

Attachment 2

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Caution: These explanations are only for information. They must not be relied upon for purposes of hazard classification and may not necessarily reflect the information provided to the United Nations at the time the UN numbers were assigned.

Glossary of terms

<i>Term and explanation</i>	<i>UN Number(s), when relevant</i>
AIRCRAFT ENGINES. Generic term for engines powering flying craft fuelled by flammable liquid (jet-fuel, petrol, kerosene, etc.) which applies to piston designs, turbine designs and includes auxiliary power units (APU).	3528
ALUMINIUM PROCESSING BY-PRODUCTS. The material, consisting of skimmings of virgin aluminium, rising to the surface of impure molten aluminium metal.	3170
ALUMINIUM POWDER. The uncoated powder may evolve hydrogen in contact with water, and finely divided dust may be ignited by naked lights or sparks. Coated aluminium powders which have been treated with oils or wax for printing or paint purposes are generally not dangerous.	1309, 1396
AMMUNITION. Generic term related mainly to articles of military application consisting of all kinds of bombs, grenades, rockets, mines, projectiles and other similar devices or contrivances.	—
AMMUNITION, ILLUMINATING with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge. Ammunition designed to produce a single source of intense light for lighting up an area. The term includes illuminating cartridges, grenades and projectiles; and illuminating and target identification bombs. The term excludes the following articles which are listed separately: CARTRIDGES, SIGNAL; SIGNAL DEVICES, HAND; SIGNALS, DISTRESS; FLARES, AERIAL; and FLARES, SURFACE.	0171, 0254, 0297
AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY. Ammunition containing incendiary substance which may be a solid, liquid or gel including white phosphorus. Except when the composition is an explosive per se, it also contains one or more of the following: a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge; a fuze with burster or expelling charge. The term includes: AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY, liquid or gel, with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge; AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY, with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge; AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY, WHITE PHOSPHORUS, with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge.	0009, 0010, 0243, 0244, 0247, 0300
AMMUNITION, PRACTICE. Ammunition without a main bursting charge, containing a burster or expelling charge. Normally it also contains a fuze and a propelling charge. The term excludes the following articles which are listed separately: GRENADES, PRACTICE.	0362, 0488
AMMUNITION, PROOF. Ammunition containing pyrotechnic substance used to test the performance or strength of new ammunition, weapon components or assemblies.	0363
AMMUNITION, SMOKE. Ammunition containing smoke-producing substance such as chlorosulphonic acid mixture, titanium tetrachloride or white phosphorus; or smoke-producing pyrotechnic composition based on hexachloroethane or red phosphorus. Except when the substance is an explosive per se, the ammunition also contains one or more of the following: a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge; a fuze with burster or expelling charge. The term includes 'grenades, smoke' but excludes SIGNALS, SMOKE which are listed separately. The term includes: AMMUNITION, SMOKE, with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge; AMMUNITION, SMOKE, WHITE PHOSPHORUS, with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge.	0015, 0016, 0245, 0246, 0303
AMMUNITION, TEAR-PRODUCING with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge. Ammunition containing tear-producing substance. It also contains one or more of the following: a pyrotechnic substance; a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge; a fuze with burster or expelling charge.	0018, 0019, 0301
AMMUNITION, TOXIC, with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge. Ammunition containing toxic agent. It also contains one or more of the following: a pyrotechnic substance; a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge; a fuze with burster or expelling charge.	0020, 0021
ARSENICAL DUST. Smelter dust which contains large proportions of arsenic. These dusts are hazardous due to their toxic characteristics.	1562
ARTICLES, EXPLOSIVE, EXTREMELY INSENSITIVE (ARTICLES, EEI). Articles that contain only extremely insensitive substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation (under normal conditions of transport).	0486

Note.— An extremely insensitive substance is a substance which although capable of sustaining a detonation has demonstrated through tests that it is so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation.

Term and explanation	UN Number(s), when relevant
ARTICLES, PYROPHORIC. Articles which contain a pyrophoric substance capable of spontaneous ignition when exposed to air and an explosive substance or component. The term excludes articles containing white phosphorus.	0380
ARTICLES, PYROTECHNIC for technical purposes. Articles which contain pyrotechnic substances and are used for technical purposes such as heat generation, gas generation, theatrical effects, etc. The term excludes the following articles which are listed separately: all ammunition; CARTRIDGES, SIGNAL; CUTTERS, CABLE, EXPLOSIVE; FIREWORKS; FLARES, AERIAL; FLARES, SURFACE; RELEASE DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE; RIVETS, EXPLOSIVE; SIGNAL DEVICES, HAND; SIGNALS, DISTRESS; SIGNALS, RAILWAY TRACK, EXPLOSIVE; SIGNALS, SMOKE.	0428, 0429, 0430, 0431, 0432
ASBESTOS. Asbestos is a generic name for naturally occurring mineral silicate fibres of the Serpentine and Amphibole series. In the Serpentine series is Chrysotile. In the Amphibole series are Actinolite, Amosite, Anthophyllite, Crocidolite and Tremolite. All types of asbestos can be hazardous to health, Amphibole asbestos being the more dangerous type.	2212, 2590
AUXILIARY EXPLOSIVE COMPONENT, isolated. An "isolated auxiliary explosive component" is a small device that explosively performs an operation related to the article's functioning, other than its main explosive loads' performance. Functioning of the component does not cause any reaction of the main explosive loads contained within the article.	
≠ BATTERIES, CONTAINING METALLIC SODIUM OR SODIUM ALLOY. Articles consisting of a series of CELLS, CONTAINING METALLIC SODIUM OR SODIUM ALLOY that are secured within, and fully enclosed by a metal casing so constructed and closed as to prevent the release of dangerous goods under normal conditions of transport. Although designed and intended to provide a source of electrical energy, these batteries are electrically inert at any temperature at which the metallic sodium or sodium alloy contained in the battery is in a solid state.	3292
BATTERIES, DRY, CONTAINING POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE, SOLID. Storage batteries filled with potassium hydroxide, solid which are shipped from the factory in their original dry state and filled with the dry alkali. Water would be added to the battery before first being used.	3028
BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID OR ALKALI. A series of metal plates immersed in an electrolyte, which is usually dilute sulphuric acid, but for a certain type of battery the electrolyte is a solution of potassium hydroxide. Both of these electrolytes are corrosive liquids. The casing for the acid containing batteries is commonly plastic. Storage batteries of either of these types, when containing electrolyte, are classed as corrosive liquids. Storage batteries in transit may cause damage by leakage of the electrolyte or may produce fire by accidental short-circuiting of the terminals.	2794, 2795
BLACK POWDER (GUNPOWDER). Substance consisting of an intimate mixture of charcoal or other carbon and either potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, with or without sulphur. It may be meal, granular, compressed or pelletized.	0027, 0028
BOMBS. Explosive articles which are dropped from aircraft. They may contain a flammable liquid with bursting charge, a photo-flash composition or a bursting charge. The term excludes torpedoes (aerial) and includes: BOMBS, PHOTO-FLASH; BOMBS with bursting charge; BOMBS WITH FLAMMABLE LIQUID, with bursting charge.	0033, 0034, 0035, 0037, 0038, 0039, 0291, 0299, 0399, 0400
BOOSTERS. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive with or without means of initiation. They are used to increase the initiating power of detonators or detonating cord.	0042, 0225, 0268, 0283
BURSTERS, explosive. Articles consisting of a small charge of explosive used to open projectiles, or other ammunition in order to disperse their contents.	0043
CAPS, TOY (AMORCES). Articles consisting of a small quantity of an explosive substance between two strips or discs of paper or contained in a plastic cup or covered by varnishing or other means.	—
CARTRIDGES ACTUATING FOR FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Contrivances containing a small explosive charge with a primer, the functioning of which ruptures a metal piece (for example, a bursting disc) and thereby actuates a fire extinguisher.	—
CARTRIDGES, BLANK. Articles which consist of a cartridge case with a centre or rim fire primer and a confined charge of smokeless or black powder but no projectile. Used for training, saluting or in starter pistols, etc.	0014, 0326, 0327, 0338, 0413
CARTRIDGES, FLASH. Articles consisting of a casing, a primer and flash powder, all assembled in one piece ready for firing.	0049, 0050

<i>Term and explanation</i>	<i>UN Number(s), when relevant</i>
CARTRIDGES FOR WEAPONS.	0005, 0006, 0007, 0014, 0321, 0326, 0327, 0338, 0348, 0412, 0413
1) Fixed (assembled) or semi-fixed (partially-assembled) ammunition designed to be fired from weapons. Each cartridge includes all the components necessary to function the weapon once. The name and description should be used for small arms cartridges that cannot be described as 'cartridges, small arms'. Separate loading ammunition is included under this name and description when the propelling charge and projectile are packed together (see also 'Cartridges, blank').	
2) Incendiary, smoke, toxic and tear-producing cartridges are described in this Attachment under 'ammunition, incendiary' etc.	
CARTRIDGES FOR WEAPONS, INERT PROJECTILE. Ammunition consisting of a projectile without bursting charge but with a propelling charge. The presence of a tracer can be disregarded for classification purposes provided that the predominant hazard is that of the propelling charge.	0012, 0328, 0339, 0417
CARTRIDGES, OIL WELL. Articles consisting of a casing of thin fibre, metal or other material containing only propellant which projects a hardened projectile. The term excludes the following articles which are listed separately: CHARGES, SHAPED.	0277, 0278
CARTRIDGES, POWER DEVICE. Articles designed to accomplish mechanical actions. They consist of a casing with a charge of deflagrating explosive and a means of ignition. The gaseous products of the deflagration produce inflation, linear or rotary motion or activate diaphragms, valves or switches or project fastening devices or extinguishing agents.	0275, 0276, 0323, 0381
CARTRIDGES, SIGNAL. Articles designed to fire coloured flares or other signals from signal pistols, etc.	0054, 0312, 0405
CARTRIDGES, SMALL ARMS. Ammunition consisting of a cartridge case fitted with a centre or rim fire primer and containing both a propelling charge and solid projectile(s). They are designed to be fired in weapons of calibre not larger than 19.1 mm. Shot-gun cartridges of any calibre are included in this definition. The term excludes: CARTRIDGES, SMALL ARMS, BLANK listed separately; and some small arms cartridges which are listed under CARTRIDGES FOR WEAPONS, INERT PROJECTILE.	0012, 0328, 0339, 0417
CASES, CARTRIDGE, EMPTY, WITH PRIMER. Articles consisting of a cartridge case made from metal, plastics or other non-flammable material, in which the only explosive component is the primer.	0055, 0379
CASES, COMBUSTIBLE, EMPTY, WITHOUT PRIMER. Articles consisting of cartridge cases made partly or entirely from nitrocellulose.	0446, 0447
≠ CELLS, CONTAINING METALLIC SODIUM OR SODIUM ALLOY. Articles consisting of hermetically sealed, metal casings which fully enclose the dangerous goods and which are so constructed and closed as to prevent the release of the dangerous goods under normal conditions of transport. In addition to metallic sodium or sodium alloy, cells covered by this entry may also contain sulphur, but no other dangerous goods. Although designed and intended to provide a source of electrical energy, these cells are electrically inert at any temperature at which the metallic sodium or sodium alloy contained in the cell is in a solid state.	3292
CHARGES, BURSTING. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive such as hexolite, octolite or plastics bonded explosive designed to produce effect by blast or fragmentation.	—
CHARGES, DEMOLITION. Articles containing a charge of a detonating explosive in a casing of fibreboard, plastic, metal or other material. The term excludes the following articles which are listed separately: bombs, mines, etc.	0048
CHARGES, DEPTH. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive contained in a drum or projectile. They are designed to detonate under water.	0056
CHARGES, EXPELLING. A charge of deflagrating explosive designed to eject the payload from the parent articles without damage.	—
CHARGES, EXPLOSIVE, COMMERCIAL without detonator. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive without means of initiation, used for explosive welding, jointing, forming and other metallurgical processes.	0442, 0443, 0444, 0445
CHARGES, PROPELLING. Articles consisting of a propellant charge in any physical form, with or without a casing, for use as a component of rocket motors or for reducing the drag of projectiles.	0271, 0272, 0415, 0491
CHARGES, PROPELLING FOR CANNON. Articles consisting of a propellant charge in any physical form, with or without a casing, for use in a cannon.	0242, 0279, 0414
CHARGES, SHAPED, without detonator. Articles consisting of a casing containing a charge of detonating explosive with a cavity lined with rigid material, without means of initiation. They are designed to produce a powerful, penetrating jet effect.	0059, 0439, 0440, 0441

<i>Term and explanation</i>	<i>UN Number(s), when relevant</i>
CHARGES, SHAPED, FLEXIBLE, LINEAR. Articles consisting of a V-shaped core of a detonating explosive clad by a flexible metal sheath.	0237, 0288
CHARGES, SUPPLEMENTARY, EXPLOSIVE. Articles consisting of a small removable booster used in the cavity of a projectile between the fuze and the bursting charge.	0060
COAL GAS COMPRESSED. The gas obtained by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal.	1023
COATING SOLUTION. Material such as automobile undercoating, drum or barrel lining material, etc., which cannot properly be described as cement, but presents similar hazards during transport. It usually contains flammable solvents.	1139
COMPONENTS, EXPLOSIVE TRAIN, N.O.S. Articles containing an explosive designed to transmit the detonation or deflagration within an explosive train.	0382, 0383, 0384, 0461
CONSUMER COMMODITY. A material which is packed and distributed in a form intended or suitable for retail sales for the purposes of personal care or household use.	—
CONTRIVANCES, WATER-ACTIVATED with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge. Articles whose functioning depends upon physico-chemical reaction of their contents with water.	0248, 0249
CONVEYANCE. A conveyance is a means of transportation such as an aircraft, boat, road vehicle, scooter or lift truck.	
COPRA. The dried meat of coconuts used to produce coconut oil. Copra contains up to 67% oil and may be subject to spontaneous combustion.	1363
CORD, DETONATING, flexible. Articles consisting of a core of detonating explosive enclosed in spun fabric with plastic or other covering unless the spun fabric is siftproof.	0065, 0289
CORD (FUSE), DETONATING, metal clad. Articles consisting of a core of detonating explosive clad by a soft metal tube with or without protective covering. When the core contains a sufficiently small quantity of explosive, the words 'mild effect' are added.	0102, 0104, 0290
CORD, IGNITER. Article consisting of textile yarns covered with black powder or another fast burning pyrotechnic composition and of a flexible protective covering; or it consists of a core of black powder surrounded by a flexible woven fabric. It burns progressively along its length with an external flame and is used to transmit ignition from a device to a charge or primer.	0066
CUTTERS, CABLE, EXPLOSIVE. Articles consisting of a knife-edged device which is driven by a small charge of deflagrating explosive into an anvil.	0070
DETONATOR ASSEMBLIES, NON-ELECTRIC, for blasting. Non-electric detonators assembled with and activated by such means as safety fuse, shock tube, flash tube or detonating cord. They may be of instantaneous design or incorporate delay elements. Detonating relays incorporating detonating cord are included. Other detonating relays are included in 'Detonators, non-electric'.	0360, 0361
DETONATORS. Articles consisting of a small metal or plastic tube containing explosives such as lead azide, PETN or combinations of explosives. They are designed to start a detonation train. They may be constructed to detonate instantaneously, or may contain a delay element. The term includes: DETONATORS FOR AMMUNITION and Detonators for blasting both electric and non-electric; Detonating relays without flexible detonating cord are included.	0029, 0030, 0073, 0255, 0267, 0364, 0365, 0366, 0455 0456, 0500
DETONATORS, ELECTRONIC programmable for blasting. Detonators with enhanced safety and security features, utilizing electronic components to transmit a firing signal with validated commands and secure communications. Detonators of this type cannot be initiated by other means.	0511, 0512, 0513
DRESSING, LEATHER. A preparation which usually contains a solvent or other liquid with a low flash point.	—
DYE INTERMEDIATE, N.O.S. A cyclic compound, containing an amino, hydroxy, sulfonic acid, or quinone group or a combination of these groups used in the manufacture of dyes.	1602, 2801, 3143, 3147
ELECTROLYTE. The term commonly applied to the dilute sulphuric acid used in ordinary lead plate storage batteries. The solution of potassium hydroxide used in some storage batteries is also called electrolyte.	—
ENTIRE LOAD. Such a substantial proportion that the practical hazard should be assessed by assuming simultaneous explosion of the whole of the explosive content of the load or package.	—
EXPLODE. The verb used to indicate those explosive effects capable of endangering life and property through blast, heat and projection of missiles. It encompasses both deflagration and detonation.	—
EXPLOSION OF THE TOTAL CONTENTS. The phrase is used in testing a single article or package or a small stack of articles or packages.	—

<i>Term and explanation</i>	<i>UN Number(s), when relevant</i>
EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING. Detonating explosive substances used in mining, construction and similar tasks. Blasting explosives are assigned to one of five types. In addition to the ingredients listed, blasting explosives may also contain inert components such as kieselguhr, and minor ingredients such as colouring agents and stabilizers.	0081, 0082, 0083, 0084, 0241, 0331, 0332
EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE A. Substances consisting of liquid organic nitrates such as nitroglycerin or a mixture of such ingredients with one or more of the following: nitrocellulose, ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates, aromatic nitro derivatives or combustible materials such as wood-meal and aluminium powder. Such explosives must be in powdery, gelatinous or elastic form. The term includes dynamite, gelatine, blasting and gelatine dynamites.	0081
EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE B. Substances consisting of a) a mixture of ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates with an explosive such as trinitrotoluene, with or without other substances such as wood-meal and aluminium powder, or b) a mixture of ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates with other combustible substances which are not explosive ingredients. Such explosives must not contain nitroglycerin, similar liquid organic nitrates, or chlorates.	0082, 0331
EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE C. Substances consisting of a mixture of either potassium or sodium chlorate or potassium, sodium or ammonium perchlorate with organic nitro derivatives or combustible materials such as wood-meal or aluminium powder or a hydrocarbon. Such explosives must not contain nitroglycerin or similar liquid organic nitrates.	0083
EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE D. Substances consisting of a mixture of organic nitrated compounds and combustible materials such as hydrocarbons and aluminium powder. Such explosives must not contain nitroglycerin, similar liquid organic nitrates, chlorates or ammonium nitrate. The term generally includes plastic explosives.	0084
EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE E. Substances consisting of water as an essential ingredient and high proportions of ammonium nitrate or other oxidizers, some or all of which are in solution. The other constituents may include nitro-derivatives such as trinitrotoluene, hydrocarbons or aluminium powder. The term includes explosives, emulsion; explosives, slurry and explosives, water gel.	0241, 0332
EXPLOSIVE, DEFLAGRATING. A substance, such as a propellant, which reacts by deflagration rather than detonation when ignited and used in its normal manner.	—
EXPLOSIVE, DETONATING. A substance which reacts by detonation rather than deflagration when initiated and used in its normal manner.	—
EXPLOSIVE, EXTREMELY INSENSITIVE SUBSTANCE (EIS). A substance which has demonstrated through tests that it is so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation.	—
EXPLOSIVE, PRIMARY. An explosive substance manufactured with a view to producing a practical effect by explosion which is very sensitive to heat, impact or friction and which, even in very small quantities, either detonates or burns very rapidly. It is able to transmit detonation (in the case of initiating explosive) or deflagration to secondary explosives close to it. The main primary explosives are mercury fulminate, lead azide and lead styphnate.	—
EXPLOSIVE, SECONDARY. An explosive substance which is relatively insensitive (when compared to primary explosives), which is usually initiated by primary explosives with or without the aid of boosters or supplementary charges. Such an explosive may react as a deflagrating or as a detonating explosive.	—
EXTRACTS, AROMATIC OR EXTRACTS, FLAVOURING. Substances used for fragrances or for flavouring foods or beverages. Where they contain a solvent or other liquid with a sufficiently low flash point they are classified as flammable liquids. However, where they contain a liquid which has corrosive or toxic properties they must be classified according to that criteria. They may have obnoxious properties such that in the event of a leakage from the package they may cause extreme discomfort to the crew or passengers.	1169, 1197
FILMS, NITROCELLULOSE BASE. A type of film which consists mainly of nitrocellulose. As such the material has a low ignition temperature and burns rapidly when ignited, evolving gases which are toxic. When new and in good condition the film is reasonably stable and free from liability to spontaneous heating and combustion. Film that has deteriorated badly becomes very unstable and may be liable to spontaneous heating unless kept under water.	1324
FIRE EXTINGUISHER CHARGES. These commonly consist of packages containing sodium bicarbonate (a dry powder) which is non-hazardous, and bottles containing concentrated sulphuric acid, a corrosive liquid.	1774
+ FIRE SUPPRESSANT DISPERSING DEVICES. Articles which contain a pyrotechnic substance, which are intended to disperse a fire extinguishing agent (or aerosol) when activated, and which do not contain any other dangerous goods.	0514, 3559
FIRELIGHTERS. These are usually made from peat, wood shavings, or sawdust and a flammable liquid.	2623

<i>Term and explanation</i>	<i>UN Number(s), when relevant</i>
FIREWORKS. Pyrotechnic articles designed for entertainment.	0333, 0334, 0335 0336, 0337
FLARES. Articles containing pyrotechnic substances which are designed for use to illuminate, identify, signal or warn. The term includes: FLARES, AERIAL; FLARES, SURFACE.	0092, 0093, 0403, 0404, 0418, 0419, 0420, 0421
FLASH POWDER. Pyrotechnic substance which, when ignited, produces an intense light.	0094, 0305
FRACTURING DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE, for oil wells, without detonator. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive contained in a casing without means of initiation. They are used to fracture the rock around a drill shaft to assist the flow of crude oil from the rock.	0099
FUEL CELL. See Part 1;3.1.	
FUEL CELL CARTRIDGE. An article that stores fuel for discharge into the fuel cell through a valve(s) that controls the discharge of fuel into the fuel cell.	3473, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479
FUEL CELL ENGINE. See Part 1;3.1.	3528, 3529
FUSE/FUZE. Although these two words have a common origin (French <i>fusée, fusil</i>) and are sometimes considered to be different spellings of the same word, it is useful to maintain the convention that FUSE refers to a cord-like igniting device whereas FUZE refers to a device used in ammunition which incorporates mechanical, electrical, chemical or hydrostatic components to initiate a train by deflagration or detonation.	—
FUSE, IGNITER, tubular, metal clad. Article consisting of a metal tube with a core of deflagrating explosive.	0103
FUSE, INSTANTANEOUS, NON-DETONATING (QUICKMATCH). Article consisting of cotton yarns impregnated with fine black powder (quickmatch). It burns with an external flame and is used in ignition trains for fireworks, etc.	0101
FUSE, SAFETY. Article consisting of a core of fine-grained black powder surrounded by a flexible woven fabric with one or more protective outer coverings. When ignited it burns at a predetermined rate without any external explosive effect.	0105
FUZES. Articles designed to start a detonation or a deflagration in ammunition. They incorporate mechanical, electrical, chemical or hydrostatic components and generally protective features. The term includes: FUZES, DETONATING; FUZES, DETONATING with protective features; FUZES, IGNITING.	0106, 0107, 0257, 0316, 0317, 0367, 0368, 0408, 0409, 0410
GALLIUM. A silvery-white metal with a melting point of 30°C; it may be under-cooled to almost 0°C without solidifying. It has the property of very rapidly penetrating the grain boundaries of aluminium alloys and other metals and causing embrittlement.	2803
GAS DRIPS, Hydrocarbon. The liquid that condenses on compression of Pintsch Gas or the condensate from gas mains. It consists principally of a mixture of benzene and unsaturated hydrocarbons.	3295
GAS TURBINE ENGINES. Generic term used for turbine engines fuelled by flammable liquid, flammable gas or other combustible fuels. They may power fixed wing aircraft, rotorcraft, hover craft (cushion craft), marine vessels, land vehicles, pumps and power-generating plants.	3528, 3529
GRENADES, hand or rifle. Articles which are designed to be thrown by hand or to be projected by a rifle. The term includes: GRENADES, hand or rifle, with bursting charge; GRENADES, PRACTICE, hand or rifle. The term excludes 'grenades, smoke' which are listed under AMMUNITION, SMOKE.	0110, 0284, 0285, 0292, 0293, 0318, 0372, 0452
HYDROCARBON GAS, COMPRESSED. Hydrocarbon gas under high pressure, but not in the liquid condition.	1964
HYDROCARBON GAS, LIQUEFIED. Hydrocarbon gas from natural gas or from distillation of petroleum which are liquefied by pressure.	1965
HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION. Water solutions containing a soluble hypochlorite varying over a wide range in concentration. The solutions are alkaline and corrosive but are not flammable. If the hypochlorite solution contacts strong acids, a decomposition takes place to produce the noxious chlorine-type gases.	1791

Term and explanation	UN Number(s), when relevant
<p>IGNITERS. Articles containing one or more explosive substances used to start deflagration in an explosive train. They may be actuated chemically, electrically or mechanically. This term excludes the following articles which are listed separately: CORD, IGNITER; FUSE, IGNITER; FUSE, INSTANTANEOUS, NON-DETONATING; FUZES, IGNITING; LIGHTERS, FUSE; PRIMERS, CAP TYPE; PRIMERS, TUBULAR.</p>	0121, 0314, 0315, 0325, 0454
<p>IGNITION, MEANS OF. A general term used in connection with the method employed to ignite a deflagrating train of explosive or pyrotechnic substances (such as a primer for a propelling charge, an igniter for a rocket motor, an igniting fuze).</p>	—
<p>INITIATION, MEANS OF. (1) A device intended to cause the detonation of an explosive (such as detonator, detonator for ammunition, detonating fuze). (2) The term “with its own means of initiation” means that the contrivance has its normal initiating device assembled to it and this device is considered to present a significant risk during transport but not one great enough to be unacceptable. The term does not apply, however, to a contrivance packed together with its means of initiation provided the device is packaged so as to eliminate the risk of causing detonation of the contrivance in the event of accidental functioning of the initiating device. The means of initiating can even be assembled to the contrivance provided there are protective features such that the device is unlikely to cause detonation of the contrivance in conditions which are associated with transport. (3) For the purposes of classification any means of initiation without two effective protective features should be regarded as Compatibility Group B; an article with its own means of initiation, without two effective protective features, would be Compatibility Group F. However, a means of initiation which itself possesses two effective protective features would be Compatibility Group D; and an article with a means of initiation which possesses two effective protective features would be Compatibility Group D or E. Means of initiation adjudged as having two effective protective features should have been approved by the appropriate national authority. A common and effective way of achieving the necessary degree of protection is to use a means of initiation which incorporates two or more independent safety features.</p>	—
<p>IRON OXIDE, SPENT OR IRON SPONGE, SPENT. A mixture of wood shavings with iron oxide and possibly lime or other material, which has been obtained from coal gas purification after saturation with sulphur. This spent material is very liable to spontaneous heating and ignition.</p>	1376
<p>ISOCYANATES, N.O.S. OR ISOCYANATE SOLUTION, N.O.S. These include a number of chemical products used in the manufacture of plastic foams, synthetic rubber, etc. Some are sufficiently toxic or lachrymatory to need classification as toxic substances, particularly isocyanates in pure form. Others may need to be classified as flammable liquids, depending on their characteristics, and a number may not be subject to these Instructions.</p>	2206, 2478, 3080
<p>JET PERFORATING GUNS, CHARGED, oil well, without detonator. Articles consisting of a steel tube or metallic strip into which are inserted shaped charges connected by detonating cord, without means of initiation.</p>	0124, 0494
<p>LACQUER BASE OR LACQUER CHIPS, NITROCELLULOSE, DRY. It may consist of a colloided solid mixture of nitrocellulose, pigment, gums, and a plasticizer.</p>	—
<p>LIGHTERS, FUSE. Articles of various design actuated by friction, percussion or electricity and used to ignite safety fuse.</p>	0131
<p>LITHIUM BATTERY. Two or more cells which are electrically connected together and fitted with devices necessary for use, for example, case, terminals, marking and protective devices. A single cell battery is considered a “cell” and must be tested according to the testing requirements for “cells” for the purposes of these Instructions and the <i>UN Manual of Tests and Criteria</i> (see also the explanation for “lithium cell”).</p>	3090, 3091, 3480, 3481
<p><i>Note.— Units that are commonly referred to as “battery packs”, “modules” or “battery assemblies” having the primary function of providing a source of power to another piece of equipment are, for the purposes of these Instructions and the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, treated as batteries.</i></p>	
<p>LITHIUM CELL. A single encased electrochemical unit (one positive and one negative electrode) which exhibits a voltage differential across its two terminals. Under these Instructions and the <i>UN Manual of Tests and Criteria</i>, to the extent the encased electrochemical unit meets the definition of “cell” herein, it is a “cell”, not a “battery”, regardless of whether the unit is termed a “battery” or a “single cell battery” outside of these Instructions and the <i>UN Manual of Tests and Criteria</i>.</p>	3090, 3091, 3480, 3481
<p>LITHIUM SILICON. A so-called alloy of metallic lithium and silicon used for industrial purposes.</p>	1417
<p>MAGNESIUM SCRAP. Borings, clippings, scalplings, shavings, sheets or turnings from machining operations or cuttings from thin magnesium metal sheets. The scrap can be ignited by external flame and burns intensely and persistently. It does not heat spontaneously. The scrap may have a bright metal lustre or may be dull and sometimes have a painted surface.</p>	—
<p>MASS EXPLOSION. An explosion which affects almost the entire load virtually instantaneously.</p>	—

<i>Term and explanation</i>	<i>UN Number(s), when relevant</i>
MATCHES, SAFETY. Matches, contained in a book, card or box, which are only ignited when struck on a prepared surface.	1944
MATCHES, 'STRIKE ANYWHERE' OR FUSEE. They usually contain phosphorus sesquisulphide, potassium chlorate and other ingredients. The 'strike-anywhere' matches are readily ignited by friction on almost any dry surface.	1331, 2254
METHYLACETYLENE AND PROPADIENE MIXTURE, STABILIZED. A flammable gas mixture that is reasonably stable at ordinary temperatures. Although this is an acetylene derivative, the gas is not shipped dissolved in liquid and cylinders do not require an absorbent filler.	1060
MINES. Articles consisting normally of metal or composition receptacles and a bursting charge. They are designed to be operated by the passage of ships, vehicles or personnel. The term includes 'Bangalore torpedoes'.	0136, 0137, 0138, 0294
MOTOR FUEL ANTI-KNOCK MIXTURE. A mixture of one or more organic lead components such as tetra-ethyl lead, triethylmethyl lead, diethyldimethyl lead, ethyltrimethyl lead, and tetramethyl lead, with one or more halogen compounds such as ethylene dibromide and ethylene dichloride.	1649
NITRATING ACID MIXTURE. A mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids used for the nitration of glycerin, cellulose or other organic substances. This acid mixture coming in contact with organic matter commonly causes fire, unless the mixture contains much water.	1796, 1826
OIL GAS, COMPRESSED. A gas made by the reaction of steam at high temperatures on gas oil or similar fractions of petroleum, or by high-temperature cracking of gas oil. The gas is flammable, but it is classified as a toxic gas because it contains a high proportion of carbon monoxide.	1071
OXYGEN GENERATOR, CHEMICAL. A device containing chemicals which upon activation releases oxygen as a product of chemical reaction. Chemical oxygen generators are used for the generation of oxygen for respiratory support, such as in aircraft, submarines, spacecraft, bomb shelters and breathing apparatus. Oxidizing salts such as chlorates and perchlorates of lithium, sodium and potassium, which are used in chemical oxygen generators, evolve oxygen when heated. These salts are mixed (compounded) with a fuel, usually iron powder, to form a chlorate candle, which produces oxygen by continuous reaction. The fuel is used to generate heat by oxidation. Once the reaction begins, oxygen is released from the hot salt by thermal decomposition (a thermal shield is used around the generator). A portion of the oxygen reacts with the fuel to produce more heat which produces more oxygen, and so on. Initiation of the reaction can be achieved by a percussion device, friction device or electric wire.	3356
PLASTIC SOLVENT, N.O.S. A name commonly used for mixtures of liquids employed for dissolving plastics or for thinning plastic cements. In general, they may contain flammable liquids, such as acetone, amyl acetate, or some of the alcohols or ketones. The classification is determined by the flash point.	—
POLYESTER RESIN KIT. The proper shipping name 'Polyester resin kit' covers different kits such as filler, bonding and sealing compounds, chemical anchors and fibreglass repair kits. A polyester resin kit commonly consists of an unsaturated polyester resin mixed with styrene and a separate hardener (usually a phlegmatized organic peroxide) as a minor component. The main component (viscous liquid or paste) is inherently flammable due to the styrene content (flash point 29°C to 32°C).	3269, 3527
POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE. Semi-processed products used to manufacture polymeric articles, and which have been impregnated with a flammable gas or liquid as a blowing agent. They may evolve small quantities of flammable gas during transport.	2211
POTASSIUM SODIUM ALLOYS. Mixtures of metallic sodium and potassium that are solid at ordinary temperatures. All mixtures, regardless of physical state, will react vigorously with water and may be self-igniting. The mixtures are all combustible.	1422
POTASSIUM SULPHIDE, ANHYDROUS. A reddish-coloured solid having a strong odour. It is hygroscopic and oxidizes spontaneously on contact with air. Spontaneous ignition may occur in material improperly packed.	1382
POWDER CAKE, (POWDER PASTE) WETTED. Substance consisting of nitrocellulose impregnated with not more than 60 per cent of nitroglycerin or other liquid organic nitrates or a mixture of these.	0159, 0433
POWDER, SMOKELESS. Substance based on nitrocellulose used as propellant. The term includes propellants with a single base (nitrocellulose (NC) alone), those with a double base (such as NC and nitroglycerin (NG)) and those with a triple base (such as NC/NG/nitroguanidine). Cast, pressed or bag-charges of smokeless powder are listed under CHARGES, PROPELLING or CHARGES, PROPELLING FOR CANNON.	0160, 0161
PREMIXING BURNER LIGHTER. Gas lighter in which fuel and air are mixed before being supplied for combustion, such as lighters producing a blue flame.	

<i>Term and explanation</i>	<i>UN Number(s), when relevant</i>
PRIMERS, CAP TYPE. Articles consisting of a metal or plastic cap containing a small amount of primary explosive mixture that is readily ignited by impact. They serve as igniting elements in small arms cartridges, and in percussion primers for propelling charges.	0044, 0377, 0378
PRIMERS, TUBULAR. Articles consisting of a primer for ignition and an auxiliary charge of deflagrating explosive such as black powder used to ignite the propelling charge in a cartridge case for cannon, etc.	0319, 0320, 0376
PROJECTILES. Articles such as a shell or bullet which are projected from a cannon or other artillery gun, rifle or other small arm. They may be inert, with or without tracer, or may contain a burster or expelling charge or a bursting charge. The term includes: PROJECTILES, inert, with tracer; PROJECTILES, with burster or expelling charge; PROJECTILES, with bursting charge.	0167, 0168, 0169, 0324, 0344, 0345, 0346, 0347, 0424, 0425, 0426, 0427, 0434, 0435
PROPELLANT, LIQUID. A substance consisting of a deflagrating liquid explosive, used for propulsion.	0495, 0497
PROPELLANTS. Deflagrating explosives used for propulsion or for reducing the drag of projectiles.	—
PROPELLANT, SOLID. A substance consisting of a deflagrating solid explosive, used for propulsion.	0498, 0499
PYROPHORIC LIQUID/SOLID, ORGANIC/INORGANIC. A substance that may ignite in air at or below room temperature in the absence of added heat, shock or friction.	2845, 2846, 3194, 3200
PYROXYLIN SOLUTION. Pyroxylin (nitrocellulose) or soluble cotton dissolved in amyl acetate or other organic solvents. Pyroxylin solution is used as a basis for the manufacture of lacquer, leather coating compounds, leather substitutes, cements, etc. It is generally more viscous than ordinary lacquers.	—
RELEASE DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE. Articles consisting of a small charge of explosive with means of initiation. They sever rods or links to release equipment quickly.	0173
ROCKET MOTORS. Articles consisting of a solid, liquid or hypergolic fuel contained in a cylinder fitted with one or more nozzles. They are designed to propel a rocket or a guided missile. The term includes: ROCKET MOTORS; ROCKET MOTORS WITH HYPERGOLIC LIQUIDS, with or without expelling charge; ROCKET MOTORS, LIQUID FUELLED.	0186, 0250, 0280, 0281, 0322, 0395, 0396
ROCKETS. Articles consisting of a rocket motor and a payload which may be an explosive warhead or other device. The term includes guided missiles and: ROCKETS, LINE-THROWING; ROCKETS, LIQUID FUELLED, with bursting charge; ROCKETS, with bursting charge; ROCKETS, with expelling charge; ROCKETS, with inert head.	0180, 0181, 0182, 0183, 0238, 0240, 0295, 0397, 0398, 0436, 0437, 0438, 0453
SAFETY DEVICES, ELECTRICALLY INITIATED. Articles which contain pyrotechnical substances or dangerous goods of other classes and are used in vehicles, vessels or aircraft to enhance safety to persons. Examples are: air bag inflators, air bag modules, seat-belt pretensioners and pyromechanical devices. These pyromechanical devices are assembled components for tasks such as but not limited to separation, locking, or release-and-drive or occupant restraint. The term includes Safety devices, pyrotechnic .	0503, 3268
SECURITY TYPE EQUIPMENT. Equipment such as attaché cases, cash boxes, cash bags, etc., incorporating dangerous goods, for example lithium batteries, gas cartridges and/or pyrotechnic material.	
SIGNALS. Articles containing pyrotechnic substances designed to produce signals by means of sound, flame or smoke or any combinations thereof. The term includes: SIGNAL DEVICES, HAND; SIGNALS, DISTRESS, ship; SIGNALS, RAILWAY TRACK, EXPLOSIVE; SIGNALS, SMOKE.	0191, 0192, 0193, 0194, 0195, 0196, 0197, 0313, 0373, 0487, 0492, 0493
SLUDGE ACID. The acid waste resulting from oil refining, or from nitrating processes. It generally has somewhat the same hazards as the original acid.	1906
SODA LIME. A mixture of calcium oxide or calcium hydroxide with sodium hydroxide.	1907
SODIUM SULPHIDE, ANHYDROUS. A yellow or reddish-coloured solid having a strong odour. It is hygroscopic and oxidizes spontaneously on contact with air. Spontaneous ignition may occur in material improperly packed.	1385
SOLVENTS. Substances capable of dissolving other substances to form a uniformly dispersed mixture or solution. Examples of organic solvent groups are esters, ethers, ketones, amines and nitrated and chlorinated hydrocarbons. Many solvents are flammable and toxic to varying degrees.	—

<i>Term and explanation</i>	<i>UN Number(s), when relevant</i>
SOUNDING DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE. Articles consisting of a charge of detonating explosive. They are dropped from ships and function when they reach a predetermined depth or the sea bed.	0204, 0296, 0374, 0375
STABILIZED. Stabilized means that the substance is in a condition that precludes uncontrolled reaction. This may be achieved by methods such as the addition of an inhibiting chemical, degassing the substance to remove dissolved oxygen and inerting the air space in the package, or maintaining the substance under temperature control.	
SUBSTANCES, EXPLOSIVE, VERY INSENSITIVE (SUBSTANCES, EVI), N.O.S. Substances that present a mass explosion hazard but are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation (under normal conditions of transport) and that have passed Test Series 5.	0482
SULPHURIC ACID, FUMING. Sulphuric acid in which an excess of sulphur trioxide has been dissolved. It evolves toxic fumes while ordinary sulphuric acid does not.	1831
SULPHURIC ACID, SPENT. Sulphuric acid usually of high concentration, which has been used for chemical processes and contains residual organic matter.	1832
TORPEDOES. Articles containing an explosive or non-explosive propulsion system and designed to be propelled through water. They contain an inert head or a warhead. The term includes: TORPEDOES, LIQUID FUELLED, with inert head; TORPEDOES, LIQUID FUELLED, with or without bursting charge; TORPEDOES, with bursting charge.	0329, 0330, 0449, 0450, 0451
TOTAL CONTENTS. Such a substantial proportion that the practical hazard should be assessed by assuming simultaneous explosion of the whole of the explosive content of the load or package.	—
TRACERS FOR AMMUNITION. Sealed articles containing pyrotechnic substances, designed to reveal the trajectory of a projectile.	0212, 0306
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE. A petroleum distillate which might contain some aromatic components and which usually has a flash point of approximately 40°C. White spirit is a synonym for turpentine substitute.	1300
WARHEADS. Articles consisting of detonating explosives. They are designed to be fitted to a rocket, guided missile or torpedo. They may contain a burster or expelling charge or bursting charge. The term includes: WARHEADS, ROCKET, with burster or expelling charge; WARHEADS, ROCKET, with bursting charge; WARHEADS, TORPEDO, with bursting charge.	0221, 0286, 0287, 0369, 0370, 0371
WATT-HOUR RATING. Expressed in watt-hours, the watt-hour rating is calculated by multiplying a cell's or battery's rated capacity, in ampere-hours, by its nominal voltage.	3480, 3481
ZIRCONIUM SUSPENDED IN A FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Very finely divided metallic zirconium which is usually suspended in some highly volatile and flammable liquid. If spilled, the material is liable to self-ignition.	1308