, and the criticality safety index does not exceed 50, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when the package or overpack is transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 528, 529 The criticality safety index (CSI) for packages containing fissile material is required to be obtained in accordance with paras 528 and 529 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are required also to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 507 Class 8 labels are also required because of the corrosive properties of the contents.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2977” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSILE”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.

- 538(a), (b) Each package which conforms to:
- (a) An IP-2 or an IP-3 design is required to be marked with “TYPE IP-2” or “TYPE IP-3” as appropriate;
 - (b) A Type A package design is required to be marked with “TYPE A”.
- 538(c) Each package which conforms to a TYPE IP-2, TYPE IP-3 or TYPE A package design is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of the design.
- 539 Each package is required to be marked with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
 - (c) In the case of a Type B(U) or Type B(M) package design, with “TYPE B(U)” or “TYPE B(M)”;
 - (d) In the case of a Type C package design, with “TYPE C”.
- 540, Fig. 1 For Type B(U), Type B(M) or Type C packages, the outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water is required to be plainly marked by embossing, stamping, or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water, with the trefoil symbol shown in Fig. 1 of the Regulations.
- 542 For all packages, any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 545–547,
Figs 2–5 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.

543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–540 of the Regulations.

544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name of the radionuclide, the maximum activity of the contents and the TI. The mass of fissile material, in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.

544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:

- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

501(a)–(c) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics, confinement system and neutron poisons conform to the approved design.

502(a)–(e), (g) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- (c) For each package requiring competent authority approval, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificates have been satisfied.
- (d) Each Type B(U), Type B(M) and Type C package is required to be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval.
- (e) For each Type B(U), Type B(M) and Type C package, it is required to ensure by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of paras 657 and 669 of the Regulations were made.
- (g) For packages containing fissile material, the measurement specified in para. 674(b) of the Regulations and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in para. 677 of the Regulations are required to be performed where applicable.

- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.

557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.

558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.

559 For each shipment listed below:

- (a) Type C or Type B(U) packages containing radioactive material with an activity greater than $3000A_1$ or $3000A_2$, as appropriate, or 1000 TBq, whichever is the lower;
- (b) Type B(M) packages;
- (c) Shipments under special arrangement;

the consignor is required to notify the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. This notification is required to have been received by each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance. See also para. 560 of the Regulations.

560 The notification referred to in para. 559 of the Regulations is required to include:

- (a) Clear identification of the package, including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;
- (b) The date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and the proposed routing;
- (c) The names of the radioactive materials or nuclides;
- (d) Descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material;

- (e) The maximum activity of the radioactive contents during transport, expressed in becquerels (Bq) with the appropriate SI prefix symbol (see Annex II of the Regulations). The mass of fissile material in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used in place of activity.
- 561 Separate notification is not required if the information has been included in the application for shipment approval (see para. 822 of the Regulations).
- 820(c) Shipments — competent authority multilateral approval is required where the criticality safety index is greater than 50.
- 821, 827 Shipments — competent authority authorization of transport without shipment approval.
- 822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.
- 823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.
- 824–826 Approval of shipments under special arrangement.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 416, 577–579 Restrictions on transport by air are set out in para. 416 and paras 577–579 of the Regulations.
- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
 - (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:

- (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI, criticality safety index and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

- 507, 549 Class 8 placards are also required because of the corrosive properties of the contents.
- 547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.
- 547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.
- 547, Figs 2–6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.
- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 2977 packaged fissile uranium hexafluoride and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2977” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placards shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placards shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 2977 packaged fissile uranium hexafluoride, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2977” is required to be displayed in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.
- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and
- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.
- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 567(c), Table 10 Critical safety index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10, or any consignment having a CSI greater than 50, is required to be transported only under exclusive use.

569, 570,
Table 10 Segregation of packages during transport and storage in transit.

576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 2978

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, non-fissile or fissile-excepted

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Uranium hexafluoride has corrosive properties (Class 8) and these are required to be taken into account during transport.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a), (b)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design certificates, and instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport. Uranium hexafluoride is required to be transported, as appropriate, in:
515	Excepted packages;

621–624	Industrial packages of Type IP-1, Type IP-2 or Type IP-3, as applicable;
633	Type A packages;
650	Type B(U) packages;
665	Type B(M) packages;
667	Type C packages.
629–632	Additional requirements for packages designed to transport 0.1 kg or more of uranium hexafluoride.
672	If the package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
801	The consignor is required to demonstrate on request that the package design complies with all applicable competent authority requirements.
802(a), 805–811	Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
815–817	Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
819	Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.
824–826	Approval of shipments under special arrangement.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

408 ^a –417, 419	The quantity of uranium hexafluoride is not allowed to exceed the relevant limits specified in paras 408–417 of the Regulations, as appropriate for each type of package, and, in addition, para. 419 of the Regulations (uranium hexafluoride).
----------------------------	--

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

503 A package is not allowed to contain any other items other than those that are necessary for the use of the uranium hexafluoride. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

516 When UF₆ is transported in an excepted package, the maximum radiation level is not allowed to exceed 5 µSv/h on the external surface.

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

- (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.

533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.

507 Class 8 labels are also required because of the corrosive properties of the contents.

535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.

535–539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.

536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 2978” and for packages, other than excepted packages, the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE”.

537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.

- 538(a), (b) Each package which conforms to:
- (a) An IP-1, IP-2 or an IP-3 design is required to be marked with “TYPE IP-1, TYPE IP-2” or “TYPE IP-3” as appropriate;
 - (b) A Type A package design is required to be marked with “TYPE A”.
- 538(c) Each package which conforms to a TYPE IP-2, TYPE IP-3 or TYPE A package design is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of the design.
- 539 Each package is required to be marked with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
 - (c) In the case of a Type B(U) or Type B(M) package design, with “TYPE B(U)” or “TYPE B(M)”;
 - (d) In the case of a Type C package design, with “TYPE C”.
- 540, Fig. 1 The outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water is required to be plainly marked by embossing, stamping, or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water, with the trefoil symbol shown in Fig. 1 of the Regulations.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, Figs 2–4,
547 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.

- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–540 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name of the radionuclide, the maximum activity of the contents and the TI. The mass of fissile material, in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
 - (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a), (b) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics and confinement system conform to the approved design.
- 502(a)–(e) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- (c) For each package requiring competent authority approval, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificates have been satisfied.
- (d) Each Type B(U), Type B(M) and Type C package is required to be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval.
- (e) For each Type B(U), Type B(M) and Type C package, it is required to ensure by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of paras 657 and 669 of the Regulations were made.

- 550 Transport documents with the consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment. For excepted packages, only para. 550(c) of the Regulations is applicable.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents^c.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier^c.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading^c.

^c Not applicable to excepted packages.

558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported^c. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.

559 For each shipment listed below:

- (a) Type C or Type B(U) packages containing radioactive material with an activity greater than $3000A_1$ or $3000A_2$, as appropriate, or 1000 TBq, whichever is the lower;
- (b) Type B(M) packages;
- (c) Shipments under special arrangement;

the consignor is required to notify the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. This notification is required to have been received by each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance. See also para. 560 of the Regulations.

560 The notification referred to in para. 559 of the Regulations is required to include:

- (a) Clear identification of the package, including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;
- (b) The date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and the proposed routing;
- (c) The names of the radioactive materials or nuclides;
- (d) Descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material;
- (e) The maximum activity of the radioactive contents during transport, expressed in becquerels (Bq) with the appropriate SI prefix symbol (see Annex II of the Regulations). The mass of fissile material in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used in place of activity.

- 561 Separate notification is not required if the information has been included in the application for shipment approval (see para. 822 of the Regulations).
- 821, 827 Shipments — competent authority authorization of transport without shipment approval.
- 822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.
- 823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.
- 824–826 Approval of shipments under special arrangement.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 416, 577–579 Restrictions on transport by air are set out in para. 416 and paras 577–579 of the Regulations.
- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;

- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is exempted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Class 8 placards are also required because of the corrosive properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

- 547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.
- 547, Figs 2–4,
Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.
- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 2978 packaged non-fissile or fissile-excepted uranium hexafluoride and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2978” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placards shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placards shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–4,
Fig. 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 2978 packaged non-fissile or fissile-excepted uranium hexafluoride only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 2978” is required to be displayed in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and
- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.
- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3321

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-II), non-fissile or fissile-excepted

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
525, Table 5	Activity limits.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
622	Additional design requirements for Type IP-2 packages.

- 623 Additional design requirements for Type IP-3 packages (LSA-II material, liquids and gases, not under exclusive use).
- 624–628 Alternative design requirements for Type IP-2 and Type IP-3 packages.
- 634 Minimum dimensions of the package.
- 672 If the package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
- 801 The consignor is required to demonstrate on request that the package design complies with all applicable competent authority requirements.
- 815 Transitional arrangements for packages designed under the provisions of the 1985 or 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 411^a, 521 The contents are required to be restricted in accordance with the radiation levels specified in para. 521 of the Regulations.
- 412 A single package of non-combustible LSA-II material, if carried by air, is not allowed to contain an activity greater than $3000A_2$.
- 503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

524, Table 4 LSA material and SCO are required to be packaged in accordance with Table 4 of the Regulations.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.

533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.

535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.

535–538 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.

536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3321” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-II)”.

537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.

538(a) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 or IP-3 design is required to be marked with “TYPE IP-2” or “TYPE IP-3” as appropriate.

538(c) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 or IP-3 design is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of design.

542 Any labels which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed or covered.

- 542, 547,
Figs 2–4
- Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543
- The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–538 of the Regulations.
- 544(a)
- Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), followed by “LSA-II”. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.
- 544(b)
- The maximum activity of the contents is required to be marked on the label.
- 544(c)
- Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
 - (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.
- For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.
- 544(d)
- Each label is required to show the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required.
- 549
- It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a)
- Before the first shipment of any package for which the design pressure exceeds 35 kPa, confirmation is required that the confinement system conforms to the approved design.

- 502(a), (b) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;

- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is exempted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

- 547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.
- 547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.
- 547, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.
- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is packaged UN 3321 LSA-II, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3321” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 For carriage in or on a road or rail vehicle, where an exclusive use consignment is packaged UN 3321 LSA-II only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3321” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and
- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.
- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

504 Tanks and intermediate bulk containers used for the transport of radioactive material are not allowed to be used for storage or transport of other goods, unless decontaminated below one tenth of the levels specified in paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations.

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3322

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-III), non-fissile or fissile-excepted

Paragraph number of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
525, Table 5	Activity limits.
601	Additional requirement for LSA-III material.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
622	Additional design requirements for Type IP-2 packages (LSA-III material, under exclusive use).

- 623 Additional design requirements for Type IP-3 packages (LSA-III material, not under exclusive use).
- 624, 625, 627, 628 Alternative design requirements for Type IP-2 and Type IP-3 packages.
- 634 Minimum dimensions of the package.
- 672 If the package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
- 801 The consignor is required to demonstrate that the package design complies with all applicable competent authority requirements.
- 815 Transitional arrangements for packages designed under the provisions of the 1985 or 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 411^a, 521 The contents are required to be restricted in accordance with the radiation levels specified in para. 521 of the Regulations.
- 412 A single package of non-combustible LSA-III material, if carried by air, is not allowed to contain an activity greater than $3000A_2$.
- 503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

524, Table 4 LSA material and SCO are required to be packaged in accordance with Table 4 of the Regulations.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.

533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.

535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.

535–538 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.

536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3322” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-III)”.

537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.

538(a) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 or IP-3 design is required to be marked with “TYPE IP-2” or “TYPE IP-3” as appropriate.

538(c) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 or IP-3 design is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of design.

542 Any labels which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed or covered.

- 542, 547,
Figs 2–4
- Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543
- The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or to all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–538 of the Regulations.
- 544(a)
- Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), followed by “LSA-III”. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.
- 544(b)
- The maximum activity of the contents is required to be marked on the label.
- 544(c)
- Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
 - (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.
- For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.
- 544(d)
- Each label is required to show the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required.
- 549
- It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a)
- Before the first shipment of any package for which the design pressure exceeds 3 kPa, confirmation is required that the confinement system conforms to the approved design.

- 502(a), (b) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;

- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

- 547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.
- 547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.
- 547, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.
- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is packaged UN 3322 LSA-III, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3322” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 For carriage in or on a road or rail vehicle, where an exclusive use consignment is packaged UN 3322 LSA-III only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3322” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and
- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.
- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

504 Intermediate bulk containers used for the transport of radioactive material are not allowed to be used for storage or transport of other goods, unless decontaminated below one tenth of the levels specified in paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations.

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3323

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE C PACKAGE, non-fissile or fissile-excepted

Paragraph number of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods — see paragraphs 109 and 507.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a), (b)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design certificates, and instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
602–604	Design requirements for special form radioactive material.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
634–645, 646(b)	Additional design requirements for Type C (and Type A and Type B) packages.

- 647 Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
- 651–655, 659–664 Additional design requirements for Type C (and Type B) packages.
- 667 Design requirements for Type C packages, summary.
- 668–670 Additional design requirements for Type C packages.
- 672 If the package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
- 802(a), 806–808 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 818 Transitional arrangements for special form radioactive material approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 417^a The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits specified in para. 417 of the Regulations.
- 503 A package is not allowed to contain any other items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having additional dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.

535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.

535–539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.

536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3323” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE C PACKAGE”.

537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.

539 Each package is required to be marked with:

- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
- (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
- (c) Not applicable;
- (d) “TYPE C”.

540, Fig. 1 The outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water is required to be plainly marked by embossing, stamping, or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water, with the trefoil symbol shown in Fig. 1 of the Regulations.

- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 547,
Figs 2–4 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–537, para. 539 and para. 540 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
 - (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.
- For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a), (b) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics and confinement system conform to the approved design.

- 502(a)–(f) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
 - (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
 - (d) Each package is required to be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval.
 - (e) For each package, it is required to ensure by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of paras 657 and 669 of the Regulations were made.
 - (f) For each special form radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.

- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.
- 559(a) For each shipment containing radioactive material with an activity greater than $3000A_1$ or $3000A_2$, as appropriate, or 1000 TBq, whichever is the lower, the consignor is required to notify the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. This notification is required to have been received by each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance. See also para. 560 of the Regulations.
- 560 The notification referred to in para. 559 of the Regulations is required to include:
- (a) Clear identification of the package, including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;
 - (b) The date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and the proposed routing;
 - (c) The names of the radioactive materials or nuclides;
 - (d) Descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material, or whether it is special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material;
 - (e) The maximum activity of the radioactive contents during transport, expressed in becquerels (Bq) with the appropriate SI prefix symbol (see Annex II of the Regulations).

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
 - (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
 - (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.
- 574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.
- 575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: The transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers, enlarged labels are permitted.

548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 3323 Type C packages, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3323” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

571, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.

572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 3323 Type C packages only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3323” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:

563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;

563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;

563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film;

563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.

565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.

566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.

567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.

567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.

568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.

576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3324

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL,
LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-II), FISSILE**

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)–(c)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
525, Table 5	Activity limits.
562	Possession of package design approval certificates, and possession of instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
622	Additional design requirements for Type IP-2 packages.

- 623 Additional design requirements for Type IP-3 packages (LSA-II material, liquids and gases, not under exclusive use).
- 624–628 Alternative design requirements for Type IP-2 and Type IP-3 packages.
- 634 Minimum dimensions of the package.
- 671–682 Additional design requirements for packages containing fissile material.
- 802(a), 812–814 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 816–817 Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMIT FOR PACKAGES

- 411^a, 521 The contents are required to be restricted in accordance with the radiation levels specified in para. 521 of the Regulations.
- 412 A single package of non-combustible LSA-II material, if carried by air, is not allowed to contain an activity greater than $3000A_2$.
- 418 Fissile material.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, and the criticality safety index is not allowed to exceed 50, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 524, Table 4 LSA material and SCO are required to be packaged in accordance with Table 4 of the Regulations.
- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 528, 529 The criticality safety index for packages containing fissile material is required to be obtained in accordance with paras 528 and 529 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535–539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3324” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-II), FISSILE”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 538(a) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 or IP-3 design is required to be marked with “TYPE IP-2” or “TYPE IP-3” as appropriate.

- 538(c) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 or IP-3 design is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of design.
- 539 Each package is required to be marked with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 545–547,
Figs 2–5 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or to all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–539 of the Regulations.
- 544(a) Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), followed by “LSA-II”. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.
- 544(b) The maximum activity of the contents is required to be marked on the label. The mass of fissile material, in units of grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.

544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:

- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

544(d) Each label is required to show the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required.

549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

501(a)–(c) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics, confinement system and neutron poisons conform to the approved design.

502(a)–(c), (g) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.

- (g) For packages containing fissile material, the measurement specified in para. 674(b) of the Regulations and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in para. 677 of the Regulations are required to be performed where applicable.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.
- 820(c) Shipments — competent authority multilateral approval is required where the criticality safety index is greater than 50.
- 822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.
- 823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
 - (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
 - (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.
- 574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.
- 575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI, criticality safety index and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in this paragraph are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.

548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is packaged UN 3324 LSA-II, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3324” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

571,
Figs 2–6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.

572, Figs 6, 7 For carriage in or on a road or rail vehicle, where an exclusive use consignment is packaged UN 3324 LSA-II only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3324” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:

563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;

563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;

563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and

563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.

565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.

566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.

567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.

- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 567(c) Criticality safety index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 569, 570, Table 10 Segregation of packages during transport and storage in transit.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.
- 511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

- 504 Tanks and intermediate bulk containers used for the transport of radioactive material are not allowed to be used for storage or transport of other goods, unless decontaminated below one tenth of the levels specified in paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations.
- 512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.
- 513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

- 309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.
- 582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.
- 583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3325

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL,
LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-III), FISSILE**

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)–(c)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
525, Table 5	Activity limits.
562	Possession of package design approval certificates, and possession of instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
601	Additional requirement for LSA-III material.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.

- 622 Additional design requirements for Type IP-2 packages (LSA-III material, under exclusive use).
- 623 Additional design requirements for Type IP-3 packages (LSA-III material, not under exclusive use).
- 624, 625, 627, 628 Alternative design requirements for Type IP-2 and Type IP-3 packages.
- 634 Minimum dimensions of the package.
- 671–682 Additional design requirements for packages containing fissile material.
- 802(a), 812–814 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 816, 817 Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 411^a, 521 The contents are required to be restricted in accordance with the radiation levels specified in para. 521 of the Regulations.
- 412 A single package of non-combustible LSA-III material, if carried by air, is not allowed to contain an activity greater than $3000A_2$.
- 418 Fissile material.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, and the criticality safety index is not allowed to exceed 50, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 524, Table 4 LSA material and SCO are required to be packaged in accordance with Table 4 of the Regulations.
- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 528, 529 The criticality safety index for packages containing fissile material is required to be obtained in accordance with paras 528 and 529 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3325” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, LOW SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (LSA-III), FISSILE”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 538(a) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 or IP-3 design is required to be marked with “TYPE IP-2” or “TYPE IP-3” as appropriate.

- 538(c) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 or IP-3 design is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of design.
- 539 Each package is required to be marked with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 545–547,
Figs 2–5 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–539 of the Regulations.
- 544(a) Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), followed by “LSA-III”. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.
- 544(b) The maximum activity of the contents is required to be marked on the label. The mass of fissile material, in units of grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.

544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:

- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

544(d) Each label is required to show the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required.

549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

501(a)–(c) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics, confinement system and neutron poisons conform to the approved design.

502(a)–(c), (g) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.

- (g) For packages containing fissile material, the measurement specified in para. 674(b) of the Regulations and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in para. 677 of the Regulations are required to be performed where applicable.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.
- 820(c) Shipments — competent authority multilateral approval is required where the criticality safety index is greater than 50.
- 822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.
- 823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

573(a)–(c)

For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:

- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574

For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575

For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI, criticality safety index and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.

548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is packaged UN 3325 LSA-III, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3325” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

571, Figs 2–6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.

572, Figs 6, 7 For carriage in or on a road or rail vehicle, where an exclusive use consignment is packaged UN 3325 LSA-III only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3325” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:

563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;

563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the critical group of the public;

563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and

563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.

565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.

566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.

567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.

- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 567(c) Criticality safety index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 569, 570, Table 10 Segregation of packages during transport and storage in transit.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.
- 511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

- 504 Intermediate bulk containers used for the transport of radioactive material are not allowed to be used for storage or transport of other goods, unless decontaminated below one tenth of the levels specified in paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations.
- 512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.
- 513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

- 309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.
- 582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.
- 583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3326

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SURFACE CONTAMINATED OBJECTS (SCO-I OR SCO-II), FISSILE

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)–(c)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
525, Table 5	Activity limits.
562	Possession of package design certificates, and instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
606–616, 621	Design requirements for the packaging and the package, Type IP-1.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.

- 622 Additional design requirements for the packaging and the package, Type IP-2.
- 624–628 Alternative design requirements for the packaging and the package, Type IP-2.
- 634 Minimum dimensions of the package.
- 671–682 Additional design requirements for packages containing fissile material.
- 802(a), 812–814 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 816, 817 Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 411^a, 521 The contents are required to be restricted in accordance with the radiation levels specified in para. 521 of the Regulations.
- 418 Fissile material.
- 503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

514 The requirements of paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations concerning non-fixed contamination do not apply to the internal surfaces of a freight container, tank, intermediate bulk container or conveyance dedicated to the transport of unpackaged SCO-I material under exclusive use, for as long as it remains under exclusive use.

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, and the criticality safety index is not allowed to exceed 50, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 524, Table 4 LSA material and SCO are required to be packaged in accordance with Table 4 of the Regulations.
- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 528, 529 The criticality safety index for packages containing fissile material is required to be obtained in accordance with paras 528 and 529 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are required also to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3326” and the proper shipping name, either “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SURFACE CONTAMINATED OBJECTS (SCO-I) FISSILE” or “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, SURFACE CONTAMINATED OBJECTS (SCO-II) FISSILE”, depending on the contents.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.

- 538(a) Each package which conforms to an IP-1 or IP-2 design is required to be marked with “TYPE IP-1” or “TYPE IP-2” as appropriate.
- 538(c) Each package which conforms to an IP-2 design is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of design.
- 539 Each package is required to be marked with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design.
- 541 When the material is contained in receptacles or wrapping and is transported under exclusive use, it may be marked “RADIOACTIVE SCO-I”.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 545–547,
Figs 2–5 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–539 and para. 541 of the Regulations (see above).
- 544(a) Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), followed by either “SCO-I” or “SCO-II”, as applicable. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.

544(b) The maximum activity of the contents is required to be marked on the label. The mass of fissile material, in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.

544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:

- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

544(d) Each label is required to show the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required.

549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

501(a)–(c) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics, confinement system and neutron poisons conform to the approved design.

502(a)–(c), (g) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.

- (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
 - (g) For packages containing fissile material, the measurement specified in para. 674(b) of the Regulations and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in para. 677 of the Regulations are required to be performed where applicable.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.
- 820(c) Shipment — competent authority multilateral approval is required where the criticality safety index is greater than 50.
- 822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.
- 823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
 - (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
 - (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.
- 574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.
- 575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI, criticality safety index and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers, enlarged labels are permitted.

548, Figs 6, 7 Where the consignment in the freight container is unpackaged SCO-I, or where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is packaged UN 3326 SCO-I or SCO-II, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3326” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

571, Figs 2–6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.

572, Figs 6, 7 Where the consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is unpackaged UN 3326 SCO-I only, or where an exclusive use consignment is packaged UN 3326 SCO-I or SCO-II only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3326” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:

563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;

563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;

563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film;

563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.

565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.

566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.

567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.

- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 567(c) Criticality safety index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10, or any consignment having a criticality safety index greater than 50, is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 569, 570, Table 10 Segregation of packages during transport and storage in transit.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.
- 511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

- 504 Intermediate bulk containers used for the transport of radioactive material are not allowed to be used for storage or transport of other goods, unless decontaminated below one tenth of the levels specified in paras 508 and 509 of the Regulations.
- 512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof
which have become contaminated.

514 A freight container, intermediate bulk container or
conveyance dedicated to the transport of unpackaged LSA-I
or SCO-I material under exclusive use may be excepted from
the requirements specified in paras 508, 509 and 513 of the
Regulations solely with regard to its internal surfaces and
only for as long as it remains under that specific exclusive
use.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are
required to be taken as soon as possible, including
communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where
adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are
provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions
are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3327

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, FISSILE, non-special form

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)–(c)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design certificates, and instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
633	Design requirements for Type A packages, summary.
634–646	Additional design requirements for Type A packages.

- 647, 648 Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
- 649 Additional design requirements for packages containing gases.
- 671–682 Additional design requirements for packages containing fissile material.
- 802(a), 812–814 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 816, 817 Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 413(b)^a, 414 The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits specified in paras 413(b) and 414 of the Regulations.
- 418 Fissile material.
- 503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm²

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, and the criticality safety index is not allowed to exceed 50, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

528, 529 The criticality safety index for packages containing fissile material is required to be obtained in accordance with paras 528 and 529 of the Regulations.

533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.

535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.

535–539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.

536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3327” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, FISSILE”.

537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.

538(b) Each package is required to be marked with “TYPE A”.

538(c) Each package is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of the design.

- 539 Each package is required to be marked with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 545–547,
Figs 2–5 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–539 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides. The mass of fissile material, in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
 - (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.
- For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a)–(c) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics, confinement system and neutron poisons conform to the approved design.
- 502(a)–(c), (g) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
 - (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
 - (g) For packages containing fissile material, the measurement specified in para. 674(b) of the Regulations and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in para. 677 of the Regulations are required to be performed where applicable.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.

- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.
- 820(c) Shipments — competent authority multilateral approval is required where the criticality safety index is greater than 50.
- 821, 827 Shipments — competent authority authorization of transport without shipment approval.
- 822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.
- 823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;

- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is exempted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

- 547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.
- 547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.
- 547, Figs 2–6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.
- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 3327 Type A packages, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3327” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 3327 Type A packages only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3327” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

563	Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
563(a)	Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
563(b)	Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
563(c)	Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and
563(d), 506	Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.
564	Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
565	Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
566	A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
567(a), Table 9	Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
567(b)	Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
567(c), Table 10	Criticality safety index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
568	Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10, or any consignment having a criticality safety index greater than 50, is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
569–570, Table 10	Segregation of packages during transport and storage in transit.

576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are
excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the
Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of
the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is
leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have
leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking
radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal
conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required
to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof
which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are
required to be taken as soon as possible, including
communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where
adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are
provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions
are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3328

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(U) PACKAGE, FISSILE

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)–(c)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design certificates, and instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
602–604	Design requirements for special form radioactive material.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
634–645, 646(b)	Additional design requirements for Type B (and Type A) packages.

- 647 Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
- 650 Design requirements for Type B(U) packages, summary.
- 651–664 Additional design requirements for Type B packages.
- 671–682 Additional design requirements for packages containing fissile material.
- 802(a), 806–808, 812–814 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 816, 817 Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 818 Transitional arrangements for special form radioactive material approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 415^a, 416 The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits specified in paras 415 and 416 of the Regulations.
- 418 Fissile material.
- 503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, and the criticality safety index is not allowed to exceed 50, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

- 528, 529 The criticality safety index for packages containing fissile material is required to be obtained in accordance with paras 528 and 529 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–537, 539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3328” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(U) PACKAGE, FISSILE”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 539 Each package is required to be marked with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
 - (c) “TYPE B(U)”.

- 540, Fig. 1 The outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water is required to be plainly marked by embossing, stamping, or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water, with the trefoil symbol shown in Fig. 1 of the Regulations.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 545–547,
Figs 2–5 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or to all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–537, para. 539 and para. 540 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides. The mass of fissile material, in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.
- For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a)–(c) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics, confinement system and neutron poisons conform to the approved design.
- 502(a)–(g) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
 - (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
 - (d) Each package is required to be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval.
 - (e) For each package, it is required to ensure by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of paras 657 and 669 of the Regulations were made.
 - (f) For each special form radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

- (g) For packages containing fissile material, the measurement specified in para. 674(b) of the Regulations and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in para. 677 of the Regulations are required to be performed where applicable.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.
- 559(b) For each shipment containing radioactive material with an activity greater than $3000A_1$ or $3000A_2$, as appropriate, or 1000 TBq, whichever is the lower, the consignor is required to notify the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. This notification is required to have been received by each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance. See also para. 560 of the Regulations.

560 The notification referred to in para. 559 of the Regulations is required to include:

- (a) Clear identification of the package, including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;
- (b) The date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and the proposed routing;
- (c) The names of the radioactive materials or nuclides;
- (d) Descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material, or whether it is special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material;
- (e) The maximum activity of the radioactive contents during transport, expressed in becquerels (Bq) with the appropriate SI prefix symbol (see Annex II of the Regulations). The mass of fissile material in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used in place of activity.

561 Separate notification is not required if the information has been included in the application for shipment approval (see para. 822 of the Regulations).

820(c) Shipments — competent authority multilateral approval is required where the criticality safety index is greater than 50.

821, 827 Shipments — competent authority authorization of transport without shipment approval.

822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.

823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

416 Conditions for air transport.

- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
 - (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
 - (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.
- 574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.
- 575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI, criticality safety index and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.

548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 3328 Type B(U) packages, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3328” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

571, Figs 2–6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.

572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 3328 Type B(U) packages only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN ” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:

563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;

563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;

563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film;

563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.

565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.

566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.

567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.

567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.

567(c), Table10 Criticality safety index limits for freight containers and conveyances.

568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10, or any consignment having a criticality safety index greater than 50, is required to be transported only under exclusive use.

569, 570,
Table 10 Segregation of packages during transport and storage in transit.

576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

- 582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.
- 583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3329

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(M) PACKAGE, FISSILE

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)–(c)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design approval certificates, and possession of instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
602–604	Design requirements for special form radioactive material.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
634–645, 646(b)	Additional design requirements for Type A and Type B packages.

- 647 Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
- 651–664 Additional design requirements for Type B packages.
- 665 Design requirements for Type B(M) packages, summary and exceptions.
- 671–682 Additional design requirements for packages containing fissile material.
- 802(a), 809–814 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 816, 817 Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 818 Transitional arrangements for special form radioactive material approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 415^a, 416 The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits specified in paras 415 and 416 of the Regulations.
- 418 Fissile material.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, and the criticality safety index is not allowed to exceed 50, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 528, 529 The criticality safety index for packages containing fissile material is required to be obtained in accordance with paras 528 and 529 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–537, 539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3329” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE B(M) PACKAGE, FISSILE”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.

- 539 Each package is required to be marked with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
 - (c) “TYPE B(M)”.
- 540, Fig. 1 The outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water is required to be plainly marked by embossing, stamping, or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water, with the trefoil symbol shown in Fig. 1 of the Regulations.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 545–547, Figs 2–5 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–537, para. 539 and para. 540 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d), Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides. The mass of fissile material, in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:

- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

501(a)–(c) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics, confinement system and neutron poisons conform to the approved design.

502(a)–(g) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
- (d) Each package is required to be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval.

- (e) For each package, it is required to ensure by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of paras 657 and 669 of the Regulations were made.
- (f) For each special form radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- (g) For packages containing fissile material, the measurement specified in para. 674(b) of the Regulations and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in para. 677 of the Regulations are required to be performed where applicable.

- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.

- 559(c) For each shipment, the consignor is required to notify the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. This notification is required to have been received by each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance. See also para. 560 of the Regulations.
- 560 The notification referred to in para. 559 of the Regulations is required to include:
- (a) Clear identification of the package, including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;
 - (b) The date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and the proposed routing;
 - (c) The names of the radioactive materials or nuclides;
 - (d) Descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material, or whether it is special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material;
 - (e) The maximum activity of the radioactive contents during transport, expressed in becquerels (Bq) with the appropriate SI prefix symbol (see Annex II of the Regulations). The mass of fissile material in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used in place of activity.
- 561 Separate notification is not required if the information has been included in the application for shipment approval (see para. 822 of the Regulations).
- 820(a)–(c) Shipments — competent authority approval.
- 821, 827 Shipments — competent authority authorization of transport without shipment approval.
- 822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.
- 823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 416 Conditions for air transport.
- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
 - (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
 - (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.
- 574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI, criticality safety index and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

577–579 Restrictions on transport by air are set out in paras 577–579 of the Regulations.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.

- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 3329 Type B(M) packages, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3329” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 3329 Type B(M) packages only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3329” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.
- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and
- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 567(c), Table 10 Criticality safety index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10, or any consignment having a criticality safety index greater than 50, is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 569, 570,
Table 10 Segregation of packages during transport and storage in transit.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.
- 511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

666 Intermittent venting of Type B(M) packages may be permitted during transport under certain conditions.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3330

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE C PACKAGE, FISSILE

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)–(c)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design certificates, and instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
602–604	Design requirements for special form radioactive material.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
634–645, 646(b)	Additional design requirements for Type C (and Type A and Type B) packages.

- 647 Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
- 651–655, 659–664 Additional design requirements for Type C (and Type B) packages.
- 667 Design requirements for Type C packages, summary.
- 668–670 Additional design requirements for Type C packages.
- 671–682 Additional design requirements for packages containing fissile material.
- 802(a), 806–808, 812–814 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 818 Transitional arrangements for special form radioactive material approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 417^a The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits specified in para. 417 of the Regulations.
- 418 Fissile material.
- 503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, and the criticality safety index is not allowed to exceed 50, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

528, 529 The criticality safety index for packages containing fissile material is required to be obtained in accordance with paras 528 and 529 of the Regulations.

533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.

535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.

535–537, 539 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.

536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3330” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE C PACKAGE, FISSILE”.

537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass on the outside of the packaging.

539 Each package is required to be marked with:

- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
- (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
- (c) Not applicable;
- (d) “TYPE C”.

- 540, Fig. 1 The outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water is required to be plainly marked by embossing, stamping, or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water, with the trefoil symbol shown in Fig. 1 of the Regulations.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 545–547,
Figs 2–5 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or to all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–537, para. 539 and para. 540 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides. The mass of fissile material, in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.
- For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a)–(c) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics, confinement system and neutron poisons conform to the approved design.
- 502(a)–(g) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
 - (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
 - (d) Each package is required to be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval.
 - (e) For each package, it is required to ensure by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of paras 657 and 669 of the Regulations were made.
 - (f) For each special form radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

- (g) For packages containing fissile material, the measurement specified in para. 674(b) of the Regulations and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in para. 677 of the Regulations are required to be performed where applicable.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.
- 559(a) For each shipment containing radioactive material with an activity greater than $3000A_1$ or $3000A_2$, as appropriate, or 1000 TBq, whichever is the lower, the consignor is required to notify the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. This notification is required to have been received by each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance. See also para. 560 of the Regulations.

- 560 The notification referred to in para. 559 of the Regulations is required to include:
- (a) Clear identification of the package, including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;
 - (b) The date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and the proposed routing;
 - (c) The names of the radioactive materials or nuclides;
 - (d) Descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material, or whether it is special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material;
 - (e) The maximum activity of the radioactive contents during transport, expressed in becquerels (Bq) with the appropriate SI prefix symbol (see Annex II of the Regulations). The mass of fissile material in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used in place of activity.

561 Separate notification is not required if the information has been included in the application for shipment approval (see para. 822 of the Regulations).

820(c) Shipments — competent authority multilateral approval is required where the criticality safety index is greater than 50.

821, 827 Shipments — competent authority authorization of transport without shipment approval.

822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.

823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:

- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is exempted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI, criticality safety index and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.

548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 3330 Type C packages, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3330” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

571, Figs 2–6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.

572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 3330 Type C packages only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3330” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:

563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;

563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;

563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film;

563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.

564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.

565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.

566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.

567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.

- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 567(c), Table 10 Criticality safety index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10, or any consignment having a criticality safety index greater than 50, is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 569, 570, Table 10 Segregation of packages during transport and storage in transit.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.
- 511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

- 512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.
- 513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

- 309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

- 582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.
- 583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3331

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TRANSPORTED UNDER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, FISSILE

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
310	Special arrangement.
311–314	Training.
501(a)–(c)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of package design approval certificates, and possession of instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
602–604	Additional design requirements for special form radioactive material.
605	Additional design requirements for low dispersible radioactive material.

606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
634–645, 646(b)	Additional design requirements for Type A and Type B packages.
647	Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
651–664	Additional design requirements for Type B packages.
665	Design requirements for Type B(M) packages, summary and exceptions.
667	Design requirements for Type C packages, summary.
671–682	Additional design requirements for packages containing fissile material.
802(b)	Special arrangements — competent authority approval.
803, 804	Design requirements for special form radioactive material and low dispersible radioactive material — competent authority approval.
806–814	Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
816, 817	Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
818	Transitional arrangements for special form radioactive material approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

831(j), (k) The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limit given in the competent authority approval certificate.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575, 579
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, and the criticality safety index is not allowed to exceed 50, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, or under special arrangement by air or by sea; and

- (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 528, 529 The criticality safety index for packages containing fissile material is required to be obtained in accordance with paras 528 and 529 of the Regulations.
- 533, 534 A package or an overpack containing packages transported under special arrangement is required to be assigned to category III-YELLOW, except under certain provisions stated in para. 534 of the Regulations.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–537, 539, 540 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3331” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TRANSPORTED UNDER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, FISSILE”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.

- 539 Each package is required to be marked, if appropriate, with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design;
 - (c) In the case of a Type B(U) or Type B(M) package design, with “TYPE B(U)” or “TYPE B(M)”;
 - (d) In the case of a Type C package design, with “TYPE C”.
- 540, Fig. 1 For Type B(U), Type B(M) or TYPE (C) packages, the outside of the outermost receptacle which is resistant to the effects of fire and water is required to be plainly marked by embossing, stamping, or other means resistant to the effects of fire and water, with the trefoil symbol shown in Fig. 1 of the Regulations.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 545–547,
Figs 2–5 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers and tanks.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container or tank. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–537, para. 539 and para. 540 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides. For fissile materials, the mass of fissile material, in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.

544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:

- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

501(a)–(c) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics, confinement system and neutron poisons conform to the approved design.

502(a)–(h) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
- (d) Each package is required to be held until equilibrium conditions have been approached closely enough to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for temperature and pressure unless an exemption from these requirements has received unilateral approval.

- (e) For each package, it is required to ensure by inspection and/or appropriate tests that all closures, valves and other openings of the containment system through which the radioactive contents might escape are properly closed and, where appropriate, sealed in the manner for which the demonstrations of compliance with the requirements of paras 657 and 669 of the Regulations were made.
- (f) For each special form radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
- (g) For packages containing fissile material, the measurement specified in para. 674(b) of the Regulations and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in para. 677 of the Regulations are required to be performed where applicable.
- (h) For each low dispersible radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all of the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.
- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.

559(d) For each shipment, the consignor is required to notify the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. This notification is required to have been received by each competent authority prior to the commencement of the shipment, and preferably at least 7 days in advance. See also para. 560 of the Regulations.

560 The notification referred to in para. 559 of the Regulations is required to include:

- (a) Clear identification of the package, including all applicable certificate numbers and identification marks;
- (b) The date of shipment, the expected date of arrival and the proposed routing;
- (c) The names of the radioactive materials or nuclides;
- (d) Descriptions of the physical and chemical forms of the radioactive material, or whether it is special form radioactive material or low dispersible radioactive material;
- (e) The maximum activity of the radioactive contents during transport, expressed in becquerels (Bq) with the appropriate SI prefix symbol (see Annex II of the Regulations). For fissile material, the mass of fissile material in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used in place of activity.

561 Separate notification is not required if the information has been included in the application for shipment approval.

824–826 Approval of shipments under special arrangement.

831 Competent authority approval certificates.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:

- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h may be transported under special arrangement.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI, criticality safety index and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

577–579 Restrictions on transport by air are set out in paras 577–579 of the Regulations.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

- 507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.
- 547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers and tanks are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.
- 547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.
- 547, Figs 2–6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers and tanks, enlarged labels are permitted.
- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is a UN 3331 Special Arrangement, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3331” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is a UN 3331 Special Arrangement only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3331” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.
- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and
- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.
- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See para. 573 of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 567(c), Table 10 Critical safety index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10, or any consignment having a criticality safety index greater than 50, is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 569, 570,
Table 10 Segregation of packages during transport and storage in transit.

576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are
excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the
Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of
the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is
leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have
leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking
radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal
conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required
to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof
which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are
required to be taken as soon as possible, including
communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where
adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are
provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions
are required to be taken as soon as possible.

666 Intermittent venting of Type B(M) packages may be
permitted during transport under certain conditions.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3332

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, SPECIAL FORM, non-fissile or fissile-excepted

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of special form material certificates, and instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
602–604	Design requirements for special form radioactive material.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
633	Design requirements for Type A packages, summary.

- 634–646 Additional design requirements for Type A packages.
- 647, 648 Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
- 649 Additional design requirements for packages containing gases.
- 672 If the package contains fissile material, one of the fissile exceptions provided by para. 672 of the Regulations is required to be applied.
- 801 The consignor is required to demonstrate on request that the package design complies with all applicable competent authority requirements.
- 802(a), 803, 804 Design requirements for special form radioactive material — competent authority approval.
- 815 Transitional arrangements for packages designed under the provisions of the 1985 or 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 818 Transitional arrangements for special form radioactive material approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 413(a)^a, 414 The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits specified in paras 413(a) and 414 of the Regulations.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–538 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3332” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, SPECIAL FORM”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 538(b) Each package is required to be marked with “TYPE A”.
- 538(c) Each package is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of the design.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.

542, 547,
Figs 2–4

Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers.

543

The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or on all four sides of a freight container. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–538 of the Regulations.

544(a), (b), (d),
Table 1

Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides.

544(c)

Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:

- (a) The radioactive contents; and
- (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.

For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.

549

It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

501(a)

Before the first shipment of any package for which the design pressure exceeds 35 kPa, confirmation is required that the confinement system conforms to the approved design.

502(a), (b), (f)

Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:

- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

- (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
- (f) For each special form radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.

550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.

551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.

556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.

557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:

- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:
 - (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;

- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is exempted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

- 547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.
- 547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.
- 547, Figs 2–4, Fig. 6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers, enlarged labels are permitted.
- 548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 3332 Type A packages, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3332” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.
- 571, Figs 2–4, Fig 6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.
- 572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 3332 Type A packages only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3332” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.

- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and
- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.
- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10 is required to be transported only under exclusive use.
- 576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

- 510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE FOR UN 3333

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, SPECIAL FORM, FISSILE

Paragraph number(s) of the Regulations [1]	Subject
	1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
109, 507	Other dangerous properties of contents and transport with other dangerous goods.
301–303	General provisions for radiation protection.
304, 305, 556(c)	Emergency response.
306	Quality assurance.
311–314	Training.
501(a)–(c)	Requirements before the first shipment.
502	Requirements before each shipment.
562	Possession of special form radioactive material certificates, and instructions for (a) the proper closing of the package and (b) other preparations for shipment.
602–604	Design requirements for special form radioactive material.
606–616	Design requirements for all packagings and packages.
617–619	Additional design requirements — air transport.
633	Design requirements for Type A packages, summary.

- 634–646 Additional design requirements for Type A packages.
- 647, 648 Additional design requirements for packages containing liquids.
- 649 Additional design requirements for packages containing gases.
- 671–682 Additional design requirements for packages containing fissile material.
- 802(a), 812–814 Package design requirements — competent authority approval.
- 803, 804 Design requirements for special form radioactive material — competent authority approval.
- 816, 817 Transitional arrangements for packages approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 818 Transitional arrangements for special form radioactive material approved under the 1973, 1973 (As Amended), 1985 and 1985 (As Amended 1990) Editions of the Regulations.
- 819 Packaging serial numbers — informing the competent authority.

2. CONTENTS LIMITS FOR PACKAGES

- 413(a)^a, 414 The quantity of radioactive material is not allowed to exceed the limits specified in paras 413(a) and 414 of the Regulations.
- 418 Fissile material.

^a The electronic version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, available on www.iaea.org, should be used when referring to paras 405–419; in the printed version of the 2005 Edition of the Regulations, paras 405–419 are incorrectly numbered as 406–420.

503 A package is not allowed to contain any items other than those that are necessary for the use of the radioactive material. The interaction between these items and the package, under the conditions of transport applicable to the design, is not allowed to reduce the safety of the package.

3. CONTAMINATION

508, 509 Non-fixed contamination on the external surfaces of any package and on the external and internal surfaces of overpacks, freight containers, tanks, intermediate bulk containers and conveyances is required to be kept as low as practicable and is not allowed to exceed the following limits, when averaged over any area of 300 cm² of any part of the surface:

- (a) Beta, gamma and low toxicity alpha emitters, 4.0 Bq/cm²;
- (b) All other alpha emitters, 0.4 Bq/cm².

4. MAXIMUM RADIATION LEVELS

- 530–532, 575
- (i) The radiation level for a package or overpack is required to be such that the TI of the package or overpack does not exceed 10, and the criticality safety index is not allowed to exceed 50, except when transported under exclusive use; and
 - (ii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of the package or overpack is not allowed to exceed 2 mSv/h, except when transported under exclusive use by rail or by road, or under exclusive use by sea^b; and
 - (iii) The maximum radiation level at any point on any external surface of a package or overpack transported under exclusive use is not allowed to exceed 10 mSv/h.

^b Packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use may be transported by vessels in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, provided that such packages or overpacks are not removed from the vehicle at any time while on board the vessel.

5. CATEGORIES OF PACKAGES AND OVERPACKS

- 526, 527 The TI is required to be derived in accordance with the procedure as stated in paras 526 and 527 of the Regulations.
- 528, 529 The criticality safety index for packages containing fissile material is required to be obtained in accordance with paras 528 and 529 of the Regulations.
- 533, Table 7 Packages and overpacks are required to be assigned to category I-WHITE, category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW.

6. MARKING AND LABELLING

- 507 Packages, freight containers and overpacks containing materials having other dangerous properties (e.g. corrosiveness) are also required to be marked and labelled as required by the relevant transport regulations.
- 535 Each package is required to be marked with an identification of either the consignor or the consignee, or both.
- 535–538 All markings are required to be legible and durable, and are required to be on the outside of the packaging.
- 536, Table 8 Packages are required to bear the mark “UN 3333” and the proper shipping name “RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, TYPE A PACKAGE, SPECIAL FORM, FISSILE”.
- 537 Packages with a gross mass exceeding 50 kg are required to be marked with their permissible gross mass.
- 538(b) Each package is required to be marked with “TYPE A”.
- 538(c) Each package is required to be marked with the international vehicle registration code (VRI Code) of the country of origin of design and either the name of the manufacturer or other identification of the packaging specified by the competent authority of the country of origin of the design.

- 539 Each package is required to be marked on the outside of the packaging with:
- (a) The identification mark allocated to that design by the competent authority;
 - (b) A serial number to uniquely identify each packaging which conforms to that design.
- 542 Any labels which do not relate to the radioactive contents are required to be removed or covered.
- 542, 545–547, Figs 2–5 Each package, overpack and freight container is required to bear the appropriate labels. Paragraph 547 of the Regulations sets out alternative provisions for large freight containers.
- 543 The labels are required to be fixed to two opposite sides of the outside of the package or overpack, or to all four sides of a freight container. The labels are not allowed to cover the markings specified in paras 535–539 of the Regulations.
- 544(a), (b), (d), Table 1 Each label is required to be marked with the name(s) of the radionuclide(s), the maximum activity of the contents and the TI, except for category I-WHITE, for which the TI is not required. Paragraph 544(a) of the Regulations establishes requirements for labelling mixtures of radionuclides. The mass of fissile material, in grams (g), or multiples of grams, may be used instead of the activity.
- 544(c) Except for mixed loads, each label on a freight container or overpack is required to be marked with:
- (a) The radioactive contents; and
 - (b) The maximum activity of the total radioactive contents during transport.
- For mixed loads such entries may read “See Transport Documents”.
- 549 It is the consignor’s responsibility to comply with the requirements of marking, labelling and placarding.

7. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE SHIPMENT

- 501(a)–(c) Before the first shipment, confirmation is required that the shielding, containment, heat transfer characteristics, confinement system and neutron poisons conform to the approved design.
- 502(a)–(c), (f), (g) Before each shipment of any package, the following requirements apply:
- (a) For any package it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (b) It is required to ensure that lifting attachments which do not meet the requirements of para. 607 of the Regulations have been removed or otherwise rendered incapable of being used for lifting the package, in accordance with para. 608 of the Regulations.
 - (c) For each package, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the competent authority approval certificates have been satisfied.
 - (f) For each special form radioactive material, it is required to ensure that all the requirements specified in the approval certificate and the relevant provisions of the Regulations have been satisfied.
 - (g) For packages containing fissile material, the measurement specified in para. 674(b) of the Regulations and the tests to demonstrate closure of each package as specified in para. 677 of the Regulations are required to be performed where applicable.
- 550 Transport documents with each consignment (consignment notes) are required to include all relevant particulars of the consignment.
- 551–554 The consignor is required to include a declaration in the transport documents.
- 556 The consignor is required to provide a statement regarding actions to be taken by the carrier.

- 557 The consignor is required to make competent authority certificates available to the carrier(s) before loading and unloading.
- 558 Before the first shipment, the consignor is required to ensure that copies of each competent authority certificate applying to that package design have been submitted to the competent authority of each country through or into which the consignment is to be transported. The consignor is not required to await an acknowledgement from the competent authority, nor is the competent authority required to make an acknowledgement of receiving the certificate.
- 820(c) Shipments — competent authority multilateral approval is required where the criticality safety index is greater than 50.
- 821, 827 Shipments — competent authority authorization of transport without shipment approval.
- 822 Information to be included in an application for shipment approval.
- 823 When a shipment has been approved, the competent authority is required to issue an approval certificate.

8. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TRANSPORT OPERATIONS

8.1. Modal requirements

- 573(a)–(c) For transport by rail and by road: for consignments under exclusive use, the radiation level is not allowed to exceed:
- (a) 10 mSv/h at any point on the external surface of any package or overpack, and may only exceed 2 mSv/h provided that:

- (i) The vehicle is equipped with an enclosure which prevents unauthorized access during transport; and
 - (ii) The package or overpack is secured to retain its position within the enclosure during routine transport; and
 - (iii) There are no loading or unloading operations between the beginning and the end of the shipment;
- (b) 2 mSv/h at any point on the outer surfaces of the vehicle, including the upper and lower surfaces, or, in the case of an open vehicle, at any point on the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle, on the upper surface of the load, and on the lower external surface of the vehicle; and
- (c) 0.1 mSv/h at any point 2 m from the vertical planes represented by the outer lateral surfaces of the vehicle, or, if the load is transported in an open vehicle, at any point 2 m from the vertical planes projected from the outer edges of the vehicle.

574 For transport by road: no persons other than the driver and assistants are permitted in vehicles carrying packages, overpacks or freight containers bearing category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW labels.

575 For transport by vessels: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h, unless being carried in or on a vehicle under exclusive use in accordance with Table 9 of the Regulations, footnote a, are not allowed to be transported.

576 For transport by vessels: the transport of consignments by means of a special use vessel is excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations relating to TI, criticality safety index and radiation level provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

579 For transport by air: packages or overpacks having a surface radiation level greater than 2 mSv/h are not allowed to be transported.

580, 581 Transport by post is not permitted.

8.2. Placarding

507, 549 Placards may be required for other dangerous properties of the contents.

547, Fig. 6 Large freight containers are required to bear four placards in a vertical orientation on the two external side walls and the two external end walls.

547 Any placards which do not relate to the contents are required to be removed.

547, Figs 2–6 As an alternative to the use of placards on large freight containers, enlarged labels are permitted.

548, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in a freight container is UN 3333 Type A packages, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3333” is required to be displayed on all four sides of the freight container, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

571, Figs 2–6 The location of placards and the use of placards with reduced dimensions on a road or rail vehicle are stipulated.

572, Figs 6, 7 Where an exclusive use consignment in or on a road or rail vehicle is UN 3333 Type A packages only, and no other UN number commodities are present, the UN number “UN 3333” is required to be displayed, in black digits not less than 65 mm high, either in the lower half of the placard shown in Fig. 6 of the Regulations against the white background, or on the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations. If the placard shown in Fig. 7 of the Regulations is used, it is required to be fixed close to each main placard.

8.3. Stowage during transport, storage in transit and segregation

- 505 The transport of other goods together with consignments being transported under exclusive use may be permitted.
- 563 Packages, overpacks and freight containers are required to be segregated during transport and during storage in transit. The criteria for segregation are set out in paras 563(a)–563(d) and para. 506 of the Regulations:
- 563(a) Criteria for segregation from workers in regularly occupied working areas;
- 563(b) Criteria for segregation from members of the public;
- 563(c) Criteria for segregation from undeveloped photographic film; and
- 563(d), 506 Criteria for segregation from other dangerous goods.
- 564 Category II-YELLOW or category III-YELLOW packages or overpacks may be carried in compartments occupied by passengers under specific conditions.
- 565 Consignments are required to be securely stowed.
- 566 A package or overpack may be carried or stored among packaged general cargo.
- 567(a), Table 9 Transport index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 567(b) Limits on the radiation levels from freight containers and conveyances. See paras 573(b) and 573(c) of the Regulations for exceptions.
- 567(c), Table 10 Criticality safety index limits for freight containers and conveyances.
- 568 Any package or overpack having a TI greater than 10, or any consignment having a criticality safety index greater than 50, is required to be transported only under exclusive use.

569, 570,
Table 10 Segregation of packages during transport and storage in transit.

576 For a special use vessel, the storage arrangements are excepted from the requirements of para. 567 of the Regulations provided that the conditions stated in para. 576 of the Regulations are met.

8.4. Damaged or leaking packages

510 Actions to be taken when a package has been damaged or is leaking, or where it is suspected that the package may have leaked or been damaged.

511 Movement of packages which are damaged or leaking radioactive contents in excess of allowable limits for normal conditions of transport.

8.5. Decontamination

512 Periodic checking of conveyances and equipment is required to determine the level of contamination.

513 Decontamination of conveyances, equipment or part thereof which have become contaminated.

8.6. Other provisions

309 In the event of non-compliance, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible, including communication and remedy.

582 Customs operations may be carried out only in a place where adequate means of controlling radiation exposure are provided.

583 Where a consignment is undeliverable, appropriate actions are required to be taken as soon as possible.

REFERENCE

- [1] INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, 2005 Edition, IAEA Safety Standards Series No. TS-R-1, IAEA, Vienna (2005).

CONTRIBUTORS TO DRAFTING AND REVIEW

Acena Moreno, V.	Department of Nuclear Safety, Area of Nuclear Fuel Transportation and Fabrication, Spain
Askitoglu, E.	Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate, Switzerland
Basáez Pizarro, H.	Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear, Chile
Bruno, N.	International Atomic Energy Agency
Cao, F.	China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC), China
Cook, J.	Nuclear Regulatory Commission, United States of America
Czarwinski, R.	International Atomic Energy Agency
Desnoyers, B.	TN International, France
Fasten, C.	Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz, Germany
Girkens, P.	Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Bau und Stadtentwicklung, Germany
Halimi, A.	Ministère de la Justice, Algeria
Hasan, A.	Institute of Atomic Energy Research, Saudi Arabia
Hutchings, R.	Permanent Mission of Australia to the International Atomic Energy Agency
Idris, Y.	Nigerian Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Nigeria
Kislov, A.	Federal Environmental Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service, Russian Federation
Larbi, M.	Ministère des Transports, Algeria
Le Mao, S.	Institut de radioprotection et de sûreté nucléaire, France
Li, Xiaofan	China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC), China

Majola, V.	National Nuclear Regulator, South Africa
Mirfakhraei, P.	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission, Canada
Naderi, H.	Iranian Nuclear Regulatory Authority, Islamic Republic of Iran
Rahim, I.	International Maritime Organization
Ranjankumar Singh, K.	Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, India
Rashid, M.	Pakistan Nuclear Authority, Pakistan
Remadna, M.	Ministère de l'Énergie et des Mines, Algeria
Rowe, D.	Department for Transport, United Kingdom
Safar, J.	Hungarian Atomic Energy Authority, Hungary
Sallit, G.	Department for Transport, United Kingdom
Sampson, M.	Nuclear Regulatory Commission, United States of America
Sannen, H.	Private consultant, Belgium
Stewart, J.	International Atomic Energy Agency
Svahn, B.	Swedish Radiation Protection Authority, Sweden
Szuhán, L.	Institute of Isotope Co. Ltd, Hungary
Varley, K.	International Atomic Energy Agency
Vieru, G.	Institute for Nuclear Research, Romania
Wangler, M.	International Atomic Energy Agency
Young, C.	World Nuclear Transport Institute
Zhao, Y.	International Atomic Energy Agency



Where to order IAEA publications

In the following countries IAEA publications may be purchased from the sources listed below, or from major local booksellers. Payment may be made in local currency or with UNESCO coupons.

AUSTRALIA

DA Information Services, 648 Whitehorse Road, MITCHAM 3132
Telephone: +61 3 9210 7777 • Fax: +61 3 9210 7788
Email: service@dadirect.com.au • Web site: <http://www.dadirect.com.au>

BELGIUM

Jean de Lannoy, avenue du Roi 202, B-1190 Brussels
Telephone: +32 2 538 43 08 • Fax: +32 2 538 08 41
Email: jean.de.lannoy@infoboard.be • Web site: <http://www.jean-de-lannoy.be>

CANADA

Bernan Associates, 4501 Forbes Blvd, Suite 200, Lanham, MD 20706-4346, USA
Telephone: 1-800-865-3457 • Fax: 1-800-865-3450
Email: customer-care@bernan.com • Web site: <http://www.bernan.com>

Renouf Publishing Company Ltd., 1-5369 Canotek Rd., Ottawa, Ontario, K1J 9J3
Telephone: +613 745 2665 • Fax: +613 745 7660
Email: order.dept@renoufbooks.com • Web site: <http://www.renoufbooks.com>

CHINA

IAEA Publications in Chinese: China Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation, Translation Section, P.O. Box 2103, Beijing

CZECH REPUBLIC

Suweco CZ, S.R.O., Klecakova 347, 180 21 Praha 9
Telephone: +420 26603 5364 • Fax: +420 28482 1646
Email: nakup@suweco.cz • Web site: <http://www.suweco.cz>

FINLAND

Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, PO BOX 128 (Keskuskatu 1), FIN-00101 Helsinki
Telephone: +358 9 121 41 • Fax: +358 9 121 4450
Email: akatilaus@akateeminen.com • Web site: <http://www.akateeminen.com>

FRANCE

Form-Edit, 5, rue Janssen, P.O. Box 25, F-75921 Paris Cedex 19
Telephone: +33 1 42 01 49 49 • Fax: +33 1 42 01 90 90
Email: formedit@formedit.fr • Web site: <http://www.formedit.fr>

Lavoisier SAS, 145 rue de Provigny, 94236 Cachan Cedex
Telephone: + 33 1 47 40 67 02 • Fax +33 1 47 40 67 02
Email: romuald.verrier@lavoisier.fr • Web site: <http://www.lavoisier.fr>

GERMANY

UNO-Verlag, Vertriebs- und Verlags GmbH, Am Hofgarten 10, D-53113 Bonn
Telephone: + 49 228 94 90 20 • Fax: +49 228 94 90 20 or +49 228 94 90 222
Email: bestellung@uno-verlag.de • Web site: <http://www.uno-verlag.de>

HUNGARY

Librotrade Ltd., Book Import, P.O. Box 126, H-1656 Budapest
Telephone: +36 1 257 7777 • Fax: +36 1 257 7472 • Email: books@librotrade.hu

INDIA

Allied Publishers Group, 1st Floor, Dubash House, 15, J. N. Heredia Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai 400 001,
Telephone: +91 22 22617926/27 • Fax: +91 22 22617928
Email: alliedpl@vsnl.com • Web site: <http://www.alliedpublishers.com>

Bookwell, 2/72, Nirankari Colony, Delhi 110009
Telephone: +91 11 23268786, +91 11 23257264 • Fax: +91 11 23281315
Email: bookwell@vsnl.net

ITALY

Libreria Scientifica Dott. Lucio di Biasio "AEIOU", Via Coronelli 6, I-20146 Milan
Telephone: +39 02 48 95 45 52 or 48 95 45 62 • Fax: +39 02 48 95 45 48
Email: info@libreriaaeiou.eu • Website: www.libreriaaeiou.eu

JAPAN

Maruzen Company, Ltd., 13-6 Nihonbashi, 3 chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0027
Telephone: +81 3 3275 8582 • Fax: +81 3 3275 9072
Email: journal@maruzen.co.jp • Web site: <http://www.maruzen.co.jp>

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KINS Inc., Information Business Dept. Samho Bldg. 2nd Floor, 275-1 Yang Jae-dong SeoCho-G, Seoul 137-130
Telephone: +02 589 1740 • Fax: +02 589 1746 • Web site: <http://www.kins.re.kr>

NETHERLANDS

De Lindeboom Internationale Publicaties B.V., M.A. de Ruyterstraat 20A, NL-7482 BZ Haaksbergen
Telephone: +31 (0) 53 5740004 • Fax: +31 (0) 53 5729296
Email: books@delindeboom.com • Web site: <http://www.delindeboom.com>

Martinus Nijhoff International, Koraalrood 50, P.O. Box 1853, 2700 CZ Zoetermeer
Telephone: +31 793 684 400 • Fax: +31 793 615 698
Email: info@nijhoff.nl • Web site: <http://www.nijhoff.nl>

Swets and Zeitlinger b.v., P.O. Box 830, 2160 SZ Lisse
Telephone: +31 252 435 111 • Fax: +31 252 415 888
Email: infoho@swets.nl • Web site: <http://www.swets.nl>

NEW ZEALAND

DA Information Services, 648 Whitehorse Road, MITCHAM 3132, Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9210 7777 • Fax: +61 3 9210 7788
Email: service@dadirect.com.au • Web site: <http://www.dadirect.com.au>

SLOVENIA

Cankarjeva Zalozba d.d., Kopitarjeva 2, SI-1512 Ljubljana
Telephone: +386 1 432 31 44 • Fax: +386 1 230 14 35
Email: import.books@cankarjeva-z.si • Web site: <http://www.cankarjeva-z.si/uvoz>

SPAIN

Diaz de Santos, S.A., c/ Juan Bravo, 3A, E-28006 Madrid
Telephone: +34 91 781 94 80 • Fax: +34 91 575 55 63
Email: compras@diazdesantos.es, carmela@diazdesantos.es, barcelona@diazdesantos.es, julio@diazdesantos.es
Web site: <http://www.diazdesantos.es>

UNITED KINGDOM

The Stationery Office Ltd, International Sales Agency, PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1 GN
Telephone (orders): +44 870 600 5552 • (enquiries): +44 207 873 8372 • Fax: +44 207 873 8203
Email (orders): book.orders@tso.co.uk • (enquiries): book.enquiries@tso.co.uk • Web site: <http://www.tso.co.uk>

On-line orders

DELTA Int. Book Wholesalers Ltd., 39 Alexandra Road, Addlestone, Surrey, KT15 2PQ
Email: info@profbooks.com • Web site: <http://www.profbooks.com>

Books on the Environment

Earthprint Ltd., P.O. Box 119, Stevenage SG1 4TP
Telephone: +44 1438748111 • Fax: +44 1438748844
Email: orders@earthprint.com • Web site: <http://www.earthprint.com>

UNITED NATIONS

Dept. I004, Room DC2-0853, First Avenue at 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA
(UN) Telephone: +800 253-9646 or +212 963-8302 • Fax: +212 963-3489
Email: publications@un.org • Web site: <http://www.un.org>

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bernan Associates, 4501 Forbes Blvd., Suite 200, Lanham, MD 20706-4346
Telephone: 1-800-865-3457 • Fax: 1-800-865-3450
Email: customercare@bernan.com • Web site: <http://www.bernan.com>

Renouf Publishing Company Ltd., 812 Proctor Ave., Ogdensburg, NY, 13669
Telephone: +888 551 7470 (toll-free) • Fax: +888 568 8546 (toll-free)
Email: order.dept@renoufbooks.com • Web site: <http://www.renoufbooks.com>

Orders and requests for information may also be addressed directly to:

Marketing and Sales Unit, International Atomic Energy Agency

Vienna International Centre, PO Box 100, 1400 Vienna, Austria
Telephone: +43 1 2600 22529 (or 22530) • Fax: +43 1 2600 29302
Email: sales.publications@iaea.org • Web site: <http://www.iaea.org/books>

REGULATIONS FOR THE SAFE TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, 2005 EDITION

IAEA Safety Standards Series No. TS-R-1

STI/PUB/1225 (153 pp.; 2005)

ISBN 92-0-103005-3

Price: €32.00

REGULATIONS FOR THE SAFE TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, 2009 EDITION

IAEA Safety Standards Series No. TS-R-1

STI/PUB/1384 (159 pp.; 2009)

ISBN 978-92-0-101909-7

Price: €54.00

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE FOR THE SAFE TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

IAEA Safety Standards Series No. TS-G-1.5

STI/PUB/1361 (124 pp.; 2009)

ISBN 978-92-0-110208-9

Price: €20.00

THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR THE SAFE TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

IAEA Safety Standards Series No. TS-G-1.4

STI/PUB/1352 (106 pp.; 2008)

ISBN 978-92-0-108508-5

Price: €32.00

ADVISORY MATERIAL FOR THE IAEA REGULATIONS FOR THE SAFE TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

IAEA Safety Standards Series No. TS-G-1.1 (Rev. 1)

STI/PUB/1325 (431 pp.; 2008)

ISBN 978-92-0-101408-5

Price: €50.00

RADIATION PROTECTION PROGRAMMES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

IAEA Safety Standards Series No. TS-G-1.3

STI/PUB/1269 (93 pp.; 2007)

ISBN 92-0-109706-9

Price: €32.00

PLANNING AND PREPARING FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS INVOLVING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

IAEA Safety Standards Series No. TS-G-1.2 (ST-3)

STI/PUB/1119 (125 pp.; 2002)

ISBN 92-0-111602-0

Price: €14.50

Safety through international standards

The fundamental safety objective is to protect people and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

This fundamental safety objective of protecting people — individually and collectively — and the environment has to be achieved without unduly limiting the operation of facilities or the conduct of activities that give rise to radiation risks.

— Fundamental Safety Principles: Safety Fundamentals,
IAEA Safety Standards Series No. SF-1 (2006)

**INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
VIENNA
ISBN 978-92-0-114809-4
ISSN 1020-525X**