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Accept cookies using our website and agree to use our cookies in accordance with our cookie policy. IMDG Code Supplement, 2018 Edition, after publication, will make the previous edition of 2014. As of January 1, 2018, the version of the 2016 IMDG Code (including Amendment 38-16) is mandatory, while in addition to the IMDG Code, the 2014 Edition remains valid until further notice, IMO notes. The 2018 edition includes many changes as follows: in the text risk now reads danger and risks - danger. There is a new paragraph 2.0.6, the classification of articles as articles containing dangerous N.O.S. New entry for 3227 has been added to the table in paragraph 2.4.2.3.2.3 for Class 4. New entries for 3109, 3116, 3119 were added to the table in paragraph 2.5.3.2.4 for class 5.2. Chapter 2.8 classification of corrosive substances has been revised. Paragraph 3.1.2.2 makes it clear that the use of THEPS can only be used when there are several separate un-numbered. In the styling category, several Class 1 entries have been amended. There have been several updates in Chapter 4.2 to existing packaging instructions and a few new packaging instructions added. A new IMO 9-type tank has been added for road-gas vehicles to transport compressed gases of Class 2. In Chapter 5.2, paragraph 5.2.2.2, sample labels are now presented in the landscape table. Chapter 5.3 is currently distributed on bulk containers. Part 6 has a few minor changes in some chapters. A new table has been added to paragraph 7.2.6.3, which provides for segregation exceptions for organic peroxide numbers 3101-3120 with sub-risks that face other organic peroxide. Section 7.3.7 has been reorganized to combine amendments to the Model Regulation and the existing text. The IMDG Code sets out the basic principles: detailed recommendations for individual substances, materials and articles, as well as a number of recommendations for good operational practice, including recommendations on terminology, packaging, labelling, styling, segregation and handling, as well as emergency response measures, the New Segregation Codes, which identified 18 new segregation groups (see paragraph 3.1.4.4) Section 7.2.8 has been updated to reflect the group's new segregation codes. SG1 has been modified and new segregation codes SG76, SG77 and SG78 have been added. Updates to the Hazardous Goods List (DGL) there are new records of TOXIC SOLID, FLAMMABLE, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (UN 3535) and LITHIUM BATTERIES INSTALLED IN CARGO TRANSPORT UNIT (UN 3536). There are new UN entries number 3537 to 3548 covering ARTICLES, LIFE DANGEROUS GOODS. Eighteen new segregation groups are currently encoded and included in column 16b DGL (note: if the substance belongs to a segregation group (as indicated in paragraph 3.1.4.4), it is identified in DGL, column 16b, by turning on the 'SGG' code. The aim is to make the identification of segregation a more recognizable directly from DGL). The headline in column 4 of DGL now reads child danger (s). Many substances in DGL are now assigned to SG35, SG36 and/or SG49 (a stack separated from acids/lye/cyanide) emS guide has been updated and revised to reflect new assignments in the 15 DGL column. The 2018 Edition Code has undergone many changes over the years, both in format and content, in order to keep up with the rapid expansion of the shipping industry. Amendment 39-18 provides for changes to various sections of the Code and requirements for the transport of specific substances. It was adopted by the IMO Committee on Maritime Safety (KIO) at the ninety-ninth session in May 2018. The 7 parts of the Code Two-volume Code is divided into seven parts: Volume 1 (parts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Code) contains sections: general provisions, definitions and training, classification, packaging and tank provisions, transportation procedures, construction and packaging testing, ICD, large packaging, portable tanks, MEGCs and road vehicles, vehicles. Volume 2 contains Part 3 (Dangerous Goods List, Special Regulations and Exceptions), Applications A and B (General and N.O.S. Correct Shipping Names, as well as a Glossary of Terms) and Index. The IMDG Code defines segregation as the process of separating two or more substances or articles that are considered mutually incompatible by when packing or stacking together can lead to undue danger in the event of a leak, leak or any other accident. Segregation is obtained by maintaining certain distances between incompatible dangerous goods, requiring the presence between them of one or more steel bulkheads or decks or a combination of previous methods. Amendment 39-18 of the IWG reiterated the segregation provisions for safe maritime transport of hazardous goods. This information is now more clearly displayed, especially with regard to segregation groups, and some provisions have been updated to better reflect our knowledge of how dangerous goods can dangerously interact with each other. Segregation in the IMDG Code is not only a matter of verifying the general segregation requirements in the segregation table (7.6.3.5.2). Even if two classes of hazardous goods are compatible in principle, specific provisions may be provided that take precedence and dictate that the two substances must be segregated. These specific provisions often refer to segregation groups, which are families of dangerous goods that have certain similar chemical properties. Each segregation group is now identified with alphabetical code, starting with the letters SGG. For example, SGG2 corresponds to ammonium compounds, while SGG18 indicates lye. Acids can be identified by two codes: SGG1, or SGG1a in the case of strong acids. Segregation Group Code Segregation Group Description SGG1 1 Acid SGG1a 1, records marked identifies strong acids SGG2 2 ammonium compounds SGG4 4 chlorates SGG5 5 chlorites SGG6 6 Cyanide SGG7 7 heavy metals and their salts (including their organetal compounds) SGG8 8 SGG9 hypochlorites 9 lead and its compounds SGG10 10 liquid halogen hydrocarbons SGG11 11 mercury and mercury compounds SGG12 12 12 SGG13 13 perchlorates SGG14 14 permanganates SGG15 15 powdered metals SGG16 16 peroxide SGG17 17 Azida SGG18 18 alkalis Full list of segregation group can still be checked at paragraph 3.1.4.4 Codex IMDG, as well as as in previous editions of the Code. However, segregation group codes also appear in column 16b of the Hazardous Goods List (if this article or substance has been identified as part of a segregation group). They share this space with segregation codes (used to segregate via special provisions related to a particular substance or article) that all start with SG letters. When looking at column 16b, we now have to pay attention and not confuse two codes: group segregation codes: starting with SGG, and then number. Segregation codes: starting with SG and then number. The value of segregation codes is available at 7.2.8. Many of them have been updated in the new amendment, and three new codes have been added, with a total of 78 codes. Finally, several substances or articles have been assigned new SG codes, effectively tightening their segregation requirements. In particular, the codes SG35 (stacked separately from SGG1 - acids), SG36 (the way separated from SGG18 - alkalis) and / or SG49 (the way separated from SGG6 - cyanides) were added to many entries in the list of dangerous goods. 2019 is a transitional year in which the maritime transport of dangerous goods can follow the provisions of either the previous amendment (38-16) or the new (39-18). From January 1, 2020, only the new version will be in force, so the new segregation provisions will be mandatory. Page 2 The upcoming new version of the Dangerous Goods IATA Rules (DGR) has introduced segregation provisions for certain packages containing lithium batteries. This is the result of our better understanding of the risks associated with one of the most common dangerous goods that are shipped around the world. While some of these provisions will take effect immediately along with the remaining new provisions on 1 January 2018, a transition period has been developed for others. The segregation table (table 9.3.A) indicates which dangerous cargoes should not be placed on the aircraft next to each or in a position that would allow them to interact in the event of a leak. In the 59th edition of the DGR, the table has been updated to include new segregation requirements for packages containing: Lithium-ion batteries (UN 3090), prepared under section IA or IB packaging instructions 965. Lithium-ion metal batteries (UN 3480) prepared under section IA or IB packaging instructions 968. are the only dangerous goods from the Class 9 that have segregation requirements. In accordance with paragraph 9.3.2.1.3 they must be separated from dangerous goods with danger markings for Class 1 (except Division 1.4S), 2.1, Class 2, Division 4.1 or Division 5.1. X in Table 9.3.A means that segregation is required between these classes and departments and these lithium batteries. These new requirements will not be mandatory until January 1, 2019, but it is recommended that operators take steps to implement them as soon as possible. However, segregation provisions are also used as a reference to mixed packaging (which can be packaged together inside one external packaging) and the preparation of repackaging: in accordance with paragraph 5.0.1.5.1, the aforementioned lithium battery packs are not allowed in repackaging with packages containing dangerous goods classified by Class 1 (except Division 1.4S), Division 2.1, Class 3, Division 4.1, or Division 5.1. In the case of various hazardous cargoes packaged in one external package, paragraph 5.0.2.11.h), Note 4, also explains that lithium batteries prepared under sections of IA or IB instructions on packaging 968 or 965 are not allowed in the same external packaging as other dangerous products in previously mentioned classes and divisions. In these two cases, the new provisions come into force on 1 January 2018; There is no transitional period. As our understanding of the risks associated with the transport of lithium batteries, one of the most common hazardous shippers in the world, grows, the rules regarding hazardous goods need to be adjusted. Your local DGM office will help you report the latest IATA rules. Rules. imdg code amendment 39-18 pdf

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