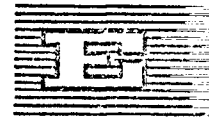


UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.2/SCCF.5/3
5 September 1961

Original: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR FURTHER WORK
ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Agenda item 4

Second session
Geneva,
28 August - 1 September 1961

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
FOR FURTHER WORK ON THE TRANSPORT OF
DANGEROUS GOODS

(Second session, Geneva, 28 August - 1 September 1961)

Table of Contents

	<u>Paragraph</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 10
II. THE PROBLEM OF PACKING	
A. Performance tests for outer packages for certain classes of dangerous goods	11 - 14
B. Progress report of the group of experts on explosives - Harmonizing the packing of explosives	15
III. REVISION AND KEEPING UP TO DATE OF THE LIST OF DANGEROUS GOODS	
A. The list of dangerous goods (other than explosives)	16 - 36
B. Progress report of the group of experts on explosives - Listing of explosives	37

GE.61-11740

Paragraph

IV. STUDY OF RELATED MATTERS

Bringing up to date of the United Nations
Recommendations (1956), as amended

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 1. | Regulations on the transport of
radioactive substances prepared by the
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | 38 - 39 |
| 2. | International regulations for the carriage
of dangerous goods by ship (International
Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea,
1960) | 40 |
| 3. | Packing of restricted articles carried by
aircraft (study by the International Air
Transport Association (IATA) in preparation) | 41 |
| 4. | International transport of perishable
biological material (rules prepared by
UPU and WHO) | 42 |

V. OTHER MATTERS 43 - 47

VI. SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS
SECOND SESSION 48

ANNEX AGENDA

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF
EXPERTS FOR FURTHER WORK ON THE
TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS ON ITS
SECOND SESSION

I

INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods held its second session at the European Office of the United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 28 August to 1 September 1961. The session was convened pursuant to resolution 724 C (XXVIII) of the Economic and Social Council adopted on 17 July 1959. By this resolution the Committee was invited at this session "to continue the tasks assigned to it by Council resolution 645 G (XXIII), and as a first stage further explore the possibility of finding mutually acceptable performance tests for outer packages for certain classes of groups of dangerous substances, using the types of packages listed in paragraph 47 of the progress report" (E/CN.2/191 - E/CN.2/CONF.5/1). The tasks assigned to the Committee by resolution 645 G (XXIII) were to:

- (i) revise as may be necessary and keep up to date the list of dangerous goods, taking into account existing progress in the field of transportation and the extent of their uses;
- (ii) allot to each substance a number for ready identification;
- (iii) study further the problem of packing;
- (iv) study related matters;
- (v) report progress.

2. The original list of dangerous goods mentioned in resolution 645 G (XXIII) is in paragraphs 44 and 45 of the recommendations concerning the classification, listing and labelling of dangerous goods and shipping papers for such goods prepared in 1956 (ST/ECA/43 - E/CN.2/170). The list of explosives is contained in paragraph 44. The list of dangerous goods other than explosives which was contained in paragraph 45 was revised by the Committee at its first session (Geneva, 9 - 26 March 1959) and is in document E/CN.2/191, Add.1 - E/CN.2/CONF.5/1, Add.1.

3. A Group of three experts on explosives, also convened pursuant to resolution 724 C (XXVIII), held its first session in Geneva from 22 to 30 August 1961 for the purpose of listing and harmonizing the packing of explosives, thus aiding the Committee in revising the list of explosives appearing in the 1956 recommendations and also assisting the Committee in its

tasks concerning packing insofar as they concerned explosives. During the course of the session of the Committee the progress report of the group (E/CN.2/CONF.5/2/Rev.1) was made available to the Committee and examined by it. The Committee noted the report with approval and expressed the wish that it would be viewed with favour by the Economic and Social Council. The report was considered to be a substantial achievement in view of the intricate work required, the extensiveness of the list established and the large measure of unanimity reached in the short space of time at the disposal of the group.

4. The following experts took part in this session as members of the Committee:

- Mr. Louis A. MEDARD (France)
- Mr. René HAAS, Adviser
- Mr. Eugenio STRAMBI, (Italy)
- Miss Anne L. THORSEN (Norway)
- Mr. Stanislaw GERYSZEWSKI (Poland)
- Mr. Alfred W. CLARKE (United Kingdom)
- Mr. Donald SIMMONS, Adviser
- Mr. Charles B. SMITH (United States of America)
- Mr. Charles H. MAYHOOD, Adviser
- Mr. Harry J. PARKER, Adviser

Chile and China, which were represented by experts at the first session of the Committee, were not represented at this session.

5. The following were represented by observers who took part in the work of the Committee in a consultative capacity:

Federal Republic of Germany (Mr. Helmuth Freytag, expert)

Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

Other Inter-Governmental Organizations

- Central Office for International Transport by Rail (COITR) (Berne Office)

Non-Governmental Organizations

International Air Transport Association (IATA)

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

International Cargo Handling Coordination Association (ICHCA)

International Chamber of Shipping (ICS)

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) ^{1/}

International Union of Inland Navigation (IUIIN)

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)

6. Mr. Alfred W. Clarke, Chairman of the Committee opened the meeting and reviewed the events of interest to the Committee which had occurred since its last session in March 1959.
7. Mr. Clarke was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Committee.
8. Mr. Oliver A. Pendar of the Transport and Communications Section, Resources and Transport Branch, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, acted as Secretary to the Committee and Mr. Raymond Otten-Sooser acted as Consultant to the Secretary-General and also as Rapporteur.
9. The provisional agenda (the items of which are shown in E/CN.2/CONF.5/R.9) was adopted. The agenda is reproduced in the annex.
10. After examining the various items of its agenda, the Committee adopted the present report, which is a general survey of its work.

^{1/} Not formally represented, but kept informed at its request

II

THE PROBLEM OF PACKING

A. Performance tests for outer packages for
certain classes of dangerous goods
(Agenda item 3(a)(1))

11. The Committee heard a report by Mr. Abbott of IATA, expanding on the information furnished by his organization (E/CN.2/CONF.5/R.12). The Chairman stated that the work undertaken by other international organizations such as the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) on the same problem could also be of use to the Committee.

12. It was decided to discuss this matter at the next session of the Committee so as to avoid duplicating the work undertaken by IATA, which would result in its new set of regulations being made available to the Committee.

13. Some experts, however, wanted to discuss the problem of packing at this session, and suggested starting with class 3, Inflammable Liquids, but it was found that this procedure would be premature without a detailed description of the containers to be used for packing such liquids. As this description is expected to be included in the future IATA documentation, it was decided to defer the study of this problem to the next session of the Committee.

14. With regard to the letters, described in item 3(a)(1) of document E/CN.2/CONF.5/R.9, from the Director, South African Bureau of Standards, transmitting its draft "Specifications for Packs for Dangerous Goods other than Explosives" and asking for comments, the Committee was of the opinion that they would be helpful at a later stage, but that the Committee could not at present take them into consideration or usefully comment on them.

B. Progress report of the group of experts on
explosives - Harmonizing the packing of
explosives
(Agenda item 3(a)(2))

15. The Committee having noted with approval "Harmonizing the packing of explosives", part III of the Progress Report of the group of experts on explosives (E/CN.2/CONF.5/2/Rev.1), recommended that the principles established therein be approved by the Economic and Social Council.

III

REVISION AND KEEPING UP TO DATE OF THE LIST OF DANGEROUS GOODS
(Agenda item 3 (b))

A. The list of dangerous goods (other than explosives)

16. The Committee examined the text of comments on this subject (E/CN.2/CONF.5/R.10) received from the Government of Australia and expressed thanks for its contribution.
17. Regarding the comments made by Mr. A. Billberg, Chief Inspector of Explosives of Sweden and a member of the former United Nations Committee of Experts, it was recommended at the suggestion of the experts of France, Norway and Poland that an appendix be added to the list of dangerous goods in order to indicate the method used to determine the flash point. This appendix would be described in appendix III to the RID, with an addition to provide for the method used in the United States (the open cup method). The various methods are briefly described in document E/CN.2/CONF.5/R.13.
18. The Committee agreed with Mr. Billberg that the word "stabilized" should be added to entry 1051, Hydrogen Cyanide.
19. Concerning the comment made by Mr. Billberg about entry 1359, Bags, nitrate of sodium, yeast, empty and unwashed, the Committee was of the opinion that, as these commodities are commonly transported, they should remain in the list, but this entry should be divided into two, such as Bags, nitrate of sodium, empty and unwashed and Bags, yeast, empty and unwashed. Entry 1379 Paper, treated with unsaturated oils, incompletely dried was also to be retained in the list.
20. With regard to the entries 1311, Beryllium, powder, and 1567, Beryllium, metal powder, the latter entry should be retained with a cross reference to class 4(a) and delete entry number 1311.
21. It was also recommended that the list should be examined for similar cases of articles entered in two different classes. In these cases, one entry should be deleted and a cross reference to its class should be added in the margin of the remaining entry.
22. The Committee proceeded to a discussion of the observations made by the Central Office for International Transport by Rail, Berne.

23. As regards liquefied hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid), which appears in class 2 as number 1051 and in class 6(a) as number 1614, both entries would remain as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Subsidiary Class</u>
Hydrogen Cyanide, anhydrous, stabilized (Hydrocyanic acid)	1051	6(a)
Hydrogen Cyanide, anhydrous, absorbed in a porous inert material (Hydrocyanic acid)	1614	

24. As to acrylonitrile and ethyleneimine, the Committee felt that the inflammability of these goods was of greater importance where transportation is concerned than their poisonous characteristics. Therefore it recommended leaving these articles in class 3 with a cross reference to class 6(a). In this connexion attention was directed to the following statement in paragraph 55 of the 1956 recommendations "When a type of goods involves two major risks, for example, fire and poisoning, two labels should be affixed to the package, one for each risk."

25. The Committee agreed that the remark made by the Central Office for International Transport by Rail, Berne, about aluminium triethyl, aluminium trimethyl, aluminium diethylmonochloride and trichlorosilane was valid and decided to transfer these articles under class 4(b) with a cross reference to class 3.

26. The Committee noted that collodion cotton was in class 4(a) when this commodity is wetted with water. It recommended that the entry under 1140 should be completed by the following addition: "when wetted with flammable solvent" as the danger of fire should be given proper consideration for the purposes of transportation.

27. Concerning matches, the Central Office for International Transport by Rail, Berne, will be informed that the matter has not yet been considered.

28. The Committee did not take action on coated aluminium powder at this stage and decided to await the outcome of experiments being conducted in Germany for the purpose of working out technological criteria of this substance.

29. With regard to substances presenting an explosive hazard when in a dry state but offered for transportation when suitably wetted, the Committee's desire was to retain provisionally these commodities in class 4(a) in spite of the fact that a number of experts considered that they should be allotted to class 9 as was the case when the first Committee of Experts made its recommendations. The Committee will reconsider this matter when the Committee of Experts of the RID have taken a decision on it.

30. As for sodium sulphide, which should be retained in class 4(b), the following addition would be made in the present text under 1849: "with at least 30% water".

31. Entry Number 1395, aluminium ferrosilicon powder, should be retained in class 4(c) with a cross reference to class 6(a). Uncoated aluminium powder and zinc powder or dust was also to be retained in class 4(c), with a cross reference to 4(b) for zinc powder or dust. The Committee of Experts of the RID was of the opinion that sodium phosphide should be transferred to class 4(b). The expert from Norway was of the same opinion but the majority of the experts felt that it should remain in class 4(c) with a cross reference to 4(b).

32. The Committee wished to leave barium nitrate and lead nitrate in class 5(a).

33. Concerning organic peroxides, the Committee noted that tests were being conducted in several countries, e.g. United States of America, United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, on these substances. In order to obtain harmonized views on this matter, the Committee expressed the wish that the interested authorities of these countries would communicate among one another so as to present the results of their common undertakings at future sessions of this Committee. With regard to dry benzoyl peroxide, the majority of the Group of Experts on Explosives was of the opinion that this substance should remain in class 5(b) with a cross reference to class 1.

34. Benzyl chloride, should remain in class 8 but the cross reference to class 6(a) should be deleted. As for perchloric acid, the Committee agreed with the proposals made by the Committee of Experts of the RID and favoured a new entry in class 5(a) with a cross reference to class 8 for perchloric acid of a concentration between 50 and 72%. The perchloric acid of concentration under 50% should remain in class 8.

35. Having considered document E/CN.2/CONF.5/R.10, Add.1, containing a list of articles furnished by IATA, and having also considered a list of RID articles, the Committee recommended the following additions to the United Nations list and further modifications to the list as it now appears:

Subsidiary
classification

To Class 2 - Gases: compressed, liquefied
or dissolved under pressure

Hexafluoropropylene

Silicon tetrafluoride

8

Vinyl fluoride, inhibited

3

To Class 3 - Inflammable liquids

Dressing, leather

Ethyl crotonate

Fuel, aviation, turbine engine

Gas drips, hydrocarbon

Propyl nitrate, normal

Resin solution in flammable liquid

To Class 4(a) - Inflammable solids

Cigarettes, self-lighting

Decaborane

6(a)

Magnesium metallic, granules

To Class 4(b) - Inflammable solids, or substances,
liable to spontaneous combustion

Barium alloys, pyrophoric

Calcium, metallic pyrophoric

Rags, oily

Textile waste, wet

To Class 4(c) - Inflammable solids, or substances,
which on contact with water emit inflammable gases

Potassium borohydride

Titanium hydride

To Class 5(a) - Oxidizing substances

Lead peroxide

Potassium dichromate

Subsidiary
classificationTo Class 5(b) - Organic peroxides

Di-isopropylbenzene Peroxide
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone Peroxide
p-p¹ - Dichlorobenzoyl Peroxide
Para-Menthane Hydroperoxide
Pinane Hydroperoxide
Tertiary Butyl - Cumene Peroxide
Tertiary Butyl Permaleate
Tertiary Dibutyl Peroxide
Tertiary Dibutyl Perphtholate

To Class 6(a) - Poisonous (toxic) substances

Barium oxide
Benzidine
Benzylidene chloride
Bromochloromethane
Chloroform
Cyanogen bromide
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
Ethyl bromide
Ethyldichloroarsine
Organic phosphates poisonous, n.o.s.
Phenylmercuric hydroxide
Phenylmercuric nitrate
Resin solution, poisonous
Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)

To Class 8 - Corrosives

Acetyl iodide
Alkanesulfonic acids
Ammonium thiocyanate
Calcium hydrogen sulfite solution
(Calcium bisulphite solution)
Diisooctyl acid phosphate

Subsidiary
classification

Disinfectants, liquid, corrosive

Potassium hydrogen sulfate

Selenic acid

6(a)

Sludge acid

Soda lime

Sodium chlorite solution

Sodium hydrogen sulfite in solution

To Class 9 - Miscellaneous dangerous substances

Calcium oxide

Modifications to Existing Entries

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1062 | Add "including fire extinguishers so filled" |
| 1086 | Delete "inhibited" |
| 1418 | Delete "etc" |
| 1826 | Delete "or sludge" |

36. In this connexion attention was drawn to the second paragraph of the Introduction to the "list of Dangerous Goods" (page iv of E/CN.2/191 Add.1 - E/CN.2/CONF.5/1 Add.1) wherein it is stated "certain substances included in the list are not regulated by all countries or for all means of transport or under the particular classes assigned, and they consider that this is justified by the fact that the nature and degree of hazard are not always assessed in the same manner and may vary with the particular mode of transport, the packaging, the quantity and, possibly, the climatic conditions likely to be encountered."

B. Progress report of the group of experts on explosives -
Listing of Explosives
(Agenda item 3(b)(2))

37. The Committee noted with approval "Listing of explosives", part II of the Progress Report of the group of experts on explosives (E/CN.2/CONF.5/2/Rev.1) and recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the classification and list

established in paragraph 25 thereof supersede the classification and list appearing in paragraph 44 of the 1956 recommendations (ST/ECA/43 - E/CN.2/170). With reference to the system of numbering explosives, attention was drawn to paragraph 41 of the progress report of the first session of the Committee (E/CN.2/191 - E/CN.2/CONF.5/I). The same principles would apply to explosives, except that the substances in the new list of explosives, as completed, being numbered in English alphabetical order, would start with the number 0001. As further substances are added to the list, each would be given the next available registration number, regardless of its position on the list.

IV

STUDY OF RELATED MATTERS

(Agenda item 3(c))

Bringing up-to-date of the United Nations Recommendations (1956) as amended

1. Regulations on the transport of radioactive substances,
prepared by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

38. The Committee, having considered document E/CN.2/CONF.5/R.11, was grateful to the International Atomic Energy Agency for the useful contribution it had made to the common aim and endorsed the IAEA regulations for the transport of radioactive materials, appearing in the Agency's Safety Series No. 6 as being consistent with the framework and general principles of the 1956 recommendations, as amended. The Committee recommended incorporating these regulations as its own recommendations.

39. The Committee noted that a growing body of opinion opposed the skull and crossbones on the danger label recommended for radioactive substances (Part 8 of IAEA Safety Series No.6, paragraphs 8.1 - 8.2.4.2.). When the trefoil becomes better known and established as the symbol for radioactivity, it is likely that the skull and crossbones could safely be discarded. The Secretary-General was asked to bring this view to the attention of the IAEA, ILO, the Berne Central Office and the ISO.

2. International regulations for the carriage of dangerous goods by
ship (International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960)

40. The Committee considered item 3(c)(1)(ii) of document E/CN.2/CONF.5/R.9 and noted with great satisfaction that the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) had undertaken the preparation of a code for carrying dangerous goods by ship, based in part on the principles laid down by the Committee of Experts of 1956 and recommended by the Economic and Social Council.

3. Packing of restricted articles carried by aircraft (study by the
International Air Transport Association (IATA) in preparation)

41. The Committee extended its warm thanks to the International Air Transport Association for its explanations on the study prepared by this organization (E/CN.2/CONF.5/R.12). In fact, the Committee expects that this study when made available to it will be very useful for solving the packaging problem.

4. International transport of perishable biological material
(rules prepared by UPU and WHO)

42. The Committee considered item 3(c)(1)(iv) of document E/CN.2/CONF.5/R.9. Having examined the circular letter of WHO (C.L. 16.1959) of 14 May 1959, which reproduced the new provisions of the Universal Postal Convention (Ottawa, 1957) and the related label, the Committee took note of the work undertaken by the Universal Postal Union in conjunction with the World Health Organization on international transport of perishable biological material which may contain living pathogenic micro-organisms and viruses. It was noted that in accordance with postal customs these dangerous materials would be carried in postal sacks with no indication that the sacks contain dangerous articles. The Committee, supported by the various transport organizations represented, was of the opinion that this was a dangerous practice.

V

OTHER MATTERS

(Agenda item 3(c)(1)(v))

43. Mr. Abbott (IATA) expressed satisfaction at the measures taken by the Universal Postal Union in order to ensure the more effective application of article 60 of the new Universal Postal Convention (Ottawa 1957), which formally prohibits the conveyance of dangerous materials through the post.

44. Mr. Rahi (UPU) informed the Committee that in addition to drawing the attention of all Governments and postal authorities to article 60 of the Convention, the Universal Postal Union furnished them with specific information on such dangerous goods, particularly as to their classification, taking as a basis the classification in the 1956 recommendations of the United Nations.

45. The expert from Norway expressed her concern as to the inaccuracy of definitions of several classes of dangerous goods and the terms employed for containers.

46. The Chairman expressed the view that there were doubtless several omissions in the work already done over the last seven years, but that improvements should be sought at a later stage.

47. In conclusion the Committee expressed its warm appreciation of the excellent work done by its Secretary, Mr. Oliver Pendar, and by the Consultant to the Secretary-General who acted as Rapporteur, Mr. R. Otten-Sooser.

VI

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS
SECOND SESSION

48. The following summary is submitted for ease of reference.
- A. The Committee noted with approval the Progress Report of the group of experts on explosives (E/CN.2/CONF.5/2/Rev.1) and expressed the wish that it would be viewed with favour by the Economic and Social Council (see paragraph 3 above).
- B. With regard to the problem of packing, including further exploration of the possibility of finding mutually acceptable performance tests for outer packages for certain classes of dangerous goods, using the types of packages listed in paragraph 47 of the Progress Report of the first session of the Committee (E/CN.2/191 - E/CN.2/CONF.5/1), the Committee decided to discuss this matter at its next session so as to avoid duplicating the work undertaken by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) which would result in its new set of regulations being made available to the Committee (see paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 above).
- C. With reference to "Harmonizing the packing of explosives", part III of the Progress Report of the group of experts on explosives (E/CN.2/CONF.5/2/Rev.1), the Committee recommended that the principles established therein be approved by the Economic and Social Council (see paragraph 15 above).
- D. The Committee recommended that an appendix be added to the list of dangerous goods in order to indicate the method used to determine the flash point. This appendix would describe in full the various methods briefly described in the documentation of the Committee (see paragraph 17 above).
- E. The Committee recommended various revisions and additions in the list of dangerous goods other than explosives as described in its Progress Report (see paragraphs 18 - 35).
- F. As concerns "Listing of Explosives", part II of the Progress Report of the group of experts on explosives (E/CN.2/CONF.5/2/Rev.1), the Committee recommended that the classification and list established in paragraph 25 thereof supersede the classification and list appearing in paragraph 44 of the 1956 recommendations (ST/ECA/43 - E/CN.2/170). With reference to the system of numbering explosives, the principles contained in paragraph 41 of the Progress Report of the first session of the Committee (E/CN.2/191 -

E/CN.2/CONF.5/1) would apply to explosives, except that the substances in the new list of explosives, as completed, being numbered in the English alphabetical order, would start with the number 0001. As further substances were added to the list, each would be given the next available registration number regardless of its position on the list.

G. The Committee endorsed the regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the transport of radioactive materials, appearing in the Agency's Safety Series No. 6, as being consistent with the framework and general principles of the 1956 recommendations, as amended, and the Committee recommended incorporating these regulations as its own recommendations. The Secretary-General was asked to bring to the attention of IAEA, ILO, the Berne Central Office and the ISO the view of the Committee that there was a growing body of opinion opposed to the skull and crossbones on the danger label recommended for radioactive substances and that when the trefoil became better known and established as the symbol for radioactivity, it was likely that the skull and crossbones could safely be discarded (see paragraphs 38 and 39 above).

ANNEX
AGENDA

FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS
FOR FURTHER WORK ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
(Geneva, 28 August - 1 September 1961)

1. Election of Chairman
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Continuation of tasks assigned in Council resolution 645 G (XXIII)
 - (a) The problem of packing
 - (1) Further exploration of the possibility of finding mutually acceptable performance tests for outer packages for certain classes of dangerous goods, using the types of packages listed in paragraph 47 of the progress report (E/CN.2/191 - E/CN.2/CONF.5/1)
 - (2) Progress report of the Group of Experts on Explosives (Geneva, 1961)
 - (b) Further revision as may be necessary, and keeping up-to-date of the list of dangerous goods (E/CN.2/191/Add.1 - E/CN.2/CONF.5/1/Add.1), taking into account existing practices in the field of transportation and the extent of their usage
 - (1) Comments received concerning the revised list
 - (2) Progress report of the Group of Experts on Explosives (Geneva, 1961)
 - (c) Study of related matters
 - (1) Bringing up-to-date of the United Nations Recommendations (1956) as amended
 - (i) Regulations on the transport of radioactive substances, prepared by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
 - (ii) International regulations for the carriage of dangerous goods by ship (International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960).*
 - (iii) Packing of restricted articles carried by aircraft (study by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in preparation).*
 - (iv) International transport of perishable biological material (rules prepared by UPU and WHO).*
 - (v) Other matters
4. Adoption of a progress report to the Economic and Social Council

* For information