The aim of this subdivision is to bring together within the same category all the materials that have transport restrictions of the same kind so as to permit a more rapid explanation of the precautions to be taken, particularly, for loading and shipping.

The categories 1, 2, 3, and 4 are subject to more or less important restrictions.

General Rules Concerning the Stability of the Packing.

I.2.1. The packing of liquids must be water-tight.

The packing of powdery materials must not let these materials seep or pass through.

I.2.2. The packing must be able to resist the pressures that are apt to develop inside that packing.

I.2.3. In the case of a liquid, there must be left a sufficient filling margin so that the interior pressure may not, due to the action of heat and in view of the presence of air, have a chance of affecting the water-tightness.

I.2.4. Except in the case of contrary rulings contained in these Regulations, the closings must be hermetic, strong, and able to resist the pressures that may develop inside the container.

I.2.5. As far as the application of the paragraphs I.2.2., I.2.3., and I.2.4. above is concerned, it must be assumed that the temperature of the package while in transit may reach 50°C.

I.2.6. The materials which make up the packing and the closing must not be subject to deterioration by the contents nor be able to form any harmful combinations with same.

I.2.7. The packing must be able to resist normal shocks as well as those accidental ones that are apt to occur during air transport and handling.

I.2.8. The water-tightness or non-seeping condition and the shock-resistance may be required from two different packings: an inner water-tight packing and an outer shock-resistant packing.

In that case, the inner packings must be carefully steadied and, if need be, solidly held within the outer packing by means of interposition of substances which form a buffer.

Whenever that requirement is set up by these Regulations, in the case of a material the spilling or scattering of which might cause accidents or danger of any kind, the space between the inner packing(s) and the outer packing must be filled with a substance which forms a buffer and which is capable of absorbing, in the case of the breaking of the inner packings, the total contents when these are liquid.

The materials used for steadying and filling must not form any harmful combinations with the contents.

The outer packing must be sufficiently water-tight to retain the substance and the filling and to afford it the time needed to absorb the contents before it flows outside.

I.2.9. Wooden barrels that do not consist of hardwood and are not held together by metal hoops are not considered water-tight.

I.2.10. *All packings must be able to withstand—with its contents—a drop of one meter twenty on a cement floor, without any deterioration or deformation of the outer or inner packing to such an extent that they lose their water-tightness.*