



CODE OF GOOD PRACTICE PACKAGED GOODS



Drawn up by the Commission 'Transport – ADR – Logistics'

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1. LEAKING PACKAGING

In order to make a clear distinction between certain conditions, two leaking packaging scenarios are handled.

1.1. Scenario 1: Leak while unloading the customer's packaged goods.

- According to the ADR regulation Art. 4.1.1.1, this leaking packaging may not go back on the road.
- The customer must immediately move the leaking packaging to the existing containment basin or over a collection tray or in salvage packaging (see ADR regulation 4.1.1.19).
- The packaging contents (can, drum, IBC) is pumped over by the customer into suitable empty packaging.
- With deposit packaging, it is marked as 'Damaged / Leaks' for return to the supplier.



Salvage packaging



Catch basins

1.2. Scenario 2: Leaking packaging on a lorry not intended for the customer.

- According to the ADR regulation Art. 4.1.1.1, this leaking packaging may not go back on the road.
- The customer is asked to assist in placing it in a containment basin or on a collection tray or in salvage packaging (see ADR regulation 4.1.1.19). In the absence of these collection facilities, the customer will ensure that appropriate measures are taken in consultation with the supplier.
- The supplier will provide a solution in consultation with the customer in connection with removing the leaking packaging. A possible solution may also be found in empty packaging.

2. RETURNS OF EMPTY PACKAGING

Acceptance conditions for collecting empty deposit packaging.

- Only empty deposit packaging is collected.
- The packaging must be empty. The disposal of residues is waste transport. Costs connected with the disposal of waste residues and destruction will be invoiced to the sender of the packaging in question.
- No other products may be introduced into the packaging.
- No product residues may be left on the outsides of the packaging (see ADR regulation 4.1.1.1).
- The original labels may not be removed or made illegible.
- The packaging must be properly closed.
In the interests of safety during transport and further handing, all stops, caps and lids must be correctly applied (see ADR regulation 4.1.1.1).
- Leaking packaging is placed on a pallet and wrapped in film together with the pallet (loading unit). This is the only legal way of transporting the packaging safely. However, the ADR labels must also remain visible.
- Packaging may not be damaged or abnormally contaminated. The deposit for such packaging will not be refunded.
- Collection will be refused for any packaging that does not satisfy these acceptance conditions.
- Costs connected with collecting empty packaging, such as an Official Report for waste transport, waste processing and cleaning the packaging, will be invoiced to the sender.

3. LEGAL PROVISIONS

3.1. ADR Legislation.

- Art. 4.1.1.1 **Dangerous goods shall be packed in good quality packagings, including IBCs and large packagings**, which shall be strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during carriage, including trans-shipment between cargo transport units and between cargo transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet or overpack for subsequent manual or mechanical handling. **Packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, shall be constructed and closed so as to prevent any loss of contents when prepared for transport which might be caused under normal conditions of transport, by vibration, or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure (resulting from altitude, for example)**. Packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, shall be closed in accordance with the information provided by the manufacturer. **No dangerous residue shall adhere to the outside of packagings, IBCs and large packagings during carriage**. These provisions apply, as appropriate, to new, reused, reconditioned or remanufactured packagings and to new, reused, repaired or remanufactured IBCs, and to new, reused or remanufactured large packagings.
- Art. 4.1.1.11 **Empty packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, that have contained a dangerous substance are subject to the same requirements as those for a filled packaging**, unless adequate measures have been taken to nullify any hazard.
- Art. 4.1.1.19 **Use of salvage packagings and large salvage packagings**
- Art. 4.1.1.19.1 **Damaged, defective, leaking or non-conforming packages, or dangerous goods that have spilled or leaked may be carried in salvage packagings** mentioned in 6.1.5.1.11 and in large salvage packagings mentioned in 6.6.5.1.9. This does not prevent the use of a larger size packaging, an IBC of type 11A or a large packaging of appropriate type and performance level and under the conditions of 4.1.1.19.2 and 4.1.1.19.3.
- Art. 4.1.1.19.2 Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent excessive movement of the damaged or leaking packages within a salvage packaging or large salvage packaging. When the salvage packaging or large salvage packaging contains liquids, sufficient inert absorbent material shall be added to eliminate the presence of free liquid.
- Art. 4.1.1.19.3 Appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that there is no dangerous build up of pressure.
- Art. 5.1.3.1 **Empty uncleaned packagings (including IBCs and large packagings), tanks** (including tank-vehicles, battery-vehicles, demountable tanks, portable tanks, tank-containers, MEGCs), MEMUs, vehicles and containers for carriage in bulk **having contained dangerous goods of the different classes other than Class 7, shall be marked and labelled as if they were full**.
- Art. 7.5.8.1 **If, when a vehicle or container which has contained packaged dangerous goods is unloaded, some of the contents are found to have escaped, the vehicle or container shall be cleaned as soon as possible and in any case before reloading**. If it is not possible to do the cleaning locally, the vehicle or container shall be carried, with due regard to adequate safety, to the nearest suitable place where cleaning can be carried out.
Carriage is adequately safe if suitable measures have been taken to prevent the uncontrolled release of the dangerous goods that have escaped.

3.2. Vlarem wetgeving.

Art. 5.17.4.3.7.

§ 1. Voor opslagplaatsen in **vaste houders of verplaatsbare recipiënten** gelegen binnen een waterwingebied of beschermingszone, is de **minimale capaciteit van de inkuiping gelijk aan het totale waterinhoudsvermogen van alle erin geplaatste houders of recipiënten.**

§ 2. Voor opslagplaatsen in vaste houders, gelegen buiten een waterwingebied of beschermingszone wordt de minimale capaciteit van de inkuiping als volgt bepaald (dubbelwandige houders uitgerust met een permanent lekdetectiesysteem hoeven niet in rekening te worden gebracht):

1° voor de opslag van gevaarlijke vloeistoffen van groep 1, ontploffingsgevaarlijke vloeistoffen gekenmerkt door gevarenpictogram GHS01 of acuut toxische vloeistoffen van gevarencategorie 1 en 2, de grootste van de volgende waarden:

- a) het waterinhoudsvermogen van de grootste houder, vermeerderd met 25 % van het totale waterinhoudsvermogen van de andere in de inkuiping geplaatste houders;
- b) de helft van het totale waterinhoudsvermogen van de erin geplaatste houders;

2° voor de opslag van gevaarlijke vloeistoffen van groep 1 in bovengrondse lokalen en kelders: het totale waterinhoudsvermogen van alle erin geplaatste houders;

3° voor de opslag van de overige gevaarlijke vloeistoffen: het waterinhoudsvermogen van de grootste houder.

Bij opslag binnen één inkuiping van diverse producten, die worden gekenmerkt door verschillende gevarenpictogrammen, worden de strengste voorschriften nageleefd.

§ 3. Voor de opslagplaatsen gelegen buiten een waterwingebied of beschermingszone van gevaarlijke vloeistoffen van groep 2 en groep 3, in verplaatsbare recipiënten mag de capaciteit van de inkuiping worden beperkt tot 10 % van het totale waterinhoudsvermogen van de erin opgeslagen recipiënten. In ieder geval dient de capaciteit van de inkuiping minstens gelijk te zijn aan het inhoudsvermogen van het grootste recipiënt geplaatst in de inkuiping.

§ 4. Voor de opslagplaatsen gelegen buiten een waterwingebied of beschermingszone van gevaarlijke vloeistoffen van groep 1 in verplaatsbare recipiënten moet de capaciteit van de inkuiping 25 % van het totale waterinhoudsvermogen van de erin opgeslagen recipiënten bedragen. De capaciteit mag tot 10% worden teruggebracht indien, in overleg met de bevoegde brandweer, een aangepaste brandblusinstallatie is aangebracht. In ieder geval dient de capaciteit van de inkuiping minstens gelijk te zijn aan het inhoudsvermogen van het grootste recipiënt geplaatst in de inkuiping.

3.3. Wallex – Arrêté du Gouvernement Wallon

CHAPITRE I^{er}. - Implantation et construction

Art. 14. Chaque réservoir, à proximité de son orifice de remplissage, est équipé d'une plaque d'identification inaltérable, bien visible et clairement lisible où sont indiqués :

- 1° le nom ou la marque du constructeur du réservoir;
- 2° le numéro et l'année de construction du réservoir;
- 3° la capacité du réservoir en m³ ou en litres;
- 4° la date de l'épreuve d'étanchéité;
- 5° la nature du déchet liquide contenu dans le réservoir.

Art. 15. Les déchets liquides sont stockés dans des réservoirs à double paroi ou dans des réservoirs à simple paroi mais placés dans un encuvement étanche ou une fosse étanche présentant les caractéristiques suivantes :

- 1° les parois de l'encuvement présentent une résistance mécanique et une inertie chimique suffisante vis-à-vis de ces liquides;
- 2° l'encuvement ne peut présenter aucun orifice, hormis ceux nécessaires aux canalisations nécessaires au stockage, et en particulier aucune liaison directe avec un égout public;
- 3° **l'encuvement a une capacité totale égale à la capacité du plus grand réservoir.**

Art. 16. Les réservoirs sont équipés :

- 1° d'un dispositif qui empêche toute surpression ou dépression interne dangereuse;
- 2° d'un dispositif destiné à prévenir tout débordement et déclenchant un signal d'alerte perceptible par le personnel de l'établissement dès qu'il est rempli à 95 % au plus de sa capacité nominale;
- 3° de vannes et de clapets permettant de l'isoler des autres réservoirs et du reste de l'aire de stockage.

Art. 17. Les réservoirs, les tuyauteries et les raccords annexes sont étanches afin d'empêcher l'infiltration de liquides de toute nature.