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TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT
EXECUTIVE ORDER 10374

ENLARGING THE NICOLET AND CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FORESTS, WISCONSIN

WHEREAS the United States has acquired through exchange under the authority of Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525), as amended (7 U. S. C. 1010-1013), certain lands lying within the present boundaries of the Nicolet National Forest and the Chequamegon National Forest, in Wisconsin; and it is contemplated that the United States will from time to time hereafter acquire through exchange under the said authority additional lands lying within the present boundaries of the said forests; and

WHEREAS the United States has also acquired through exchange under the authority of the said Title III, as amended, or the act of March 1, 1911, 36 Stat. 963, as amended, certain lands adjacent to or in an area adjacent to the said forests; and it is contemplated that the United States will from time to time hereafter acquire through exchange under the said authority additional lands lying within the said area; and

WHEREAS certain of the public lands which were reserved for lighthouse purposes by Executive order of July 21, 1871, and which have been declared surplus to the needs of the Lighthouse Service and transferred to the Department of Agriculture for the use of the Forest Service, are adjacent to the Chequamegon National Forest; and

WHEREAS it appears that the above-described lands are suitable for national-forest purposes and that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as parts of the Nicolet National Forest or the Chequamegon National Forest, as hereinafter indicated:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1103 (16 U. S. C. 471), section 1 of the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 34, 36 (16 U. S. C. 473), and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1911, 36 Stat. 963 (16 U. S. C. 521), and as President of the United States, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. All lands within the present boundaries of the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests which have been acquired by the United States through exchange under the authority of Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, are hereby added to and reserved as parts of the respective national forests within which they are situated; and all such lands hereafter acquired by the United States in the manner and under the authority stated shall likewise be added to and reserved as parts of the said forests immediately upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

SEC. 2. The following-described land, which has been acquired by the United States under the authority of the said act of March 1, 1911, as amended, and which is adjacent to the Nicolet National Forest, is hereby added to and reserved as a part of the said forest:

FOURTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Beginning at the northwest corner of sec. 3, T. 38 N., R. 11 E., thence by metes and bounds:

East, 160 feet, approximately, to the shore line of Laurel Lake.

Southwesterly, along shore line of Laurel Lake to intersection of the west boundary line of sec. 3.

North, along west boundary line of sec. 3, to point of beginning.

The tract described contains approximately 0.75 acre.

SEC. 3. The exterior boundaries of the Chequamegon National Forest are hereby extended to include the following-described area, and all lands within such area which have been acquired by the United States under the authority of Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, or the said act of March 1, 1911, as amended, are hereby added to and reserved as parts of the Chequamegon National Forest; and all such lands hereafter acquired by the United States under such authority shall likewise be added to and reserved as parts of the said forest immediately upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

FOURTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 47 N., R. 6 W.,

Sec. 2, S½;

Sec. 3, S½;

Sec. 4, S½;

Secs. 8 and 17.

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REVISED BOOKS

TITLE 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations

Title 32, containing the regulations of the Department of Defense and other related agencies, has been completely revised. Originally a single book, Title 32 is being reissued as two books as follows:

Parts 1-699 (\$5.00)
Part 700 to end (to
be announced)

These books contain the full text of regulations in effect on December 31, 1951

Order from
Superintendent of Documents, Government
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T. 48 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 12, 13, and 24.

The tract described contains approximately 4,160 acres.

SEC. 4. Except as to the following-described lands and right-of-way, all public lands in fractional section 7, T. 52 N., R. 4 W., and fractional section 12, T. 52 N., R. 5 W., Fourth Principal Meridian, Wisconsin, aggregating approximately 109 acres, which were reserved for lighthouse purposes by Executive order of July 21, 1871, are hereby added to and reserved as parts of the Chequa-

megon National Forest; and the said Executive order of July 21, 1871, is hereby revoked so far as it affects such lands:

TRACT No. 1

Beginning at a point on the west shore of Sand Island in lot 1, sec. 12, T. 52 N., R. 5 W., from which a point on the shore line intersected by a line extended due west from the center of old light tower which is attached to a dwelling, bears south 15 feet; thence due east, approximately 530 feet to the east shore line of lot 1; thence northwesterly, westerly and southwesterly along the shore line of lot 1 to point of beginning. This tract contains approximately 1.03 acres.

TRACT No. 2

Beginning at a point on the west shore of lot 2, sec. 12, T. 52 N., R. 5 W., from which a point on the south boundary of lot 1, sec. 12 is due north approximately 530 feet, and from which the present boathouse bears north 100 feet, thence by metes and bounds: East 200 feet
North 200 feet
West 340 feet, approximately, to shore line, Southerly along shore line to point of beginning.
This tract contains approximately 0.902 acre.

RIGHT-OF-WAY

A right-of-way 25 feet in width, connecting Tracts Nos. 1 and 2, described above, the center line of which is described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north boundary of Tract No. 2, from which the northeast corner of said tract bears east approximately 160 feet; thence on an approximate bearing and distance of N. 1° 30' E., 1320 feet to the south boundary of Tract No. 1.

SEC. 5. All lands to which this order is applicable which have been or may hereafter be acquired under authority of the said Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, shall be administered under the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national-forest lands acquired under the said act of March 1, 1911, as amended.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7923; Filed, July 15, 1952; 4:28 p. m.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10375

RESTORING LANDS COMPRISING THE ROUND TOP MILITARY RESERVATION AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY THERETO TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

WHEREAS certain lands known as Round Top Military Reservation and rights-of-way thereto, located at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, which form a part of the public lands ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation of July 7, 1898, 30 Stat. 750, were reserved for military purposes of the United States by Executive Order No. 978 of November 24, 1908, as modified by Executive Orders No. 4667 of June 13, 1927, No. 5931 of October 8, 1932, and No. 6948 of January 17, 1935; and

WHEREAS such lands are no longer needed for military purposes, and it is

deemed advisable and in the public interest that they be restored to the use of the Territory of Hawaii:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 91 of the act of April 30, 1900, 31 Stat. 159, as amended by section 7 of the act of May 27, 1910, 36 Stat. 447, it is ordered as follows:

The following-described tract of land comprising the Round Top Military Reservation and the rights-of-way thereto, located on the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, are hereby restored to the jurisdiction of the Territory of Hawaii:

1. Beginning at a monument No. 1 which is a concrete post with a brass plate set in top from which the azimuth (measured clockwise from true south) and distance to Ualakaa Triangulation Station is 41° 33' 30" 99.90 feet thence running by true azimuths and distances as follows:

- 323° 58' 20" 179.80 feet to a concrete monument No. 8;
- 44° 32' 00" 294.94 feet to a concrete monument No. 7;
- 53° 32' 00" 157.63 feet to a concrete monument No. 6;
- 74° 10' 00" 87.26 feet to a concrete monument No. 5;
- 149° 51' 00" 225.12 feet to a concrete monument No. 4;
- 194° 36' 30" 148.92 feet to a concrete monument No. 3;
- 211° 00' 30" 133.30 feet to a concrete monument No. 2;
- 266° 23' 30" 319.38 feet to the point of beginning, containing an area of 3.68 acres, more or less.

2. Right of Way to Tantalus Road: Beginning at a concrete monument No. 5 of the Round Top Military Reservation boundary from which the azimuth and distance to U. S. C. & G. Triangulation Station Punch-bowl is 89° 35' 48.3" 2662.12 feet thence running by true azimuths and distances as follows:

- 17° 07' 20" 453.23 feet to a concrete monument No. 3;
- 17° 07' 20" 288.00 feet to a concrete monument No. 2c;
- 57° 11' 20" 7.32 feet to a concrete monument No. 2b;
- 60° 11' 00" 22.39 feet to a concrete monument No. 2a;
- 197° 07' 20" 301.20 feet to a concrete monument No. 2;
- 197° 07' 20" 480.49 feet to a concrete monument No. 1;
- 329° 51' 00" 27.21 feet to the point of beginning, containing an area of 0.355 acre, more or less.

3. Right of Way to Sugar Loaf Military Reservation: This right of way is a strip of land 10 feet wide extending from Round Top Military Reservation to Sugar Loaf Military Reservation, extending 5 feet on each side of the center line which is described as follows:

Beginning at monument No. 1 of Round Top Military Reservation, which is a concrete post with a brass plate set in top, from which the true azimuth (measured clockwise from true south) and distance to U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation station "Ualakaa" is 41° 33' 30", 99.90 feet, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map 2338; thence from said initial point by true azimuths and distances as follows:

- 236° 11' 846.1 feet to a pipe on top of Round Top Ridge;
- 198° 19' 30" 1,152.5 feet to a pipe marking the end of course No. 1 of the Round Top Forest Reserve near turn in Tantalus Heights Road;
- 211° 50' 1,016.7 feet to monument No. 7, marking the end of course No. 5 of the Sugar Loaf Military Reservation, from which the true azimuth and distance to Territorial

Survey triangulation station "Kakea" is 208° 10' 261.9 feet, containing an area of 0.69 acre, more or less.

4. *Right of Way to Awapuhi Street*: This right of way is 10 feet wide extending from Round Top Military Reservation to Awapuhi Street, Manoa. The center line of this right of way is described as follows:

Beginning at a point (not marked) on the boundary of Round Top Military Reservation between the monuments Nos. 7 and 8, from which the azimuth and distance to a concrete monument No. 8 of Round Top Mil-

tary Reservation is 224° 32' 00" 5.29 feet, thence running by true azimuth and distance 295° 11' 30" 1429.80 feet, to a point (not marked) located in the center of north terminus of Awapuhi Street, containing an area of 0.328 acre, more or less.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7924; Filed, July 15, 1952; 4:28 p. m.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS

TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter I—Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter C—Regulations Issued by the Federal Land Banks

PART 23—FEDERAL LAND BANK OF COLUMBIA

FEES

1. Section 23.2 of Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations, is revoked.

2. Section 23.5 of Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

§ 23.5 *Release of personal liability fees*. The following fees shall be charged in connection with applications for release of personal liability if an appraisal is made in connection therewith:

Federal Land Bank Loan.....	\$10.00
Land Bank Commissioner Loan.....	10.00
Joint Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner Loan.....	10.00

3. Section 23.7 of Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations, is revoked.

(Sec. 13 "Ninth," 39 Stat. 372, sec. 26, 48 Stat. 44, sec. 32, 49 Stat. 48, as amended; 12 U. S. C. and Supp. 781 "Ninth," 723, 1016) [6 CFR 19.322 and 19.326, Res. Bd. Dir. June 19, 1952]

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF COLUMBIA,

[SEAL] JULIAN H. SCARBOROUGH,
President.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7855; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board

Subchapter A—Civil Air Regulations

[Supp. 15]

PART 60—AIR TRAFFIC RULES

CERTIFICATES OF WAIVER ISSUED FOR AIR SHOWS

1. Section 60.1-1 (b) provides that "no certificate of waiver will be issued for any 'air race', 'air meet', or similar aeronautical demonstration which includes * * * acrobatics not under direct radio control provided by the holder of the certificate of waiver." This supplement modifies the foregoing policy

by permitting the use of means other than radio in the control of acrobatics. The Administrator intends to provide positive control of acrobatics and yet not limit the control to radio methods and thereby exclude ground signals and other methods.

2. Section 60.1-1 (b), published on September 27, 1951, in 16 F. R. 9802, is hereby amended by deleting the word "radio".

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interprets or applies sec. 601, 52 Stat. 1007, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 551)

This amendment shall become effective August 15, 1952.

[SEAL]

F. B. LEE,
Acting Administrator of
Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7825; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury

[T. D. 53044]

PART 2—MEASUREMENT OF VESSELS

LIBERIAN ADMEASUREMENT RULES

The Government of the Republic of Liberia has advised the Government of the United States that the admeasurement rules set forth in part 2, Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR Part 2), have been adopted as the standard for the measurement of vessels under the Liberian flag. Accordingly, the first sentence of § 2.63, Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR 2.63), is amended by the insertion of "Liberia" immediately after "Latvia" and preceding "the Netherlands."

(R. S. 161, 4154, as amended, sec. 3, 23 Stat. 119; 5 U. S. C. 22, 46 U. S. C. 3, 81. Sec. 102, Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946; 3 CFR 1946 Supp., ch. IV; Reorg. Plan No. 26 of 1950; 3 CFR 1950 Supp., ch. III)

[SEAL]

D. B. STRUBINGER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: July 11, 1952.

E. H. FOLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7867; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

TITLE 46—SHIPPING

Chapter I—Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter N—Explosives or Other Dangerous Articles or Substances and Combustible Liquids on Board Vessels

[CGFR 52-8]

PART 146—TRANSPORTATION OR STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES OR OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES OR SUBSTANCES, AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS ON BOARD VESSELS

PART 147—REGULATIONS GOVERNING USE OF DANGEROUS ARTICLES AS SHIPS' STORES AND SUPPLIES ON BOARD VESSELS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

A notice regarding proposed changes in the regulations governing the transportation of explosives, compressed gases, and poisonous articles was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, dated August 16, 1951, 16 F. R. 8136-8139, as Items X, XI, and XII, on the agenda to be considered by the Merchant Marine Council and a public hearing was held by the Merchant Marine Council on September 18, 1951, in Washington, D. C. All the comments submitted were considered and where practicable were incorporated into the regulations.

The purpose of the amendments to 46 CFR 146.01-4, 146.02-8, 146.02-13 to 146.02-16, inclusive, 146.05-15, 146.05-17, 146.20-1 to 146.20-300, inclusive, 146.24-1 to 146.24-100, inclusive, 146.25-1 to 146.25-400, inclusive, 146.28-1, 146.28-2, 146.28-22, 146.29-1, 146.29-3, 146.29-6, 146.29-23, and 146.29-100, is to revise and bring up to date the requirements governing the transportation of explosives, compressed gases, and poisonous articles. This revision permits a number of new explosives, new hazardous articles in the form of compressed gases, and new poisonous articles, all of which have become commercially important, to be shipped by water in increasing quantities. The new requirements also allow the use of a number of new containers when transporting certain commodities by water. All the changes in requirements are in agreement with the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations insofar as it is practicable for water transportation. Because they have served their purpose, 46 CFR 146.28-3, 146.28-5, 146.28-9 to 146.28-12, inclusive, 146.28-16, 146.28-18, and 146.28-19 are canceled.

The purpose of the amendment to 46 CFR 147.05-100, regarding *Table S—Classification: Ships' stores and supplies of a dangerous nature*, is editorial in nature and revises the requirements governing transportation of ships' signal and emergency equipment to agree with changes made in lifesaving appliances now required on board merchant vessels, which were considered at previous public hearings held by the Merchant Marine Council. The descriptive terminology has been changed to agree with terms now used in other regulations in 46 CFR Parts 33, 59, 60, 76, 94, and 113, as well as by industry.

It is hereby found necessary in the interests of National Defense to continue in effect certain temporary

amendments to regulations in 46 CFR 146.28-1, 146.28-2, 146.28-6, to 146.28-8, inclusive, 146.28-13 to 146.28-15, inclusive, 146.28-17, and 146.28-20 to 146.28-22, inclusive, for the duration of the National Emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2914, 3 CFR 1950 Supp.). These regulations are supplementary and amendatory to the regulations in 46 CFR Part 146.

The requirements in 46 CFR 146.20-1 to 146.20-300, inclusive, regarding transportation of explosives, have been completely revised and brought up to date by this document and follow the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission insofar as it is practicable for water transportation. Many of these requirements do not provide the safety necessary for the bulk transportation of military explosives and, therefore, the special requirements in 46 CFR 146.29-1 to 146.29-100, inclusive, as amended, are hereby found necessary in the interests of National Defense to be continued in effect. These regulations will apply to the transportation of military explosives during the National Emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2914, 3 CFR 1950 Supp.), or during a war in which the United States may be engaged, or during any other National Emergency proclaimed by the President.

The detailed regulations governing the transportation of explosives, compressed gases, and poisonous articles have been completely revised and the sections renumbered to allow for future expansion, if necessary. For convenience a table showing the old section number and the new section number assigned is printed below and the asterisk before a section number indicates that section has been revised or added:

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146.20-3	146.20-5
146.20-4	146.20-7
146.20-5	146.20-9
146.20-7	146.20-11
146.20-8	146.20-13
146.20-9	146.20-15
146.20-10	146.20-17
146.20-11	146.20-19
146.20-12	146.20-21
146.20-13	146.20-23
146.20-14	146.20-25
146.20-15	146.20-27
146.20-16	146.20-29
146.20-17	146.20-31
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146.20-19	146.20-35
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146.20-27	146.20-51
146.20-28	146.20-53
146.20-29	146.20-55
146.20-29	146.20-57
146.20-29	146.20-59
146.20-30	146.20-61
146.20-31	146.20-63
146.20-32	146.20-65
146.20-33	146.20-67

*Indicates that text of section has been revised or added.

COMPARISON OF OLD SECTION NUMBERS WITH NEW SECTION NUMBERS

Old section No.	New section No.
146.20-34	146.20-69
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146.20-37	146.20-75
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146.20-39	146.20-79
146.20-40	146.20-81
146.20-41	146.20-83
146.20-42	146.20-85
146.20-43	146.20-87
146.20-50	146.20-90
146.20-100	146.20-100
146.24-1	146.20-200
146.24-2	146.20-300
146.24-3	146.24-1
146.24-4	146.24-5
146.24-5	146.24-10
146.24-6	146.24-15
146.24-7	146.24-20
146.24-8	146.24-25
146.24-9	146.24-30
146.24-10	146.24-35
146.24-11	146.24-40
146.24-12	146.24-45
146.24-13	146.24-50
146.24-14	146.24-55
146.24-15	146.24-60
146.24-16	146.24-65
146.24-100	146.24-70
146.25-1	146.24-75
146.25-2	146.24-80
146.25-3	146.24-85
146.25-4	146.24-100
146.25-5	146.25-1
	146.25-5
	146.25-10
	146.25-15
	146.25-20
	146.25-25
	146.25-30
	146.25-35
	146.25-40
	146.25-45
	146.25-50
	146.25-55
	146.25-60
	146.25-100
	146.25-200
	146.25-300
	146.25-400

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Treasury Department Order No. 120, dated July 31, 1950 (15 F. R. 6521), to promulgate regulations in accordance with the statutes cited with the regulations below, the following amendments to the regulations are prescribed which shall become effective 90 days after date of publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

SUBPART—PREFACE

1. Section 146.01-4 is amended to read as follows:

§ 146.01-4 *Classifications.* Explosives or other dangerous articles or substances, and combustible liquids are classified in the regulations in this part according to their principal characteristics and properties as follows:

- Explosives:
 - Class A—Dangerous explosives.
 - Class B—Less dangerous explosives.
 - Class C—Relatively safe explosives.
- Inflammable liquids.
- Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials.
- Corrosive liquids.
- Compressed gases.
- Poisons:
 - Extremely dangerous poison, Class A.
 - Less dangerous poison, Class B.

- Poisons—Continued
 - Tear gases or irritating substances, Class C.
 - Radioactive materials, Class D.
 - Combustible liquids.
 - Hazardous articles.
- (R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275)

SUBPART—GENERAL REGULATIONS

2. Section 146.02-8 is amended to read as follows:

§ 146.02-8 *U. S. Government shipments.* (a) Shipments of explosives or other dangerous articles or substances offered by or consigned to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the United States Government shall be packed, including limitations of weight, in accordance with the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations for the transportation of explosives or other dangerous articles in effect at the time of shipment, or in containers of equal or greater strength and efficiency as required by the regulations of these Departments.

(b) Shipments of radioactive materials, made by the Atomic Energy Commission, or under its direction or supervision, which are escorted by personnel specially designated by the Atomic Energy Commission, are exempt from the regulations in this part.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275)

3. Section 146.02-13 is amended to read as follows:

§ 146.02-13 *Report fires.* (a) The master of any ocean-going vessel having on board explosives or other dangerous articles or substances as cargo and about to enter a port of the United States shall make or cause to be made an inspection immediately prior to entering such port. If the inspection discloses the presence of fire or any other hazardous condition, such condition shall immediately be reported to the District Commander of the United States Coast Guard or his authorized representative having supervision over the port or place to which the vessel is bound and the master or person in charge of such vessel shall comply with the instructions given by the District Commander or his authorized representative as to the procedure to be followed in entering the port or place.

(b) In the event of wreck, fire, or other disaster involving radioactive materials, other than low activity ores, or that part of a vessel where radioactive material, other than low activity ores, is stowed, safety precautions shall be observed in accordance with §§ 146.25-1 to 146.25-400, inclusive, pertaining to the care following leakage or sifting of radioactive materials.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275)

4. Section 146.02-14 is amended to read as follows:

§ 146.02-14 *Damaged containers.* (a) Any outside container that is suffi-

ciently damaged as to permit the escape of the contents therein, or shows marks of having leaked, or the securing means give evidence of failure to properly contain the package, shall not be accepted on board any vessel for transportation or stowage, nor shall such damaged containers be on board any vessel entering the navigable waters of the United States except in accordance with the provisions of § 146.02-15.

(b) Any damaged outside containers, as described in paragraph (a) of this section, except those containing radioactive materials, other than low activity ores, when restored or repaired to the satisfaction of the owner or master of the vessel may be accepted. Special attention shall be given to containers of substances that are required by the regulations to be shipped "wet" to be certain that any escaped liquid is replaced before the restored container is accepted.

(c) Damaged, leaking or insecure outside containers in which radioactive materials, other than low activity ores, are packed shall be handled in accordance with the safety precautions set forth in §§ 146.25-1 to 146.25-400, inclusive, pertaining to the care following leakage or sifting of radioactive materials. This provision shall be complied with by all vessels to which the regulations in this part apply when upon the navigable waters of the United States.

(d) Damaged, leaking or insecure outside containers which it is not feasible to restore shall be refused and promptly reported by the owner or master of the vessel to the nearest District Commander of the United States Coast Guard or his authorized representative. This provision shall be complied with by all vessels to which the regulations in this part apply when upon the navigable waters of the United States.

(e) Containers of a particular type that frequently show damage, leakage or other failure shall also be reported to the District Commander of the United States Coast Guard or his authorized representative for the district in which the cargo was laden. Such information as will assist in correcting faults of such containers should be included in this report.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275)

5. Sections 146.02-15 and 146.02-16 are amended to read as follows:

§ 146.02-15 *Emergency shipments.*

(a) In event of a casualty occurring to or on board a vessel involving explosives or other dangerous articles or substances on board the vessel as cargo, the master or person in charge of the vessel is authorized to adopt such procedure as will, in his judgment, provide a maximum safety to the vessel, its passengers and crew. When such a casualty results in damaged containers or the emergency use of unauthorized containers, such containers upon arrival at a port shall not be offered to any forwarding carrier for transportation. The vessel, owner, agent, charterer, master or other per-

son in charge of the vessel shall report immediately to the nearest District Commander of the United States Coast Guard or his authorized representative and request instructions as to disposition of the damaged or unauthorized containers.

(b) Explosives or other dangerous articles or substances found on board a vessel in an unsafe condition may be disposed of by jettisoning or otherwise destroyed or rendered innocuous or may be continued in transportation to the nearest port whichever course may, in the judgment of the master or person in charge, provide maximum safety to the vessel, its passengers and crew. If such substance is brought into port, delivery shall not be made to the consignee or any forwarding carrier and a report shall immediately be made to the nearest District Commander of the United States Coast Guard or his authorized representative with a request for instructions as to disposition of the substance. A report shall likewise be made covering the disposition by jettisoning or otherwise of dangerous substances.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, when radioactive materials, other than low activity ores, are involved, the safety precautions set forth in §§ 146.25-1 to 146.25-400, inclusive, pertaining to the care following leakage or sifting of radioactive materials shall be followed whenever practicable.

§ 146.02-16 *Shipments in violation.*

(a) Shipments of explosives or other dangerous articles or substances found by a vessel's owner, agent, charterer, master, or person in charge to have been tendered or delivered for transportation on board a vessel under a false or deceptive descriptive name, marking, invoice, shipping paper or other declaration, or without the shipper furnishing information in writing of the true character thereof at or before the time of delivery, shall be refused transportation and the District Commander of the United States Coast Guard or his authorized representative, for the district in which such cargo was offered shall promptly be notified, in writing, of all the facts in connection with such violation.

(b) When any such shipments are found in transit the master of the vessel is authorized to adopt such procedure as will in his judgment provide maximum safety to the vessel, its passengers and crew. If brought into port, delivery shall not be made to the consignee or any forwarding carrier and a report shall immediately be made to the nearest District Commander of the United States Coast Guard or his authorized representative, with a request for instructions as to disposition of the shipment.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275)

SUBPART—SHIPPER'S REQUIREMENTS RE: PACKING, MARKING, LABELING AND SHIPPING PAPERS

6. Section 146.05-15 is amended by changing paragraph (d) (5) and paragraph (g) to read as follows:

§ 146.05-15 *Marking and labeling applying to domestic shipments only.*

(d) * * *

(5) Each outside container of samples of explosives when offered for transportation on board vessels shall bear the "red label for samples of explosives" and each outside container of special fireworks in addition to the markings prescribed shall bear the "red label for special fireworks", as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (t) and (s).

* * *

(g) Each package containing "Any Other Dangerous Article" as defined by the regulations in this part shall be conspicuously labeled by the shipper as follows except as otherwise provided:

(1) "Red label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (f) on containers of inflammable liquids, except when exempted by the regulations in this part.

(2) "Yellow label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (g) on containers of inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, except when exempted by the regulations in this part.

(3) "White label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (h) on containers of acids, except when exempted by the regulations in this part.

(4) "White label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (j) on containers of corrosive liquids, except when exempted by the regulations in this part.

(5) "White label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (k) on containers of alkaline caustic liquids, except when exempted by the regulations in this part.

(6) "Red label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (l) on containers of inflammable compressed gases, except when exempted by the regulations in this part.

(7) "Green label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (m) on containers of nonflammable compressed gases, except when exempted by the regulations in this part.

(8) "Poison gas label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (n) on containers of class A poisons.

(9) "Poison label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (o) on containers of class B poison liquids, or solids, except when exempted by the regulations in this part.

(10) "Tear gas label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (p) on containers of class C poisons.

(11) "Radioactive materials label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (q) on containers of group I and group II radioactive materials.

(12) "Radioactive materials label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (r) on containers of group III radioactive materials.

(13) "Empty label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (u) shall be applied to empty containers when such application is required by the regulations in this part.

(14) "Bung label" as described and illustrated in § 146.05-17 (v) on metal barrels or drums containing inflammable

liquids with vapor pressure exceeding 16 pounds per square inch, absolute.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275)

7. Section 146.05-17 is amended to read as follows:

§ 146.05-17 Labels. (a) Shippers shall furnish and attach the labels prescribed for their packages.

(b) Labels shall not be applied to packages containing articles which are not subject to the regulations in this part.

(c) Shippers shall not apply labels which by their size, shape and color, may readily be confused with standard caution labels prescribed in this part.

(d) Labels shall conform to standard as required by the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations.

(e) A combination diamond-shaped label-tag of proper size and color, bearing on one side the shipping information and on the reverse side the wording prescribed in this section will be permitted.

(f) Red label for inflammable liquids. (Reduced size) (Black printing on red)



(g) Yellow label for inflammable solids and oxidizing materials. (Reduced size) (Black printing on yellow)



(h) White label for acids. (Reduced size) (Black printing on white)



(j) White label for corrosive liquids. (Reduced size) (Black printing on white)



(k) White label for alkaline caustic liquids. (Reduced size) (Black printing on white)



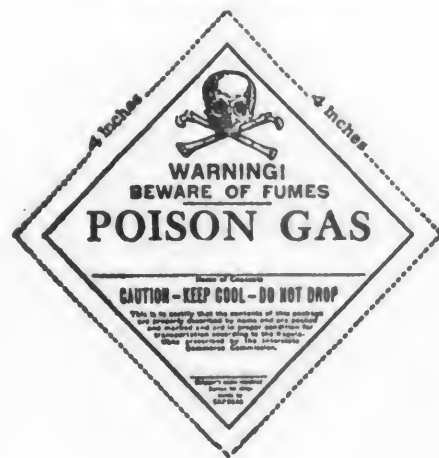
(l) Red label for inflammable gases. (Reduced size) (Black printing on red)



(m) Green label for nonflammable gases. (Reduced size) (Black printing on green)



(n) Poison gas label. (Reduced size) (Red printing on white)



RULES AND REGULATIONS

- (o) Poison label.
(Reduced size)
(Red printing on white)



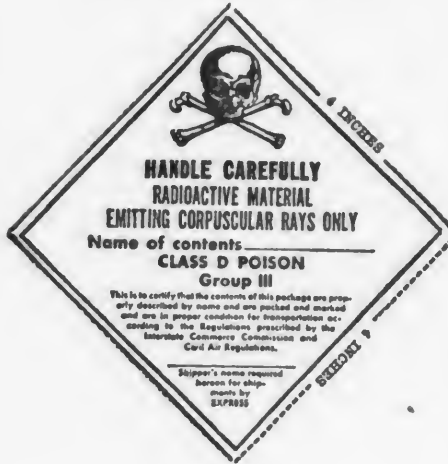
- (p) Tear gas label.
(Reduced size)
(Red printing on white)



- (q) Radioactive materials, Group I or II.
(Reduced size)
(Red printing on white)



- (r) Radioactive materials, Group III.
(Reduced size)
(Blue printing on white)



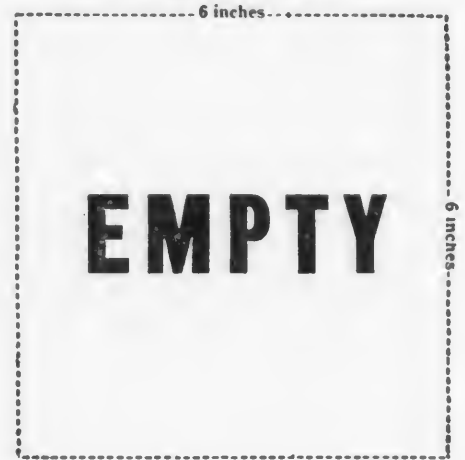
- (s) Red label for special fireworks.
(Reduced size)
(Black printing on red)



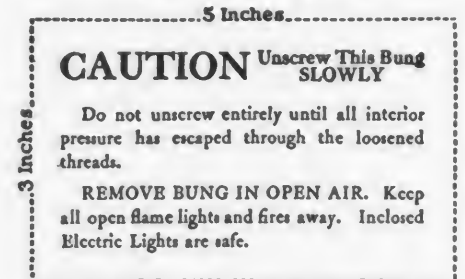
- (t) Red label for samples of explosives.
(Reduced size)
(Black printing on red)



- (u) Empty label (white) for empty containers.
(Reduced size)
(Black printing on white)



- (v) Bung label.
(Reduced size)
(Black printing on white)



(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. 1275)

8. Sections 146.20-1 to 146.20-300, inclusive, are amended to read as follows:

SUBPART—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXPLOSIVES

Sec.	
146.20-1	An explosive.
146.20-3	Prohibited or not permitted explosives.
146.20-5	Acceptable explosives.
146.20-7	Class A explosives.
146.20-9	Class B explosives.
146.20-11	Class C explosives.
146.20-13	Samples of explosives and explosive articles for laboratory and examination purposes.
146.20-15	Stowage of explosives.
146.20-17	Stowage of explosives in holds containing coal.
146.20-19	On deck stowage of explosives.
146.20-21	Stowage of fireworks.
146.20-23	Stowage of explosives in magazines adjacent to other dangerous articles.
146.20-25	Stowage of explosives and non-dangerous cargo.
146.20-27	Stowage and dunnaging of containers of explosives.
146.20-29	Preparation of magazines, decks, hatches and holds before handling explosives.
146.20-31	Loading and unloading explosives.
146.20-33	Constructing of magazines.
146.20-35	Handling explosives.
146.20-37	Cargo working equipment.

Sec.	
146.20-39	Installation of loading chute.
146.20-41	Lights, tools and equipment.
146.20-43	Fires.
146.20-45	Smoking.
146.20-47	Liquor or drugs.
146.20-49	Damaged or leaking containers of explosives.
146.20-51	Containers found damaged or leaking on board vessels.
146.20-53	Magazine vessels storing explosives.
146.20-55	Lighting in stowage compartments.
146.20-57	Handling explosives; magazine vessels.
146.20-59	Living quarters on magazine vessels.
146.20-61	Lamp box on magazine vessels.
146.20-63	Storage of other dangerous articles.
146.20-65	Magazine vessels' stores.
146.20-67	Matches.
146.20-69	Firearms.
146.20-71	Fire extinguishing equipment.
146.20-73	Supervision of magazine vessels.
146.20-75	Unauthorized persons on magazine vessels.
146.20-77	Repacking of explosives on board magazine vessels.
146.20-79	Work boat.
146.20-81	Life preservers.
146.20-83	Fenders.
146.20-85	Authorization to load or discharge explosives.
146.20-87	Permits for Class A explosives.
146.20-90	Stowage and storage chart of explosives and other dangerous articles.
146.20-100	Table A—Classification: Class A; dangerous explosives.
146.20-200	Table B—Classification: Class B; less dangerous explosives.
146.20-300	Table C—Classification: Class C; relatively safe explosives.

AUTHORITY: §§ 146.20-1 to 146.20-300 issued under R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 1275.

SUBPART—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXPLOSIVES

§ 146.20-1 *An explosive.* For the purpose of the regulations in this subchapter an explosive is defined as any chemical compound, mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion, i. e., with substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat, unless such compound, mixture, or device is otherwise specifically classified in the regulations in this part.

§ 146.20-3 *Prohibited or not permitted explosives.* The offering of the following explosives for transportation, carriage, conveyance, storage, stowage, or use on board vessels is forbidden:

- (a) Fulminates or other detonating compounds in bulk in dry condition.
- (b) Explosive compositions that ignite spontaneously or undergo marked decomposition when subjected for 48 consecutive hours to a temperature of 75° C. (167° F.).
- (c) Explosives containing an ammonium salt and a chlorate.
- (d) Liquid nitroglycerin, diethylene glycol dinitrate, or other liquid explosives not authorized by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.
- (e) Explosives condemned by the Bureau of Explosives (except properly packed samples for laboratory examina-

tions). Appeal may be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission from such condemnations.

(f) Leaking or damaged packages of explosives.

(g) Condemned or leaking dynamite shall not be repacked and offered for shipment unless the repacking is done by a competent person in the presence of, or with the written consent of, an inspector, or with the written authority of the chief inspector of the Bureau of Explosives.

(h) Firecrackers, flash crackers or salutes, the explosive contents of which exceed 12 grains each in weight.

(i) Fireworks that combine an explosive and a detonator or blasting cap.

(j) Fireworks containing an ammonium salt and a chlorate.

(k) Fireworks containing yellow or white phosphorus.

(l) Fireworks or fireworks compositions that ignite spontaneously or undergo marked decomposition when subjected for 48 consecutive hours to a temperature of 75° C. (167° F.).

(m) Fireworks, properly condemned by the Bureau of Explosives, except properly repacked samples for laboratory examinations.

(n) Toy torpedoes, the maximum outside dimension of which exceeds 7/8 inch, or toy torpedoes containing a mixture of potassium chlorate, black antimony and sulfur with an average weight of explosive composition in each torpedo exceeding 4 grains.

(o) Toy torpedoes containing a cap composed of a mixture of red phosphorus and potassium chlorate exceeding an average of one-half (0.5) grain per cap.

(p) Fireworks containing copper sulfate and a chlorate.

§ 146.20-5 *Acceptable explosives.* (a) Acceptable explosives are divided by the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations into three classes according to degree of hazard in transportation, as follows:

- Class A explosives, detonating or otherwise of maximum hazard.
- Class B explosives, inflammable hazard.
- Class C explosives, minimum hazard.

(b) Acceptable explosives are defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations as set forth in this subpart, and such definitions are binding upon all shippers making shipments of any explosives by common carrier vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by water. Such definitions are accepted and adopted and form part of the regulations in this subchapter applying to all shippers making shipments of explosives by any vessel and shall apply to the owners, charterers, agents, masters or persons in charge of vessels and to other persons transporting, carrying, conveying, storing, stowing or using explosives on board any vessel.

§ 146.20-7 *Class A explosives.* Class A explosives are defined as:

(a) *Type 1.* Solid explosives which can be caused to deflagrate by contact with sparks or flame such as produced by safety fuse or an electric squib, but can-

not be detonated¹ by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap.² Examples: Black powder, low explosives, and certain types of propellant explosives.

(b) *Type 2.* Solid explosives which contain a liquid explosive ingredient, and which, when unconfined,³ can be detonated by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap;² or which can be exploded in at least 50 percent of the trials in the Bureau of Explosives' Impact Apparatus⁴ under a drop of 4 inches or more, but cannot be exploded in more than 50 percent of the trials under a drop of less than 4 inches. Examples: Commercial dynamite containing a liquid explosive ingredient and certain types of propellant explosives.

(c) *Type 3.* Solid explosives which contain no liquid explosive ingredient and which can be detonated, when unconfined,³ by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap;² or which can be exploded in at least 50 percent of the trials in the Bureau of Explosives' Impact Apparatus⁴ under a drop of 4 inches or more, but cannot be exploded in more than 50 percent of the trials under a drop of less than 4 inches. Examples: Commercial dynamite containing no liquid explosive ingredient, trinitrotoluene, amatol, tetryl, picric acid, urea nitrate, pentolite and commercial boosters.

(d) *Type 4.* Solid explosives which can be caused to detonate, when unconfined,³ by contact with sparks or flame such as produced by safety fuse or an electric squib; or which can be exploded in the Bureau of Explosives' Impact Apparatus⁴ in more than 50 percent of the trials under a drop of less than 4 inches. Examples: Initiating and priming explosives, lead azide, fulminate of mercury, etc.

(e) *Type 5.* Desensitized liquid explosives are explosives which may be detonated separately, or when absorbed in sterile absorbent cotton, by a No. 8 test blasting cap;² but which cannot be exploded in the Bureau of Explosives' Impact Apparatus⁴ by a drop of less than 10 inches. The desensitizer must not be significantly more volatile than nitroglycerin and the desensitized explosive must not freeze at temperatures above minus 10° F. Example: Desensitized nitroglycerin.

(f) *Type 6.* Liquid explosives that can be exploded in the Bureau of Explosives' Impact Apparatus⁴ under a drop of less

¹ The detonation test is performed by placing the sample in an open-end fiber tube which is set on the end of a lead block approximately 1½ inches in diameter and 4 inches high which, in turn, is placed on a solid base. A steel plate may be placed between the fiber tube and the lead block.

² A No. 8 test blasting cap is one containing 2 grams of a mixture of 80 percent mercury fulminate and 20 percent potassium chlorate, or a cap of equivalent strength.

³ "Unconfined" as used in this section does not exclude the use of a paper or soft fiber tube wrapping to facilitate tests.

⁴ The Bureau of Explosives impact apparatus is a testing device designed so that a guided 8-pound weight may be dropped from predetermined heights so as to impact specific quantities of liquid or solid materials under fixed conditions. Detailed prints may be obtained from the Bureau of Explosives, 30 Vesey Street, New York 7, N. Y.

than 10 inches. Example: Nitroglycerin. See "Prohibited or not permitted explosives" in § 146.20-3.

(g) *Type 7.* (1) Blasting caps^b are small tubes, usually made of an alloy of either copper or aluminum, closed at one end and loaded with a charge of initiating or priming explosives, class A—Type 4, either with or without other suitable explosives. The total weight of explosives per unit shall not exceed 150 grains. Blasting caps^b which have been provided with a means for firing by an electric current, and sealed, are known as electric blasting caps.

(2) Detonating primers are devices for commercial use which contain a detonator and an additional charge of explosive, all assembled in a suitable envelope. The total weight of explosives is more than 150 grains per unit.

(3) Detonating fuzes are used in the military service to detonate the high explosive bursting charges of projectiles, mines, bombs, torpedoes, and grenades. In addition to a powerful detonator, they may contain several ounces of a high explosive, such as tetryl or dry nitrocellulose, all assembled in a heavy steel envelope.

(h) *Type 8.* (1) Any solid or liquid compound, mixture or device which is not specifically included in any of the above types, and which under special conditions may be so designated and approved by the Bureau of Explosives. Example: Shaped charge, commercial.

(2) A shaped charge, commercial, consists of a plastic, paper, or other suitable container comprising a charge of not to exceed 8 ounces of a high explosive containing no liquid explosive ingredient and with a hollowed out portion (cavity) lined with a rigid material. This device shall not contain a detonator.

(i) *Ammunition for cannon.* Ammunition for cannon is fixed, semifixed, or separate loading ammunition which is fired from a cannon, mortar, gun, howitzer or recoilless rifle.

(j) *Ammunition for cannon with projectiles.* Ammunition for cannon with explosive projectiles, gas projectiles, smoke projectiles, incendiary projectiles, illuminating projectiles, or shell, is fixed ammunition assembled in a unit consisting of the cartridge case containing the propelling charge and primer, and the projectiles, or shell, fuzed or unfuzed. Detonating fuzes, tracer fuzes, explosive or ignition devices, or fuze parts with explosives contained therein must not be assembled in ammunition or included in the same outside package unless shipped by, for, or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the United States Government or unless of a type approved by the Bureau of Explosives.

(k) *Explosive projectiles.* Explosive projectiles are shells or projectiles loaded with explosives or bursting charges, with or without other materials, for use in cannon, guns, or mortars.

(l) *Grenades.* Grenades, hand or rifle, are small metal or other contain-

ers designed to be thrown by hand or projected from a rifle. They are filled with an explosive or a liquid, gas or solid material such as a toxic or tear gas or an incendiary or smoke producing material and a bursting charge. When shipped without explosives or bursting charges, see "Chemical ammunition, class A or B poisons," as set forth in §§ 146.25-100 and 146.25-200. For tear gas grenades see § 146.25-300.

(m) *Explosive bombs.* Explosive bombs are metal or other containers filled with explosives. They are used in warfare and include aeroplane bombs and depth bombs.

(n) *Explosive mines.* Explosive mines are metal containers filled with a high explosive.

(o) *Explosive torpedoes.* Explosive torpedoes, such as are used in warfare, are metal devices containing a means of propulsion and a quantity of high explosives.

(p) *Rocket ammunition.* Rocket ammunition is fixed ammunition which is fired from a tube, launcher, rails, trough, or other device as distinguished from cannon ammunition which is fired from a cannon, gun, or mortar. It consists of an igniter and propelling charge, commonly described as a motor, and explosive projectile, gas projectile, smoke projectile, incendiary projectile, or illuminating projectile, fuzed or unfuzed.

(q) *Ammunition for small arms with explosive bullets or explosive projectiles.* Ammunition for small arms with explosive bullets or ammunition for small arms with explosive projectiles is fixed ammunition to be used in machine guns or similar fire arms and consists of a metallic cartridge case, the primer and the propelling charge, with explosive bullet or explosive projectile with or without detonating fuze, the component parts necessary for one firing being all in one assembly. Detonating fuzes, tracer fuzes, explosive or ignition devices or fuze parts with explosives contained therein must not be assembled in ammunition or included in the same outside package unless shipped by, for, or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the United States Government or unless of a type approved by the Bureau of Explosives.

(r) *Chemical ammunition.* Chemical ammunition used in warfare is all kind of explosive chemical projectiles, shells, bombs, grenades, etc., loaded with toxic, tear, or other gas, smoke or incendiary agent; also such miscellaneous apparatus as cloud-gas cylinders, smoke generators, etc., that may be utilized to project chemicals.

(s) *Boosters.* Boosters consist of a casing containing a high explosive and are used to increase the intensity of explosion of the detonator of a detonating fuze.

(t) *Jet thrust units (jato), Class A.* Jet thrust units (jato), Class A, are metal cylinders containing a mixture of chemicals capable of burning rapidly and producing considerable pressure. Under certain conditions the chemical fuel with which the unit is loaded may explode. Jet thrust units are designed to be ignited by an electric igniter.

They are used to assist aeroplanes to take off.

§ 146.20-9 *Class B explosives.* Class B explosives are defined as those explosives which in general function by rapid combustion rather than detonation and include some explosive devices such as special fireworks, flash powders, some pyrotechnic signal devices and solid propellant explosives which include some smokeless powders. These explosives are further specifically described as:

(a) Ammunition for cannon with empty projectiles, inert-loaded projectiles, solid projectiles or without projectiles, or shell, is fixed ammunition assembled in a unit consisting of a cartridge case containing the propelling charge and primer with empty, inert-loaded, or solid projectiles, or without projectiles, which is fired from a cannon, mortar, gun, howitzer or recoilless rifle.

(b) Rocket ammunition is fixed ammunition which is fired from a tube, launcher, rails, trough, or other device as distinguished from cannon ammunition which is fired from a cannon, gun, or mortar. It consists of an igniter and propelling charge, commonly described as a motor, and empty projectile, inert-loaded projectile or solid projectile, or without projectiles.

(c) Special fireworks are manufactured articles designed primarily for the purpose of producing visible or audible pyrotechnic effects by combustion or explosion. (See Class C explosives for "fireworks, common.") Examples of special fireworks are: toy torpedoes, railway torpedoes, some firecrackers and salutes, exhibition display pieces, aeroplane flares, illuminating projectiles not fuzed and without expelling charges, flash powders in inner units not exceeding 2 ounces each, flash sheets in interior packages, flash powder or spreader cartridges containing not over 72 grains of flash powder each (see "Black powder and low explosives" for shipments made as low explosives), and flash cartridges consisting of a paper cartridge shell, small-arms primer, and flash composition not exceeding 180 grains all assembled in one piece. Fireworks must be in a finished state, exclusive of mere ornamentation, as supplied to the retail trade and must be so constructed and packed that loose pyrotechnic composition will not be present in packages in transportation.

(d) Jet thrust units (jato), Class B, are metal cylinders containing a mixture of chemicals capable of burning rapidly and producing considerable pressure. Jet thrust units are designed to be ignited by an electric igniter. They are used to assist aeroplanes to take off.

(e) Propellant explosives are solid chemicals or solid chemical mixtures which function by rapid combustion of successive layers, generally with little or no smoke, and some may also be sensitive to detonation. The rate of combustion is controlled by composition, size and form of grain. Propellant explosives include smokeless powder for small arms, smokeless powder for cannon, smokeless powder or solid propellant explosives for rockets, jet thrust units, or other de-

^b Blasting caps, blasting caps with safety fuze, or electric blasting caps in quantities of 1,000 or less are classified as Class C explosives.

vices. Black powder, and propellant explosives as prepared for shipment that are also sensitive to detonation, are Class A explosives as defined in § 146.20-7. Fire extinguisher charges containing not to exceed 50 grains of propellant explosives per unit are exempt from the regulations in this part.

§ 146.20-11 *Class C explosives.* Class C explosives are defined as certain types of manufactured articles which contain Class A, or Class B explosives, or both, as components but in restricted quantities, and certain types of fireworks. These explosives are further specifically described as:

(a) Small-arms ammunition designed to be fired from a pistol, revolver, rifle, or shotgun held by the hand or by the hand and shoulder, or machine guns of caliber less than 0.75, or blank remover cartridges fired from catapults and canopies, is fixed ammunition consisting of a metallic or paper cartridge case, a primer and a propelling charge, with or without bullet, shot, tear gas material, tracer components, or incendiary compositions or mixtures, but not including bullets loaded with high explosives.

(b) Explosive cable cutters are used for cutting cables, etc. They consist of a metal device containing a knife-edged component which is propelled by a small charge of an explosive compound.

(c) Cordeau detonant fuse is a fuse containing a core of pentaerythrite tetranitrate or cyclotrimethylene trinitramine not exceeding 110 grains per linear foot, overspun with yarns, tapes and waterproofing compounds. Wire counteracting is permissible.

(d) Percussion fuzes, combination fuzes, and time fuzes are devices used to ignite the powder charges of ammunition or the black powder bursting charges of projectiles.

(e) Tracer fuzes and tracers are devices which are attached to projectiles and contain a slow-burning composition to show the flight of projectiles at night.

(f) Cartridge bags, empty, with black powder igniters consist of empty bags having attached thereto an igniter composed of black powder.

(g) Igniters consist of fiberboard, paper or metal tubes containing a small quantity of igniting compound which is ignited by the action of a primer, pull wire or scratch composition.

(h) Delay electric igniters consist of small metal tubes containing a wire bridge in contact with a small quantity of ignition compound. The ignition compound is in contact with or in close proximity to a short piece of safety fuse.

(i) Electric squibs consist of small tubes or blocks containing a small quantity of ignition compound in contact with a wire bridge.

(j) Fuse lighters and fuse igniters are small cylindrical hollow pasteboard or metal tubes containing an igniting composition in one end, the other end being open to permit it to be placed on safety fuse.

(k) Safety squibs are small paper tubes containing a small quantity of black powder. One end of each tube is usually twisted and tipped with sulfur.

(l) Instantaneous fuse is cotton yarn impregnated with meal powder. Each

outside container shall be plainly marked "Instantaneous Fuse".

(m) Primers are devices used to ignite the powder charges of ammunition or the black powder bursting charges of projectiles. For small-arms ammunition, the primers are "small-arms primers" or "percussion caps".

(n) Safety fuse consists of a core of black powder overspun with yarns, tapes, and/or waterproofing compounds. Each outside container shall be plainly marked "Safety Fuse".

(o) Toy paper caps, consisting of paper cap ammunition for toy pistols, in sheets, strips, rolls, or individual caps, must not contain more than an average of twenty-five hundredths of a grain of explosive composition per cap and must be packed in inside packages constructed of cardboard not less than 0.013 inch in thickness, metal not less than 0.008 inch in thickness, or noncombustible plastic not less than 0.15 inch in thickness, which shall provide a complete enclosure and the minimum dimensions of each side or end of such package shall be not less than 1/8 inch in height. Unless greater weight of composition is approved by the Bureau of Explosives, the number of caps in these inside packages shall be limited so that not more than 10 grains of explosive composition shall be packed into 1 cubic inch of space and not exceeding 17.5 grains of the explosive composition of toy caps shall be packed in any inside container. These inner containers must be packed in outside containers as specified in § 146.20-300.

(p) Explosive rivets, each containing not more than 75 milligrams of explosive composition, are exempt from specification packaging and labeling requirements when packed in pasteboard or other inside boxes in securely closed strong wooden boxes, fiberboard boxes or metal containers. Each outside container must be marked "Explosive Rivets".

(q) Common fireworks are manufactured articles designed primarily for the purpose of producing visible or audible pyrotechnic effects by combustion or explosion. Common fireworks must be in the finished state exclusive of mere ornamentation, as supplied to the retail trade and must be so constructed and packed that loose pyrotechnic composition will not be present in packages in transportation. No component part of any article listed in this paragraph which is designed to produce an audible effect (other than propelling or expelling charges) shall contain pyrotechnic composition in excess of 2 grains in weight. Fireworks other than those specifically enumerated below are classed as special fireworks (see Class B explosives):

(1) Roman candles not exceeding 10 balls spaced uniformly in the tube, total pyrotechnic composition in each candle not to exceed 20 grams in weight.

(2) Sky rockets with sticks, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 20 grams each in weight. The rocket sticks must be securely fastened to the casing.

(3) Helicopter type rockets, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 20 grams each in weight.

(4) Cylindrical fountains, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 75

grams each in weight. The inside tube diameter shall not exceed 3/4 inch.

(5) Cone fountains, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 50 grams each in weight.

(6) Wheels, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 60 grams in weight, for each driver unit, but there may be any number of drivers on any one wheel. The inside bore of driver tubes shall not be over 1/2 inch.

(7) Railway fuses, truck flares, hand ship distress signals, smoke pots, smoke candles, smoke signals, and illuminating torches. Total pyrotechnic composition of illuminating torches not to exceed 100 grams each in weight.

(8) Sparklers and dipped sticks, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 100 grams each in weight. Pyrotechnic composition containing any chlorate or perchlorate shall not exceed 5 grams.

(9) Colored box and cone fire, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 100 grams each in weight.

(10) Mines and shells of which the mortar is an integral part, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 40 grams each in weight.

(11) Firecrackers and salutes with casings, the external dimensions of which do not exceed 1 1/2 inches in length or 1/4 inch in diameter, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 2 grains each in weight.

(r) Igniter cord consists of a wire uniformly covered with a combustible chemical mixture, counteracted with strands of wire and overspun with textile thread which, when ignited, burns at various rates according to design. Each outside container shall be plainly marked "Igniter Cord".

§ 146.20-13 *Samples of explosives and explosive articles for laboratory and examination purposes.* (a) New explosives, including fireworks and explosive devices, must be examined and approved by the Bureau of Explosives as safe for transportation before being offered for shipment, except that a sample of such explosives, fireworks and explosive devices, not to exceed 5 pounds net weight, may be offered for transportation on board cargo vessels subject to the regulations in this subchapter for the purpose of this examination. Samples of explosives, except liquid nitroglycerin, other than new explosives not exceeding 5 pounds net weight may for purposes of laboratory examination be offered for transportation by cargo vessels subject to the regulations of this subchapter. For the purposes of the regulations in this part a new explosive, including fireworks and explosive devices, is the product of a new factory or an explosive or explosive device of an essentially new composition or character made by any factory.

(b) Before being offered for shipment, explosive articles in the experimental state must be made safe by removal of ignition elements or otherwise.

(c) Shipments of samples of explosives, fireworks and explosive devices must be packed, marked and described as required by the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations in effect at the time of shipment for the explosive contained therein.

(d) *Label.* Each outside package containing samples of explosives for laboratory examination will have securely and conspicuously attached to it a square red label as shown under subpart pertaining to shipper's requirements.

§ 146.20-15 *Stowage of explosives.* (a) All articles of cargo classified as explosives by the regulations in this part shall be stowed on board a vessel in conformity with the conditions specified for the individual articles as set forth in the table shown in this section. Mixed stowage of explosives with other explosives or other dangerous articles or substances or combustible liquids shall be in conformity with the loading and stowage chart, § 146.20-90. Specifications governing the construction and location of magazines and lockers used in stowage of explosives are detailed in §§ 146.09-1 to 146.09-6.

(b) Vessels engaged in transfer of explosives between receiving points and delivery points within the harbors, bays, sounds, lakes and rivers including the explosive anchorages on the navigable waters may, when transporting explosives, stow such cargo "On deck in open", "On deck under cover," or "Under deck." Explosives stowed "On deck in open" shall after loading and during transportation be covered by tarpaulins securely lashed in place.

NOTE: §§ 146.20-15 to 146.20-51, 146.20-85, 146.20-90, 146.20-100, 146.20-200, 146.20-300 are inapplicable to the transportation of military explosives. See § 146.29-1.

§ 146.20-17 *Stowage of explosives in holds containing coal.* Unless especially authorized by the U. S. Coast Guard, explosives shall not be stowed in a hold containing coal, nor shall explosives be stored in a hold above or adjacent to a hold containing coal.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-19 *On deck stowage of explosives.* (a) Articles classified as explosives, the stowage of which is permitted "On deck" by the regulations in this part, shall be properly secured. Such security may be obtained by using existing vessel's structures such as bulwarks, hatch coamings, shelter deck and poop bulkheads as part boundaries and effectively closing in the cargo by fitting angle bar closing means secured by bolting to clips or other parts of the ship's structure. Lashing of deck stowage permitted, provided eye pads are fitted to carry such lashings. Guard rails shall not be used to secure such lashings.

(b) Bulky articles may be secured by lashing with individual wire rope lashings.

(c) Shoring of such bulky articles of cargo shall be in addition to the foregoing means of securing.

(d) Explosives stowed "On deck" shall be so stowed as to provide safe access to the crew's quarters and to all parts of the deck required to be used in the navigation and necessary working of the vessel.

(e) Airing spaces for the crew shall be maintained free and clear of the stowed cargo.

(f) When runways for use of crew are built over stowed cargo, they shall be so constructed and fitted with rails and

lifelines as to afford complete protection to the crew when in use.

(g) Explosives permitted by the regulations in this part to be stowed "On deck" shall not be stowed on or under a bridge deck or within a distance, in a horizontal plane, of 25 feet of an operating or embarkation point of any lifeboat.

(h) "On deck" cargoes of explosives shall not be stowed nearer than 25 feet in a horizontal plane to the access means provided for crew quarters.

(j) Fire plugs, sounding pipes, and access to same shall be maintained free and clear of explosive cargo stowed on deck.

(k) Of the open deck space available after allowing for above restrictions for the stowage of explosives "On deck", not more than 50 percent of such available deck space shall be occupied by the stowage of these articles or explosives.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-21 *Stowage of fireworks.* (a) Fireworks that can be "exploded en masse" shall not be offered or accepted for transportation except as high explosives and shall be stowed in magazines. Magazines may be of a portable type as detailed in § 146.09-6.

(b) Fireworks (other than the type that can be "exploded en masse") shall, when permitted to be transported on passenger vessels, be stowed in metal lockers, such metal lockers to be located either "On deck under cover" or "Tween decks readily accessible".

(See § 146.09-5 for specifications of locker.)

(c) Fireworks shall not be stowed in the same hold in which magazines containing explosives are located.

(d) All containers packed with permissible special fireworks acceptable for transportation on board vessels in accordance with these regulations shall have attached the (red) special fireworks label as shown in § 146.05-17 (s).

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-23 *Stowage of explosives in magazines adjacent to other dangerous articles.* (a) Magazines containing explosives that are required to be stowed in such magazines by the tables contained in §§ 146.20-100 to 146.20-300, inclusive, shall not be located in the same holds or holds adjacent to those in which inflammable liquids, inflammable solids or oxidizing materials are stowed, nor shall such magazines be located in holds below such substances stowed "On deck."

(b) On vessels transporting explosives and inflammable compressed gases, the requirements as to separation of these two substances shall be as set forth in §§ 146.24-1 to 146.24-100, inclusive.

(c) Magazines containing explosives shall not be located in the same hold or a hold below one in which corrosive liquids are stowed.

(d) Magazines containing explosives shall not be located in the same hold with poisonous articles, combustible liquids, or hazardous articles.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-25 *Stowage of explosives and nondangerous cargo.* Magazines in which explosives are stowed shall be pro-

tected from damage by heavy nondangerous cargo stowed in the same hold. Shafting, steel bar, steel shapes, pipe, heavy machinery and similar types of cargo shall, if stowed within the same hold, be so isolated or dunnaged or secured as to prevent damage to magazine under any conditions likely to be encountered during the voyage.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-27 *Stowage and dunnaging of containers of explosives.* (a) Containers of explosives shall be so stowed and dunnaged as to prevent movement in any direction.

(b) Boxes of explosives marked "This Side Up" shall be so stowed.

(c) Kegs of black powder shall be stowed in an upright position, the bungs up, and each tier shall be completely dunnaged.

(d) The top tier of boxes and kegs shall be so braced and blocked that no displacement of any package can occur, either upwardly or laterally.

(e) Containers of explosives shall be so braced that they shall not be liable to be pierced by the dunnaging or crushed by superimposed weight.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-29 *Preparation of magazines, decks, hatches and holds before handling explosives.* (a) The floors of all magazines and holds shall be cleared of all rubbish and discarded dunnage, and be swept broom clean before commencing to load any explosive items of cargo. Bilges shall be examined and any residue of previous cargo removed therefrom.

(b) All decks, gangways and hatches over or through which explosives must be passed or handled in loading or unloading, shall be freed of all loose material and shall be swept broom clean both before and after loading or unloading.

(c) The hatches and cargo ports opening into a compartment in which explosives are stowed shall be kept closed at all times, except during loading or unloading of the compartment. When closed the hatches shall be covered with tarpaulins securely battened.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-31 *Loading and unloading explosives.* No Class A dangerous explosives or Class B less dangerous explosives except special fireworks shall be loaded on board any vessel until all other cargo has been placed on board the vessel. This applies to vessels moving from ports where cargo of explosives originate. At intermediate ports or at port of destination explosives shall not be loaded or unloaded at the same time that other cargo is being loaded or unloaded.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-33 *Constructing of magazines.* All work in connection with the constructing of a magazine, or other conditioning of holds, decks, or hatches, shall be completed before the actual loading of explosives is undertaken.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-35 *Handling explosives.* (a) All explosives must be handled carefully. Packages of explosives must not be thrown, dropped, rolled, dragged or slid over each other or over the decks.

(b) In transferring explosives from a pier or another vessel the packages must be handled by hand or by using a regulation chute and mattress. If the difference in elevation between the vessels or a vessel and the loading dock, or conditions of weather render it difficult to safely load or unload by hand or chute, mechanical hoists, crates, rope net slings or basket may be used. The maximum load handled in crates, rope net slings or baskets per draft shall not exceed 2,400 pounds. No containers of explosives shall be loaded above the side of any crate or basket nor shall rope net slings be so loaded as to prevent the sling from encompassing the entire load on its top side. Explosives shall not be handled roughly. They must be hoisted and lowered carefully and only deposited or lowered onto a mattress.

(c) Blasting caps, detonating fuzes, fulminate of mercury and other initiating or priming explosives as defined in these regulations shall be considered as constituting a distinct class of dangerous explosives and because of the hazard involved they shall be handled with extreme care.

(d) "Can" hooks shall not be used for raising or lowering a barrel, drum, or other container of explosives. Metal bale hooks shall not be used in handling packages of explosives.

(e) Transfer trucks equipped with "electric motor" means of propulsion shall not be used in handling any high explosive, low explosive, black powder or propellant explosives on board vessels. (See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-37 *Cargo working equipment.* (a) Before explosives are loaded or unloaded on or from a vessel the master or other person in charge of the vessel shall be required to ascertain by examination the condition and working order of all slings, crates, baskets, boxes, chutes, mattresses, tackle and other equipment to be used in the transfer operation.

(b) Any and all equipment which in the judgment of the master or other person in charge of the vessel is not in safe working condition shall be rejected and he shall prohibit its use and take such precautions as he may deem necessary to be certain such rejected equipment is not used for the purpose of loading or unloading explosives. The master or other person in charge of the vessel shall keep watch of all equipment used during the transfer of explosives and if any part of the equipment shows any defect or is damaged in use, work shall be stopped and the damaged or defective equipment repaired or replaced before permitting the loading or unloading to continue.

(c) This inspection of cargo working equipment shall apply to the vessel's equipment and to stevedores or other contractor's equipment.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-39 *Installation of loading chute.* The incline of the chute to be used in loading explosives shall be such that the velocity of the packages sliding will not be great enough to cause violent shock when coming in contact with other packages on the chute, or when reaching the bottom of the chute. If otherwise,

men shall be stationed alongside the chute to retard and control the velocity of the packages. Chutes shall be carefully wiped down with waste moistened with machine oil before packages of explosives are transferred.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-41 *Lights, tools and equipment.* (a) No artificial light except electric lights or electric lamps or floodlights shall be used while loading or unloading explosives.

(b) Flashlights of a non-spark type shall be provided by the vessel owner or operator for persons required to enter holds in which explosives are stowed.

(c) Members of the crew of the vessel and other persons permitted on board the vessel to aid and assist in loading or unloading explosives, shall not be permitted to have or carry on their persons, firearms, matches, bale hooks or metallic tools.

(d) No person engaged in loading Class A dangerous explosives or Class B less dangerous explosives shall wear boots or shoes shod or strengthened with iron nails or other metal, unless such boots or shoes are covered with rubber, leather, felt or some such non-sparking material.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-43 *Fires.* (a) No unnecessary fire shall be permitted on docks, lighters or vessels, while loading or unloading explosives.

(b) Fires deemed necessary must be properly safeguarded and left in constant charge of some competent person assigned for that purpose by the master for the entire period of cargo transfer.

(c) A line of fire hose of sufficient length to cover the area of loading operations and connected with an adequate water supply shall be laid ready for use. (See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-45 *Smoking.* Smoking is prohibited on or near any vessel loading or unloading explosives. "NO SMOKING" warning signs shall be posted during operations of loading and unloading such cargo. One such "NO SMOKING" sign shall be located on the pier at a safe distance from the vessel when such loading or unloading is taking place at a pier.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-47 *Liquor or drugs.* No person who, in the judgment of the master or other person in charge of the vessel, may be considered as being under the influence of liquor or of drugs, shall be permitted on board a vessel while loading, unloading or transporting explosives.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-49 *Damaged or leaking containers of explosives.* (a) Any container of explosives showing evidence of damage or leakage of a liquid ingredient shall not be accepted for transportation or storage on board any vessel.

(b) Any container of an explosive when offered for transportation, or storage, showing excessive dampness or which is moldy or shows outward signs of any oil stain or other indications that absorption of the liquid part of the explosive is not perfect, or that the

amount of the liquid part of the explosive is greater than the absorbent can carry, shall not be accepted for transportation. The shipper must substantiate any claim that a stain is due to accidental contact with grease, oil, or similar substance. In case of doubt the container shall be refused.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-51 *Containers found damaged or leaking on board vessels.* (a) Any container of explosives found damaged or leaking while on board a vessel shall either be repacked or removed from the vessel, whichever course appears advisable within the judgment of the master. If the master elects to jettison the container such jettisoning shall not be accomplished within any area adjacent to the coast line nor in shallow water.

(b) If upon arrival at a foreign port it is found that a container has been damaged or is leaking, the master should consult the local port authorities and request instructions as to disposition of the insecure package.

(c) The owner, charterer, agent, master, or person in charge of a vessel shall report in writing the occurrence of damaged or leaking containers of explosives to the District Commander of the United States Coast Guard or his authorized representative for the district in which the substance was taken on board the vessel setting forth a description of the container; the damage sustained; when possible, a reason for the damage; the name and address of the consignor and consignee (or shipping mark); and a statement of the disposition of the container.

(d) When the failure of a container of explosives results in a casualty involving loss of life, personal injury or damage to the vessel, no report other than those required by the provisions of §§ 136.05-1 to 136.05-10, inclusive, of this chapter, shall be made.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-53 *Magazine vessels storing explosives.* (a) For the purposes of the regulations in this part, a magazine vessel storing explosives is defined as follows: A magazine vessel is any type of water-borne craft used for the receiving, storing or dispensing of explosives, but not transporting same.

(b) Permitted type of magazine vessels: Single deck vessels with or without house on deck shall be the only acceptable type for use in the storage of explosives.

(c) Stowage on board magazine vessels: Class A dangerous explosives and Class B less dangerous explosives in excess of 5,000 pounds stored in any magazine vessel shall be stowed below deck. No amounts of such explosives shall be stowed above deck unless the vessel is fitted with a deck house the stowage area of which conforms with the requirements of the regulations in this part for the stowage of explosives. Blasting caps and electric blasting caps in excess of 1,000 shall not be stored on the same magazine vessel with Class A dangerous explosives or Class B less dangerous explosives.

(d) The compartment on board a magazine vessel used for stowage of explosives shall be ceiled with wood throughout in such manner as will provide a smooth interior surface. Any metal stanchions within such compartment shall be boxed in the same manner as the compartment is ceiled. Overhead ceiling need not be fitted when the over deck is weather tight. All nail and bolt heads shall be countersunk and all exposed metal shall be covered with wood.

(e) Initiating and priming explosives of the Class A dangerous explosives group when stowed on board magazine vessels at the same time as high explosives are being stowed shall be stowed in a compartment separate from other explosives. Blasting caps and electric blasting caps shall be stowed in a location on board the magazine vessel that shall be separated from the other explosives on board the vessel by a horizontal distance of at least 25 feet from any bulkhead or partition forming a boundary of a compartment in which other explosives are stowed.

(f) Magazine storage vessels having a dry storage space capable of being used for any purpose whatsoever shall have a cofferdam of the minimum width of 24 inches fitted between such dry storage space and the adjacent explosive stowage compartment. This cofferdam may be of wood or steel and be formed by two tight thwartship bulkheads extending from the skin of the vessel to the overdeck. A watertight hatch shall be fitted in the weather deck if such compartment extends thereto for access to such cofferdam.

§ 146.20-55 *Lighting in stowage compartments.* No artificial means of lighting shall be fitted within a compartment used for the storage of explosives. The use of oil or chemical burning lamps or lanterns is prohibited on board a magazine vessel except for required navigation, anchorage, warning lights and living quarters. Battery supplied, self-contained unit electric lanterns or hand flashlights are the only means of artificial light permitted in such storage compartments.

§ 146.20-57 *Handling explosives; magazine vessels.* In receiving and dispensing explosives on or from magazine vessels such explosives shall be handled in accordance with the regulations as set forth in §§ 146.20-1 to 146.20-300.

§ 146.20-59 *Living quarters on magazine vessels.* Living quarters of magazine vessels shall be fitted on the inside with asbestos board or other fire resistant material. Only bracketed ship's lamps shall be allowed in the living quarters. Stoves for heating or cooking shall be mounted not closer than 6 inches to the deck or sides of the house and shall be well and securely fastened. Smoke pipe for such stoves where passed through top of the house shall be kept clear from any woodwork a distance of not less than 3 inches all around and protected by a layer of asbestos, an air space of at least 1 inch, and a metal collar constructed of not less than No. 16 gauge sheet metal and so formed as to be secured only on the

weather side at the top of house. No openings shall be permitted from any living quarters into the stowage compartments of the magazine vessel.

§ 146.20-61 *Lamp box on magazine vessels.* A metal lamp box constructed of sheet metal of not less than No. 16 U. S. standard gauge shall be provided and secured in place in an isolated location on the deck. All permitted portable oil lights and the oil supply for same shall, when not in use, be stowed therein.

§ 146.20-63 *Storage of other dangerous articles.* Magazine vessels having explosives stowed therein shall not be used for the stowage of other dangerous articles of cargo.

§ 146.20-65 *Magazine vessels' stores.* Articles for use as stores on board magazine vessels shall conform to the conditions as set forth in Part 147 of this subchapter.

§ 146.20-67 *Matches.* Safety matches requiring a prepared surface for ignition shall be the only type of matches permitted on board a magazine vessel. They shall be kept in a metal box or can with a metal cover and stowed in the custodian's living quarters.

§ 146.20-69 *Firearms.* No fire arms or ammunition for same (except as cargo) shall be permitted on board magazine vessels.

§ 146.20-71 *Fire extinguishing equipment.* No explosive shall be received or stored on or dispensed from any magazine vessel, unless four (4) 2½-gallon extinguishers of the soda-acid type and four (4) 2-gallon pails filled with dry sand shall be distributed in strategic location about the vessel. In locations where extinguishers are continuously exposed to a temperature lower than 40° F. such extinguishers shall be of the anti-freeze type.

§ 146.20-73 *Supervision of magazine vessels.* Magazine vessels in which explosives are stored shall at all times be in charge of a custodian employed for that purpose by the owner or owners of the magazine vessel.

§ 146.20-75 *Unauthorized persons on magazine vessels.* Custodian of a magazine vessel shall not permit unauthorized persons to come on board a magazine vessel except in an emergency tending to preservation of life.

§ 146.20-77 *Repacking of explosives on board magazine vessels.* No explosives shall be repacked on board a magazine vessel. Broken or damaged packages shall be placed in an open box and conveyed to a safe location for repacking or other disposition.

§ 146.20-79 *Work boat.* For purposes of safety, a work boat shall be part of the equipment of each magazine vessel.

§ 146.20-81 *Life preservers.* One approved type life preserver shall be provided for each person employed upon a magazine vessel.

§ 146.20-83 *Fenders.* Magazine vessels shall be fitted with fenders in such number and size as will prevent any

vessel tying up alongside from actually coming in contact hull to hull.

§ 146.20-85 *Authorization to load or discharge explosives.* Shipments of Class A explosives in amounts exceeding 500 pounds net weight, or over 250,000 "Blasting Caps" or "Electric Blasting Caps" shall not be laden on or discharged from any vessel at any point or place in the United States, its territories or possessions (not including the Panama Canal Zone) until authorization for such loading or discharging has been obtained by the owner, agent, charterer, master, or person in charge of the vessel from the District Commander of the United States Coast Guard, or his authorized representative.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-87 *Permits for class A explosives.* (a) Before permits to load or discharge class A explosives in amounts exceeding 500 pounds net weight, or over 250,000 "Blasting Caps" or "Electric Blasting Caps" are granted in accordance with § 146.20-85, the requirements of this section shall be met.

(b) Where loading or discharge operations take place in designated explosive anchorages, the following requirements shall be determined:

(1) The requested amount of explosives to be loaded or discharged shall not exceed limits set by the applicable anchorage regulation of the Secretary of the Army in regard to the quantity of class A explosives which a vessel may have on board.

(2) The vessel shall comply in all respects with the regulations in this subchapter.

(3) Conditions within the anchorage shall offer no more than normal acceptable hazards to the vessel or its cargo.

(4) If there are Department of Defense installations, such as a Navy or Army Depot, navy yard, naval anchorage, etc., in the vicinity of an explosive anchorage, the Commanding Officer of the installation should be apprised of the proposed movement of explosives and if opposition is raised the permit shall be withheld.

(c) Where loading or discharge operations take place in civilian establishments outside designated explosive anchorages, the following requirements shall be determined:

(1) The District Commander of the United States Coast Guard, together with the cognizant Captain of the Port, shall be furnished a written permit or document having comparable legal effect from the municipal, state, or port authority authorizing the vessel to use a designated waterfront facility for explosives loading or discharge.

(2) The vessel shall comply in all respects with the regulations in this subchapter.

(3) The facility shall offer no more than normal acceptable hazards to the vessel or its cargo.

(4) The proposed loading or discharge facility shall offer isolation and remoteness from populous areas which compare favorably with the distance required by the American Table of Distances for inhabited buildings, unbarricaded, even

though permission has been obtained for its use from local authorities.

NOTE: Under the exemption contained in § 146.10-4 railroad carloads transporting railroad vehicles to vessel's side for the purpose of transferring their cargo to the vessel will not be required to obtain a permit as required by § 146.20-85. However, the Captain of the Port has the authority under 33 U. S. C. 471 to require a permit for such carloads to enter an explosives anchorage. A permit is also required under § 146.20-85 for the transfer of explosives from the carloads to the vessel.

(d) Where loading or discharge operations take place in the establishments under direct control of the Department

of Defense, the following requirements shall be determined:

(1) The vessel shall comply in all respects with the regulations in this subchapter.

(2) Commercial vessels loading or discharging military explosives shipped by or consigned to the Department of Defense of the United States Government at facilities under its direct control such as a Navy or Army depot, arsenal, navy yard, port of embarkation, etc., where transfer of the explosives is supervised by Army, Navy or Air Force personnel, shall comply with the United States Coast Guard regu-

lations pertaining to the safe handling, transportation, conveyance, stowage, or use of explosives or other dangerous articles or substances on board vessels.

§ 146.20-90 *Stowage and storage chart of explosives and other dangerous articles.* The table entitled "Stowage and storage chart of explosives and other dangerous articles" shows the explosives and other dangerous articles which must not be loaded or stowed together. Cyanides or cyanide mixtures must not be stowed with acids or corrosive liquids. Consult detailed regulations of other dangerous articles for provisions

STOWAGE AND STORAGE CHART OF EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES

Class	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Low explosives or black powder	High explosives	Initiating or priming explosives, wet: diazodinitrophenol, fulminate of mercury, lead stypnate, nitro mannite, nitrosoguanidine, penterythrite tetramitate, tetrazene	Blasting caps, with or without safety fuse (including electric blasting caps), detonating primers	Ammunition for cannon with explosive projectiles, gas projectiles, smoke projectiles, incendiary projectiles, illuminating projectiles or shell, ammunition for small arms with explosive bullets, or ammunition for small arms with explosive projectiles, or rocket ammunition with explosive projectiles, gas projectiles, smoke projectiles, incendiary projectiles, illuminating projectiles, or rocket ammunition for small arms with explosive projectiles, or rocket ammunition with explosive projectiles, or illuminating projectiles	Explosive projectiles, bombs, torpedoes, or mines, rifle or hand grenades (explosive), jet thrust units (jato), Class A ²	Detonating fuzes, boosters (explosive)	Ammunition for cannon with empty, inert-loaded or solid projectiles, or without projectiles, or rocket ammunition with empty projectiles, inert-loaded or solid projectiles or without projectiles	Propellant explosives or jet thrust units (jato), Class B	Fireworks, special	Small arms ammunition	Primers for cannon or small arms, empty cartridge bases—empty grenaades, primed, combination primers or percussion caps, toy caps, explosive cable cutters, explosive rivets.	Percussion fuzes, tracer fuzes or tracers	Time or combination fuzes	Cordau detonant fuse, safety squibs, fuze lighters, fuze lighters, delay electric lighters, electric squibs or instantaneous fuzes	Fireworks, common	Flammable liquids or compressed flammable gases	Flammable solids or oxidizing materials	Acids or corrosive liquids	Compressed nonflammable gases	Poisonous gases or liquids, in cylinders, projectiles or bombs	Radioactive materials (Class D poisons)	Combustible liquids	Hazardous articles
1																								
2		X																						
3			X																					
4	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X										
5		X			X	X																		
6			X				X																	
7				X						X														

Class A Explosives

- 1 Low explosives or black powder
- 2 High explosives
- 3 Initiating or priming explosives, wet: diazodinitrophenol, fulminate of mercury, guanyl nitrosamino guanilidene hydrazine, lead azide, lead stypnate, nitro mannite, nitrosoguanidine, penterythrite tetramitate, tetrazene
- 4 Blasting caps, with or without safety fuse (including electric blasting caps), detonating primers
- 5 Ammunition for cannon with explosive projectiles, gas projectiles, smoke projectiles, incendiary projectiles, illuminating projectiles or shell, ammunition for small arms with explosive bullets, or rocket ammunition with explosive projectiles, or rocket ammunition with explosive projectiles, gas projectiles, smoke projectiles, incendiary projectiles, or illuminating projectiles
- 6 Explosive projectiles, bombs, torpedoes, or mines, rifle or hand grenades (explosive), jet thrust units (jato) Class A²
- 7 Detonating fuzes, boosters (explosive)

See footnotes at end of table.

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STORAGE AND STORAGE CHART OF EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS ARTICLES—Continued

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Low explosives or black powder	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
High explosives		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Initiating or priming explosives, wet: diazodinitrophenol, fulminate of mercury, quanyl nitrosamino guanidine, hydrazine, lead azide, lead styphnate, nitro manite, nitrosoguanidine, pentaerythritol tetranitrate, tetrazene			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Blasting caps, with or without safety fuse (including electric blasting caps), detonating primers ¹			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ammunition for cannon with explosive projectiles, illuminating projectiles or shell, ammunition for small arms with explosive bullets, or ammunition for small arms with explosive projectiles, gas projectiles, smoke projectiles, incendiary projectiles, incendiary projectiles, incendiary projectiles or illuminating projectiles ²			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Explosive projectiles, bombs, torpedos, or mines, rifle or hand grenades (explosive), jet thrust units (jato), Class A ¹			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Detonating fuzes, boosters (explosive)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ammunition for cannon with empty, inert-loaded or solid projectiles, or without projectiles, or rocket ammunition with empty projectiles or solid projectiles								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Propellant explosives or jet thrust units (jato), Class B									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fireworks, special										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Small arms ammunition											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Primers for cannon or small arms, empty cartridge bags—black powder igniters, empty cartridge cases, primed, empty Remones, primed, combination primers or percussion caps, toy caps, explosive cable cutters, rivets												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Perussion fuzes, tracer fuzes or tracers													X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Time or combination fuzes														X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cordeau detonant fuse, safety squibs, fuse lighters, fuse igniters, delay electric igniters, electric squibs or instantaneous fuzes															X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fireworks, common																X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flammable liquids or compressed flammable gases																	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flammable solids or oxidizing materials																		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Acids or corrosive liquids																			X	X	X	X	X	X
Compressed nonflammable gases																				X	X	X	X	X
Poisonous gases or liquids, in cylinders, projectiles or bombs																					X	X	X	X
Radioactive materials (Class D poisons)																						X	X	X
Combustible liquids																								
Hazardous articles																								

The letter X at an intersection of horizontal and vertical columns shows that these articles must not be loaded or stowed together.

Class B Explosives

Ammunition for cannon with empty, inert-loaded, or solid projectiles or without projectiles, or rocket ammunition with empty projectiles, inert-loaded or solid projectiles or without projectiles.

Class C Explosives

Small arms ammunition.
 Primers for cannon or small arms, empty cartridge bags—black powder igniters, empty cartridge cases, primed, combination primers or percussion caps, toy caps, explosive cable cutters, explosive rivets.
 Percussion fuzes, tracer fuzes or tracers.
 Time or combination fuzes.
 Cordeau detonant fuse, safety squibs, fuse lighters, fuse igniters, delay electric igniters, electric squibs or instantaneous fuzes.
 Fireworks, common.

Other Dangerous Articles

Flammable liquids or compressed flammable gases.
 Flammable solids or oxidizing materials.
 Acids or corrosive liquids.
 Compressed nonflammable gases.
 Poisonous gases or liquids, in cylinders, projectiles or bombs.
 Radioactive materials (class D poisons).
 Combustible liquids.
 Hazardous articles.

¹ Blasting caps or electric blasting caps in quantities not exceeding 1000 caps may also be stowed or stored with articles named in columns (16), (20), (23), and (24).

² Explosives, class A, and explosives, class B, must not be loaded or stowed with chemical ammunition containing incendiary charges either with or without bursting charges. Chemical ammunition of the same classification containing incendiary charges may be loaded and stowed together.

§ 146.20-100 Table A—Classification: Class A; dangerous explosives

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
<p>Ammunition for cannon with explosive projectiles.</p> <p>Ammunition for cannon with gas projectiles.</p> <p>Ammunition for cannon with smoke projectiles.</p> <p>Ammunition for cannon with incendiary projectiles.</p> <p>Ammunition for cannon with illuminating projectiles.</p>	<p>Ammunition for cannon is all fixed, semi-fixed, or separate-loading ammunition fired from a cannon, mortar, gun, bowitzer, or recoilless rifle as distinguished from ammunition fired from a device such as a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun or similar firearm.</p> <p>Fixed ammunition assembled in a unit consisting of the cartridge case containing the propelling charge and primer, and the projectile, or shell, fuze or unfuzed.</p> <p>ICC packing regulations require that detonating fuzes, tracer fuzes, explosive or ignition devices, or fuze parts with explosives contained therein must not be assembled in ammunition or included in the same outside package unless shipped by, or to the Department of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the U. S. Government or unless of a type approved by the Bureau of Explosives.</p> <p>Each outside package must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as: "Ammunition for cannon with explosive projectiles," "Ammunition for cannon with gas projectiles," "Ammunition for cannon with smoke projectiles," "Ammunition for cannon with incendiary projectiles" or "Ammunition for cannon with illuminating projectiles."</p> <p>Material relating to ammunition for cannon, but containing no explosive, or other dangerous article, such as cartridge cases, "dummy" or "drill" cartridges, etc., sand-loaded projectiles, sand-loaded bombs, empty projectiles, empty mines, empty bombs, solid projectiles, or empty torpedoes.</p>	<p>No label required except "Ammunition with gas projectiles" loaded with a poisonous gas or liquid, Class A, and an explosive charge must bear the white "Poison gas" label.</p>	<p>Cargo vessel</p> <p>Stowage magazine. Outside containers—Strong wooden or metal containers.</p>	<p>Passenger vessel</p> <p>Not permitted.</p>	<p>Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle</p> <p>Not permitted.</p>	<p>R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle</p> <p>Not permitted.</p>
<p><i>Ammunition for cannon, nonexplosive.</i></p>			<p>Not subject to regulations in this subpart.</p>	<p>Not subject to regulations in this subpart.</p>	<p>Not subject to regulations in this subpart.</p>	<p>Not subject to regulations in this subpart.</p>

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Table A—Classification: Class A; dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Perry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
<i>Ammunition—Projectiles, grenades, bombs, mines and torpedoes; Explosive projectiles</i>	Shells or projectiles loaded with explosives or bursting charges for use in cannon, guns, or mortars. Small metal or other containers designed to be thrown by hand or projected from a rifle. They are filled with an explosive or a liquid gas or solid material, such as a toxic or tear gas or an incendiary or smoke producing material and a bursting charge. Metal or other containers filled with explosives.	No label required except bombs, grenades, projectiles, or other containers loaded with a poisonous gas or liquid. Class A, and an explosive charge, either boxed or unboxed, must bear the white "Poison gas" label.	Stowage: Magazine or in a compartment entirely allotted for stowage of these articles, which compartment may be located: "On deck under cover," "Between decks," or "Under deck." Outside containers: Strong wood or metal boxes. Gross weight of a box containing more than 1 projectile, grenade, bomb or mine must not exceed 250 lb. Explosive projectiles, explosive torpedoes, explosive mines, or explosive bombs, exceeding 50 lb. in weight may be accepted without being boxed only when shipped by, for or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the U. S. Government.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted
<i>Metal containers filled with a high explosive, containing a means of propulsion and a quantity of high explosives, IOD packing regulating fuzes, tracer fuzes, explosive or ignition devices, bonobons or fuse parts with explosives contained therein must not be assembled in explosive projectiles, explosive grenades, explosive bombs, explosive mines, explosive torpedoes, or included in the same outside package with these articles unless shipped by, for or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the U. S. Government or unless of a type approved by the Bureau of Explosives.</i>	Each outside package or each projectile, bomb, mine or torpedo that is shipped unboxed must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as: "Explosive projectile," "Explosive torpedo," "Explosive mine," "Explosive bomb," "Hand grenades," or "Rifle grenades."					
<i>Explosive hand grenades.</i>						
<i>Explosive rifle grenades.</i>						
<i>Explosive bombs.</i>						
<i>Explosive mines.</i>						
<i>Explosive torpedoes.</i>						

Table A—Classification: Class A; dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
<p><i>Ammunition, chemical, explosive:</i> Includes such explosive ammunition as: gas projectiles, smoke projectiles, incendiary projectiles, illuminating projectiles, gas bombs, smoke bombs, incendiary bombs, gas grenades, smoke grenades, and incendiary grenades. Also miscellaneous apparatus, such as: cloud-gas cylinders, smoke generators, etc., used to project chemicals.</p>	<p>Chemical ammunition used in warfare is all kind of explosive shells, bombs, grenades, etc., loaded with toxic, tear, or other gas, smoke or incendiary agent; also such miscellaneous apparatus as cloud-gas cylinders, smoke generators, etc., that may be utilized to project chemicals. These articles must be shipped in accordance with the requirements for "Ammunition—Projectiles, grenades, bombs, mines and torpedoes."</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>When these articles are shipped assembled with their ignition elements, bursting charges, detonating fuzes, or explosive components, they must be shipped in conformity with the regulations prescribed for "Explosive projectiles," "Explosive hand grenades," "Explosive rifle grenades," "Explosive bombs," "Explosive mines," or "Explosive torpedoes." For shipment of these articles not containing ignition elements, bursting charges, detonating fuzes, or other explosive components, see "Chemical ammunition (containing Class A poisons, liquids, or gases)," "Chemical ammunition (containing Class B poisons, liquids, or gases)," or "Chemical ammunition (containing Class C poisons, liquids, gases, or solids)." Stowage: Magazine. Strong wooden or metal containers. The gross weight of the outside package must not exceed 150 lb.</p>	<p>Passenger vessel</p>	<p>Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle</p>	<p>R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle</p>
<p>Ammunition for small arms with explosive bullets Ammunition or small arms with explosive projectiles.</p>	<p>Fixed ammunition to be used in machine guns or similar firearms and consists of a metallic cartridge case, the primer and the propelling charge, with explosive bullet or explosive projectile, with or without detonating fuze, the component parts necessary for one firing being all in one assembly. ICC packing regulations require that detonating fuzes, tracer fuzes, explosive or lightning devices or fuze parts with explosives contained therein must not be assembled in ammunition or included in the same outside package unless shipped by, for or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the U. S. Government or unless of a type approved by the Bureau of Explosives. Each outside package must be plainly marked: "Ammunition for small arms with explosive bullets," or "Ammunition for small arms with explosive projectiles."</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Not permitted.</p>

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Table A—Classification: Class A: dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Black powder. Low explosives. May include: Black blasting powder. Black pellet powder. Black rifle powder. Blasting powder. Flash powder cartridges exceeding 72 grains each. Flash powder in inner units exceeding 2 ounces each. Flash powder sheets in bulk. Low blasting explosives. Rifle powder. Spreader cartridges exceeding 72 grains each. Sporting powder.	Black powder and low explosives are solid explosives which can be caused to deflagrate by contact with sparks or flame such as produced by a safety fuse or an electric switch, but cannot be detonated by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap. Flash powder sheets in bulk, flash powders packed in inner units exceeding 2 ounces each, and flash powder or spreader cartridges exceeding 72 grains each are classed as low explosives. Observe "This Side Up" stowage of boxes bearing such leg-ends. Each outside package must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as "Black powder" or "Low explosives," and may also show "Blasting," "Rifle," etc. as "Black blasting powder," "Black rifle powder," "Low blasting explosive," or "Black pellet powder." Boxes with inside containers packed filling holes up must be marked "This Side Up." See various types of high explosives as described in this section.	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden barrels: kegs (ICC-10 B) not over 300 lb. gr. wt. Metal kegs (ICC-13) not less than 7 inches long and not less than 6 1/4 lb net wt. nor over 150 lb. net wt. Bundles of metal kegs (ICC-13) firmly tied together with rope and strong burlap, canvas or similar material, securely sewed and roped, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes: (ICC-14) WIC, not over 140 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-15A, 16A) WIC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
High explosives	Each outside box must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end: "High explosives—Dangerous." The top of boxes must be marked "This Side Up," or "Observe "This Side Up" stowage."	No label required.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	
High explosives (when containing more than 75% liquid explosive ingredient, except blasting gelatin and gelatin dynamite). High explosives (when containing not more than 75% liquid explosive ingredient). Also: (Blasting gelatin). (Gelatin dynamite).	Each outside box must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end: "High explosives—Dangerous." The top of boxes must be marked "This Side Up," or "Observe "This Side Up" stowage."	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-14, 15A, 16A) not exceeding 75 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) WIC, not exceeding 65 lb. gr. wt. Authorized only for "High explosives (when containing not more than 99% liquid explosive ingredient)"; Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23G) not exceeding 65 lb. gr. wt. Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-14, 15A, 16A) not exceeding 140 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23G, 23H) not exceeding 65 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
High explosives (containing no liquid explosive ingredient).	Each outside box must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end: "High explosives—Dangerous." Each keg, drum, or barrel must be marked on both ends: "High explosives—Dangerous."	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10 B) not over 300 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-14, 15A, 16A) WIC, not over 140 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23G, 23H) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table A—Classification: Class A; dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Carto vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
High explosives (containing no liquid explosive ingredient nor any chlorate). Amatol. Shaped charges, commercial.	Each outside box must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end: "High explosives—Dangerous." Each keg, drum, or barrel must be marked on both ends: "High explosives—Dangerous."	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10 B) not over 200 lb. gr. wt. (not permitted for "Shaped charges commercial"). Wooden boxes (ICC-14, 15A, 16A) W.C., not over 140 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-23F, 23H) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-23G) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (Not permitted for "Shaped charges commercial.") Amatol when cast in a solid block or column may also be shipped in: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-13A) not over 90 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
High explosives (in dry condition). Including: Ammonium picrate. Nitroguanidine. Nitroacry. Picric acid. Tetryl. Trinitroresorcinol. Trinitrobenzene. Urea nitrate. NOTE.—Some of the above substances may be shipped as "Drugs, chemicals, medicines, cosmetics," if securely closed glass bottles of quantity not exceeding 4 oz. in one outside package. High explosives (wet with not less than 10 pounds of water to each 50 pounds of dry material). Including: Ammonium picrate. Picric acid. Trinitrobenzene. Trinitroresorcinol. Trinitrophenol. Urea nitrate. NOTE.—For shipments of some of the above materials in small quantities in a wet condition see §146.225-100.	Each outside box must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end: "High explosives—Dangerous." Each keg, drum, or barrel must be marked on both ends: "High explosives—Dangerous."	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10 B) not over 200 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-14, 15A, 16A) not over 50 lb. net wt. For trinitrophenol and pentolite only, the gr. wt. must not exceed 140 lb. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
High explosives (nitro-starch when shipped in dry condition). High explosives (fireworks that can be exploded en masse).	Each outside box must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end: "High explosives—Dangerous." Fireworks that can be exploded en masse by dropping the completed shipping package from a height of 6 feet or by the impact of a rifle bullet if found safe for transportation.	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-14, 15A, 16A) not over 75 lb. gr. wt. Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-14, 15A, 16A) not over 75 lb. gr. wt. Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-14, 15A, 16A) not over 140 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

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Table A—Classification: Class A; dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
High explosives (propellant explosives, Class A).	Propellant explosives, Class A, are those propellant explosives which can be caused to deflagrate by contact with sparks or flame such as produced by safety fuse or an electric squib; or which contain a liquid explosive ingredient and which, when unconfined, can be detonated by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap, or which can be exploded, in at least 50% of the trials in the Bureau of Explosives' impact apparatus under a drop of 4 inches or more but cannot be exploded in more than 50% of the trials under a drop of less than 4 inches. Each keg or barrel must be marked on both ends: "High explosives—Dangerous."	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Metal kegs (ICC-13) at least 8 inches long, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Bundles of metal kegs (ICC-13) roped, wrapped in burlap, canvas or similar material, securely sewed or roped, not over 100 lb. net wt. Tight metal containers not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tight wooden boxes with tight inside metal cases not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-14, 15A, 15B, 15C) with ICC approved inside containers, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) with ICC approved inside containers, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Initiating or priming caps.	Each outside box must be plainly marked on top and on one side or end: "High explosives—Dangerous." Solid explosives which can be caused to detonate, when unconfined, by contact with sparks or flame such as produced by safety fuse or an electric squib; or which can be exploded in the Bureau of Explosives' impact apparatus in more than 50% of the trials under a drop of less than 4 inches. Blasting caps are small tubes, usually made of an alloy of either copper or aluminum closed at one end and loaded with a charge of initiating or priming explosives, Class A. Type either with or without other suitable explosives. The total weight of explosives per unit shall not exceed 150 grains. Blasting caps which have been provided with a means of firing by an electric current, and sealed, are known as electric blasting caps. Do not stow blasting caps with any high explosive. Do not handle blasting caps at the same time as high explosives are being loaded. Each outside box must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as: "Number) Blasting caps—Handle carefully," (number) Electric blasting caps—Handle carefully," (number) Blasting caps with safety fuse—Handle carefully." In addition each box must bear the marking "Do not stow or load with any high explosive."	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-14, 15A, 16A) W.I.C. not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) W.I.C. not over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Blasting caps—more than 1,000. Blasting caps with safety fuse—more than 1,000. Electric blasting caps—more than 1,000.		No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Wooden boxes, (ICC-14, 15A, 16A) W.I.C. not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) W.I.C. not over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table A—Classification: Class A: dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle
Boosters (explosive)..... Detonating fuses.	Boosters consist of a casing containing a high explosive and are used to increase the intensity of explosion of the detonator of a detonating fuze. Detonating fuses are used in the military service to detonate the high explosive bursting charges of projectiles, mines, bombs, torpedoes and grenades. In addition to a powerful detonator, they may contain several ounces of a high explosive such as tetryl or dry nitrocellulose, all assembled in a heavy steel envelope. Do not stow boosters or detonating fuses with any high explosive. Do not load at the same time as high explosives are being loaded. Each outside container must be plainly marked "Detonating fuses—Handle carefully" or "Boosters (Explosive)—Handle carefully—Do not store or load with any high explosive."	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine..... Outside containers: Strong tight wooden boxes, not over 140 lb. gr. wt. for detonating fuses. Not over 300 lb. gr. wt. for boosters.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Detonating primers.....	Detonating primers are devices for commercial use which contain a detonator and an additional charge of explosives, all assembled in a suitable envelope. The total weight of explosives is more than 150 grains per unit. Do not stow detonating primers with any high explosive. Do not load at the same time as high explosives are being loaded. Each outside container must be plainly marked "Detonating primers—Handle carefully."	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine..... Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-14, 15A, 16A), not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) WTC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Initiating explosives (in bulk in dry condition). Initiating explosives (dinitrophenol wet with not less than 10% by weight of water).	For safety in transportation these substances are packed wet with water. Therefore, observe outside containers for signs of leakage. Reject leaking containers or ones showing signs of having leaked. Do not handle these substances at the same time as high explosives are being loaded. In handling and in stowage, avoid exposure to shock, friction, heat, and open flame. Sufficient outage in outside containers must be allowed to prevent rupture of container in freezing weather or admixture of dehydrated ethyl alcohol and water may be used to prevent freezing in transit. Each outside barrel, drum, or keg must be plainly marked "Initiating Explosive—Dangerous—Do not store or load with any high explosive."	No label required.	Transportation prohibited..... Stowage: Magazine..... Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5B), WTC, not over 250 lb. net dry wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B), WTC not over 250 lb. net dry wt.	Transportation prohibited.	Transportation prohibited.	Transportation prohibited. Not permitted.

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Table A—Classification: Class A; dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Initiating explosives (fulminate of mercury wet with not less than 20% by weight of water.)	For safety in transportation these substances are packed wet with water. Therefore, observe outside containers for signs of leakage. Reject leaking containers or ones showing signs of having leaked. Do not handle these substances at the same time as high explosives are being loaded. In handling and in stowage, avoid exposure to shock, friction, heat, and open flame. Sufficient outage in outside containers must be allowed to prevent rupture of container in freezing weather, or a mixture of denatured ethyl alcohol and water may be used to prevent freezing in transit. Each outside barrel, drum, or keg must be plainly marked "Initiating Explosive—Dangerous—Do not store or load with any high explosive." .....do.....	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5B) WIC, not over 150 lb. dry wt. (ICC-17H) STC, WIC, not over 150 lb. dry wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) WIC, not over 150 lb. dry wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Initiating explosives (lead azide, dextrinated type only, wet with not less than 20% by weight of water.)	.....do.....	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5B) WIC, not over 150 lb. dry wt. (ICC-17H) STC, WIC, not over 150 lb. dry wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) WIC, not over 150 lb. dry wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Initiating explosives (lead stypnate, lead trinitroresorcinate—wet with not less than 20% by weight of water.)	.....do.....	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5B) WIC, not over 150 lb. dry wt. (ICC-17H) STC, WIC, not over 150 lb. dry wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) WIC, not over 150 lb. dry wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Initiating explosives (nitromannite wet with not less than 40% by weight of water.)	.....do.....	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5B) WIC, not over 100 lb. net dry wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) WIC, not over 100 lb. net dry wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Initiating explosives (nitrosquamine wet with not less than 10% by weight of water.)	.....do.....	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5B) WIC, not over 75 lb. dry wt. (ICC-17H) STC, WIC, not over 75 lb. dry wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) WIC, not over 75 lb. dry wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table A—Classification: Class A: dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Initiating explosives (pentacerythrite tetra-nitrate wet with not less than 40% by weight of water).	For safety in transportation these substances are packed wet with water. Therefore, observe outside containers for signs of leakage. Reject leaking containers or ones showing signs of having leaked. Do not handle these substances at the same time as high explosives are being loaded. In handling and in stowage, avoid exposure to shock, friction, heat, and open flame. Sufficient outage in outside containers must be allowed to prevent rupture of container in freezing weather or a mixture of denatured ethyl alcohol and water may be used to prevent freezing in transit. Each outside barrel, drum, or keg must be plainly marked "Initiating Explosive—Dangerous—Do not store or load with any high explosive." do.	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5B) WIC, not over 300 lb. net dry wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) WIC, not over 300 lb. net dry wt.	Not permitted.	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Initiating explosives (tetrazene guanyl nitrosamine guanyl tetrazene) wet with not less than 50% by weight of water).	do.	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine. Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5B) WIC, not over 75 lb. dry wt. (ICC-17H) STC, WIC, not over 75 lb. dry wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) WIC, not over 75 lb. dry wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Jet thrust units (Jato) Class A.	Metal cylinders containing a mixture of chemicals capable of burning rapidly and producing considerable pressure. Under certain conditions the chemical fuel with which the unit is loaded may explode. ICC regulations require that igniters must not be shipped assembled in the units unless shipped by, for, or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the U. S. Government. Each outside package must be plainly marked "Jet thrust units Class A."	No label required.	Stowage: Magazine or in a compartment entirely allotted for stowage of this article, which compartment may be located: "On deck under cover," "Tween decks," or "Under deck." Outside containers: Strong wooden containers.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

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Table A—Classification: Class A; dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Rocket ammunition with explosive projectiles. Rocket ammunition with gas projectiles. Rocket ammunition with smoke projectiles. Rocket ammunition with incendiary projectiles. Rocket ammunition with illuminating projectiles.	Rocket ammunition is fired from a tube, launcher, rail, trough, or other device, consisting of an igniter and propelling charge commonly described as a motor, and explosive projectile, gas projectile, smoke projectile, incendiary projectile, or illuminating projectile, or unfuzed. ICC packing regulations require that detonating fuzes, tracer fuzes, explosive or ignition devices, bouchons or fuze parts with explosives contained therein, must not be assembled in ammunition or included in the same outside package unless shipped by, for or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the U. S. Government, or unless of a type approved by the Bureau of Explosives. Each outside package must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as: "Rocket ammunition with explosive projectiles," "Rocket ammunition with gas projectiles," "Rocket ammunition with smoke projectiles," "Rocket ammunition with incendiary projectiles," or "Rocket ammunition with illuminating projectiles."	No label required except "Rocket ammunition" for projectiles loaded with a poisonous gas or liquid, Class A, and an explosive charge must bear the white "Poison gas" label.	Stowage: Magazine Outside containers: Strong wooden or metal containers.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
<i>Unstable explosives: Explosive compositions that ignite spontaneously</i> <i>Explosive compositions that undergo marked decomposition when subjected for 48 consecutive hours to a temperature of 157° F.</i> <i>Explosive compositions containing an ammonium salt and a chlorate.</i>			Transportation prohibited.	Transportation prohibited.	Transportation prohibited.	Transportation prohibited.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-200 Table B—Classification: Class B; less dangerous explosives

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
<p>Ammunition for cannon with nonexplosive projectile. Ammunition for cannon with empty projectile. Ammunition for cannon with inert-loaded projectile. Ammunition for cannon with solid projectile. Ammunition for cannon without projectile.</p>	<p>Ammunition for cannon with empty projectile, inert-loaded projectile, solid projectile, or without projectile or shell, is fixed ammunition assembled in a unit consisting of the cartridge case containing the propelling charge and primer with empty, inert-loaded, or solid projectile, or without projectile or shell, which is fired from a cannon, mortar gun or howitzer. Each outside package must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as "Ammunition for cannon with empty projectile," "Ammunition for cannon with inert-loaded projectile," "Ammunition for cannon with solid projectile," "Ammunition for cannon without projectile," "Ammunition for fireworks or fireworks components described hereafter, for the purposes of safety in transportation, forbidden to be offered or transported because of instability or risk of premature ignition or detonation.</p>	<p>No label required.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck under cover," "Tween decks," "Under deck," Outside containers: Strong wooden or metal containers.</p>	<p>Not permitted.</p>	<p>Not permitted.</p>	<p>R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.</p>
<p>Fireworks forbidden. The following fireworks or fireworks compositions shall not be offered for transportation: Firecrackers, flash crackers, or shells, exceeding 12 grains of explosive content. Fireworks containing an explosive with a detonator or blasting cap. Fireworks containing an ammonium salt and a chlorate. Fireworks containing yellow or white phosphorus. Fireworks or fireworks compositions that ignite spontaneously or undergo marked decomposition when subjected for 48 consecutive hours to a temperature of 75° C. (167° F.). Fireworks properly condemned by the Bureau of Explosives, except properly repacked samples for laboratory examinations. Toy torpedoes exceeding 3/8 in. diameter or containing a mixture of potassium chlorate, black antimony and sulfur exceeding 4 grains average weight of such explosive composition. Toy torpedoes containing a cap composed of red phosphorus and potassium chlorate exceeding 3/8 grain per cap.</p>			<p>Not permitted.</p>	<p>Not permitted.</p>	<p>Not permitted.</p>	<p>Not permitted.</p>

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Table B—Classification: Class B; less dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, conditions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Fireworks, special (photographic flash powder).	Fireworks must be in a finished state, exclusive of mere ornamentation, as supplied to the retail trade and must be so constructed and packed that loose pyrotechnic composition will not be present in packages in transportation. Each outside container will be plainly marked: "Special fireworks—Handle carefully—Keep fire away." Do not stow in same compartment with any inflammable liquid or solid, inflammable compressed gas or combustible organic material.	Special fireworks.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage in metal lockers located: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 125 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Fireworks, special (toy torpedoes, truck torpedoes).	do	Special fireworks.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 125 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage in metal lockers located: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 125 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 125 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Fireworks, special (toy torpedoes).	Each outside package must be marked "Toy torpedoes" in addition to the regular marking of "Special fireworks—Handle carefully—Keep fire away." Do not pack with other fireworks. Stow in an accessible location where shipment may be readily observed and with fire extinguishing equipment easily available. Metal cylinders containing a mixture of chemicals capable of burning rapidly and producing considerable pressure. Torpedoes must not be shipped unless shipped by for or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the U. S. Government. Each outside package must be plainly marked "Jet Thrust Units, Class B."	No label required.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Jet thrust units (Jato) Class B.						

Table B—Classification: Class B; less dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation				
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle	
Propellant explosives.....	Propellant explosives are solid chemicals or solid chemical mixtures which function by rapid combustion of successive layers, generally with little or no smoke. Propellant explosives include smokeless powder for cannon, smokeless powder for cannon, propellant for rockets, jet thrust units or other devices. Propellant explosives as prepared for shipment that are also sensitive to deformation are class A explosives and are covered under "High explosives," § 146.20-100. Black powder is not classified as a propellant explosive (see § 146.20-100). Each outside package must be plainly marked "Propellant explosives."	No label required.	Stowage—magazine or "On deck under cover," "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10B) not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Metal kegs (ICC-13) not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Bundles of metal kegs (ICC-13) roped, wrapped in burlap, canvas or similar materials, securely sewed and roped, not over 100 lb. net wt. Tight metal containers, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Tight wooden boxes with tight inside metal cases, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-14A, 15A, 15B, 15C) with ICC approved inside containers, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. boxes (ICC-22F, 23D) with ICC approved inside containers, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Stowage—magazine or: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. capacity. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. capacity. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIML, ICC-2F, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Stowage—magazine or: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. capacity. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. capacity. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIML, ICC-2F, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Propellant explosives in water (smokeless powder for cannon or small arms).	For propellant explosives shipped wet with water observe containers carefully for signs of leakage. Reject containers which are leaking or which show signs of having leaked. Each outside package must be plainly marked "Propellant explosives in water."	No label required.	Stowage—magazine or: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. capacity. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. capacity. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIML, ICC-2F, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Stowage—magazine or: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. capacity. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. capacity. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIML, ICC-2F, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Propellant explosives in water, unstable, condemned, or deteriorated (smokeless powder for cannon or small arms).	For propellant explosives shipped wet with water observe containers carefully for signs of leakage. Reject containers which are leaking or which show signs of having leaked. Each outside package must be plainly marked "Propellant explosives in water."	No label required.	Stowage—magazine or: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. capacity. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B) not over 50 gal. capacity. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIML, ICC-2F, not over 200 lb. gr. wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table B—Classification: Class B; less dangerous explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Rocket ammunition with empty projectiles. Rocket ammunition with inert-loaded projectiles. Rocket ammunition with solid projectiles. Rocket ammunition without projectiles.	Rocket ammunition is fixed ammunition which is fired from a tube, launcher, rails, trough, or other device, consisting of a igniter and propelling charge, commonly described as a motor, and empty projectile, inert-loaded projectile, solid projectile, or without projectile. Each outside package must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as "Rocket ammunition with empty projectiles," "Rocket ammunition with inert-loaded projectiles," "Rocket ammunition with solid projectiles," or "Rocket ammunition without projectiles."	No label required.	Stowage— "On deck under cover." "Twice decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Strong wooden or metal containers.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

§ 146.20-300 Table C—Classification: Class C; relatively safe explosives

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Blasting caps—1,000 or less. Blasting caps with safety fuse—1,000 or less caps. Electric blasting caps—1,000 or less.	Blasting caps are small tubes, usually made of an alloy of either copper or aluminum, closed at one end and loaded with a charge of initiating or priming explosives, Class A—Type 4, either with or without other suitable explosives. The total weight of explosives shall not exceed 150 grains. Blasting caps which have been provided with a means for firing by an electric current, and sealed, are known as electric blasting caps. Do not stow blasting caps with any high explosive. Do not handle blasting caps at the same time high explosives are being loaded. Each outside box must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as: (number) Blasting caps—Handle carefully. (number) Electric blasting caps—Handle carefully. (number) Blasting caps with safety fuse—Handle carefully. In addition each box must bear the marking "Do not store or load with any high explosive."	No label required.	Stowage—portable magazines or metal lockers. Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-M, 15A, 60A) not over 150 lb. cr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-23F, 23H) WIC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt. Note: Blasting caps in any quantity shall not be stowed in the same magazine with any other explosive or in any locker in which fireworks are stowed. They may be stowed in portable magazines or metal lockers provided such are located in cargo carrying compartments away from all sources of heat and in which no inflammable liquids, inflammable solids or oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases are stowed.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table C—Classification: Class C; relatively safe explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation				R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	Ferry stowage (BB).	
Cordeau detonant fuse...	Cordeau detonant fuse is a fuse containing a core of penterythrite tetramine or cyclotrimethylene trimethylenetrinitramine not exceeding 110 grains per linear foot, overspun with yarns, tapes, and waterproofing compounds. Do not stow in the same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside container must be plainly marked: "Cordeau detonant fuse—Handle carefully."	No label required...	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Strong wooden boxes not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB).	
Explosive cable cutters...	Explosive cable cutters consist of a metal device containing a knife-edged component which is propelled by a small charge of an explosive compound. Do not stow in the same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside container will be plainly marked: "Explosive cable cutters—Handle carefully."	No label required...	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB).	
Explosive rivets.....	Metal rivets each containing not more than 75 milligrams of explosive composition placed in one end. Do not stow in same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside container will be plainly marked: "Explosive rivets."	No label required...	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Strong metal or wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Strong metal or wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Strong metal or wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB).	
Fireworks, common: Fireworks other than those specifically enumerated here are classed as special fireworks (see Class B explosives).	Common fireworks are manufactured articles designed primarily for the purpose of producing visible or audible pyrotechnic effects by combustion or explosion. Common fireworks must be in the finished state, explosive of mere ornamentation, as supplied to the retail trade and must be so constructed and packed that loose pyrotechnic composition will not be present in packages in transportation. No component part of any article listed here which is designed to produce an audible effect (other than propelling or expelling charges) shall contain pyrotechnical composition in excess of 2 grains in weight.	No label required...	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Strong metal or wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Strong metal or wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Strong metal or wooden boxes, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB).	

Table C—Classification: Class C; relatively safe explosives—Continued

Required conditions for transportation						
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle
<p>Fireworks, common: (Colored bar and cone fire, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 100 grams each in weight.) (Cone fountains, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 50 grams each in weight.) (Cylindrical fountains, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 75 grams each in weight. The inside tube diameter shall not exceed 3/4 inch.) (Helicopter type rockets, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 20 grams each in weight.) (Mines and shells of which the mortar is an integral part, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 50 grams each in weight.) (Sly rockets with sticks, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 20 grams each in weight. The rocket sticks must be securely fastened to the casing.) (Roman candles, not to exceed ten balls spaced uniformly in the tube, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 20 grams each in weight.) (Sparklers and dipped sticks, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 100 grams each in weight. Pyrotechnic composition containing any chlorate or perchlorate shall not exceed five grams.) (Wheels, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 60 grams in weight for each driver unit but there may be any number of drivers on any one wheel. The inside bore of driver tubes shall not be over 1/2 inch.)</p>	<p>Do not stow in the same compartment with any inflammable liquid or solid, inflammable compressed gas, or combustible organic material. Each outside container must be plainly marked: "Common fireworks—Handle carefully—Keep fire away."</p>	No label required.	<p>Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA)..... Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>
<p>(Roman candles, not to exceed ten balls spaced uniformly in the tube, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 20 grams each in weight.) (Sparklers and dipped sticks, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 100 grams each in weight. Pyrotechnic composition containing any chlorate or perchlorate shall not exceed five grams.) (Wheels, total pyrotechnic composition not to exceed 60 grams in weight for each driver unit but there may be any number of drivers on any one wheel. The inside bore of driver tubes shall not be over 1/2 inch.)</p>	<p>Do not stow in the same compartment with any inflammable liquid or solid, inflammable compressed gas, or combustible organic material. Each outside container must be plainly marked: "Common fireworks—Handle carefully—Keep fire away." Fireworks such as sparklers or fuses, with match tip or head, or similar igniting point or surface, must have each individual tip, head, or face entirely covered and securely protected against accidental contact or friction.</p>	No label required.	<p>Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA)..... Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>

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Table C—Classification: Class C; relatively safe explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
<p>Fireworks, common— (Continue) Fuses with caps, the external dimensions of which do not exceed one and one-half inches in length or one-quarter inch in diameter, total pyrotechnic composition and to exceed 2 grams each in weight.</p>	<p>Do not stow in the same compartment with any inflammable liquid or solid, inflammable compressed gas, or combustible organic material.</p> <p>Each outside container must be plainly marked, "Combination fuze—Handle carefully—Keep fire away."</p>	No label required	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Firecrackers, Chinese, may also be shipped in the package in which they are imported, provided these packages consist of wooden boxes or fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) in good condition completely covered with strong matting, and do not weigh more than 100 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A), not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Mailing tubes (ICC-29) not over 5 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Ferry storage (AA).....</p> <p>Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>
<p>(Hand ship distress signals.) (Illuminating torches.) (Railway fuses.) (Smoke candles.) (Smoke signals.) (Truck flares.) Total pyrotechnic composition of illuminating torches not to exceed 100 grams each in weight.</p>	<p>Do not stow in the same compartment with any inflammable liquid or solid, inflammable compressed gas, or combustible, organic material.</p> <p>Each outside container must be plainly marked: "Combination fuze—Handle carefully—Keep fire away." Fuses, with match tip or head, or similar igniting point or surface, must have each individual tip, head or face entirely covered and securely protected against accidental contact or friction.</p> <p>Percussion fuzes, combination fuzes, and time fuzes are devices used to ignite the powder charges of ammunition or the black powder bursting charges of projectiles.</p> <p>Tracer fuzes and tracers are devices which are attached to projectiles and contain a slow-burning composition to show the flight of the projectiles at night.</p> <p>Do not stow in the same compartment with any inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids, or inflammable compressed gases.</p> <p>Each outside box will be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as: "Percussion fuzes—Handle carefully." "Combination fuzes—Handle carefully." "Time fuzes—Handle carefully." "Tracer fuzes—Handle carefully." "Tracers—Handle carefully."</p>	No label required.	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A), not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15C) WIMC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Mailing tubes (ICC-29) not over 5 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Ferry storage (BB).</p> <p>Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	
<p>Fuzes..... Percussion fuzes. Combination fuzes. Time fuzes. Tracer fuzes. Tracers.</p>	<p>Do not stow in the same compartment with any inflammable liquid or solid, inflammable compressed gas, or combustible, organic material.</p> <p>Each outside container must be plainly marked: "Combination fuze—Handle carefully—Keep fire away." Fuses, with match tip or head, or similar igniting point or surface, must have each individual tip, head or face entirely covered and securely protected against accidental contact or friction.</p> <p>Percussion fuzes, combination fuzes, and time fuzes are devices used to ignite the powder charges of ammunition or the black powder bursting charges of projectiles.</p> <p>Tracer fuzes and tracers are devices which are attached to projectiles and contain a slow-burning composition to show the flight of the projectiles at night.</p> <p>Do not stow in the same compartment with any inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids, or inflammable compressed gases.</p> <p>Each outside box will be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as: "Percussion fuzes—Handle carefully." "Combination fuzes—Handle carefully." "Time fuzes—Handle carefully." "Tracer fuzes—Handle carefully." "Tracers—Handle carefully."</p>	No label required.	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Ferry storage (BB).</p> <p>Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11B) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.</p>

Table C—Classification: Class C; relatively safe explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties (cautions, markings required)	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Igniter cord.....	Igniter cord consists of a wire uniformly covered with a combustible chemical mixture, centered with strands of wire and overspun with textile thread which, when ignited, burns at various rates according to design. Do not stow in the same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside package must be plainly marked "igniter cord."	No label required	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, strong metal containers, strong wooden boxes, not over 210 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, strong metal containers, strong wooden boxes, not over 210 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	R. I. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, strong metal containers, strong wooden boxes, not over 210 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Igniters Cartridge bags, empty, with black powder igniters. Delay electric igniters.....	Cartridge bags, empty, with black powder igniters consist of empty bags having attached thereto an igniter composed of black powder. Delay electric igniters consist of small metal tubes containing a wire bridge in contact with a small quantity of ignition compound. Electric squibs consist of small tubes or blocks containing a small quantity of ignition compound in contact with a wire bridge. Fuse lighters or fuse igniters are small, cylindrical pasteboard or metal tubes containing an igniting composition in one end, the other end being open to permit insertion of safety fuse. Igniters consist of fiberboard, paper, or metal tubes containing a small quantity of igniting compound which is ignited by the action of a primer, pull wire or scratch composition. Safety squibs are small paper tubes containing a small quantity of black powder. One end of each tube is usually twisted and tipped with sulfur. Each outside box must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as: "Cartridge bags, empty, with black powder igniters." "Delay electric igniters." "Electric squibs." "Fuse lighters and fuse igniters." "Igniters," or "safety squibs." Instantaneous fuse is cotton yarn impregnated with meal powder. Do not stow in the same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside box will be marked. "Instantaneous fuse"	No label required	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums. Strong wooden barrels or strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lbs. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. NOTE: Shall not be stowed in the same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums. Strong wooden barrels or strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lbs. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums. Strong wooden barrels or strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lbs. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Igniters.....	Igniters consist of fiberboard, paper, or metal tubes containing a small quantity of igniting compound which is ignited by the action of a primer, pull wire or scratch composition. Safety squibs are small paper tubes containing a small quantity of black powder. One end of each tube is usually twisted and tipped with sulfur. Each outside box must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as: "Cartridge bags, empty, with black powder igniters." "Delay electric igniters." "Electric squibs." "Fuse lighters and fuse igniters." "Igniters," or "safety squibs." Instantaneous fuse is cotton yarn impregnated with meal powder. Do not stow in the same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside box will be marked. "Instantaneous fuse"	No label required	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums. Strong wooden barrels or strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lbs. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums. Strong wooden barrels or strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lbs. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums. Strong wooden barrels or strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lbs. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Instantaneous fuse.....	Instantaneous fuse is cotton yarn impregnated with meal powder. Do not stow in the same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside box will be marked. "Instantaneous fuse"	No label required	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums. Strong wooden barrels or strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lbs. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums. Strong wooden barrels or strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lbs. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums. Strong wooden barrels or strong wooden boxes, not over 150 lbs. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.

Table C—Classification: Class C: relatively safe explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties conditions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Primers. Cannon primers. Combination primers. Empty cartridge cases, rimmed. Grenades, empty. Primers. Press-on caps. Small-arms primers.	Primers are devices used to ignite the powder charges of ammunition or the black powder bursting charge of projectiles. For small-arms ammunition the primers are "small arms primers" or "percussion caps." Do not stow in the same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside box must be plainly marked with the appropriate descriptive name of the contents as: "Cannon primers—Handle carefully," "Combination primers—Handle carefully," "Empty cartridge cases, rimmed—Handle carefully," "Grenades, empty, primed—Handle carefully," "Percussion caps—Handle carefully," "Small-arms primers—Handle carefully."	No label required.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Strong tight wooden boxes WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Empty cartridge cases, primed, may also be shipped in strong, tight, outside fiberboard boxes. Small-arms primers may also be shipped in (ICC-12B) fiberboard boxes, with inside containers, not over 5,000 primers shall be packed in each outside package.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Outside containers: Strong tight wooden boxes WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Empty cartridge cases, primed, may also be shipped in strong, tight, outside fiberboard boxes. Small-arms primers may also be shipped in (ICC-12B) fiberboard boxes, with inside containers, not over 5,000 primers shall be packed in each outside package.	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Strong tight wooden boxes WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Empty cartridge cases, primed, may also be shipped in strong, tight, outside fiberboard boxes. Small-arms primers may also be shipped in (ICC-12B) fiberboard boxes, with inside containers, not over 5,000 primers shall be packed in each outside package.
Safety fuse.....	Safety fuse consists of a core of black powder overspun with yarns, tapes, and/or waterproofing compounds. Do not stow in the same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside package must be plainly marked "Safety fuse."	No label required.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Strong wooden barrels, strong metal containers, strong wooden boxes, not over 210 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, strong metal containers, strong wooden boxes, not over 210 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: barrels, strong metal containers, strong wooden boxes, not over 210 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Small-arms ammunition. Small-arms ammunition, tear gas cartridges.	Small-arms ammunition designed to be fired from a pistol, revolver, rifle, or shotgun held by the hand or by the hand and shoulder, or machine guns of caliber less than .50, or blank revolver cartridges fired from catapults and canopies, is fixed ammunition consisting of a metallic or paper cartridge case, a primer and a propelling charge, with or without bullet or shot, tear gas material, tracer components, or incendiary compositions or mixtures, but not including bullets loaded with high explosives. Do not stow small-arms ammunition in any compartment in which are stowed inflammable liquids, inflammable solids or oxidizing materials or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside package will be plainly marked: "Small-arms ammunition." In addition to the above, packages containing cartridges with tear gas material will be marked "Tear gas cartridges" and will be labeled with "Tear Gas" label.	No label required.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, strong metal containers, strong wooden boxes, not over 210 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, strong metal containers, strong wooden boxes, not over 210 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Strong wooden barrels, strong metal containers, strong wooden boxes, not over 210 lb. gr. wt. Strong fiberboard boxes, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.

Table C—Classification: Class C; relatively safe explosives—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Toy caps.....	Toy paper caps, consist of paper cap ammunition for toy pistols, in sheets, strips, rolls, or individual caps. Observe cautions in accepting shipments of toy paper caps. Shipper should be required to assure carrier the paper caps are packed in compliance with Interstate Commerce Commission regulations. Do not stow in the same compartment with inflammable liquids, inflammable solids and oxidizing materials, corrosive liquids or inflammable compressed gases. Each outside package will be plainly marked: "Toy caps—Handle carefully."	No label required.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Under deck readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Under deck readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 16A, 19A) not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt.

(See note to § 146.20-15.)

9. Sections 146.24-1 to 146.24-100 inclusive, and sections 146.25-1 to 146.25-400, inclusive, are amended to read as follows:

SUBPART—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMPRESSED GASES

Sec.
 146.24-1 Definition of compressed gases.
 146.24-5 Mixtures of compressed gas and poisonous materials.
 146.24-15 Containers.
 146.24-20 Exemptions for compressed gases.
 146.24-25 Stowage on board vessels.
 146.24-30 "On deck" stowage.
 146.24-35 "Under deck" stowage.
 146.24-40 Stowage clearance, ocean going vessels.
 146.24-45 Stowage clearance, vessels on inland waters.
 146.24-50 Stowage securing means.
 146.24-55 Stowage of compressed gas and explosives.
 146.24-60 Stowage of cylinders containing chlorine.
 146.24-65 Instructions regarding lights and smoking.
 146.24-70 Leaking cylinders not accepted.
 146.24-75 Report of leaking or damaged cylinders.
 146.24-80 Liquid chlorine in bulk.
 146.24-85 Anhydrous ammonia in bulk.
 146.24-100 Table G—Classification: Compressed gases.

SUBPART—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMPRESSED GASES

Sec.
 146.25-10 Less dangerous poisons, Class B, liquids and solids, poison label.
 146.25-15 Tear gas or irritating substances, Class C, tear gas label.
 146.25-20 Radioactive materials, Class D, radioactive materials label.
 146.25-25 Exemptions for radioactive materials.
 146.25-30 Packing and shielding of radioactive active materials.
 146.25-35 Stowage and handling on board vessels.
 146.25-40 Limitation of "On deck" stowage.
 146.25-45 Limitation on all stowage.
 146.25-50 Care following leakage or sifting of poisonous articles.
 146.25-55 Exemptions for poisons, Class B.
 146.25-60 Cylinder valve protection.
 146.25-100 Table H—Classification: Class A; extremely dangerous poisons.
 146.25-200 Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons.
 146.25-300 Table H—Classification: Class C; tear gas or irritating substances.
 146.25-400 Table H—Classification: Class D; radioactive materials.

Authority: §§ 146.24-1 to 146.25-400, inclusive, issued under R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 1275.

SUBPART—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMPRESSED GASES

§ 146.24-1 Definition of compressed gases. A compressed gas is defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission

regulations as set forth in § 146.24-5, and such definition is binding upon all shippers making shipments of compressed gases by common carrier vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by water. This definition is accepted and adopted and forms part of the regulations in this subchapter applying to all shippers making shipments of compressed gases by any vessel, and shall apply to the owners, charterers, agents, master or other person in charge of a vessel and to other persons, transporting, carrying, conveying, storing, stowing or using compressed gases on board any vessel subject to R. S. 4472, as amended (46 U. S. C. 170), and the regulations in this subchapter.

§ 146.24-5 Compressed gas defined. (a) A compressed gas for the purposes of the regulations in this part is defined as any material or mixture having in the container either an absolute pressure exceeding 40 pounds per square inch at 70° F., or an absolute pressure exceeding 104 pounds per square inch at 130° F., or both; or any liquid inflammable material having a Reid vapor pressure exceeding

1 American Society for Testing Materials Method of Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (D-323). Copies of this specification are available for reading purposes at U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington 25, D. C. This specification may be purchased from the American Society for Testing Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

§ 146.24-15 Containers. (a) Compressed gases shall not be offered or accepted for transportation unless the limits shall be determined at atmospheric temperature and pressure. The method of sampling and the test procedure shall be acceptable to the Interstate Commerce Commission (Bureau of Explosives). The inflammability range is defined as the difference between the minimum and maximum percentage by volume of the material in mixture with air that forms an inflammable mixture.

cepted for transportation except when contained in metal cylinders unless otherwise specifically permitted in drums, tanks, motor vehicles, tank cars, or other containers as shown in the table for compressed gases, in § 146.24-100.

(b) Only containers that comply with Interstate Commerce Commission specifications and are charged in accordance with Interstate Commerce Commission regulations shall be accepted, except that foreign cylinders, which are permitted under conditions shown in paragraph (c) of this section, may be accepted on board vessels for export shipment.

(c) Cylinders of foreign manufacture received from foreign countries for charging with compressed gas may be accepted for transportation as indicated in the table for the particular character vessels involved provided such cylinders are retested and recharged in accordance with the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations applying to such cylinders and the compressed gas involved. The bill of lading or other shipping paper shall, when possible, identify the cylinder and shall carry the following certification:

These cylinders have been retested and refilled in accordance with the Interstate Commerce Commission requirements for export.

(d) The regulations in this part require that cylinders offered for transportation on board vessels shall have their valves protected by one of the following methods:

(1) By metal caps securely attached to the cylinders and of sufficient strength to protect the valve from injury during transit.

(2) By having the valves recessed into the cylinders or otherwise protected so that they will not be subject to a blow if the cylinder is dropped on a flat surface.

(3) By enclosing the cylinder in a box or crate of substantial construction so as to give proper protection to the valves. These outside containers shall be marked "Inside Packages Comply With Prescribed Specifications", and the appropriate label shall be affixed thereto.

(e) All containers partially or completely filled with a compressed gas shall have the proper label attached except as the regulations in this part may specifically exempt such labeling requirements.

§ 146.24-20 *Exemptions for compressed gases.* Compressed gases, except poisonous gases as defined by the regulations in this part, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements as follows:

(a) In cylinders or tubes not exceeding 2-inch outside diameter, and of not more than 4-fluid-ounce capacity.

(b) Metal containers not over 1 quart capacity charged to not over 170 pounds per square inch at 70° F., or containers not over 30 gallons capacity charged to not over 75 pounds per square inch at 70° F., filled with nondangerous material to not over 90 percent capacity at 70° F., and then charged with nonflammable, nonliquefied gas. Each container must be tested before shipment to 3 times the gas pressure at 70° F., and, when

refilled and reshipped, must be retested at this pressure before each shipment.

(c) Inside nonrefillable metal containers charged with a solution of materials and compressed gas or gases, which is nonpoisonous and nonflammable and of capacity not to exceed 30 cubic inches (16.6 fluid ounces). Pressure in the container not to exceed 55 pounds per square inch absolute at 70° F., and the liquid content of the material and gas must not completely fill the container at 130° F. Each completed container filled for shipment must have been heated until content reached a minimum temperature of 130° F., without evidence of leakage, distortion or other defect.

(d) Carbonated beverages.

(e) Foodstuffs, soaps, or cosmetics, in metal cans with soluble or emulsified compressed gas, provided the pressure in the container does not exceed 105 pounds per square inch absolute at 70° F., or 140 pounds per square inch absolute at 130° F. The metal container must be capable of withstanding without bursting a pressure of 2 times the pressure of the contents at 70° F., or 1½ times the pressure of the contents at 130° F., whichever is greater.

(f) Refrigerant gases, except poisonous and inflammable gases as defined by the regulations in this subchapter, may be shipped in ICC-2P inside metal containers equipped with safety devices of a type approved by the Bureau of Explosives and packed in strong wooden or fiber boxes of such design as to protect valves from injury or accidental functioning under conditions incident to transportation. Pressure in the container shall not exceed 85 pounds per square inch, absolute, at 70° F. Each completed metal container filled for shipment shall be heated until content reaches a minimum temperature of 130° F. without evidence of leakage, distortion, or other defect. Each outside shipping container shall be plainly marked "Inside containers comply with prescribed ICC specifications."

§ 146.24-25 *Stowage on board vessels.* All compressed gases permitted for transportation on board vessels shall, when taken on board a vessel, be stowed in accordance with the provisions applying to the particular character of vessel as shown in the table forming § 146.24-100, and the detailed requirements for stowage shown therein.

§ 146.24-30 *"On deck" stowage.* Compressed gases which are permitted any type of "On deck" stowage by the provisions of the table forming § 146.24-100, shall be properly secured, when so stowed, in a manner satisfactory to the master or other person in charge of the vessel consistent with the following conditions:

(a) That the vessel has open spaces on deck suitable for such purposes of stowage.

(b) That the vessel has sufficient freeboard to afford structural protection from seas or adequate protection and security by bulwarks.

(c) Cylinders shall be stowed on their sides unless racks are provided for vertical stowage.

(d) Cylinders shall not be carried "On deck" over holds containing coal.

(e) When stowed "On deck protected" the cylinders shall be protected from the direct rays of the sun by means of structural erections or awnings. Tarpaulins covering cylinders and in contact therewith are not considered adequate protection. Protection by use of wood dunnage is permitted.

§ 146.24-35 *"Under deck" stowage.* (a) Cylinders stowed "Under deck" shall be stowed in cool compartments or holds either capable of being ventilated or constructed gas tight, protected from open flame and any source of artificial heat, clear of living spaces, either crew or passenger, and readily accessible from hatches or cargo holds.

§ 146.24-40 *Stowage clearance, ocean going vessels.* Containers of inflammable compressed gas stowed either "On deck" or "Under deck" on board vessels on ocean voyages shall be stowed at least 8 feet clear of the ship's side; containers of non-inflammable compressed gas shall be stowed at least 3 feet clear of the ship's side.

§ 146.24-45 *Stowage clearance, vessels on inland waters.* Containers of inflammable compressed gas stowed either "On deck" or "Under deck" on board vessels on inland water voyages, including lakes, bays, sounds, rivers, and the Great Lakes, shall be stowed at least 3 feet clear of the vessel's side.

§ 146.24-50 *Stowage securing means.* In the stowage of all cylinders of compressed gases, securing means shall be such as to prevent any movement. Wooden or metal cradles or racks securely stopped, coil rope matting, rope grommets or squared metal shoes fitted at each end of each cylinder are types of acceptable means for stowage. Cylinders packed in squared wooden boxes need not be stowed in cradles or racks. When cylinder stowages are not provided with locking means, shoring or lashing with wire cable shall be provided to prevent movement. Dunnage shall be provided under the first tier of all cylinders so they shall not rest directly on a steel or iron deck. Lashings shall be secured to pad eyes or other permanent structural parts of the vessel. Pipe rails shall not be used to secure lashings.

§ 146.24-55 *Stowage of compressed gas and explosives.* (a) Cylinders containing an inflammable compressed gas shall not be transported or stored on any vessel carrying explosives unless:

(1) When carried "on deck" on vessels having machinery spaces amidship, the engine and boiler room spaces intervene between the holds which contain the explosive and the spaces over which the cylinders are stowed.

(2) When carried "on deck" on vessels having machinery spaces aft, the bridge structural erections shall intervene between the holds which contain the explosives and the spaces over which the cylinders are stowed. This stowage shall not be allowed unless it provides a distance between the stowages of at least one complete hold space.

(3) When carried "Under deck", the engine and boiler room spaces, or one

complete hold free of any explosives or inflammable liquid shall intervene between the stowage of the explosives and the cylinders containing the gases.

(b) Inflammable compressed gases shall not be stowed in the same compartment in which inflammable liquids are stowed, nor shall they be stowed above, below, or adjacent to a compartment in which inflammable liquids in excess of 1 ton are stowed, except that small vessels, having only 2 holds adjacent to each other, may stow inflammable liquids and inflammable compressed gases in adjacent holds, provided such are separated from each other by the maximum horizontal distance available.

(c) Cylinders shall not be overstowed with other dangerous articles of cargo.

§ 146.24-60 *Stowage of cylinders containing chlorine.* Cylinders or other containers of chlorine shall not be stowed in the same compartment with sodium metallic, potassium metallic, phosphorus, copper or brass leaf or sheets, powdered antimony, turpentine, ammonia, finely divided organic material, nor with the following compressed gases: coal gas, hydrogen, or acetylene.

§ 146.24-65 *Instructions regarding lights and smoking.* Instructions shall be given by the master or other person in charge of the vessel to all members of the crew regarding the hazards of inflammable gases. The use of open flame lights and smoking is prohibited in the vicinity of deck cargoes of inflammable compressed gases. The master or other person in charge of this vessel shall cause "NO SMOKING" warning signs to be posted in this vicinity of such deck cargoes.

§ 146.24-70 *Leaking cylinders not accepted.* A leaking cylinder or other container of compressed gas shall not be accepted for transportation.

§ 146.24-75 *Report of leaking or damaged cylinders.* (a) The owner, charterer, agent, master or person in charge of a vessel shall report in writing each occurrence of leaking or damaged cylinders of compressed gas to the District Commander of the United States Coast Guard or his authorized representative, for the district in which the substance was taken on board the vessel, setting forth a description of the container, and specification markings appearing thereon, the damage sustained, when possible a reason for the damage, the name and address of the consignor and consignee (or shipping mark) and a statement relative to the disposition of the container.

(b) When the failure of a cylinder of compressed gas results in a casualty involving loss of life, personal injury or damage to the vessel no report other than those required by the provisions of §§ 136.05-1 to 136.05-20, inclusive, of this chapter, shall be made.

§ 146.24-80 *Liquid chlorine in bulk.* (a) Liquid chlorine may be transported in bulk on board Class "AA", "BB", or "BC" cargo barges when loaded in Class I arc-welded steel tanks (pressure vessel type), which are independent of the structure of the vessel.

(b) (1) New or existing barges proposed to be used for the transportation

of chlorine in bulk shall be approved. Detail plans showing the design and construction of the barges shall be submitted for such approval. An approved barge shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions of the initial approval, normal wear and wastage excepted. Failure to maintain such physical condition may result in the withdrawal of said approval.

(2) Tanks shall be fabricated, constructed and tested in accordance with the applicable provisions of the regulations in Subchapter F (Marine Engineering) of this chapter, which are also published in a pamphlet entitled "Marine Engineering Regulations and Material Specifications" by the U. S. Coast Guard. In addition to other markings required to be shown upon the tank, the water capacity of the tank in pounds shall also be stamped and stenciled thereon. Plans shall be submitted when requesting approval.

(c) Tanks shall be designed for an allowable working pressure of not less than 300 pounds per square inch and the safety valves shall be set at the maximum allowable working pressure of the tank. Each tank shall be provided with a manhole nozzle and cover on top of the tank of sufficient diameter to permit access to the interior of the tank and to provide for the proper mounting of venting, loading, unloading and safety valves. Other openings in the tank are prohibited.

(d) A protective housing of approved design shall be provided over the manhole cover and the valves and other openings in said cover, and so constructed as to provide that any leakage of the lading occurring around the cover, valves, gaskets, safety devices, etc., can readily be discharged into the water alongside the barge.

(e) Independent tanks shall be so fitted on board the barge as to provide sufficient space for visual inspection around the tanks and any adjacent fixed structural part of the barge, or in lieu thereof the installation shall be such as to make it practicable to move said tanks for the inspection of the structure of the barge and the tanks.

(f) The design indicative of the manner in which the tanks are to be installed, supported, and secured on board the barge shall be approved prior to installation. Tanks shall be supported in steel cradles and secured in place by means of base anchorages or steel bands. No appendages shall be welded to a tank after said tank has been stress relieved.

(g) The maximum weight of chlorine loaded into a tank shall not exceed 1.25 times the fresh water capacity of the tank. When more than one tank is installed in a barge, said tanks shall not be interconnected, either directly or by a manifold. When a tank is being filled or discharged no other of the barge's cargo tanks shall be connected to said filling or discharge line. Filling and discharge pipe connections shall be kept disconnected at the cargo tank, except when actually loading or unloading the lading of the cargo tank and the outlet valves on the tank shall, when the filling or discharge line is disconnected, be completely plugged or blanked off.

(h) Because of the importance of the requirement that tanks shall not be loaded with chlorine in excess of 1.25 times the water capacity (weight basis) the following procedure is required to be followed:

(1) The cargo tank to be filled shall be inspected to insure that it is empty and free from foreign matter. After being again made tight the tank shall be evacuated to at least 20 inches of mercury and then loaded with chlorine through a direct pipe line from a shore tank that is mounted on scales so that a predetermined weighted amount of chlorine is loaded into a cargo tank on board the barge. Any vapor vented during the loading operation shall be ignored in calculating the safe carrying capacity of the cargo tank.

(2) After the loading operation is completed the vapor above the liquid chlorine shall be analyzed and if it should contain less than 80 percent chlorine, vapors shall be withdrawn through the vent line until the vapor content in the cargo tank shows at least 80 percent chlorine. The arsenious oxide or the potassium iodide methods of analysis shall be used in determining the percentage of chlorine in the vapor.

(3) Upon completion of the loading of a cargo tank and after filling connections are removed, the cover plate gasket and fittings attached to the cover plate shall be tested for leakage of chlorine. This shall be done by using the aqua ammonia method.

(4) The chlorine shall be unloaded by taking advantage of its vapor pressure to force the liquid out of the tank. If desired, compressed air may be used, provided it has been dried by passing it over activated aluminum oxide, silica gel, or other approved drying agent. The compressed air system shall contain a safety valve arranged and set so that the air pressure in the cargo tank cannot exceed 150 pounds per square inch gauge.

(5) A flexible metal connection, of a design to be approved, shall be fitted in each filling discharge, and return pipe line to compensate for movement of the barge during the operation of filling or discharge.

(6) A diagrammatic sketch of filling and discharge systems shall be submitted when requesting approval. Complete information shall be indicated by legends shown on the sketch.

(7) Alternate methods of filling or discharging the lading may be submitted for approval for use.

(i) [Reserved]

(j) Cargo tanks shall be examined and retested every 2 years in the presence of an inspector of the Coast Guard. The examination shall consist of a thorough internal and external inspection. The hydrostatic test shall be at a pressure of 450 pounds per square inch. The relief valve or valves shall be dismantled, overhauled, and reset at the time of this biennial inspection. Said valve or valves may be dismantled, overhauled, and reset at such other times as is the desire of the carrier; provided such dismantling, overhauling, and resetting are made with the cognizance of and under such conditions as are agreed upon with the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection. Upon

satisfactory conclusion of test at the time of the biennial inspection, the inspector shall stamp upon the tank the date and other identification necessary to indicate authority for continued use of the cargo tanks and relief valves. When a carrier finds it necessary to replace a relief valve, he shall report the change in writing to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, in the district where the change took place or at the first port of call. The replacement shall be the same size, capacity, and material as the replaced valve and shall be set to relieve at the safe working pressure of the tank.

(k) [Reserved.]

(1) (1) No other kind of cargo except liquid caustic soda shall be on board any barge at the same time that chlorine in either liquid or vapor form is present in a cargo tank

(2) Chlorine tanks shall not be installed within liquid caustic soda tanks.

(3) Barges used for the transportation of chlorine and liquid caustic soda shall be of steel construction.

(m) The following substances shall not be used as stores on board barges transporting chlorine in bulk: Hydrogen, methane, liquefied petroleum gases, acetylene, ammonia, methyl ether, ethyl phosphine, turpentine, compounds containing such substances, metallic powders, finely divided metals or finely divided organic material.

(n) Repairs involving the use of welding or burning equipment shall not be undertaken on the barge while chlorine in either liquid or vapor form is present in the tanks, except in an emergency involving the safety of the barge.

(o) During the time chlorine cargo is laden in the tanks the barge shall be under constant surveillance. A towing vessel engaged in transporting such barges shall not leave the barge unattended except when the barge is moored at a pier, wharf, dock or other terminal and then only if such facility is provided with watchman or guard service. When the barge is at the consignor's or consignee's terminal, watchman or guard service shall be provided by said consignor or consignee.

(p) The Interstate Commerce Commission's standard "Dangerous" placard shall be displayed in four locations on the barge when chlorine is laden in the tanks. A placard shall be posted approximately midship on each side and facing outboard. A placard shall be posted at each end of the barge at about the ends of the tanks facing outboard. Racks for mounting such placards will be so arranged as to provide clear visibility and be protected from becoming readily damaged or obscured. After unloading and before a tank or tanks are gas-freed, the placard shall be reversed to show the "Dangerous-Empty" legend.

(q) The word "approved" when used in this section shall mean approved by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard.

§ 146.24-85 *Anhydrous ammonia in bulk.* (a) Anhydrous ammonia may be transported in bulk on board Class "AA", "BB", or "BC" cargo barges and cargo vessels when loaded in unfired pressure vessel type tanks independent of the structure of the vessel.

(b) New or existing barges and cargo vessels proposed to be used for the transportation of anhydrous ammonia in bulk shall be constructed or altered in accordance with the applicable regulations in this chapter.

(c) The cargo tanks shall meet the requirements for Class II arc-welded unfired pressure vessels and shall be fabricated, inspected, and tested in accordance with the applicable requirements of Subchapter F (Marine Engineering) of this chapter.

(d) (1) Unlagged cargo tanks subject to atmospheric temperatures shall be designed for a pressure of not less than 250 pounds per square inch gauge.

(2) Where cargo tanks are lagged as required by paragraph (1) (1) of this section, the tanks shall be designed for a pressure of not less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge.

(3) Refrigerated cargo tanks, in which the temperature of the liquid ammonia is maintained below the normal atmospheric temperatures, shall be designed for a pressure of not less than the vapor pressure corresponding to the temperature of the liquid at which the system is to be maintained, but in no case shall the design pressure be less than 90 pounds per square inch gauge.

(e) Each tank shall be provided with not less than a 12" x 16" or a 15" diameter manhole fitted with a cover located above the maximum liquid level and as close to the top of the tank as possible.

(f) (1) Independent tanks shall be arranged in the barge or vessel so as to provide a minimum clearance of not less than 24 inches from the vessel's side and not less than 15 inches from the vessel's bottom. Where more than one tank is installed in a vessel, the distance between such tanks shall be not less than 15 inches. Alternate provisions may be made for moving such tanks to provide adequate inspection and maintenance of the vessel's structure and the tanks.

(2) The design shall show the manner in which the tanks are to be installed, supported, and secured in the barge or vessel and shall be approved prior to installation. Tanks shall be supported in steel saddles and securely anchored in place. If the tanks are required to be stress-relieved no appendages shall be welded to the tanks after they have been stress-relieved.

(3) Tanks may be located in dry cargo holds or in liquid cargo tanks and may be installed "on deck" or "under deck" with the tank protruding above deck. On installation where a portion of the tank extends above the weather deck, provision shall be made to maintain the weather tightness of the deck except that vessels operating on protected inland waters may have tanks located in the holds of hopper type barges without the water-tightness of the deck being maintained. All tanks shall be installed with the manhole opening located above the weather deck.

(4) Sides of cargo barges shall be provided with suitable guards as an added protection against the cargo tanks becoming damaged as a result of collision.

(5) The anhydrous ammonia tanks may be installed in the bulk liquid cargo

tanks provided the liquid surrounding the anhydrous ammonia tanks complies with the following chemical and physical properties:

(i) Boiling point above 125° F. at atmospheric pressure.

(ii) Inert to ammonia at 100° F. at atmospheric pressure.

(iii) Noncorrosive in the liquid and vapor phase to the ammonia tanks and piping.

(g) (1) Upon satisfactory completion of tests and inspection, the following marking, at least 3/8 inch high, shall be stamped into the metal of the tank or stamped into a noncorrodible name plate permanently attached to the tank by means of welding.

-----		Name and address of fabricator		-----	
-----		p. s. i.		p. s. i.	
Design pressure		Shop test pressure		-----	

Inspector's number, initials, and CG symbol					

Manufacturer's serial number					

Date of manufacture				U. S. gallons	
				Water capacity	

(2) In addition to the markings required to be stamped on the tank, the legend, "Anhydrous Ammonia Only", shall be stenciled or painted in black letters approximately 4 inches high upon the dome or upper portion of the tank.

(3) All tank inlet and outlet connections, except safety relief valves, liquid level gauging devices, and pressure gauges shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with the vapor or liquid space. Labels of noncorrosive material may be attached to valves.

(4) All tank markings shall be permanently and legibly stamped in a readily visible position. If the tanks are lagged, the markings attached to the tank proper shall be duplicated on the outside jacket of the lagging.

(h) (1) All valves, flanges, fittings, and accessory equipment shall be of a type suitable for use with anhydrous ammonia, and shall be made of forged steel, in accordance with the requirements in Part 51 of this chapter (Subchapter F—Marine Engineering). Valves shall be fitted with noncorrosive material suitable for ammonia service. Valves, flanges, and pipe fittings shall be of the square or round ammonia tongue and groove type or raised-face American Standard Association 300-pound standard, fitted with suitable soft gasket material. Welded fittings shall be used wherever possible, and the number of pipe joints shall be held to a minimum. Nonferrous materials, such as copper, copper alloys, and aluminum alloys, and ferrous materials, such as cast iron and Grade B cupola malleable iron shall not be used in the construction of valves, fittings, or accessory equipment.

(2) Piping shall be of seamless drawn steel designed for the maximum pressure to which the system may be subjected but in no case shall pipe of thickness less than American Standards Association Schedule 40 be employed. In case of piping on the discharge side of the liquid pumps or vapor compressors, the design shall be for a pressure of not less than the pump or compressor relief valve setting, or provided the piping is not fitted with

relief valves, the design pressure shall not be less than the total discharge head of the pump or compressor.

(3) Each tank shall be provided with the necessary fill and discharge liquid and vapor shut-off valves, safety valves, liquid level gauging devices, thermometer well, and pressure gauges which shall be grouped in the smallest practicable space and shall be suitably protected against mechanical damage. Other openings in tanks, except as specifically permitted in the regulations in this section are prohibited.

(4) All liquid and vapor connections to tanks, except safety relief valves and liquid level gauging devices and pressure gauges described in subparagraphs (7) and (8) of this paragraph, shall be equipped with automatic excess flow valves, or in lieu thereof, may be fitted with quick closing internal stop valves. The control mechanism for such valves shall be provided with a secondary control which will cause the internal stop valves to close automatically in case the liquid or vapor line is broken. The excess flow or internal stop valve shall be located on the inside of the tank or outside where the piping enters the tank; in the latter case, installation shall be made in such a manner that any undue strain will not cause breakage between the tank and the excess flow or internal stop valve.

(5) Liquid level gauging devices shall be of the following types: magnetic, rotary tube, slip tube, fixed tube, automatic float, or such other suitable type as may be approved by the Commandant.

(6) All liquid level gauging devices shall be designed to indicate the maximum level to which the tank may be filled with liquid at temperatures between 20° F. and 130° F.

(7) Gauging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere, such as rotary tube, fixed tube, and slip tube, shall be so designed that the bleed valve maximum opening is not larger than a No. 54 drill size, unless provided with an excess flow valve.

(8) Pressure gauge connections need not be equipped with excess flow valves if the openings are not larger than a No. 54 drill size.

(9) Where possible, provision shall be made for expansion and contraction of piping by means of seamless steel pipe expansion bends. Special consideration will be given for packless type expansion joints. Slip type expansion joints are prohibited.

(10) Piping shall be provided with adequate support to take the weight of the piping off the valves and fittings.

(1) Each tank shall be fitted with two or more approved safety relief valves of either the internal or external spring-loaded type suitable for ammonia service.

(2) Each safety relief valve shall be set to discharge at a pressure not in excess of the design pressure of the tank. The combined relieving capacities of the safety relief valves shall be such as to prevent a rise of pressure in the tank of more than 10 percent above the maximum allowable pressure.

(3) The minimum required rates of discharge of the safety relief valves for

each tank expressed in terms of cubic feet per minute of free anhydrous ammonia at 60° F. and atmospheric pressure shall be determined by converting the actual free discharge area for anhydrous ammonia, as calculated by Fetterly's formula¹ to discharge capacities using the orifice flow formula² and employing the physical properties of the gas (molecular weight, ratio of specific heats and absolute temperature) at a maximum relieving pressure of 5 percent in excess of the set pressure of the safety relief valve.

(4) Prior to the approval of safety relief valves by the Commandant, manufacturers shall have tests conducted or submit satisfactory evidence that such tests have been conducted and approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., or by a properly supervised and inspected testing laboratory acceptable to the Commandant relative to determining the actual relieving capacity at various pressures of three representative samples for each size of each design or type of safety relief valve submitted for approval. The actual relieving capacity shall be determined by flow tests at a rated pressure of 5 percent in excess of the set pressure of the valve. A table of relieving capacities for each size of valve for which approval is requested shall be submitted, indicating actual capacities in cubic feet per minute of anhydrous ammonia gas and equiva-

¹Fetterly's formula:

$$A = \frac{[(DU \times 3.1416) + 2E] \times C \times (t_1 - t_2) \sqrt{W_1}}{L \times P \times 50} \sqrt{\frac{W_1}{W_2}}$$

Where:

- A = free discharge area of the safety relief valve, in square inches.
- D = outside diameter of tank, in feet.
- U = overall length of tank, in feet.
- E = area of end of tank, in square feet.
- C = $\frac{t_1 - t_2}{62.5 + 20t}$, B. t. u. transmitted to contents of the tank per square foot of tank surface per hour per degree Fahrenheit temperature difference between 1,200° F. and the temperature of the contents.
- t₁ = flame temperature at outside of the tank, in degrees Fahrenheit (1,200° F.-1,000° F.).
- t₂ = temperature of the liquid contents in the tank corresponding to pressure P, in degrees Fahrenheit.
- t = thickness of tank, in inches.
- P = relieving pressure of the safety relief valve, 105 percent of the set pressure of the safety relief valve plus 14.7, in pounds per square inch absolute.
- L = latent heat of vaporization of the liquid portion of the gas at pressure P, in B. t. u. per pound.
- W₁ = density of steam at pressure P, in pounds per cubic foot.
- W₂ = density of the gas at pressure P, in pounds per cubic foot.

Fetterly's formula may be modified for tank sizes above a DU value of 160 by proportionately reducing the flame temperature t₁, from 1,200° F. to 1,000° F. until a DU value of 500 is reached, above which the flame temperature shall remain constant at 1,000° F.

²The expression for orifice flow corresponds to the maximum adiabatic flow of an ideal gas through a frictionless orifice (coefficient of discharge of unity) when the back-pressure on the discharge side is less than the critical pressure. Allowance should be made for deviations from the ideal gas laws at the relieving pressure P.

lent rates of discharge for free air corrected to 60° F. and atmospheric pressure.

(5) Safety relief valves shall be attached to the tank near the highest point of the vapor space. Shut-off valves shall not be installed between the tanks and the safety relief valves, except manifolds for mounting multiple safety relief valves may be fitted with acceptable interlocking 3-way valves so arranged at all times as to permit at any position of the 3-way valve an unrestricted flow of vapors through at least one port. When two safety relief valves are mounted in parallel on both the upper outlets of the 3-way valve, the arrangement shall be such as to permit at least one safety relief valve to be operative at all times.

(6) (i) Each safety relief valve installed on a cargo tank shall be connected to a branch vent of a venting system which shall be constructed so that the discharge of gas will be directed vertically upward to a point at least 10 feet above the weather deck or above the top of any tank or house located above the weather deck. The capacity of branch vents or vent headers shall depend upon the number of cargo tanks connected to such branch or header and upon their total safety relief valve orifice discharge areas as provided for in the following table:

Number of cargo tanks:	Percent of total discharge area
1 or 2.....	100
3.....	90
4.....	80
5.....	70
6 or more.....	60

(ii) In addition to the requirement specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph, the size of the branch vents or vent holders shall be such that the back pressure in the relief valve discharge lines, shall not be more than 10 percent of the safety relief valve setting.

(iii) Return bends and restrictive pipe fittings are not permitted. Vents and headers shall be so installed as to prevent stresses on safety relief valve mountings.

(iv) The vent discharge riser shall be so located as to provide protection against mechanical injury and such discharge pipes shall be fitted with loose raincaps.

(v) No valve of any type shall be fitted in the vent pipe between the safety relief valve and the vent outlets. Suitable provision shall be made for draining the discharge pipe.

(7) Each safety relief valve shall be marked with data as follows:

- (i) Name of manufacturer.
- (ii) Size of valve.
- (iii) Pressure rating of valve and set pressure.

(iv) Actual rate of discharge in cubic feet per minute of the gas at 60° F. and atmospheric pressure.

(8) Each safety relief valve shall be tested in the presence of an inspector before being placed in service. The tests shall satisfactorily indicate that the safety relief valve will start to discharge at a pressure not in excess of the design pressure of the tank.

(j) The filling density, or the percent ratio of the liquefied gas that may be loaded in the tank to the weight of the water the tank will hold at 60° F., shall

not exceed 50 percent for unlagged tanks and 57 percent for lagged or refrigerated tanks.

(k) (1) The cargo tanks shall be loaded or unloaded by the pressure differential method. Alternate methods of filling or discharging the lading may be submitted for approval.

(2) Where cargo barges or vessels are provided with compressors for maintaining the pressure differential between the shore storage tanks and cargo tanks, the following procedure for unloading and loading the tanks shall be followed:

(i) In loading cargo tanks, the compressor shall be connected to the vapor suction line on the cargo tank and discharge to the vapor line on the shore storage tank. The connection between the liquid line on the shore storage tank and the unloading line on the barge may be made by wire braided armored rubber hose or other type of suitable hose. The hose shall be designed for a bursting pressure of five times the safety relief valve setting and be hydrostatically tested to twice the setting of the safety relief valve.

(ii) During loading operations, the pressure differential between the high and low side of the compressor shall be not more than 50 p. s. i. gauge.

(iii) When the pressure differential has dropped to between 5 and 10 p. s. i. indicating that all of the liquid has been removed from the shore tanks, the compressor suction and discharge shall be reversed in order to remove the remaining gas from the shore tanks.

(iv) An oil separator, relief valve, and pressure gauge shall be installed on each side of the compressor.

(v) For unloading the cargo tanks, the connections shall be reversed and the compressor shall take suction on the shore tanks and discharge through the vapor lines to the cargo tanks.

(3) A diagrammatic sketch of filling and discharge systems shall be submitted for approval.

(l) (1) Lagged tanks shall be covered with a nonflammable insulation material of a thickness to provide a thermal conductance of not more than 0.075 B. t. u. per square foot per degree Fahrenheit differential in temperature per hour. The entire insulation shall be covered with a sheet metal jacket of not less than 0.083" thickness and efficiently flashed around all openings so as to be weathertight.

(2) Where unlagged tanks are installed in insulated holds or 'tween-deck spaces such tanks shall be considered lagged provided the thermal conductance of the insulation is not less than that required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(m) (1) Where refrigerated systems are installed to maintain the temperature of the liquid below atmospheric, at least two complete refrigeration plants automatically started and stopped by pressure variations within the tanks shall be provided, each to be complete with the necessary auxiliaries for proper operation. The capacity of each refrigeration compressor shall be sufficient to maintain the vapor pressure in the tanks during peak atmospheric temperature conditions below the pressure for which the tanks are designed.

(2) An alternate arrangement may consist of three compressors, any two of which shall be capable of maintaining the vapor pressure in the tanks during peak atmospheric temperature conditions below the pressure for which the tanks are designed, the third compressor acting as a stand-by unit.

(3) Refrigerated tanks shall be covered with a suitable insulant to prevent sweating of the tank surfaces.

(n) (1) Cargo tanks shall be examined and retested at least every 4 years in the presence of an inspector. The examination shall consist of a thorough internal and external examination, except as noted in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph. The hydrostatic test shall be equal to twice the design pressure of the tank.

(2) The safety relief valves shall be dismantled, overhauled, and reset at the time of the 4-year inspection. Said valves may be dismantled, overhauled, and reset at such other times as is the desire of the carrier; provided such work is done with the cognizance of and under such conditions as are agreed upon with the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(3) Upon satisfactory completion of the test at the time of the 4-year inspection, the inspector shall stamp upon the tank the date and other identification necessary to indicate authority for continued use of the cargo tanks and safety relief valves. When a carrier finds it necessary to replace a safety relief valve, he shall report the change in writ-

ing to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, in the district where the change took place or at the first port of call. The replacement shall be the same size, capacity, and material as the replaced valve and shall be set to relieve at no more than the design pressure of the tank.

(4) In addition to the test prescribed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, each lagged tank shall be subject to an external inspection at least once every 8 years by having the jacket and lagging removed. If the jacket, and lagging are not removed during the 4-year test, the tank shall hold the prescribed hydrostatic pressure for at least 20 minutes without any pressure drop.

(o) Each cargo tank shall be electrically grounded to the hull. The cargo barge or vessel shall be electrically connected to the shore piping prior to connecting the cargo hose.

(p) Repairs involving the use of welding or burning equipment shall not be undertaken on the anhydrous ammonia tanks or liquid or vapor piping while the lading in either liquid or vapor form is present in the tanks.

(q) During the time anhydrous ammonia is laden in the tanks the barge or vessel shall be under constant surveillance. A towing vessel engaged in transporting such barges shall not leave the barge unattended except when the barge is moored at a pier, wharf, dock, or other terminal and then only if such facility is provided with watchman or guard service. When the barge is at the consignor's or consignee's terminal, watchman or guard service shall be provided by said consignor or consignee.

(r) The Interstate Commerce Commission's standard "Dangerous" placard shall be displayed in four locations on the barge when anhydrous ammonia is laden in the tanks. A placard shall be posted approximately amidships on each side and facing outboard. A placard shall be posted at each end of the barge at about the ends of the tanks facing outboard. Racks for mounting such placards shall be so arranged as to provide clear visibility and be protected from becoming readily damaged or obscured. After unloading and before a tank or tanks are gas-freed, the placard shall be reversed to show the "Dangerous-Empty" legend.

§ 146.24-100 Table G—Classification: Compressed gases.

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Acetylene.....	Inflammable gas. Violently explosive over a wide range of mixtures with air. (3 to 75% for pure acetylene.) Slightly lighter than air. Pressure usually less than 400 lb. per square inch at 150° F.	Red gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (BB).
Air, compressed.....	Non-inflammable gas. Pressure usually about 2,250 lb. per square inch at 150° F.	Green gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (BB).
Anhydrous ammonia..... Ammonia, anhydrous.	Noninflammable gas. Toxic and suffocating even in small quantities (less than 1%). Pungent odor gives warning of dangerous quantities in air. Lightly inflammable and explosive with about 16 to 27% in air, when involved in a fire at a temperature about 1,100° F. Pressure about 315 lb. per square inch at 150° F.	Green gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A, 500, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W). Tanks (ICC-106A, 500, 105A, 300X). Tank motor vehicle complying with ICC motor carrier regulations.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)	Containers: Cylinders. Tank cars (ICC-106A, 500, 105A, 300, 105A, 300W). Tanks (ICC-106A, 500, 105A, 300X). Tank motor vehicle complying with ICC motor carrier regulations. Authorized only for stowage: "On deck protected," or "On deck under cover." Portable tanks (ICC-51) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (fixed length dip tube gauging devices are not acceptable). Ferry Stowage (BB).
Argon.....	Noninflammable gas. Nonpoisonous, but excessive quantities in an enclosed space may cause suffocation. Odorless than air. Pressure usually about 2,250 lb. per square inch at 150° F.	Green gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-107A).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.
Boron trifluoride.....	Noninflammable gas. Slightly poisonous. Suffocating. Possess easily detectable odor. Heavier than air. Boiling point -160° F. Pressure usually about 2,250 to 2,500 lb. per square inch at 150° F.	Green gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....
Butadiene, inhibited.....	Inflammable gas. A hydrocarbon liquid or compressed gas with distinct odor. Forms explosive or inflammable mixtures in air. Boiling point about 23° F. Insoluble in water. Pressure usually about 95 lb. per square inch at 150° F. Heavier than air.	Red gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-104A, 104A-W).	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....

Table G—Classification: Compressed gases—Continued

Required conditions for transportation						
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Carbon dioxide—Liquefied carbon dioxide.	<i>Noninflammable gas.</i> Will cause suffocation if breathed in excessive quantities. Odorless. Heavier than air. Pressure usually about 2,800 lb. per square inch at 150° F. Do not stow with cyanides.	Green gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected," "On deck under cover," "Between decks readily accessible," "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) Tank cars (ICC-105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W.) Tank motor vehicles complying with ICC motor carrier regulations. Authorized only for stowage: "On deck protected" or "On deck under cover." Portable tanks (ICC-51) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (Fixed length dip tube gauging devices are not acceptable).	Stowage: "On deck protected," "On deck under cover," "Between decks," "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (AA)	Ferry stowage (AA) Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank motor vehicles complying with ICC motor carrier regulations.	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (ICC-105A500, 105A500W, 105A600, 105A600W.) Tank motor vehicles complying with ICC motor carrier regulations.
Carbon dioxide-nitrous oxide mixture.	<i>Noninflammable gas.</i> A mixture of carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide. Heavier than air. See individual gases for hazards.	Green gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected," "On deck under cover," "Between decks," "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Stowage: "On deck protected," "On deck under cover," "Between decks," "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA) Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Authorized only for stowage: "On deck protected" or "On deck under cover." Portable tanks (ICC-51) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (Fixed length dip tube gauging devices are not acceptable). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders
Carbon dioxide-oxygen mixture.	<i>Noninflammable gas.</i> Colorless, odorless gas. Main hazard is that of oxygen present. Hazard decreases with increase of carbon dioxide. Heavier than air. See individual gases for hazards.	Green gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected," "On deck under cover," "Between decks," "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Stowage: "On deck protected," "On deck under cover," "Between decks," "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA) Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders
Carbon monoxide.	<i>Inflammable gas.</i> Poisonous, even in small quantities (much less than 1%). Inflammable and explosive with about 12 to 74% in air. Odorless. About as heavy as air. Pressure usually about 2,800 lb. per sq. in. at 150° F.	Red gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected," "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Chlorine.	<i>Noninflammable gas.</i> Poisonous; pungent odor; gives warning of dangerous quantities in air. Even in small quantities has a choking, smothering effect and is very injurious to membranes and tissues. Much heavier than air. May cause combustion of acetylene, turpentine, and finely divided organic material. Pressure about 210 lb. per sq. in. at 150° F.	Green gas.	Stowage: "On deck in open," "On deck protected," "On deck under cover," "Between decks readily accessible," "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-105A300, 105A300W, 105A500, 105A500X). Tank cars (ICC-106A300, 106A300X).	Not permitted except in an emergency involving life or health, and upon application made to the Commandant of the Coast Guard. Limited shipments of chlorine may be made under such conditions as the said Commandant in his judgment may authorize.	Not permitted except in an emergency involving life or health, and upon application made to the Commandant of the Coast Guard. Limited shipments of chlorine may be made under such conditions as the said Commandant in his judgment may authorize.	Not permitted except in an emergency involving life or health, and upon application made to the Commandant of the Coast Guard. Limited shipments of chlorine may be made under such conditions as the said Commandant in his judgment may authorize.
Compressed gases, N. O. S.	<i>Inflammable gas or noninflammable gas.</i>	Red gas or green gas (appropriate one).	Stowage: "On deck protected," "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table G—Classification: Compressed gases—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
<p>Cnude nitrogen fertilizer solution.</p> <p>Cyclopropane.</p> <p>Dichlorodifluoromethane.</p>	<p>Nonflammable gas.</p> <p>Inflammable and explosive with about 2 to 10% in air.</p> <p>Anesthetic.</p> <p>Much heavier than air.</p> <p>Pressure about 500 lb. per sq. in. at 150° F.</p> <p>Nonflammable gas.</p> <p>Nonpoisonous but excessive quantities in an enclosed space may cause suffocation.</p> <p>Very much heavier than air.</p> <p>Decomposes when passed through flames, coating hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acid fumes.</p>	<p>Green gas.</p> <p>Red gas.</p> <p>Green gas.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Tank cars (ICC-105A-300, 105A-300W, 106A-500, 106A-500X).</p> <p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)</p> <p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Cargo hatch trunkway." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tanks (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-105A-300, 105A-300W, 106A-500, 106A-500X, 110A-500W).</p> <p>Tanks (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>	<p>(Shipped only in tank cars).</p> <p>Ferry stowage (AA).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)</p> <p>Ferry stowage (AA).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tanks (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB).</p> <p>Containers: Tank cars (ICC-105A-300, 105A-300W, 106A-500, 106A-500X).</p> <p>Ferry stowage (BB).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders.</p> <p>Ferry stowage (BB).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders.</p> <p>Ferry stowage (BB).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (ICC-105A-300, 105A-300W, 106A-500, 106A-500X, 110A-500W).</p> <p>Tanks (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>
<p>Dichlorodifluoromethane and difluoroethane mixture (constant boiling mixture).</p>	<p>Hazards similar to "Dichlorodifluoromethane." See above.</p>	<p>Green gas.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tanks (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tanks (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (ICC-105A-300, 105A-300W, 106A-500, 106A-500X).</p> <p>Tanks (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>
<p>Difluoroethane (ethylene fluoride).</p>	<p>Inflammable gas.</p> <p>Colorless and practically odorless.</p> <p>Chemically and thermally stable.</p> <p>Forms flammable mixtures with air but will not ignite spontaneously.</p> <p>Nonpoisonous but may be suffocating.</p> <p>Much heavier than air.</p> <p>Low pressure gas.</p> <p>Inflammable gas.</p> <p>Colorless and practically odorless.</p> <p>Chemically and thermally stable.</p> <p>Forms flammable mixtures with air but will not ignite spontaneously.</p> <p>Nonpoisonous but may be suffocating.</p> <p>Much heavier than air.</p> <p>Low pressure gas.</p> <p>Inflammable gas.</p> <p>Colorless gas with a strong ammonia odor.</p> <p>Forms explosive and inflammable mixtures with air.</p> <p>Heavier than air.</p> <p>Very soluble in water, forming a strongly alkaline solution.</p> <p>Low pressure gas.</p>	<p>Red gas.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>
<p>Difluoromonoethane.</p>	<p>Inflammable gas.</p> <p>Colorless and practically odorless.</p> <p>Forms explosive and inflammable mixtures with air.</p> <p>Very soluble in water, forming a strongly alkaline solution.</p> <p>Low pressure gas.</p>	<p>Red gas.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>
<p>Dimethylamine hydroxide.</p>	<p>Inflammable gas.</p> <p>Colorless gas with a strong ammonia odor.</p> <p>Forms explosive and inflammable mixtures with air.</p> <p>Very soluble in water, forming a strongly alkaline solution.</p> <p>Low pressure gas.</p>	<p>Red gas.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB).</p> <p>Containers: Cylinders: (ICC-106A-500, 106A-500X).</p>

Table G—Classification: Compressed gases—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Dimethyl ether	Inflammable gas. Inflammable and explosive with about 2 to 50% in air. Anesthetic. Heavier than air. Pressure about 170 lb. per sq. inch at 150° F.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-105A 300, 105A 300W, 106A 500, 106A 500X). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Dispersant gas, N. O. S.	Noninflammable gas. A noninflammable gas or mixture of gases such as the freons which are used as propellants, etc.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Stout wooden boxes. Fiberboard boxes. Not permitted.
Ethane	Inflammable gas. Inflammable and explosive with about 5 to 15% in air. Odorless and about as heavy as air. Pressure usually about 2,600 lb. per sq. in. at 150° F.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Ethylene	Inflammable gas. Inflammable and explosive with about 2 to 28% in air. Anesthetic. About as heavy as air. Pressure usually about 2,600 lb. per sq. inch at 150° F.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Fertilizer, ammoniating solution, containing free ammonia	Noninflammable gas	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Tank cars (ICC-105A 300, 105A 300W, 106A 500, 106A 500X). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Stout wooden boxes. Fiberboard boxes.	(Shipped only in tank cars).	(Shipped only in tank cars)	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Tank cars (ICC-105A-300, 105A 300W, 106A 500, 106A 500X). Ferry stowage (BB).
Fire extinguishers	Fire extinguishers containing non-liquefied gas for the purpose of expelling fire extinguishing contents. This applies only to fire extinguishers the gas content of which possesses a gauge pressure exceeding 25 lb. per sq. in. at 70° F.	No label required.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Stout wooden boxes. Fiberboard boxes.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Stout wooden boxes. Fiberboard boxes.	Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Tank cars (ICC-105A-300, 105A 300W, 106A 500, 106A 500X). Ferry stowage (BB).	Containers: Stout wooden boxes. Fiberboard boxes. Not permitted.
Fluorine	Inflammable gas. Colorless, odorless gas. Extremely reactive chemically. Combines with moist air to form a dangerous, corrosive and irritating vapor. Will start fires if a jet of fluorine impinges on combustible material. Poisonous. Heavier than air. Shipped as a low pressure gas.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table G—Classification: Compressed gases—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Lithium	Nonflammable gas. Nonpoisonous, but in excessive quantities in an enclosed space may cause suffocation. Very much lighter than air. Pressure usually about 2,500 lb. per sq. inch at 150° F.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-107A****).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.	Ferry stowage (AA). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Tank cars (ICC-107A****). Tanks (ICC-107A****).
Helium-oxygen mixture	Nonflammable gas. Colorless odorless gas having some oxidizing properties depending upon proportion of oxygen in mixture. Lighter than air in most proportions.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-107A****).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.	Ferry stowage (AA). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.
Hydrocarbon gas, liquefied hydrocarbon gas	Inflammable gas. May be a definite gas or mixtures of any of the liquefiable gases. Vapors heavier than air. Mixtures of vapor with air in certain proportions will be inflammable and explosive.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars: Tank cars (ICC-107A****).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Hydrocarbon gas, non-liquefied hydrocarbon gas	Inflammable gas. May be a definite gas or mixtures of nonliquefiable hydrocarbon gases. Mixtures of vapor with air in certain proportions will be inflammable and explosive. Vapors heavier than air.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars: Tank cars (ICC-107A****).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Hydrogen	Inflammable and violently explosive with about 4 to 75% in air. Nonpoisonous, but excessive quantities in an enclosed space may cause suffocation. Very much lighter than air. Pressure usually about 2,500 lb. per sq. in. at 150° F.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars: Tank cars (ICC-107A****).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.
Hydrogen bromide, Hydrobromic acid, anhydrous	Nonflammable gas. Colorless gas with strong penetrating odor. Very corrosive if moisture is present. Fumes strongly when exposed to moist air. Irritating to mucous membrane. Soluble in water. Heavier than air.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars: Tank cars (ICC-107A****).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.
Hydrogen chloride	Nonflammable gas. In event of leakage fumes which are irritating in contact with mucous membrane will be formed. With moisture present it is likely the fumes will show in the form of a vapor cloud. A weak muriatic acid solution which will attack iron and steel with evolution of hydrogen gas may be formed. Miscible with water. Heavier than air.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars: Tank cars (ICC-107A****).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Not permitted.

Table G—Classification: Compressed gases—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Carriage vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Hydrogen sulfide	Inflammable gas. Inflammable and explosive with about 4 to 6% in air. Foul odor gives warning of dangerous quantities in air. Poisonous even in small quantities (much less than 1%). Slightly heavier than air. Pressure about 560 lb. per sq. in. at 150° F. Noninflammable gas. Mixtures of insecticides such as D. D. T., Pyrethrum, etc., in liquidified, jettable gases. These mixtures are usually noninflammable. May be toxic on continued or prolonged exposure to fumes.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Not permitted.	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Insecticide, liquidified gas.	Noninflammable gas. Mixtures of insecticides such as D. D. T., Pyrethrum, etc., in liquidified, jettable gases. These mixtures are usually noninflammable. May be toxic on continued or prolonged exposure to fumes.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders. Ferry stowage (BB).	Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders. Ferry stowage (BB).	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders. Ferry stowage (BB).
Liquefied noninflammable gases charged with nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or air.	Noninflammable gas. Noninflammable gases such as freons, etc., which are pressurized with nitrogen, carbon dioxide or air. Principal hazard is pressure.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders. Ferry stowage (BB).	Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders. Ferry stowage (BB).	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders. Ferry stowage (BB).
Liquefied petroleum gas (pressure not exceeding 37.5 lb. per sq. in. at 130° F.).	Inflammable gas. Predominant components are generally propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or isobutane), butylenes and butadiene. Heavier than air. Mixtures with air in certain proportions will be inflammable and explosive.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Special tank containers (approval required). Tank motor vehicle (complying with ICC motor carrier regulations). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-105A 600, 105A 600W). Special tank containers (approval required). Tank motor vehicle (complying with ICC motor carrier regulations).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders. Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders. Tank cars (ICC-105A 600, 105A 600W).
Liquefied petroleum gas (pressure not exceeding 450 lb. per sq. in. at 165° F.).	Inflammable gas. Predominant components are generally propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or isobutane), butylenes and butadiene. Heavier than air. Mixtures with air in certain proportions will be inflammable and explosive.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-105A 600, 105A 600W). Special tank containers (approval required). Tank motor vehicle (complying with ICC motor carrier regulations).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders. Tank cars (ICC-105A 600, 105A 600W).
Liquefied petroleum gas (pressure not exceeding 37.5 lb. per sq. in. at 165° F.).	Inflammable gas. Predominant components are generally propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or isobutane), butylenes and butadiene. Heavier than air. Mixtures with air in certain proportions will be inflammable and explosive.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-105A 500, 105A 500W). Special tank containers (approval required). Tank motor vehicle (complying with ICC motor carrier regulations).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders. Tank cars (ICC-105A 500, 105A 500W).

Table G—Classification: Compressed gases—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautioning, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Liquefied petroleum gas (pressure not exceeding 300 lb. per sq. in. at 105° F.).	Inflammable gas. Predominant components are generally propane, propylene, butane (normal, butane or isobutane), butylenes and butadiene. Heavier than air. Mixtures with air in certain proportions will be inflammable and explosive.	Red gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-105A 400, 105A 400W). Special tank containers (approval required). Tank motor vehicle (complying with ICC motor carrier regulations).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Tank cars (ICC-105A 400, 105A 400-W).
Liquefied petroleum gas (pressure not exceeding 225 lb. per sq. in. at 105° F.).	Inflammable gas. Predominant components are generally propane, propylene, butane (normal, butane or isobutane), butylenes and butadiene. Heavier than air. Mixtures with air in certain proportions will be inflammable and explosive.	Red gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) *Tank cars (ICC-105A 300, 105A 300W). Special tank containers (approval required). Tank motor vehicle (complying with ICC motor carrier regulations).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Tank cars (ICC-105A 300, 105A 300-W).	
Liquefied petroleum gas (pressure not exceeding 75 lb. per sq. in. at 105° F.).	Inflammable gas. Predominant components are generally propane, propylene, butane (normal, butane or isobutane), butylenes and butadiene. Heavier than air. Mixtures with air in certain proportions will be inflammable and explosive.	Red gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) Steel drums (ICC-5, 5F) not over 11 gal. cap. when authorized by ICC regulations. Special tank containers (approval required) Tank motor vehicle (complying with ICC motor carrier regulations).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Steel drums (ICC-5, 5F) not over 11 gal. cap. when authorized by ICC regulations.	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Steel drums (ICC-5, 5F) not over 11 gal. cap. when authorized by ICC regulations. Tank cars (ICC-104A, 104A-W).	
Liquefied petroleum gas (pressure not exceeding 250 lb. per sq. in. at 115° F.).	Inflammable gas. Predominant components are generally propane, propylene, butane (normal, butane or isobutane), butylenes and butadiene. Heavier than air. Mixtures with air in certain proportions will be inflammable and explosive.	Red gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Portable tanks (ICC-51) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (fixed length dip tube gauging devices are not acceptable).	Not permitted.	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Portable tanks (ICC-51) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (fixed length dip tube gauging devices are not acceptable).	
Liquefied petroleum gas (pressure exceeding 250 lb. per sq. in. at 115° F.). NOTE: Gases with vapor pressure exceeding 250 lb. per sq. in. at 115° F. shall be placed in tanks with design working pressure increased above 250 lb. per sq. in. by increments of 62.5 lb. per sq. in. Machine or apparatus (assembled for shipment) containing not over 15 lb. weight of gas or liquid for their operation.	No label required.	No label required.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Portable tanks (ICC-51, not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (fixed length dip tube gauging devices are not acceptable).	Not permitted.	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Portable tanks (ICC-51) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (fixed length dip tube gauging devices are not acceptable).	

Table G—Classification: Compressed gases—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle
			Carro vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Methane.....	Inflammable gas. Nonpoisonous, but in excessive quantities in a closed space will cause suffocation. Forms an explosive mixture with about 5 to 14% in air. Nonliquefied hydrocarbon gas. Lighter than air. Inflammable gas. Inflammable and explosive with about 8 to 8 1/2% in air. Evolves hydrochloric acid fumes when burned. Faintly sweet odor, like ether. Pressure about 160 lb. per sq. in. at 150° F. Heavier than air.	Red gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinder: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X, 105A 300, 105A 300W). Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Not permitted..... Ferry stowage (AA). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)	Not permitted..... Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X, 105A 300, 105A 300W). Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Not permitted.
Methyl mercaptan.....	Inflammable liquid or gas with a strong offensive odor. Boiling point 46.7° F. Vapor pressure 24.5 lb. per sq. in. at 68° F. Heavier than air.	Red gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Monochlorodifluoromethane.	Noninflammable gas..... Nonpoisonous, but excessive quantities in an enclosed space may cause suffocation. Odorless and colorless. Much heavier than air. Decomposes when passed through flames, evolving hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acid fumes.	Green gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X, 105A 300W, 105A 300, 105A 300W, 110A 500W). Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Ferry stowage (AA). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 105A 300W, 106A 500, 106A 500X, 110A 500W). Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Ferry stowage (BB).
Monochlorotetrafluoroethane.	Noninflammable gas..... Nonpoisonous but excessive quantities in an enclosed space may cause suffocation. Odorless and colorless. Very much heavier than air. Decomposes when passed through flames, evolving hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acid fumes.	Green gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X, 106A 500). Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Ferry stowage (AA). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Ferry stowage (BB).
Monochlorotrifluoroethane.	Noninflammable gas..... Colorless and practically odorless. Nonpoisonous, but excessive quantities in an enclosed space may cause suffocation. Very much heavier than air. Decomposes when passed through flames, evolving hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acid fumes.	Green gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Ferry stowage (AA). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.) Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X).	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dish heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders.

Table G—Classification: Compressed gases—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, conditions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Carto vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Monomethylamine, anhydrous	Inflammable gas. Pungent, suffocating gas, like ammonia. Slightly heavier than air. Pressure usually about 110 lb. per sq. in. at 130° F.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X, 105A300, 105A300W).	Stowage: "On deck protected." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA)----- Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Tank cars (ICC-106A 500, 106A-500X, 105A300, 105A300W).
Neon gas	Noninflammable gas. Nonpoisonous, but excessive quantities in an enclosed space may cause suffocation. Odorless. Lighter than air. Pressure usually about 2,500 lb. per sq. inch at 130° F.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA)----- Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders:
Nitrogen	Noninflammable gas. Nonpoisonous, but excessive quantities in an enclosed space may cause suffocation. About as heavy as air. Pressure usually about 2,500 lb. per sq. in. at 130° F.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-107A ****).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA)----- Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Tank cars (ICC-107A ****).
Nitrosyl chloride	Corrosive to iron. Is shipped in nickel cylinders only. This gas, molten in a fire (at high temperatures) will form chlorine and one of the oxides of nitrogen as products of decomposition. Pressure usually about 130 lb. per sq. in. at 130° F. Much heavier than air. Noninflammable gas. Will support combustion. Anesthetic. Colorless and sweet tasting. Heavier than air. Pressure usually about 2,500 lb. per sq. in. at 130° F.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-105A300W).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Cargo hatch trunkway." Containers: Cylinders:	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Tank cars (ICC-105A300W).
Nitrous oxide	Noninflammable gas. Strong supporter of combustion. Accelerates fires. May cause self-ignition of tires, sandalwood and other highly inflammable material when oxygen is present in excess. Colorless, odorless and tasteless. Slightly heavier than air. Pressure usually about 2,500 lb. per sq. in. at 130° F.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank motor vehicles complying with ICC motor carrier regulations. Authorized only for stowage: "On deck protected." Portable tanks (ICC-51) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (fixed length dip tube gauging devices are not acceptable).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank motor vehicles complying with ICC motor carrier regulations.	Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Tank motor vehicles complying with ICC motor carrier regulations. Authorized only for stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Portable tanks (ICC-51) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (fixed length dip tube gauging devices are not acceptable). Ferry stowage (BB).
Oxygen	Noninflammable gas. Strong supporter of combustion. Accelerates fires. May cause self-ignition of tires, sandalwood and other highly inflammable material when oxygen is present in excess. Colorless, odorless and tasteless. Slightly heavier than air. Pressure usually about 2,500 lb. per sq. in. at 130° F.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (ICC-107A ****).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry stowage (AA)----- Ferry stowage (BB). Containers: Cylinders: Tank cars (ICC-107A ****).

Table G—Classification: Compressed gases—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Propylene	Inflammable gas. Inflammable and explosive with about 2 to 11% in air. Asphyxiant. Heavier than air. Pressure about 910 lb. per sq. in. at 150° F.	Red gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." "Under deck away from heat." Containers: Wooden boxes or crates (non-specification).	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank motor vehicles complying with ICC motor carrier regulations.	Ferry storage (AA) Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry storage (BB)
Refrigerator machines (of the self-contained type containing not over 25 lb. weight of gas or of the remote-control type, consisting of separate units shipped separately and each containing not over 25 lb. weight of gas). Sulfur dioxide	Noninflammable gas. Pungent odor gives warning of dangerous quantities in air. Toxic and suffocating even in small quantities less than 1%. Much heavier than air. Pressure about 125 lb. per sq. in. at 150° F.	No label required	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank cars (I.C.C.-105 A 300, 105 A 300 W, 106 A 500, 106 A 500X). Tanks (ICC-106A 500, 106A 500X). Tank motor vehicles complying with ICC motor carrier regulations. Portable tanks (ICC-51) not over 8,000 lb. gr. wt. (fixed length dip tube gauging devices are not acceptable.)	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Tank motor vehicles complying with ICC motor carrier regulations.	Ferry storage (AA) Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry storage (BB)
Sulfur hexafluoride	Noninflammable gas. Colorless and practically odorless. Stable under normal conditions. Not very corrosive or toxic. Very much heavier than air. Very slightly soluble in water.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry storage (AA) Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry storage (BB)
Tetrafluoroethylene, inhibited	Noninflammable gas. Colorless gas shipped with an inhibitor to prevent polymerization in transit. Much heavier than air. Insoluble in water.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry storage (AA) Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry storage (BB)
Trifluorochloroethylene	Noninflammable gas. Colorless gas. Reasonably stable. Very much heavier than air. Decomposes in water.	Green gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Between decks readily accessible." Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Ferry storage (AA) Containers: Cylinders: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.) Ferry storage (BB)
R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle					Ferry storage (BB) Containers: Cylinders: Ferry storage (BB)

Table G—Classification: Compressed gases—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle
Trimethylamine, anhydrous.	Inflammable gas. Colorless gas with a fishy, ammonia-like odor. Much heavier than air. Soluble in water.	Red gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) Tank cars (I C C - 106A 500, 106A 500X, 105A 300, 105A 300W).	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Vinyl chloride, inhibited.	Inflammable gas. Colorless gas having organic odor. Inflammable and explosive with about 4 to 22% in air. Susceptible to dangerous polymerization if not inhibited. Much heavier than air. Slightly soluble in water.	Red gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) Tank cars (I C C - 106A 500, 106A 500X, 105A 300, 106A 300W).	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Vinyl methyl ether, inhibited.	Inflammable gas. Chemically active. Inflammable and explosive with air. Susceptible to dangerous polymerization if not inhibited. Slightly soluble in water. Heavier than air.	Red gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Containers: (With valve protection cap.) (With dished heads.) (Boxed.)	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

U. S. C. 170), and the regulations in this subchapter.

§ 146.25-5 **Extremely dangerous poisons, Class A, poison gas label.** Poisons, gases or liquids of such nature that a very small amount of the gas, or vapor of the liquid, mixed with air is dangerous to life. This class includes the following:

- Bromacetone.
- Cyanogen.
- Cyanogen chloride containing less than 0.9 percent water.
- Diphosgene.
- Ethylidichlorarsine.
- Hydrocyanic acid.¹
- Lewisite.
- Methyldichlorarsine.
- Mustard gas.
- Nitrogen peroxide (tetraoxide).
- Phenylcarbamylamine chloride.
- Phosgene (diphosgene).

§ 146.25-10 **Less dangerous poisons, Class B, liquids and solids, poison label.**

(a) Poisonous liquids or solids (including pastes and semi-solids), other than Class A, C, or D poisons, which are known to be so toxic to man as to afford a hazard to health during transportation, or

¹ Dilute solutions of hydrocyanic acid of not exceeding 5 percent strength are classed as poisonous articles, Class B.

which, in the absence of adequate data on human toxicity, are presumed to be toxic to man because they fall within any one of the following categories when tested on laboratory animals:

(1) **Oral toxicity.** Those which produce death within 48 hours in half or more than half of a group of 10 or more white laboratory rats weighing 200 to 300 grams at a single dose of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight, when administered orally.

(2) **Toxicity on inhalation.** Those which produce death within 48 hours in half or more than half a group of 10 or more white laboratory rats weighing 200 to 300 grams, when inhaled continuously for a period of 1 hour of less at a concentration of 2 milligrams or less per liter of vapor, mist, or dust, provided such concentration is likely to be encountered by man when the chemical product is used in any reasonable foreseeable manner.

(3) **Toxicity by skin absorption.** Those which produce death within 48 hours in half or more than half of a group of 10 or more rabbits tested at a dosage of 200 milligrams or less per kilogram body weight, when administered by continuous contact with the bare skin for 24 hours or less.

§ 146.25-15 **Tear gas or irritating substances, Class C, tear gas label.** Tear gases are liquid or solid substances which upon contact with fire or when exposed to air give off dangerous or intensely irritating fumes, such as brombenzylamide, chloracetophenone, diphenylamine-chlorarsine, and diphenylchlorarsine, but not including any poisonous article, Class A.

§ 146.25-20 **Radioactive materials, Class D, radioactive materials label.** (a) Radioactive material is any material or combination of materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation. For the purpose of the regulations in this part radioactive materials are divided into 3 groups according to the type of rays emitted at any time during transportation, as follows:

SUBPART—DETAILED REGULATIONS GOVERNING POISONOUS ARTICLES

§ 146.25-1 **Definition of poisonous articles.** (a) Poisonous articles are divided by the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations into four classes according to degree of hazard in transportation. These are:

- Extremely dangerous poisons—Class A.
- Less dangerous poisons—Class B.
- Tear gases or irritating substances—Class C.
- Radioactive materials—Class D.

(b) These poisonous articles are defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations as set forth in §§ 146.25-5, 146.25-10, 146.25-15, and 146.25-20, and such definitions are binding upon all shippers making shipments of poisonous articles by common carrier vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce by water. These definitions are accepted and adopted and form part of the regulations in this subchapter and apply to all shippers making shipments of poisonous articles by any vessel and shall apply to owners, charterers, agents, master or other person in charge of a vessel and to other persons, transporting, carrying, conveying, storing, stowing, or using poisonous articles on board vessels subject to R. S. 4472, as amended (46

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(1) *Group I.* Radioactive materials that emit gamma rays only or both gamma and electrically charged corpuscular rays.

(2) *Group II.* Radioactive materials that emit neutrons and either or both types of radiation characteristic of Group I materials.

(3) *Group III.* Radioactive materials that emit electrically charged corpuscular rays only, i. e., alpha or beta, etc., or any other radioactive material that is so shielded that the gamma radiation at the surface of the package does not exceed 10 milliroentgens¹ per 24 hours at any time during transportation.

§ 146.25-25 *Exemptions for radioactive materials.* (a) Radioactive materials are exempt from prescribed packaging, marking other than the name of the contents, and labeling requirements, provided they fulfill all of the following conditions:

(1) The package must be such that there can be no leakage of radioactive materials under conditions normally incident to transportation.

(2) The package must contain not more than 0.1 millicuries² of radium, or polonium, or that amount of strontium 89, strontium 90, or barium 140 which disintegrates at a rate of more than 5 million atoms per second; or that amount of any other radioactive substance which disintegrates at a rate of more than 50 million atoms per second.

(3) The package must be such that no significant alpha, beta, or neutron radiation is emitted from the exterior of the package, and the gamma radiation at any surface of the package must be less than 10 milliroentgens per 24 hours.

(b) Manufactured articles other than liquids, such as instrument or clock dials of which radioactive materials are a component part, and luminous compounds, when securely packed in strong outside containers are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements provided the gamma radiation at any surface of the package is less than 10 milliroentgens per 24 hours.

(c) Radioactive materials, such as ores, residues, etc., of low activity, packed in strong tight containers, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements for transportation on board vessels only if the gamma radiation or equivalent at any point in any space or area continuously occupied by passengers, crew, or shipments of animals, will not exceed 40 milliroentgens per 24 hours at any time during transportation.

§ 146.25-30 *Packing and shielding of radioactive materials.* (a) Not more than 2,000 millicuries of radium, polonium, or other members of the radium family of elements, and not more than

¹ In determining compliance with requirements of these regulations, all measurements of radiation must be made with a Landsverk-Wollan Electrometer Model L-100, or equally efficient standardized meter.

² For purposes of the regulations in this part 1 millicurie is that amount of any radioactive material which disintegrates at the rate of 37 million atoms per second.

that amount of any other radioactive substance which disintegrates at a rate of 100,000 million (10¹¹) atoms per second may be packed in one outside container for transportation on board vessels, except by special arrangements and under conditions approved by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(b) Radioactive materials that present special hazards due to their tendency to remain fixed in the human body for long periods of time (i. e., radium, plutonium, and radioactive strontium, etc.) must, in addition to the packing prescribed in this subpart, be packed in inside metal containers (ICC specification 2R) or other containers approved by the Bureau of Explosives, and authorized by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(c) All radioactive materials must be so packed and shielded that the degree of fogging of undeveloped film under conditions normally incident to transportation (24 hours at 15 feet from the package) will not exceed that produced by 11.5 milliroentgens of penetrating gamma rays of radium filtered through ½ inch of lead.

(d) The design and preparation of the package must be such that there will be no significant radioactive surface contamination of any part of the container.

(e) The smallest dimension of any outside shipping container for radioactive materials must not be less than 4 inches.

(f) All outside shipping containers must be of such design that the gamma radiation will not exceed 200 milliroentgens per hour or equivalent at any point of readily accessible surface. Containers must be equipped with handles and protective devices when necessary in order to satisfy this requirement.

(g) The outside shipping container for radioactive material unless specifically exempt by § 146.25-25 (a), (b), or (c), must be a wooden box (ICC specification 15A or 15B), fiber drum (ICC specification 21A), or a fiberboard box (ICC specification 12B), except that equally efficient containers may be used when approved by the Bureau of Explosives and authorized by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(h) Radioactive materials, Group I, liquid, solid, or gaseous, must be packed in suitable inside containers completely surrounded by a shield of lead or other suitable material of such thickness that at any time during transportation the gamma radiation will not exceed 10 milliroentgens per hour at a distance of one meter (39.3 inches). The shield must be so designed that it will not break or open under conditions incident to transportation. The minimum shielding must be sufficient to prevent the escape of any primary corpuscular radiation to the exterior of the outside shipping container.

(j) (1) Radioactive materials, Group II, liquid, solid, or gaseous, must be packed in suitable inside containers completely shielded so that at any time during transportation the radiation measured at right angles to any point on the long axis of the shipping container will not exceed the following specified limits:

(i) Gamma radiation of 10 mrhm.

(ii) Electrically charged corpuscular radiation which is the physical equivalent¹ of 10 mrhm. of gamma radiation.

(iii) Neutron radiation which is the physical equivalent of 2 mrhm. of gamma radiation.

(iv) If more than one of the types of radiation named in subdivisions (i) (ii), and/or (iii) of this subparagraph is present, the radiation of each type must be reduced by shielding so that the total does not exceed the equivalent of subdivision (i) (ii), or (iii) of this subparagraph.

(2) The shielding must be designed so as to maintain its efficiency under conditions normally incident to transportation and must provide personnel protection against fast or slow neutrons and all other ionizing radiation originating in the radioactive materials or any part of the aggregate constituting the complete package.

§ 146.25-35 *Stowage and handling on board vessels.* (a) Containers of poisonous articles offered for transportation on board vessels shall, when taken on board a vessel, be stowed in accordance with the provisions applying to the particular character of vessel as shown in §§ 146.25-100 to 146.25-400, inclusive, and with the detailed regulations for stowage in this subpart.

(b) All containers of radioactive materials stowed on board a vessel must be efficiently lashed, chocked, or braced to prevent shifting or leakage by movement of the containers in any direction.

(c) No person shall remain unnecessarily in a hold or compartment or close to a hold, compartment, or deck cargo space containing radioactive materials and the shipper must furnish the carrier with such information and equipment as is necessary for the protection of the carrier's employees, stevedores, or other persons engaged in the handling of such cargo. In no instance shall any person who must necessarily remain in a hold, compartment, or in the proximity of a hold, compartment, or deck cargo space containing radioactive material be exposed to a total of more than 300 milliroentgens of gamma radiation or equivalent in any 7-day period.

(d) All containers of radioactive material (red label) must be carried by the handles when handles are provided.

§ 146.25-40 *Limitation of "On deck" stowage.* When "On deck in open" stowage is permitted for any substances by §§ 146.25-100 to 146.25-400, inclusive, it shall apply only to the waterproof containers in which such substances are packed.

§ 146.25-45 *Limitation on all stowage.* (a) Containers of poisonous articles shall be stowed well away from living quarters, refrigerated cargo and foodstuffs of any description.

¹ For the purposes of the regulations in this part the "Physical Equivalent" of a roentgen is that dose of any ionizing radiation which results in the absorption in tissue of ionizing energy equivalent to 93 ergs per gram of tissue. This is approximately the dose which is imparted to soft tissue by 1 roentgen of gamma or X-rays but it may be imparted by corpuscular radiation which is not measured in terms of roentgens.

(b) Cyanides, or cyanide mixtures shall not be stowed with corrosive liquids.

(c) Enclosed compartments in which are stowed any extremely dangerous poisons, Class A, or radioactive materials, Class D, shall not be left open to entrance by persons unfamiliar with the type of cargo being transported.

(d) No radioactive materials, Groups I, II, or III, shall be stowed on board a vessel in any hold, compartment, or deck space so that the total gamma radiation or equivalent in any space or area continuously occupied by passengers, crew, or shipments of animals will exceed 40 milliroentgens per 24 hours at any time during transportation. Any hold, compartment, or enclosed deck space containing radioactive materials shall be so ventilated that there will be no accumulation of radioactive gases in that hold, compartment, or enclosed deck space.

(e) A container of radioactive materials, red label (Groups I and II), must not be placed closer than 15 feet to any package containing undeveloped film. If more than one such container is present, the distance must be computed from the table in paragraph (f) of this section by adding the number of units shown on the labels on the packages.

(f) The distance in the table of this paragraph must be measured from the nearest point of the radioactive material container or containers. One unit equals 1 milliroentgen per hour at a distance of 1 meter (39.3 inches) for hard gamma radiation or the amount of radiation which has the same effect on film as 1 milliroentgen per hour per meter of hard gamma rays or radium of filtered by 1/2 inch of lead.

Distances for Stowage

Total number of units	Minimum distance in feet to nearest undeveloped film
1 to 10	15
11 to 20	20
21 to 30	25
31 to 40	30

(g) Not more than 40 units of radioactive materials, red label (Groups I and II), shall be stowed together in any 1 area or place. If the shipment exceeds 40 units, a distance of at least 60 feet must separate increments of not more than 40 units each.

§ 146.25-50 *Care following leakage or sifting of poisonous articles.* (a) Compartments or holds in which have been stowed packages containing arsenic or arsenical compounds, calcium cyanide, potassium cyanide, or sodium cyanide, or radioactive ores of low activity shall, in the event any leakage or sifting from the containers has occurred, be thoroughly cleaned after the cargo is unloaded and before the hold is used for stowage of other cargo.

(b) In the event of breakage of containers of radioactive materials, other than the ores of low activity referred to in § 146.25-25 (c), or should any radioactive material, other than the ores of low activity referred to in § 146.25-25 (c), be found on board during or after discharge, the section of the vessel containing this cargo must be isolated as far as possible from danger of human contact. No persons shall be allowed to handle the material or to remain in the vicinity until qualified personnel are present to supervise. Great care must be exercised to prevent radioactive material from entering the body through contact, inhalation, or by any other means. The shipper and the District Commander of the United States Coast Guard or his authorized representative having supervision over the port or place where the vessel is located or bound should be notified immediately.

(c) Holds, compartments, decks, equipment, or any other areas of the vessel contaminated by Class D Poisons, other than ores of low activity, through breakage, fire, etc., must not be used again until decontaminated by qualified personnel.

§ 146.25-55 *Exemptions for poisons, Class B.* (a) Poisonous liquids, Class B, as defined in this subpart, except aniline oil, chlorpicrin and chlorpicrin mixtures containing no compressed gas or poisons, liquid, Class A; hydrocyanic acid solutions; methyl bromide; motor fuel anti-knock compound; parathion; phenyldichlorarsine; tetraethyl lead; and thiophosgene; in tightly closed inside containers securely cushioned when necessary to prevent breakage, and packed as follows are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements:

(1) In glass or earthenware containers not over 1 quart capacity each, or in metal containers not over 1 gallon capacity each, packed in strong outside wooden boxes or barrels.

(2) In glass or earthenware containers not over 1 pint capacity each, or in metal containers not over 1 quart capacity each, packed in strong outside fiberboard boxes.

(b) Poisonous solids, Class B, except cyanides, other than those specified in paragraph (c) of this section, and beryllium metal powder, in tightly closed inside containers, securely cushioned when necessary to prevent breakage and packed as follows are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements:

(1) In inside glass, earthenware or composition bottles or jars or metal con-

tainers or lock-corner sliding-lid wooden boxes, of not over 5 pounds capacity each, or chipboard, pasteboard, or fiber cartons, cans, or boxes, of not over 1 pound capacity each, packed in outside wooden or fiberboard boxes or wooden barrels or kegs. Net weight of contents of outside container not over 100 lbs.

(2) In inside chipboard, pasteboard, or fiber cartons, cans, or boxes, of not over 5 pounds capacity each, packed in outside fiberboard or wooden boxes. Not more than 5 of these cartons shall be packed in any outside container.

(c) Cyanides, when packed and described as follows, are exempted from specification packaging and labeling requirements:

(1) Cyanides or cyanide mixtures in tightly closed glass, earthenware or metal inside containers not over 1 pound each, securely cushioned when necessary to prevent breakage, and packed in outside wooden or fiberboard boxes, or in wooden barrels. Net weight of cyanides or cyanide mixtures in any outside container not over 25 pounds.

(2) Cyanide mixtures in tightly closed glass, earthenware, or metal inside containers, securely cushioned when necessary to prevent breakage, and packed in outside wooden or fiberboard boxes, or in wooden barrels. Net weight of cyanide mixtures in any outside container, not over 5 pounds.

(3) Cyanides of copper, zinc, lead and silver.

(d) Such limited quantity shipments may be accepted on board all vessels subject to the regulations in this part provided the bill of lading or other shipping paper correctly describes the article in accordance with the true name as shown in the commodity list. Stowage shall be "On deck under cover" or "Tween decks" in a compartment not subject to artificial heat.

§ 146.25-60 *Cylinder valve protection.* Cylinders containing a Class A extremely dangerous poison, Class B less dangerous poison or Class C tear gas or irritating substance when offered for transportation on board vessels shall be fitted with valve protection caps or be of dished head design of construction with the valve recessed into the cylinders or otherwise protected, or if of a design other than "valve cap" or "dished head" the cylinder shall be boxed. It is not required that such outside box be a specification container. If the box be of solid construction such box shall be marked "Inside Packages Comply with Prescribed Specifications", and the appropriate label shall be affixed thereto. Cylinders constructed with valves protruding need not be fitted with valve protection caps when such cylinders are shipped boxed.

§ 146.25-100 Table H—Classification: Class A; extremely dangerous poisons.

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle
Bromacetone, liquid,.....	A clear colorless liquid produced by the action of bromine on acetone. The vapors of this liquid are extremely irritating to the eyes. Stow well away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and from all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders with valve protection extension ring or when without extension ring in specification boxes or barrels or in non-specification boxes. Outside containers must be marked "Inside Packages Comply With Prescribed Specifications." Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIC, not over 24 lb. net wt.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Chemical ammunition (containing Class "A" poisons, liquids or gases), nonexplosive. May only be shipped by, for, or to the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the U. S. Government. Note: When chemical ammunition is shipped having ignition elements, bursting charges, or detonating fuzes assembled, such shipments shall conform to the regulations prescribed for "Ammunition, Chemical Explosive," under Class "A," Dangerous Explosives, Chloroform and methyl chloride, mixtures.	Consists of projectiles, shells, bombs, and grenades containing Class "A" poisons in gases or liquids, but not equipped or packed with ignition elements, bursting charges, detonating fuzes or explosive components. Marking: Packages will be labeled with the "Poison gas" label and marked "Nonexplosive" and carry the name of the contents. Outside containers and additional requirements as to marking, as set forth by the Department of the Army, Navy, or Air Force regulations, shall be conformed with before shipment. Chloroform is a colorless, oily liquid. Its vapors are very irritating and extremely poisonous. Methyl chloride is a propelling gas. Stow away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and from all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool. Spillage or leakage may be decontaminated by flushing the area with copious quantities of a water solution of a sulfite (i. e. sodium sulfite). In event of leakage, avoid the ignition of methyl chloride vapors in air. A colorless, odorable liquid or colorless gas. Extremely poisonous. Soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and in space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of sun and sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-3A, 3AA, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, 4A, 4B, 4C, 43) with valve protection cap. Note: Cylinders less than 18" in length or less than 5" in diameter shall be packed in boxes or crates, and marked with the prescribed name of contents, prescribed label, and the words "This side up", and the notation "Inside Packages Comply With Prescribed Specifications."	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Cyanogen chloride containing less than 0.9 percent water.	A colorless, odorable liquid or colorless gas. Extremely poisonous. Soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and in space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of sun and sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-3A, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in non-specification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed name of contents, prescribed label and the words "This side up", and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications."	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.

Table II—Classification: Class A: extremely dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Cyanogen, gas.....	A colorless gas with a pungent penetrating odor. It is also inflammable. Miscible with water. Stow away from living quarters and in space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Ethylidichlorarsine.....	Colorless, mobile liquid with fruit-like odor becoming yellowish on exposure to light and air. Extremely poisonous. Stow away from living quarters and in space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of sun and sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Gas identification sets.....	Such sets contain poisonous liquids and gases, class "A" and "C" or contain poisonous liquids "A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G", "H", "I", "J", "K", "L", "M", "N", "O", "P", "Q", "R", "S", "T", "U", "V", "W", "X", "Y", "Z", "AA", "AB", "AC", "AD", "AE", "AF", "AG", "AH", "AI", "AJ", "AK", "AL", "AM", "AN", "AO", "AP", "AQ", "AR", "AS", "AT", "AU", "AV", "AW", "AX", "AY", "AZ", "BA", "BB", "BC", "BD", "BE", "BF", "BG", "BH", "BI", "BJ", "BK", "BL", "BM", "BN", "BO", "BP", "BQ", "BR", "BS", "BT", "BU", "BV", "BW", "BX", "BY", "BZ", "CA", "CB", "CC", "CD", "CE", "CF", "CG", "CH", "CI", "CJ", "CK", "CL", "CM", "CN", "CO", "CP", "CQ", "CR", "CS", "CT", "CU", "CV", "CW", "CX", "CY", "CZ", "DA", "DB", "DC", "DD", "DE", "DF", "DG", "DH", "DI", "DJ", "DK", "DL", "DM", "DN", "DO", "DP", "DQ", "DR", "DS", "DT", "DU", "DV", "DW", "DX", "DY", "DZ", "EA", "EB", "EC", "ED", "EE", "EF", "EG", "EH", "EI", "EJ", "EK", "EL", "EM", "EN", "EO", "EP", "EQ", "ER", "ES", "ET", "EU", "EV", "EW", "EX", "EY", "EZ", "FA", "FB", "FC", "FD", "FE", "FF", "FG", "FH", "FI", "FJ", "FK", "FL", "FM", "FN", "FO", "FP", "FQ", "FR", "FS", "FT", "FU", "FV", "FW", "FX", "FY", "FZ", "GA", "GB", "GC", "GD", "GE", "GF", "GG", "GH", "GI", "GJ", "GK", "GL", "GM", "GN", "GO", "GP", "GQ", "GR", "GS", "GT", "GU", "GV", "GW", "GX", "GY", "GZ", "HA", "HB", "HC", "HD", "HE", "HF", "HG", "HH", "HI", "HJ", "HK", "HL", "HM", "HN", "HO", "HP", "HQ", "HR", "HS", "HT", "HU", "HV", "HW", "HX", "HY", "HZ", "IA", "IB", "IC", "ID", "IE", "IF", "IG", "IH", "II", "IJ", "IK", "IL", "IM", "IN", "IO", "IP", "IQ", "IR", "IS", "IT", "IU", "IV", "IW", "IX", "IY", "IZ", "JA", "JB", "JC", "JD", "JE", "JF", "JG", "JH", "JI", "JJ", "JK", "JL", "JM", "JN", "JO", "JP", "JQ", "JR", "JS", "JT", "JU", "JV", "JW", "JX", "JY", "JZ", "KA", "KB", "KC", "KD", "KE", "KF", "KG", "KH", "KI", "KJ", "KL", "KM", "KN", "KO", "KP", "KQ", "KR", "KS", "KT", "KU", "KV", "KW", "KX", "KY", "KZ", "LA", "LB", "LC", "LD", "LE", "LF", "LG", "LH", "LI", "LJ", "LK", "LM", "LN", "LO", "LP", "LQ", "LR", "LS", "LT", "LU", "LV", "LW", "LX", "LY", "LZ", "MA", "MB", "MC", "MD", "ME", "MF", "MG", "MH", "MI", "MJ", "MK", "ML", "MN", "MO", "MP", "MQ", "MR", "MS", "MT", "MU", "MV", "MW", "MX", "MY", "MZ", "NA", "NB", "NC", "ND", "NE", "NF", "NG", "NH", "NI", "NJ", "NK", "NL", "NM", "NO", "NP", "NQ", "NR", "NS", "NT", "NU", "NV", "NW", "NX", "NY", "NZ", "OA", "OB", "OC", "OD", "OE", "OF", "OG", "OH", "OI", "OJ", "OK", "OL", "OM", "ON", "OO", "OP", "OQ", "OR", "OS", "OT", "OU", "OV", "OW", "OX", "OY", "OZ", "PA", "PB", "PC", "PD", "PE", "PF", "PG", "PH", "PI", "PJ", "PK", "PL", "PM", "PN", "PO", "PP", "PQ", "PR", "PS", "PT", "PU", "PV", "PW", "PX", "PY", "PZ", "QA", "QB", "QC", "QD", "QE", "QF", "QG", "QH", "QI", "QJ", "QK", "QL", "QM", "QN", "QO", "QP", "QQ", "QR", "QS", "QT", "QU", "QV", "QW", "QX", "QY", "QZ", "RA", "RB", "RC", "RD", "RE", "RF", "RG", "RH", "RI", "RJ", "RK", "RL", "RM", "RN", "RO", "RP", "RQ", "RR", "RS", "RT", "RU", "RV", "RW", "RX", "RY", "RZ", "SA", "SB", "SC", "SD", "SE", "SF", "SG", "SH", "SI", "SJ", "SK", "SL", "SM", "SN", "SO", "SP", "SQ", "SR", "SS", "ST", "SU", "SV", "SW", "SX", "SY", "SZ", "TA", "TB", "TC", "TD", "TE", "TF", "TG", "TH", "TI", "TJ", "TK", "TL", "TM", "TN", "TO", "TP", "TQ", "TR", "TS", "TT", "TU", "TV", "TW", "TX", "TY", "TZ", "UA", "UB", "UC", "UD", "UE", "UF", "UG", "UH", "UI", "UJ", "UK", "UL", "UM", "UN", "UO", "UP", "UQ", "UR", "US", "UT", "UU", "UV", "UW", "UX", "UY", "UZ", "VA", "VB", "VC", "VD", "VE", "VF", "VG", "VH", "VI", "VJ", "VK", "VL", "VM", "VN", "VO", "VP", "VQ", "VR", "VS", "VT", "VU", "VV", "VW", "VX", "VY", "VZ", "WA", "WB", "WC", "WD", "WE", "WF", "WG", "WH", "WI", "WJ", "WK", "WL", "WM", "WN", "WO", "WP", "WQ", "WR", "WS", "WT", "WU", "WV", "WW", "WX", "WY", "WZ", "XA", "XB", "XC", "XD", "XE", "XF", "XG", "XH", "XI", "XJ", "XK", "XL", "XM", "XN", "XO", "XP", "XQ", "XR", "XS", "XT", "XU", "XV", "XW", "XX", "XY", "XZ", "YA", "YB", "YC", "YD", "YE", "YF", "YG", "YH", "YI", "YJ", "YK", "YL", "YM", "YN", "YO", "YP", "YQ", "YR", "YS", "YT", "YU", "YV", "YW", "YX", "YZ", "ZA", "ZB", "ZC", "ZD", "ZE", "ZF", "ZG", "ZH", "ZI", "ZJ", "ZK", "ZL", "ZM", "ZN", "ZO", "ZP", "ZQ", "ZR", "ZS", "ZT", "ZU", "ZV", "ZW", "ZX", "ZY", "ZZ".	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.	
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate and compressed gas mixture (must not contain more than 10 percent hexaethyl tetraphosphate by weight).	Light straw to amber colored liquid and propellant gas. May be absorbed through the skin, through digestive organs, or from vapor through respiratory organs. Extremely poisonous. Miscible with water. Stow away from living quarters and in space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Hydrocyanic acid (prussic) liquid. Hydrocyanic acid liquefied.	A colorless, odorless liquid having an odor, and taste of bitter almonds. Both the acid and its vapors are intensely poisonous. Vapors are inflammable and form explosive mixtures in air. Miscible with water. Stow well away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Hydrocyanic acid (prussic), unstabilized.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.

Table H—Classification: Class A; extremely dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Lewisite.....	A colorless to brown or violet colored liquid having a percutaneous-like odor. Very irritant. Decomposed by water. Stow well away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in nonspecification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in nonspecification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not permitted.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....
Methyldichlorarsine.....	A colorless, mobile liquid having an agreeable odor. Very irritant. Decomposed by water. Stow away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in nonspecification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not permitted.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Monochloroacetone, unstabilized Mustard gas.....	A colorless oily liquid with a faint mustard odor. Vapors of this liquid are extremely poisonous and have a blistering effect on the skin. Extreme danger exists due to the fact that poisonous and irritating effects are not immediately apparent. Stow well away from all living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in nonspecification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not permitted.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Nitrogen dioxide, liquid Nitrogen peroxide (dinitroses).....	A yellow liquid of ordinary temperature. Boils at about 71° F. Liquid evaporates rapidly in air, even at lower temperatures. Vapors in air are toxic, but not explosive or inflammable. Has corrosive action in contact with skin. Soluble in water producing nitric acid. Stow well away from all living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in nonspecification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed name of contents, prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Steel cylinders (ICC-3A, 480, 25) with valve removed; valve opening closed by a solid metal plug covered with gastight valve protection cap. (ICC-106A, 500, 106A, 500X).	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.

Table H—Classification: Class A; extremely dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Parathion and compressed gas mixture (must not contain more than 10 percent parathion by weight).	<i>A deep-brown to yellow liquid and compressed gas mixture. Slightly soluble in water. Extremely poisonous. May be absorbed through the skin; through digestive organs; or from vapor through respiratory organs. Stow well away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.</i>	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in non-specification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed name of contents, prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not more than 150 lb. of phosgene may be carried in each cylinder. Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in non-specification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed name of contents, prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not more than 150 lb. of phosgene may be carried in each cylinder.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Phenylcarbylamine chloride.	<i>A pale yellow, oily liquid having an onion-like odor. Very irritable. Immiscible in water. Stow away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.</i>	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in non-specification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed name of contents, prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not more than 150 lb. of phosgene may be carried in each cylinder. Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in non-specification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed name of contents, prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not more than 150 lb. of phosgene may be carried in each cylinder.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Phosgene (Diphosgene)..... Diphosgene.	<i>A colorless gas with a stifling, choking effect. Extremely poisonous. Stow well away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and from all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.</i>	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in non-specification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed name of contents, prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not more than 150 lb. of phosgene may be carried in each cylinder. Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in non-specification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed name of contents, prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not more than 150 lb. of phosgene may be carried in each cylinder.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Poisonous liquid or gas, N. O. S.	<i>May be any poisonous liquid or gas so classified in accordance with the definition for Class A. Poisons contained herein. Stow well away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.</i>	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in non-specification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed name of contents, prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not more than 150 lb. of phosgene may be carried in each cylinder. Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel cylinders (ICC-33, 3D) with valve protection cap or when without cap in non-specification strong wooden boxes marked with prescribed name of contents, prescribed label and the words "This side up," and the notation "Inside packages comply with prescribed specifications." Not more than 150 lb. of phosgene may be carried in each cylinder.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.
Poison grenades, poison gas, Class A.	<i>Loaded or charged devices designed to eject poisons. These devices are commonly so constructed that when they function the contents are ejected but there is no projection of the grenade or any portion of the grenade such as to cause physical injury. Stow well away from living quarters. Protect from direct rays of the sun and sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.</i>	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes, metal strapped (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) with inside containers (ICC-2C) not over 24 grenades nor 75 lb. gr. wt. in any outside container.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.

Table H—Classification: Class A; extremely dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate and compressed gas mixture (must not contain more than 10 percent tetraethyl pyrophosphate by weight).	<i>A light, straw colored, mobile liquid and compressed gas mixture.</i> <i>Miscible with water.</i> <i>Extremely poisonous.</i> <i>May be absorbed through the skin, through digestive organs, or from vapor through respiratory organs.</i> Stow away from living quarters and in space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and sources of artificial heat.	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Cylinders, boxed (ICC-3A300, 3AA300, 3B300, 4A300, 4B240, 4BA240) charged with not more than 5 lb. of mixture and to a maximum filling density of 80 percent of the water capacity. Not more than 12 cylinders in one outside wooden box, nor more than 4 cylinders in 1 outside fiberboard box.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Tetraethyl dithio pyrophosphate and compressed gas mixture (must not contain more than 10 percent tetraethyl dithio pyrophosphate by weight).	<i>Mixtures of the organic phosphide with methyl chloride as the propellant.</i> Areas contaminated by spillage or leakage should be isolated and flushed with copious quantities of water or dilute alkali solution. Avoid breathing fumes and avoid contact with human tissue.	Poison gas.....	Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Cylinders, boxed (ICC-3A300, 3AA300, 3B300, 4A300, 4B240, 4BA240) charged with not more than 5 lb. of the mixture and to a maximum filling density of 80 percent of the water capacity. Not more than 12 cylinders in one outside wooden box, nor more than 4 cylinders in 1 outside fiberboard box.	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.

Note: § 146.25-100 is inapplicable to the transportation of military explosives. See § 146.29-1.

§ 146.25-200 Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons.

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Acetone cyanhydrin.....	<i>A clear, colorless to pale yellow liquid.</i> <i>May decompose into acetone and hydrogen cyanide if not stabilized.</i> <i>Very soluble in water.</i> Protect from direct rays of the sun and all sources of artificial heat. Stow away from living quarters and food stuff.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Alcohol, allyl, liquid. Allyl alcohol.	A clear, colorless liquid having an unpleasant, irritating odor somewhat resembling mustard oil. Violent effect on the eyes. Inflammable with a flashpoint about 70° F. Mixed in certain proportions with air, its vapors are explosive. Irritating to water. Protect from direct rays of the sun and all sources of artificial heat. Stow away from living quarters and food stuff.	Poison.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W). Stowage: "On deck under cover." "Under deck."	Not permitted.	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Ammonium arsenate, solid.	White crystals, or powder. Becomes powder upon exposure to air, giving off ammonia fumes. Dangerous. In event of leakage or spilling of containers do not breathe dust given off. Soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck under cover." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (A.A.) Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Required conditions for transportation				
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation	
			Cargo vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Aniline oil, liquid.....	A liquid varying in color from almost colorless to brown. Its vapors will produce a yellow stain on wood. Poisonous by absorption through the skin; through digestive organs; in form of vapor and dust through the respiratory organs; into the digestive canal by contaminated food. Will contaminate foodstuffs and damage textiles. Slightly miscible with water. Stow well away from living quarters. Protect from direct rays of the sun and sources of artificial heat. Note: Examine packages carefully for signs of leakage and reject any showing such signs. Marking: A returnable package notice will be shellacked in place upon the head of returnable drums. A concentrated, aqueous solution. Has considerable corrosive effect on iron and steel. Will contaminate foodstuffs. Miscible with water. Stow away from living quarters. Do not stow with corrosive liquids (white label).	Poison.....	Not permitted..... Not permitted.....	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.....
Arsenic acid, liquid.....	A concentrated, aqueous solution. Has considerable corrosive effect on iron and steel. Will contaminate foodstuffs. Miscible with water. Stow away from living quarters. Do not stow with corrosive liquids (white label).	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass (ICC-1C) not over 15 gal. cap. Carboys boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys in kegs, glass (ICC-1C) not over 15 gal. cap. Carboys boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6½ gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).

Table H—Classification: Class B: less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name or article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle	
<p>Arsenic chloride (arsenous), liquid. Arsenic trichloride, liquid.</p>	<p>Fuming colorless oily liquid. Caustic and corrosive. Do not breathe fumes. Will contaminate foodstuffs. Stow away from living quarters. Do not stow with corrosive liquids (white label).</p>	<p>Poison.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 5 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C), not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 5 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 5 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 5 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>
<p>Arsenic acid, solid.</p>	<p>A white, crystalline, powdery material, not inflammable or corrosive, but very hygroscopic. Poisonous in the form of spray or fine powder taken through respiratory organs, or in any form when taken through digestive organs. Will contaminate foodstuffs. Soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters. Do not stow with acids (white label). Keep dry. Steel-gray, brittle, metal-like crystalline mass. Odorless and tasteless. Is poisonous but in this form is not particularly dangerous unless involved in a fire or brought in contact with strong acids. Insoluble in water. Stow away from acids (white label). White, transparent, glassy amorphous lumps or white powder. Odorless, tasteless. Poisonous if taken internally. Care shall be taken not to breathe air laden with fine powder. Will contaminate foodstuffs. Soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters.</p>	<p>Poison.</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C), not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C), not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Storage: "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 5 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 5 gal. cap. Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C), not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B), WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	

NOTE: For import shipments of Arsenic (arsenic trioxide) the following non-specification containers may be accepted: Strong outside wooden barrels having strong, tight, metal drums enclosed, or strong, tight, metal-straped, wooden boxes of material not less than 3/4 in. thick throughout, with inside silt-proof cloth containers.

NOTE: For import shipments of Arsenic (arsenic trioxide) the following non-specification containers may be accepted: Strong outside wooden barrel having strong, tight, metal drums enclosed, or strong, tight, metal-straped, wooden boxes of material not less than 3/4 in. thick throughout, with inside silt-proof cloth containers.

NOTE: For import shipments of Arsenic (arsenic trioxide) the following non-specification containers may be accepted: Strong outside wooden barrels having strong, tight, metal drums enclosed, or strong, tight, metal-straped, wooden boxes of material not less than 3/4 in. thick throughout, with inside silt-proof cloth container.

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Arsenical compound or mixtures, N. O. S., solid.	<p>In general these substances are in the form of finely divided powder.</p> <p>Are poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care shall be taken not to breathe air laden with fine powder of this substance.</p> <p>Will contaminate foodstuffs.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters.</p> <p>Do not stow with acids (white label).</p> <p>Keep dry.</p>	Poison.....	<p>Stowage:</p> <p>"On deck under cover."</p> <p>"Tween decks."</p> <p>"Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers:</p> <p>Steel barrels or drums:</p> <p>(ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs:</p> <p>(ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Fiber drums:</p> <p>(ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Plywood drums (ICC-22A), not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p> <p>Authorized only for arsenical insecticides and fungicides containing 10.0 percent or less of arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃).</p> <p>Triplex bags (ICC-36A, 36B) not over 100 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Paper bags:</p> <p>(ICC-44B) with inside paper bags, ICC-2D, not over 50 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-44C, 44D) not over 50 lb. net wt.</p>	<p>Stowage:</p> <p>"On deck under cover."</p> <p>"Tween decks."</p> <p>"Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers:</p> <p>Steel barrels or drums:</p> <p>(ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs:</p> <p>(ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Fiber drums:</p> <p>(ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Plywood drums (ICC-22A), not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p> <p>Authorized only for arsenical insecticides and fungicides containing 10.0 percent or less of arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃).</p> <p>Triplex bags (ICC-36A, 36B) not over 100 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Paper bags:</p> <p>(ICC-44B) with inside paper bags, ICC-2D, not over 50 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-44C, 44D) not over 50 lb. net wt.</p>	<p>Ferry storage (A.A)</p> <p>Outside containers:</p> <p>Steel barrels or drums:</p> <p>(ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs:</p> <p>(ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Fiber drums:</p> <p>(ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Plywood drums (ICC-22A), not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p> <p>Authorized only for arsenical insecticides and fungicides containing 10.0 percent or less of arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃).</p> <p>Triplex bags (ICC-36A, 36B) not over 100 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Paper bags:</p> <p>(ICC-44B) with inside paper bags, ICC-2D, not over 50 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-44C, 44D) not over 50 lb. net wt.</p>
			<p>R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle</p> <p>Ferry storage (BB).</p> <p>Outside containers:</p> <p>Steel barrels or drums:</p> <p>(ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt.</p> <p>(ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs:</p> <p>(ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Fiber drums:</p> <p>(ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Plywood drums (ICC-22A), not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p> <p>Authorized only for arsenical insecticides and fungicides containing 10.0 percent or less of arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃).</p> <p>Triplex bags (ICC-36A, 36B) not over 100 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Paper bags:</p> <p>(ICC-44B) with inside paper bags, ICC-2D, not over 50 lb. net wt.</p> <p>(ICC-44C, 44D) not over 50 lb. net wt.</p>		

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Required conditions for transportation						
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Arsenical compounds or mixtures, N. O. S., liquid.	These substances are in the form of liquids or liquid paste. Poisonous if taken internally. Will contaminate foodstuffs. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label). A liquid compound containing arsenic. Miscible with water. Stow away from foodstuffs. Solutions of arsenous iodide and mercuric iodide in water. Also known as "Donovan's solution." Poisonous if taken internally. Stow away from foodstuffs and living quarters. Poisonous when taken into the digestive canal or in the form of vapors through respiratory organs. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. Steel drums (ICC-17H, 37D, 37H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIMC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. Steel drums (ICC-17H, 37D, 37H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIMC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. Steel drums (ICC-17H, 37D, 37H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIMC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.
Arsenical dip, liquid (sheep dip).		Poison.				
Arsenous and mercuric iodide solution, liquid.		Poison.				
Bordeaux arsenites, liquid.		Poison.				
Beryllium metal powder.	A grey-white metal powder. Chemically active, burns in air. Poisonous. Do not breath air laden with this substance. Do not allow in contact with skin. Stow away from living quarters and food stuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label). Keep dry.	Poison.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. Steel drums (ICC-17H, 37D, 37H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIMC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. Steel drums (ICC-17H, 37D, 37H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIMC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. Steel drums (ICC-17H, 37D, 37H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIMC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIMC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt.	

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry storage (AA)	R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle	
<p>Carbolic acid (phenol) liquid (liquid phenol) containing over 50% benzophenone).</p>	<p>Dark, steenic liquid having a distinctive odor. Will attack and burn skin and flesh. Potentially by absorption through the skin and through the digestive organs. Soluble in water. Stow away from foodstuffs and living quarters.</p>	<p>Poison.....</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, in kegs, glass (ICC-1C) not over 15 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6 1/2 gal. cap. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 475 lb. net wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 475 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-37G) STC, securely cushioned in outside wooden barrels, not over 250 lb. net wt. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes: (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12D) WIC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt. Tank Cars, (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W, 103A-L-W, 103A-L-W).</p>	<p>Ferry storage (AA)..... Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, in kegs, glass (ICC-1C) not over 15 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6 1/2 gal. cap. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Ferry storage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. (ICC-37E) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1A) not over 13 gal. cap. Carboys, in kegs, glass (ICC-1C) not over 15 gal. cap. Carboys, boxed, glass (ICC-1D) not over 6 1/2 gal. cap. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle</p>
<p>Carbolic acid (phenol) solid. Carbolic acid, fused solid. Phenol, solid.</p>	<p>White crystalline mass which turns pink or red if not perfectly pure or under influence of light. Absorbs water from the air and liquefies. Sharp burning taste; distinctive odor. Strong corrosive poison. Melting point 109° F. Soluble in water. Do not breathe fumes. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p>	<p>Poison.....</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 475 lb. net wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 475 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-37G) STC, securely cushioned in outside wooden barrels, not over 250 lb. net wt. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes: (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12D) WIC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt. Tank Cars, (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W, 103A-L-W, 103A-L-W).</p>	<p>Stowage (AA). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 475 lb. net wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 475 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-37G) STC, securely cushioned in outside wooden barrels, not over 250 lb. net wt. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes: (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12D) WIC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt.</p>	<p>Ferry storage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H) STC, not over 475 lb. net wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 475 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-37G) STC, securely cushioned in outside wooden barrels, not over 250 lb. net wt. Aluminum barrels or drums (ICC-42B, 42C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes: (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 250 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes: (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12D) WIC, not over 75 lb. gr. wt. Tank Cars, (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W, 103A-L-W, 103A-L-W).</p>	<p>R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle</p>	

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
<p>Chemical ammunition containing Class "B" poisons, liquids or gases, (nonexplosive). NOTE: When chemical ammunition is shipped having igniting elements, bursting charges, or other explosive components, such shipments shall conform to the regulations prescribed for "Ammunitions, chemical, explosive" under Class "A". Dangerous Explosives. Chlorpicrin, absorbed....</p>	<p>Consisting of projectiles, shells, bombs, grenades, and other containers filled with gases, liquids, or chemicals, class B, without ignition elements, bursting charges, detonating fuzes, or other explosive components. Marking: Packages will be labeled as prescribed by these regulations for gases, liquids, or chemicals contained therein, and marked with the name of the contents. Chlorpicrin absorbed in an efficient absorbing material. Properties and hazards same as chlorpicrin, liquid.</p>	Poison.....	<p>See correct shipping name of article contained therein for stowage and containers.</p>	<p>See correct shipping name of article contained therein for stowage and containers.</p>	<p>R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle See correct shipping name of article contained therein for stowage and containers.</p>
<p>Chlorpicrin, liquid. Chlorpicrin, mixtures (containing no compressed gas or poisonous liquid, Class A).</p>	<p>A colorless, oily liquid. Vapors are very irritating and extremely poisonous. Mixtures of chlorpicrin with non-poisonous liquids. Slow away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Protect from direct rays of the sun and from all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool. Spillage or leakage may be decontaminated by flushing the area with copious quantities of a water solution of a sulfite (i. e., sodium sulfite).</p>	Poison.....	<p>Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes metal strapped (ICC-15A) WIC which must be hermetically sealed metal cans of not over 1 quart capacity each. Not over 24 lb. of chlorpicrin in any outside container. Stowage: "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15R, 15C, 16A) WIC, not over 24 lb. net wt. boxes (ICC-12B) Fiberboard (ICC-12B) in any outside container. Authorized only for chlorpicrin mixtures, in addition to the above containers: Steel drums (ICC-5A) not over 33 gal. cap. Steel cylinders.</p>	<p>Not permitted.....</p>	<p>Not permitted.....</p>

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	Ferry stowage (BB).
Cyanides or cyanide mixtures, dry.	When containing the cyanogen equivalent of 10% or more of potassium cyanide May be powder, crystalline or lump in form. Cyanides are deadly poisons if taken internally or if dust or fumes are inhaled. Soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label). Keep dry. Colorless crystals. Soluble in water. Hazards and precautions same as "cyanides dry" above. White or green powder. Decomposes on heating. Soluble in water. Hazards and precautions same as "cyanides dry" above. White amorphous or crystalline mass, with an odor of bitter almonds. Extremely poisonous. Do not handle with bare hands. In the presence of moisture and acid pits of hydrocyanic acid gas which is poisonous and especially fatal when present in the atmosphere in small amounts. Soluble in water. Do not stow with acids (white label). Do not stow with carbon dioxide cylinders. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Keep dry. White or colorless crystals or powder. Decomposes on heating. Soluble in water. Hazards and precautions same as "cyanides dry" above. Apple green plates or powder. Decomposes on heating. Insoluble in water. Hazards and precautions same as "cyanides dry" above.	Poison	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Tween decks." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 245 lb. gr. wt., hermetically sealed when used with calcium cyanide. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums, lined or coated: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Bulk: In water-tight railroad cars. Authorized only for sodium cyanides of globular or pellet form: Bags (cloth and paper lined) (ICC-45B) not over 100 lb. net wt.	Slowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 245 lb. gr. wt., hermetically sealed when used with calcium cyanide. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums, lined or coated: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Bulk: In water-tight railroad cars. Authorized only for sodium cyanides of globular or pellet form: Bags (cloth and paper lined) (ICC-45B) not over 100 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (AA).....	Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 245 lb. gr. wt., hermetically sealed when used with calcium cyanide. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums, lined or coated: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Bulk: In water-tight railroad cars. Authorized only for sodium cyanides of globular or pellet form: Bags (cloth and paper lined) (ICC-45B) not over 100 lb. net wt.
Barium cyanide solid.....		Poison				
Cyanide of calcium, solid.		Poison				
Calcium cyanide solid.....		Poison				
Cyanide of potassium, solid.		Poison				
Cyanide of sodium, solid.		Poison				
Potassium cyanide.		Poison				
Sodium cyanide.		Poison				
Mercuric cyanide, solid.		Poison				
Mercury cyanide, solid.		Poison				
Nickel cyanide, solid.....		Poison				
Cyanide of copper.		Poison				
Cyanide of lead.		Poison				
Cyanide of silver.		Poison				
Cyanide of zinc.		Poison				
Cyanide of potassium, liquid.		Poison				
Cyanide of sodium, liquid.		Poison				

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Dinitrobenzol, liquid.....	Colorless to pale yellow liquid. Flash point variable depending on solvent, may be low. Slightly soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.....	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1,700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Ferry storage (AA).....</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1,700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p> <p>Ferry storage (BB).</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 110 gal. cap. and not exceeding 1,700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	
Dinitrobenzol, solid.....	A yellow crystalline solid. Poisonous when taken internally and also when in contact with the skin. Do not breathe dust-laden air. Slightly soluble in water. Do not stow with foodstuffs or near living quarters. Do not stow with acids (white label). A colorless or yellow crystalline solid which melts at about 100° F. Poisonous when taken internally and also when in contact with the skin. Do not breathe dust-laden air or vapors. Insoluble in water. Do not stow near living quarters. Do not stow with acids (white label).	Poison.....	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 300 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A).</p>	<p>Ferry storage (AA).....</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 300 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A).</p>	
Dinitrochlorbenzol solid (Dinitrochlorbenzene).			<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 300 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A).</p>	<p>Ferry storage (AA).....</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 300 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A).</p>	

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics, N. O. S. (liquid). See § 146.25-55 regarding "Exemptions for poisons, Class B," for limited quantity shipments.	A unit substance or a compound classified as a less dangerous poison, Class B, in accordance with the definition contained herein, when prepared, packed and offered to the trade as drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics. Stow away from living quarters, and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label). Keep cool.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Ferry storage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).
Drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics, N. O. S. (solid). See § 146.25-55 regarding "Exemptions for poisons, Class B," for limited quantity shipments.	A unit substance or a compound classified as a less dangerous poison, Class B, in accordance with the definition contained herein, when prepared, packed and offered to the trade as drugs, chemicals, medicines or cosmetics. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label). Keep cool.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Ferry storage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).

Table H—Classification: Class B: less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			R. R. car, ferry, passenger or vehicle
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry stowage (A.A.)	
Ferric arsenate, solid	Green amorphous powder. Decomposes on heating. Insoluble in water. Slow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label).	Poison	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	
Ferric arsenite, solid	Brownish-yellow powder. Decomposes on heating. Insoluble in water. Slow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label).	Poison	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	
Ferrous arsenate (Iron arsenate), solid	Greenish or yellowish-brown powder. Insoluble in water. Slow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label).	Poison	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	
Hydrocyanic acid solutions (solution of not over 5% strength in glass bottles not over 1 pound capacity) (solution of not over 2% strength in glass bottles not over 3 pounds capacity).	Colorless volatile liquid. Vapors intensely poisonous. Strong characteristic odor. Soluble in water. Slow well away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Protect from direct rays of the sun and sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.	Poison	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A), WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry stowage (AA).....	Ferry stowage (BB).
Insecticide, dry.....	<p>Generally contains more or less of some highly poisonous substance, often an arsenic compound. Do not breathe air laden with dust of this substance. Do not allow in contact with the skin. Stow away from foodstuffs and living quarters. Do not stow with acids (white label). Hazards and precautions the same as above. Hazards and precautions the same as above. Hazards and precautions the same as above.</p>	Poison.....	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6C) not over 1,700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6C) not over 1,700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p>	<p>Authorized only for arsenical insecticides and fungicides containing 10.0 percent or less of arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃). Triplex bags (ICC-36A, 36B) not over 100 lb. net wt. Paper bags: (ICC-44B) with inside paper bags, ICC-2D, not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-44C, 44D) not over 50 lb. net wt. Ferry stowage (AA).....</p>	<p>Authorized only for arsenical insecticides and fungicides containing 10.0 percent or less of arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃). Triplex bags (ICC-36A, 36B) not over 100 lb. net wt. Paper bags: (ICC-44B) with inside paper bags, ICC-2D, not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-44C, 44D) not over 50 lb. net wt. Ferry stowage (BB).</p>
Insecticide, liquid.....	<p>Generally contains more or less of some highly poisonous substance, often an arsenic compound. Do not breathe air containing vapors of this substance. Do not allow in contact with the skin. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label).</p>	Poison.....	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene, compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene, compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Authorized only for arsenical insecticides and fungicides containing 10.0 percent or less of arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃). Triplex bags (ICC-36A, 36B) not over 100 lb. net wt. Paper bags: (ICC-44B) with inside paper bags, ICC-2D, not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-44C, 44D) not over 50 lb. net wt. Ferry stowage (AA).....</p>	<p>Authorized only for arsenical insecticides and fungicides containing 10.0 percent or less of arsenic trioxide (As₂O₃). Triplex bags (ICC-36A, 36B) not over 100 lb. net wt. Paper bags: (ICC-44B) with inside paper bags, ICC-2D, not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-44C, 44D) not over 50 lb. net wt. Ferry stowage (BB).</p>

Table II—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Mercuric (mercury nu- cleate), solid.	Colorless or brownish-white powder. Soluble in water.	Poison.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA).....	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt.
Mercurous bromide, solid.	Slightly soluble in water. Metal-organic compound in powder form. Slightly soluble in water. Bright yellow, amorphous powder.	Poison.	(ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	(ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt.
Mercurous gluconate, solid.	Odorless. Sublimes at 109° C. Decomposes in light. Insoluble in water. Short, prismatic crystals. Effloresces and becomes anhydrous in dry air.	Poison.	Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kegs (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt.	(ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.
Mercurous nitrate, solid.	Decomposes in water. Black to grayish-black powder. Insoluble in water. Decomposes at 109° C. White crystalline powder. Almost insoluble in water. Decomposes on heating. White crystalline powder. Decomposes on heating.	Poison.	Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kegs (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt.	(ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. net wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.
Mercurous oxide, black, solid.	Very poisonous. Soluble in water. White crystalline powder. Decomposed by water.	Poison.	Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	(ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kegs (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt.
Mercurous sulfate, solid.	White crystals or powder. Very poisonous.	Poison.			
Mercury bichloride, solid.	White crystalline powder. Decomposed by water.	Poison.			
Mercury bisulfate, solid.	Any compound of mercury that classifies as a Less Dangerous Poison, Class B, in accordance with these regulations.	Poison.			
Mercury compounds, N. O. S. (solid).	Colorless, transparent, volatile liquid. Chloroform-like odor. Noninflammable. Exists as gas under usual temperatures. Liquid form has boiling point of 40° F. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label). Keep cool.	Poison.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) with inside metal cans containing not over 1 lb. each. Outside containers not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) with inside metal cans containing not over 1 lb. each. Outside containers not over 50 lb. net wt. Cylinders (ICC-3A225, 3A225, 3B225, 3E1800, 4A225, 4B225, 4BA225). NOTE: Cylinders having a wall thickness of less than 0.08 in. must be packed in boxes or crates. Tank cars (ICC-104A, 104A-W, 106A500, 106A500X).	Ferry stowage (AA).....	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) with inside metal cans containing not over 1 lb. each. Outside containers not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) with inside metal cans containing not over 1 lb. each. Outside containers not over 50 lb. net wt. Cylinders (ICC-3A225, 3A225, 3B225, 3E1800, 4A225, 4B225, 4BA225). NOTE: Cylinders having a wall thickness of less than 0.08 in. must be packed in boxes or crates. Tank cars (ICC-104A, 104A-W, 106A500, 106A500X).

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Motor fuel antiknock compound.	A mixture of tetraethyl lead and ethylene dibromide and ethylate. This liquid is poisonous due to the presence of tetraethyl lead. Absorption of this liquid through the skin or inhalation of its vapors are dangerous. Insoluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Keep cool.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) with inside glass or earthenware containers of not over 1 pint capacity each or metal cans within ICC-2A. Outside container not over 100 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-105A, 300, 105A-300W) stencilled on both sides "For Motor Fuel Antiknock Compound Only."	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIO, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) with inside glass or earthenware containers of not over 1 pint capacity each or metal cans within ICC-2A. Outside container not over 100 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-105A, 300, 105A-300W) stencilled on both sides "For Motor Fuel Antiknock Compound Only."
Nicotine hydrochloride.....	White deliquescent crystals. Soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Water-white oily liquid turning dark brown or black with age. Volatile at ordinary temperature. Miscible with water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIO, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIO, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) with inside glass or earthenware containers of not over 1 pint capacity each or metal cans within ICC-2A. Outside container not over 100 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.
Nicotine, liquid.....	Water-white oily liquid turning dark brown or black with age. Volatile at ordinary temperature. Miscible with water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIO, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIO, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIO, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).
Nicotine sulfate, liquid.....	Water-white oily liquid turning dark brown or black with age. Volatile at ordinary temperature. Miscible with water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIO, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIO, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIO, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Required conditions for transportation					
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Nicotine salicylate.....	White, odorless, crystals. Melts at about 117° to 118° C. Very soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).
Nicotine sulfate, solid.....	White crystals. Soluble in water. Melts at about 88° to 90° C. Very soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.
Nicotine tartarate.....	White to reddish-white crystals. Melts at about 88° to 90° C. Very soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) not over 50 lb. net wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.
Nitrobenzol, liquid (oil of mirbane).	A heavy, oily liquid, yellow or brownish color, having the odor of bitter almonds. Ignites at a temperature of about 500° F. Gives off inflammable vapor. Is in the form of bright yellow crystals below a temperature of about 16° F. The vapors given off by this liquid are poisonous when inhaled. Is a powerful narcotic poison when inhaled into the digestive organs. May also be poisonous by absorption into the skin. Will contaminate foodstuff. Slightly soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Protect from direct rays of the sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool. Is heavy, oily, yellow liquid. Immiscible with water. Hazards and precautions similar to "Nitrobenzol," above.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 60 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12B) Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 60 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12B) Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 60 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12B) Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).
Nitrochlorbenzene, ortho, liquid.	Is a heavy, oily, yellow liquid. Immiscible with water. Hazards and precautions similar to "Nitrobenzol," above.	Poison.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 60 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12B) Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 60 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12B) Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 60 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-12B) Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) not over 65 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Nitrochlorbenzene, meta or para, solid	<p><i>Faint yellow crystalline mass. Dangerous if taken internally, or in the form of vapors through the respiratory organs. Do not breathe air laden with the dust of these substances. Do not allow excessive contact with the skin. Insoluble in water. Will contaminate foodstuffs. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Yellow crystalline powder. Very slightly soluble in water. Protect from direct rays of sun and any sources of artificial heat. Keep cool and dry.</i></p>	Poison	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "Under cover." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6C) not over 1760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STO, not over 340 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STO, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. For paramitraniline, solid only, not over 385 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits, (ICC-18B) WFL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. For nitrochlorbenzene para and paramitraniline, 400 lb. gr. wt. allowed. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted
Nitroxyhol	<p><i>Colorless or yellow liquid or crystals, becoming reddish brown upon exposure. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Protect from direct rays of sun and all sources of artificial heat. Keep cool.</i></p>	Poison	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	Not permitted	Not permitted	<p>Ferry stowage (BB): Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STO, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STO, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Required conditions for transportation		Required conditions for transportation	
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation
Parathion, liquid	A deep brown to yellow liquid. Slightly soluble in water. Extremely poisonous. May be absorbed through the skin; through digestive organs, or from capor through respiratory organs. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Liquid, parathion mixtures (solutions, emulsions or emulsifiable liquids) containing more than 50% parathion by wt. Properties same as those listed above.	Poison	<p>Passenger vessel</p> <p>Not permitted</p> <p>Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle</p> <p>Not permitted</p> <p>R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle</p> <p>Not permitted.</p>
Parathion mixtures, liquid (containing not more than 50% parathion by weight)	Liquid parathion mixtures (solutions, emulsions, or emulsifiable liquids) containing not more than 50% parathion by wt. Hazards and precautions similar to "parathion, liquid". Stow away from living quarters and food stuffs.	Poison	<p>Carro vessel</p> <p>Storage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. Steel drums (ICC-17C) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) WIMC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Steel drums (ICC-17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. authorized only for mixtures which are nonflammable. Note: Mixtures containing not more than 25% by wt. parathion, in inside metal containers not over 8 fluid ounces capacity each, packed in strong outside containers together with sufficient absorbent material to completely absorb the liquid in the event of leakage are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.</p> <p>Storage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6C) not over 55 gal. cap. Steel drums (ICC-17C, 17H) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. Steel drums (ICC-37H) STC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Fiber drums (ICC-21A, 21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Note: Dry mixtures containing not more than 2% by weight of parathion, and in which the liquid is absorbed in an inert material, are exempt from specification packaging, marking other than name of contents, and labeling requirements.</p>
Parathion mixtures, dry	Parathion mixtures in which the liquid is absorbed in concentrations greater than 2% but not exceeding 27% in a dry inert material so as to form a dry mixture. Poisonous. Do not breath air laden with this substance. Do not allow in contact with the skin. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison	<p>Passenger vessel</p> <p>Not permitted</p> <p>Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle</p> <p>Not permitted</p> <p>R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle</p> <p>Not permitted.</p>

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	
Perchloro-methyl-mercurian	An orange-red heavy liquid. Volatile when exposed to sun or heat. Non-inflammable. Gases of vapors that are irritating and suffocating. May be poisonous by skin absorption. Not affected by light, but fumes on exposure to moist air. Insoluble in water. Do not breathe vapors or allow liquid to contact the skin. Stow well away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label). Keep cool. A poisonous material used in warfare. Irritating to the lungs. Do not breathe vapors. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Keep cool. May be any liquid classifying as a Less Dangerous Poison, Class B, in accordance with the definitions contained in these regulations, provided such liquid is not otherwise specified by name in these regulations. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Do not stow with acids (white label). Keep cool and well away from all sources of artificial heat.	Poison	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle Not permitted.
Phenyl-dichloroarsine, liquid.		Poison	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	permitted
Poisonous liquids, N. O. S.		Poison	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	S owage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Ferry stowage (A.A.)..... Ferry stowage (B.B).	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Required conditions for transportation		Required conditions for transportation	
Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation
Poisonous solids, N, O, S.	<p>May be any solid classifying as a Less Dangerous Poison, Class B, in accordance with the definitions contained in these regulations, provided such solid is not otherwise specified by name in these regulations.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>Do not stow with acids (white label).</p> <p>Keep cool and well away from all sources of artificial heat.</p>	Poison	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Tween decks."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>
Potassium arsenate, solid.	<p>Colorless crystals.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe the air laden with fine dust.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>White powder.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe air laden with fine dust.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>White, odorless crystalline powder.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>In the form of small, hard crystals or white crystalline powder.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe air laden with dust.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>Do not stow with acids (white label).</p>	Poison	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>
Potassium arsenite, solid.	<p>Colorless crystals.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe the air laden with fine dust.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>White powder.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe air laden with fine dust.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>White, odorless crystalline powder.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>In the form of small, hard crystals or white crystalline powder.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe air laden with dust.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>Do not stow with acids (white label).</p>	Poison	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>
Sodium cacodylate, solid (sodium dimethylarsinate).	<p>Colorless crystals.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe the air laden with fine dust.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>White powder.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe air laden with fine dust.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>White, odorless crystalline powder.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>In the form of small, hard crystals or white crystalline powder.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe air laden with dust.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>Do not stow with acids (white label).</p>	Poison	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>
Strontium arsenite, solid.	<p>Colorless crystals.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe the air laden with fine dust.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>White powder.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe air laden with fine dust.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>White, odorless crystalline powder.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>In the form of small, hard crystals or white crystalline powder.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe air laden with dust.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>Do not stow with acids (white label).</p>	Poison	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>
Strechnine and salts thereof, solid	<p>Colorless crystals.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe the air laden with fine dust.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>White powder.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe air laden with fine dust.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>White, odorless crystalline powder.</p> <p>Soluble in water.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>In the form of small, hard crystals or white crystalline powder.</p> <p>Poisonous if taken internally.</p> <p>Care should be taken not to breathe air laden with dust.</p> <p>Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p> <p>Do not stow with acids (white label).</p>	Poison	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p> <p>Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Sodium arsenite (solution), liquid.	Solution of arsenic trioxide and sodium carbonate or hydroxide. Poisonous if taken internally. Soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 150 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>
Sodium azide.	White hexagonal crystals. Decomposes when heated. Soluble in water. In contact with moist air and acids, will give off poisonous gas. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Keep cool. Colorless liquid. Absorption of this liquid through the skin or inhalation of the vapors is poisonous. Insoluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Keep cool.	Poison.	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) WIC with securely closed paper bag inside ICC-2J. Not over 100 lb. net wt.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) with inside glass or earthenware containers of not over 1 pint capacity each or metal cans within ICC-2A. Outside container not over 100 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) with inside glass or earthenware containers of not over 1 pint capacity each or metal cans within ICC-2A. Outside container not over 100 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>
Tetraethyl lead, liquid.		Poison.	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) with inside glass or earthenware containers of not over 1 pint capacity each or metal cans within ICC-2A. Outside container not over 100 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) with inside glass or earthenware containers of not over 1 pint capacity each or metal cans within ICC-2A. Outside container not over 100 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA). Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums (ICC-5, 5A) not over 110 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A) with inside glass or earthenware containers of not over 1 pint capacity each or metal cans within ICC-2A. Outside container not over 100 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.</p>

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger of vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger of vehicle
<p>Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, liquid. Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, mixture, liquid. Tetraethyl dithio pyrophosphate, liquid. Tetraethyl dithio pyrophosphate, mixture, liquid. Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, liquid. Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, mixture, liquid.</p>	<p>Water-white to amber colored liquids. Miscible with water. Extremely poisonous. May be absorbed through the skin, through digestive organs, or from vapor through respiratory organs. Stow away from living quarters and food stuffs.</p>	<p>Poison.....</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open". "On deck under cover". "Tween decks". Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 60 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open". "On deck under cover". "Tween decks". Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kegs (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open". "On deck under cover". "Tween decks". Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kegs (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p>	<p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 85 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap., and not exceeding 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 60 gal. cap., and not exceeding 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>
<p>Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, mixture, dry. Tetraethyl dithio pyrophosphate, mixture, dry. Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, mixture, dry.</p>	<p>Dry mixtures in which the liquid is absorbed in a dry inert material. Poisonous. Do not breathe air laden with this substance. Do not allow in contact with skin. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.</p>	<p>Poison.....</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open". "On deck under cover". "Tween decks". Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kegs (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open". "On deck under cover". "Tween decks". Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kegs (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck in open". "On deck under cover". "Tween decks". Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kegs (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p>	<p>Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kegs (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.</p>

Table H—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Thallium salts, solid.....	In the form of crystals, needles, or powder, some of which are soluble in water. Others insoluble. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits, (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits, (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits, (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.	Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,700 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes, (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits, (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes, (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt. Plywood drums (ICC-22A) not over 115 lb. net wt.
Thiophosgene (thiocarbonylchloride).	Red colored liquid with sharp penetrating fozic fumes. Areas contaminated by leakage should be flushed with copious quantities of water and scrubbed with strong soap. Addition of a small quantity of lye to the wash water is desirable. Colorless or yellow, oily liquid, becoming darker on exposure. Ignites at temperature of about 208° F. Poisonous by absorption of the liquid through the skin or inhalation of the vapors. Dangerous poison if taken internally. Very slightly soluble in water. Stow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Keep cool.	Poison.....	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C, 17E) STC, not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-37D) STC, not over 10 gal. cap. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 50 gal. cap. (ICC-11A, 11B) WIC, not over 200 lb. gr. wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. gr. wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC, not over 65 lb. gr. wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. Tank cars (ICC-103, 103A, 103W, 103A-W).	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....
Xylidene.....		Poison.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....	Not permitted.....

Table II—Classification: Class B; less dangerous poisons—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			R. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry storage (AA).....	
Zinc arsenate.....	Colorless crystals or powder..... Decomposes on heating. Insoluble in water. Slow away from living quarters and foodstuffs. Keep cool.	Poison.....	Storage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.	Storage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.	Ferry storage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.	H. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Zinc arsenite, solid.....	Colorless powder..... Insoluble in water. Slow away from living quarters and foodstuffs.	Poison.....	Storage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.	Storage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Between decks." "Under deck." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.	Ferry storage (BB). Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 1,760 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17E, 17H, 37D) STC, not over 300 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-37H) STC, not over 200 lb. net wt. Wooden barrels or kegs: (ICC-10A, 10B, 10C) not over 600 lb. net wt. (ICC-11A) not over 115 lb. net wt. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, 19A) WIC, not over 100 lb. net wt. Wooden kits (ICC-18B) WPL, not over 30 lb. net wt. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B, 12C) WIC, not over 50 lb. net wt. Fiber drums: (ICC-21A) not over 225 lb. net wt. (ICC-21B) not over 200 lb. net wt.	H. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle

NOTE: § 146.25-200 is inapplicable to the transportation of military explosives. See § 146.29-1.

§ 146.25-300 Table II—Classification: Class C; tear gas or irritating substances.

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation			
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle	I. R. car ferry, passenger or vehicle
Brombenzylcyanide, liq. uid.	A dark brown viscous liquid which solidifies at about 75° F., forming white or yellowish crystals. Vapors are heavier than air. The vapors given off by this material are intensely irritating to the eyes and have a strong corrosive action on the throat and lungs. Stow well away from living quarters and in a space not easily accessible to any persons. Keep cool.	Tear gas	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 8 liquid gallons and not over 80 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Chemical ammunition containing Class "C" poisons, liquids, gases or solids (nonexplosive). Note: When shipped with ignition elements, bursting fuzes or other explosive components, such shipments shall conform to the regulations prescribed for "Ammunition, chemical explosive," under Class "A," dangerous explosives.	Consists of projectiles, shells, bombs, and other containers, except grenades, filled with gases, liquids, or chemicals. Class "C" without ignition elements, bursting charges, detonating fuzes, or other explosive components. Boxes must be marked with name of contents and labeled as prescribed by these regulations for the gases, liquids, or chemicals contained therein.	Tear gas.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 8 liquid gallons and not over 80 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Diphenylaminechlorarsine, gas, liquid or solid.	In solid form is a crystalline body of pale yellow color with a pungent odor. Melts at about 128° F. Is also shipped in liquid form or in the form of gas. Vapors intensely irritating to the eyes. Insoluble in water. Stow well away from living quarters. Keep cool.	Tear gas.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 110 gal. cap. (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 8 liquid gallons and not over 80 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Diphenylaminechlorarsine, solid.	A yellow crystalline substance. In solid form, capable of giving off irritating vapors. Is also shipped in liquid form or in the form of gas. Stow well away from living quarters. Keep cool.	Tear gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 5 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIMC, not over 24 lb. net wt. of liquid.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Diphenylchlorarsine, solid.	A white crystalline substance giving off irritating vapors. Stow well away from living quarters. Keep cool.	Tear gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 5 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIMC, not over 24 lb. net wt. of liquid.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Monochloroacetone, stabilized.	A clear liquid with pungent odor irritating to the eyes. Soluble in water. Stow well away from living quarters.	Tear gas.	Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Metal barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A) not over 5 gal. cap. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C, 16A) WIMC, not over 24 lb. net wt. of liquid.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Table H—Classification: Class C; tear gas or irritating substances—Continued

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Poisonous liquids, N. O. S.	Any liquid classifying as a poison, Class "C", in accordance with these regulations. Stow well away from living quarters. Keep cool.	Tear gas.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 170 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 8 liquid gallons and not over 80 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Poisonous solids, N. O. S.	Any solid classifying as a poison, Class "C", in accordance with these regulations. Stow well away from living quarters. Keep cool.	Tear gas.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (metal strapped) (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) not more than 24 grenades and 24 functioning devices, nor over 75 lb. gr. wt. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-37D) STC not more than 24 grenades and 24 functioning devices, nor over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Stowage: "On deck in open." Outside containers: Wooden boxes (metal strapped) (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) not more than 24 grenades and 24 functioning devices, nor over 75 lb. gr. wt. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-37D) STC not more than 24 grenades and 24 functioning devices, nor over 75 lb. gr. wt.	Ferry stowage (AA)..... Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (metal strapped) (ICC-15A, 15B, 15C) not more than 24 grenades and 24 functioning devices, nor over 75 lb. gr. wt. Steel barrels or drums (ICC-37D) STC not more than 24 grenades and 24 functioning devices, nor over 75 lb. gr. wt.
Tear gas grenades, 1 car gas candles.	Devices containing lachrymatory (tear producing) substances. These devices are commonly so constructed that when they function the contents are ejected, but there is no projection of any portion of the grenades which might cause physical injury. Stow well away from living quarters. Keep cool. N.B.: Grenades or other similar devices may be shipped completely assembled when shipments are made by, for, or to the National Military Establishment of the United States Government, providing the functioning element is so packed that it cannot accidentally function. May be any liquid or solid material used as a tear-producing gas.	Tear gas.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 170 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 8 liquid gallons and not over 80 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Tear gas material, liquid or solid, N. O. S.		Tear gas.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 170 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 8 liquid gallons and not over 80 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Xylol bromide.....		Tear gas.	Stowage: "On deck in open." "On deck under cover." Outside containers: Steel barrels or drums: (ICC-5, 5A, 5B, 6B, 6C) not over 170 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-6A) not over 55 gal. cap. and not over 880 lb. gr. wt. (ICC-17C) STC, not over 5 gal. cap. Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIMC, not over 8 liquid gallons and not over 80 lb. net wt. Cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

NOTE: § 146.25-300 is inapplicable to the transportation of military explosives. See § 146.29-1.

§ 146.25-400 Table II—Classification: Class D; radioactive materials.

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Radioactive materials, groups I and II.	<p>Group I: Radioactive materials that emit gamma rays only or both gamma and electrically charged corpuscular rays.</p> <p>Group II: Radioactive materials that emit neutrons and either or both gamma and electrically charged corpuscular rays.</p> <p>Do not stow with explosives, flammable liquids, compressed flammable gases, corrosive liquids, or poisonous gases or liquids, in cylinders, projectiles, or bombs, or with undeveloped films. Observe instructions and safety precautions as set forth in this subpart.</p>	Radioactive materials, group I or group II: Red.	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC. Fiber drums (ICC-21A) WIC. Other approved containers. Packaging and shielding requirements of this subpart must be complied with.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC. Fiber drums (ICC-21A) WIC. Other approved containers. Packaging and shielding requirements of this subpart must be complied with.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (AA).....</p> <p>Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC. Fiber drums (ICC-21A) WIC. Other approved containers. Packaging and shielding requirements of this subpart must be complied with.</p>
Radioactive materials, group III.	<p>Group III: Radioactive materials that emit electrically charged corpuscular rays only, i.e., alpha or beta, etc., or any other radioactive material that is so shielded that the gamma radiation at the surface of the package does not exceed 10 milliroentgens per 24 hours at any time during transportation.</p> <p>Do not stow with explosives, flammable liquids, compressed flammable gases, corrosive liquids, or poisonous gases or liquids, in cylinders, projectiles, or bombs, or with undeveloped films. Observe instructions and safety precautions as set forth in this subpart.</p>	Radioactive materials, group III: Blue.	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC. Fiber drums (ICC-21A) WIC. Other approved containers. Packaging and shielding requirements of this subpart must be complied with.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible."</p> <p>Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC. Fiber drums (ICC-21A) WIC. Other approved containers. Packaging and shielding requirements of this subpart must be complied with.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Wooden boxes (ICC-15A, 15B) WIC. Fiberboard boxes (ICC-12B) WIC. Fiber drums (ICC-21A) WIC. Other approved containers. Packaging and shielding requirements of this subpart must be complied with.</p>
Radioactive materials as described under § 146.25-25 (a) and (b).	<p>Do not stow with explosives, flammable liquids, compressed flammable gases, corrosive liquids, or poisonous gases or liquids, in cylinders, projectiles, or bombs. Observe instructions and safety precautions as set forth in this subpart.</p>	No label required.	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Strong outside containers with or without inside container, meeting the applicable requirements of § 146.25-25.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Strong outside containers with or without inside container, meeting the applicable requirements of § 146.25-25.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Strong outside containers with or without inside container, meeting the applicable requirements of § 146.25-25.</p>
Radioactive materials as described under § 146.25-25 (c).	<p>Do not stow with explosives, flammable liquids, compressed flammable gases, corrosive liquids, or poisonous gases or liquids, in cylinders, projectiles, or bombs. Observe instructions and safety precautions as set forth in this subpart.</p>	No label required.	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Strong outside containers with or without inside container, meeting the applicable requirements of § 146.25-25.</p>	<p>Stowage: "On deck protected." "On deck under cover." "Tween decks readily accessible." "Under deck."</p> <p>Outside containers: Strong outside containers with or without inside container, meeting the applicable requirements of § 146.25-25.</p>	<p>Ferry stowage (BB). Outside containers: Strong outside containers with or without inside container, meeting the applicable requirements of § 146.25-25.</p>

10. Sections 146.28-1 and 146.28-2 are amended to read as follows:

§ 146.28-1 *Scope*. The regulations contained in the sections under the heading "Subpart—Temporary Amendments to Regulations" are supplementary and amendatory to the regulations in this part and are effective for the duration of the National Emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proclamation 2914, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.), except as hereafter modified or rescinded.

§ 146.28-2 *Reused single-trip containers*. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 146.05-10 (h), single-trip containers may be, for the duration of the National Emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proclamation 2914, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.), reused if retested and approved for service in accordance with the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission in effect at the time of shipment.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, 245, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 1275)

11. Section 146.28-3 *The Captain of the Port to establish conditions for loading and unloading cargo* is canceled.

12. Section 146.28-5 *Additional containers for cyanides* is canceled.

13. Section 146.28-9 *Additional containers for poisonous solids* is canceled.

14. Section 146.28-10 *Additional containers for blasting caps* is canceled.

15. Section 146.28-11 *Additional containers for airplanes flares* is canceled.

16. Section 146.28-12 *Additional containers for empty cartridge cases primed* is canceled.

17. Section 146.28-16 *Additional containers for sodium hydrosulfite* is canceled.

18. Section 146.28-18 *Additional containers for batteries, electric, wet* is canceled.

19. Section 146.28-19 *Additional containers for nitrogen dioxide, liquid (nitrogen peroxide, nitrogen tetroxide)* is canceled.

20. Section 146.28-22 is amended to read as follows:

§ 146.28-22 *Increase of weight limitation for Class B poisonous solids*. Class B poisonous solids other than such poisonous solids for which special requirements are prescribed may be accepted for transportation on board vessels when packed in metal drums (ICC-17E, 17H, and 37D) having a gross weight not over 375 pounds in lieu of 300 pounds now specified.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, 245, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 1275)

21. The center heading following § 146.28-22 "Subpart—Transportation of Military Explosives on Board Vessels During Present Emergency" is changed to read "Subpart—Transportation of Military Explosives on Board Vessels During National Emergency or War."

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, 245, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 1275)

22. Section 146.29-1 is amended to read as follows:

§ 146.29-1 *Regulations declared inapplicable*. Sections 146.02-11, 146.02-21, 146.03-3, 146.06-9, 146.06-19, 146.09-1 to 146.09-6, inclusive, 146.10-6 (b), 146.20-15 to 146.20-51, inclusive, 146.20-85, 146.20-90, 146.20-100 to 146.20-300, inclusive, 146.23-4 (d), 146.23-7 (a), (b), and (c); 146.24-55, the entries "Chemical ammunition containing Class 'A' poisons, liquids or gases," "Chemical ammunition containing Class 'B' poisons, liquids or gases," and "Chemical ammunition containing Class 'C' liquids, gases or solids," appearing in sections 146.25-100, 146.25-200, and 146.25-300, 146.27-3 to 146.27-6, inclusive, and 146.27-100 are hereby declared inapplicable to the transportation of military explosives during the National Emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proclamation 2914, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.), or during a war in which the United States may be engaged, or during any other National Emergency proclaimed by the President.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, 245, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 1275)

23. Section 146.29-3 is amended to read as follows:

§ 146.29-3 *Effective date*. The regulations contained in this subpart are hereby declared effective during the National Emergency proclaimed by the President on 16 December 1950 (Proclamation 2914, 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.), or during a war in which the United States may be engaged or during any other National Emergency proclaimed by the President.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, 245, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 1275)

24. Section 146.29-6 is amended by changing paragraph (a) and subparagraph (b) (6) to read as follows:

§ 146.29-6 *Definitions and abbreviations*. * * *

(a) *Military explosives*. Military explosives consist of all Interstate Commerce Commission's Classes A, B, and C explosives shipped by, for, or to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force of the United States Government, or similar types of explosives shipped by, for, or to the government of any country whose defense is deemed vital to the defense of the United States. These explosives are divided into two classes, as follows:

(1) *Ammunition*. Ammunition consists of all types of shells, projectiles, cartridges, grenades, bombs, mines, torpedoes, torpedo warheads, propellant powder charges, pyrotechnics, rockets, chemical, smoke or incendiary ammunition, or other "made up" explosive devices that are utilized by the armed forces in the prosecution of a war.

(2) *Explosives in bulk*. Explosives in bulk consist of any high explosives, black powder, and low explosives or smokeless powder in accordance with the definitions in §§ 146.20-1, 146.20-7, and 146.20-9, when such substances are shipped in containers other than con-

tainers such as shells, bombs, grenades, mines, torpedoes, powder bags in individual containers, cartridges, fuzes, detonators, caps, primers, and similar "made up" ammunition devices.

(b) *Related terms*. * * *

(6) *Definitions of other dangerous articles*. For definitions of:

(i) Inflammable liquids see §§ 146.21-1 and 146.21-5;

(ii) Inflammable solids and oxidizing materials see §§ 146.22-1, 146.22-2, and 146.22-3;

(iii) Corrosive liquids see §§ 146.23-1 and 146.23-2;

(iv) Compressed gases see §§ 146.24-1 and 146.24-5;

(v) Poisons, Class A, see § 146.25-5, Class B, see § 146.25-10, Class C, see § 146.25-15;

(vi) Combustible liquids see §§ 146.26-1 and 146.26-2; and,

(vii) Hazardous articles see §§ 146.27-1 and 146.27-2.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, 245, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 1275)

25. Section 146.29-23 is amended by changing paragraph (1) to read as follows:

§ 146.29-23 *Handling and slinging of explosives*. * * *

(1) Wire rope or wire rope assemblies, including splices or fittings thereof, used in handling ammunition and explosives shall be kept bare to permit ready inspection of its safe working condition. Mechanical type endings may be used in lieu of hand splices provided such endings have a minimum breaking strength equal to the catalog strength of wire rope from which it is made.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, 245, as amended; 50 U. S. C. 1275)

26. Section 146.29-100 is amended by changing the description of small arms ammunition (Class I), and requirements regarding "jato units" as follows:

(A) The "description" for Class I (small-arms ammunition w/o explosives bullets, mechanical time fuze w/o booster and like items) is amended by changing it to read as follows:

§ 146.29-100 *Military ammunition and explosives in bulk*. * * *

DESCRIPTION

Small arms ammunition is fixed ammunition designed to be fired from a pistol, revolver, rifle, or shotgun held by the hand, or by the hand and shoulder, or machine guns of caliber less than .75, or blank remover cartridges for pilot seat ejectors and canopy removing catapults, and consists of a metallic or paper cartridge case, a primer and a propelling charge, with or without bullet, shot, tear gas material, tracer components or incendiary compositions or mixtures, but not including bullets loaded with high explosives.¹ (For small arms ammunition with explosive bullets or projectiles see Class IV-B).

¹ The U. S. Army and Navy definition is based on tactical considerations. This Coast Guard definition shall take precedence in all cases involving transportation, handling and stowage as cargo on board merchant vessels which are subject to the regulations in this part.

Other items of ammunition or component parts of ammunition having similar hazard characteristics to small arms ammunition are also included in this class.

(B) Under Class X, "Explosive bombs, mines, torpedoes, etc.," at the end of the description under the heading "Includes but is not limited to—", the items "Jato units" and "Jet thrust units (Jato)" are added.

(C) At the end of the description of Class X, "Explosive bombs, mines, torpedoes, etc.," the note regarding "jet assist take-off units" is deleted.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended, 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, 245, as amended, 50 U. S. C. 1275)

Table S—Classification: Ships' stores and supplies of a dangerous nature

Descriptive name of article	Characteristic properties, cautions, required, markings required	Label required	Required conditions for transportation		
			Cargo vessel	Passenger vessel	Ferry vessel, passenger or vehicle
Ships' signal and emergency equipment. Cartridges for line throwing appliances.	• A metallic case containing primer and powder in one unit and discharged by percussion. The hazard of such cartridges is nil.	No label required.	• Stowage: Within the box containing the line throwing appliance and its equipment, and stowed at the discretion of the master.	• Not carried as emergency equipment on ferry vessels.	• Not carried as emergency equipment on car ferries.
Distress signal rockets.	Protect from fire. Rockets or shells throwing stars of any color or description.	No label required.	Stowage: Vessel's portable magazine chest. ¹	Not carried as emergency equipment on ferry vessels.	Not carried as emergency equipment on car ferries.
Parachute flare distress signal cartridges.	Approved parachute flare distress signals with a means of projecting them, both contained in a portable watertight case.	No label required.	Stowage: In place in the emergency and motor lifeboats. Additional flares may be stowed in a location discretionary with the master.	Not carried as emergency equipment on ferry vessels.	Not carried as emergency equipment on ferry vessels.
Powder charges for line throwing appliance (mounted-type gun).	Powder charges used in propelling lifeline, consisting of not more than 5 ounces of powder enclosed in a fabric bag.	No label required.	Stowage: Vessel's portable magazine chest. Metal cans having watertight top closing means.	Not carried as emergency equipment on ferry vessels.	Not carried as emergency equipment on car ferries.
Self-igniting pilot lights (blue flares). Signals, distress. (Combination flare and smoke.) (Distress lights.) (Red flares.) (Smoke signals.)	A flare signal light used for signaling for a pilot. Distress signals furnished as equipment in lifeboats, life rafts and in plothouse or navigating bridge.	No label required.	Stowage: Vessel's portable magazine chest. ² Stowage: In place within the lifeboat or life raft or buoyant apparatus. Additional lights may be stowed in the plothouse or navigating bridge. Container: The container shall be constructed in accordance with specification requirements of the Commandant of the Coast Guard.	Not carried as emergency equipment on ferry vessels. Not carried as emergency equipment on ferry vessels.	Not carried as emergency equipment on car ferries. Stowage: In place within the lifeboat, life raft and plothouse. Container: The container shall be constructed in accordance with specification requirements of the Commandant of the Coast Guard.
Water lights. (Life buoy flares.) (Life raft flares.)	A cylinder constructed in accordance with the regulations of the Commandant of the Coast Guard, loaded with a composition of calcium carbide and calcium phosphide designed to produce a brilliant light, without explosion, when in contact with water.	No label required.	Stowage: In place attached to ring buoys, life rafts, and buoyant apparatus as required by Commandant of the Coast Guard. Spares shall be stowed in vessel's portable magazine chest. Containers: Cylinders built to specifications of, and approved by Commandant of the Coast Guard.	Stowage: In place attached to ring buoys, life rafts, as required by Commandant of the Coast Guard. Spares shall be stowed in vessel's portable magazine chest. Containers: Cylinders built to specifications of, and approved by Commandant of the Coast Guard.	Stowage: In place attached to ring buoys, life rafts, as required by Commandant of the Coast Guard. Spares shall be stowed in vessel's portable magazine chest. Containers: Cylinders built to specifications of, and approved by Commandant of the Coast Guard.

¹ Container: A watertight metal case constructed of copper of not less than No. 22 B. W. G. thickness, seams lock jointed and soldered. The cover or top may be of cast brass not less than 1/8" thickness, or of reinforced copper, and shall have a fitted gasket together with threaded means, clamps or dogs to provide a W. T. seal (Bayonet type closing means not permitted). The cover shall be easily removable without recourse to tools. The case shall have a capacity of not less than 6 rockets.

² Containers: The container shall be constructed of 18-ounce, or No. 22 B. W. G. copper, or equal noncorrodible metal, lock-jointed and soldered, the bottom to be rolled in and soldered. The cover or top of cast brass not less than 1/8-inch in thickness and 5 inches in diameter shall be so constructed as to be easily removed, and made watertight by a fitted rubber gasket.

(R. S. 4405, as amended, 4472, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 170. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Dated: July 9, 1952.

A. C. RICHMOND,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Acting Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7700; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter V—Department of the Army

Subchapter G—Procurement

ARMY PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The following amendments to Subchapter G are issued.

PART 590—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part 590 is amended as indicated below:

1. Section 590.305 (c) is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

§ 590.305 *Specifications; general.*

(c) *Description in lieu of specifications.* (1) A Federal or Military Specification or Standard will not be prepared when it is not in the best interest of the Government to do so. Instances where such a determination may be economically sound occur when the volume of procurement is not sufficient to justify the preparation of a specification or standard; when the character of the item is of minor significance and purchasing offers no problem; or for spare parts, components, or materials required for repair or maintenance of existing equipment; or for similar items required for maintenance and operation of existing facilities or installations.

(2) The exceptions outlined in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph may be described in proposals or contracts by use of a purchase description, provided it adequately specifies all of the essential requirements of the item or items. When the product cannot be adequately described because of its technically involved construction or composition, the name of one or preferably more commercial products may be used, followed by the words "or equal," so as not to limit competition to the particular make or makes specified. Such references to manufacturers' brand names and numbers are intended to be descriptive, but not restrictive, and are for the sole purpose of indicating to prospective bidders the requirements that must be met.

(3) Heads of Procuring Activities will insure that necessary discretion is exercised in preparation of purchase descriptions, evaluation of bids, and award of contracts when such descriptions are used. Repeated use of a purchase description for large dollar volume purchases of any item other than one of minor significance indicates a need for a specification. In these instances, necessary action will be taken to provide for issuance of adequate Military or Federal Specifications as appropriate. Special precaution will be exercised to prevent the phrase "or equal" being used to procure proprietary products under the guise of competitive bidding procedures, to the exclusion of other similar products at least of equal quality and performance that meet the actual needs. Use of the phrase "or equal" is not intended as a device to substantiate a determination that no other product is equal in quality and performance to the product or products specifically listed in the invitation for bids or request for proposal.

In instances where a proper determination has been made that one, and only one, supplier can furnish the required item or items, procurement should be accomplished by negotiation in accordance with Part 402 of this title and Part 592 of this chapter. In any case of rejection of low bidder offering products "as equal" to the specific product or products listed in an invitation for bid or request for proposal followed by "or equal," determination of "equality" will be based on factual data.

2. Subpart H is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

SUBPART H—PROCUREMENT ACTION REPORTING

§ 590.800 *Scope of subpart.* This subpart sets forth (a) instructions for the preparation of the Procurement Action Report and (b) reference to Munitions Board requirements regarding actions taken under the authority of Title II, First War Powers Act, 1941, as amended. It implements the Armed Services Procurement Regulation generally rather than a specific part or section thereof.

§ 590.801 *General.* To conform with the provisions of Public Law 413, 80th Congress, Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, and with instructions of the President of the United States, and to provide the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Department of the Army, with management data essential to staff control over Army procurement, procurement action reports will be prepared on the forms and submitted at the times prescribed in this subpart. Heads of Procuring Activities (as defined in § 400.201-4 of this title) may issue implementing instructions, as required, to their Contracting Officers. A copy of each such implementation will be forwarded, as issued, to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Department of the Army, Attn: Chief, Purchases Branch.

§ 590.802 *Data to be included.* Data reported will cover all procurement actions (see § 590.807) transacted under the provisions of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation and this procedure by all Contracting Officers of the Army Establishment. Procurement actions for civil functions, such as Engineers Civil Works and Alaskan Communications System, are not included in this reporting requirement.

§ 590.803 *Forms.* Reports will be prepared on DA Form 337 (Procurement Action Report, Monthly Summary) and DD Form 350 (individual Procurement Action Report) (Reports Control Symbol CSGLD-525). Supply of forms will be requisitioned through normal publications supply channels.

§ 590.804 *Number of copies and routing.* (a) The original of each DD Form 350 will be forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Department of the Army, Attn: Chief, Purchases Branch, in all cases except where the head of a technical service required the original of the report for coding purposes. In cases where the original of the report is forwarded to the head of the technical service, a copy of the

report will be forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Department of the Army, Attn: Chief, Purchases Branch. Heads of Procuring Activities may require extra copies of DD Form 350 to be furnished by their Contracting Officers. The original of DA Form 377 will be forwarded to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Department of the Army, Attn: Chief, Purchases Branch, and a copy of the report will be forwarded to the appropriate Heads of Procuring Activities. Letters of transmittal to accompany submission of both the individual and monthly reports will not be used.

(b) For each unclassified or restricted procurement action having a value of over \$10,000 and subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (Subpart F, Part 411 of this title), two additional copies of the top portion of DD Form 350 (first 13 items) will be prepared by the installation which effects the procurement and forwarded direct to Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., Attn: Wage, Hour and Public Contracts Division. These additional copies will not be prepared for actions bearing a security classification higher than restricted.

(c) One additional copy of DD Form 350 will be submitted to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Department of the Army, Attn: Chief, Purchases Branch, when the dollar value of the action reported is \$500,000 or more.

(d) One additional copy of DD Form 350 will be submitted to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Department of the Army, Attn: Chief, Purchases Branch, in the case of each action involving Mutual Security Assistance funds, including purchases made within or outside the United States with such funds.

(e) A supplementary report will be prepared for each contract or amendment involving new procurement for \$1,000,000 or more to be performed in labor shortage areas (those classified in Group I by the Department of Labor). Four copies of this supplementary report will be appended to the four additional copies of DD Form 350 and forwarded to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Department of the Army, Attn: Chief, Purchases Branch. The supplementary report will contain the following information:

(1) Manpower requirements (on basis of information obtained from contractor).

(i) Current total employment (number of persons) of contractor at place of manufacture shown in item 6 of DD Form 350. Indicate month.

(ii) Estimated employment at the same facility for work solely on the new contract during the peak month of operation on that contract. State month and year.

(iii) Net additional manpower required (actual new hires) at the same facility for work on new contract to attain employment shown in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph. (This figure cannot be larger than the figures noted in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph but may in some instances be smaller due to transfer of employees from other military or civilian work which is phasing out.)

(2) If the entry in subparagraph (1) (iii) of this paragraph is 200 or more:

(i) A brief statement of information and advice furnished by local Employment Service Office.

(ii) A brief explanation of the overriding factors which made placement of the contract in the labor shortage area necessary or advisable despite adverse manpower conditions. (In the case of formally advertised procurements, the making of an award, pursuant to existing procurement directives, to a Contractor located in a Group I area will be considered as a sufficient overriding factor for this purpose.)

§ 590.805 *Frequency and due dates.* The procurement action reporting forms (DD Form 350 and DA Form 377) will be submitted as follows:

(a) Class I installations and activities will forward the original DA Form 377 and the original of each DD Form 350 at the same time. These forms for the completed calendar month will be forwarded not later than the 5th day of the following month.

(b) Class II installations and activities will prepare DD Form 350 for each reportable procurement action and forward this form within four working days after the date an individual action as described in § 590.807 is transacted. DA Form 377 will be forwarded not later than the 10th day of the following month. (See § 590.809 (a).)

(c) Oversea Purchasing Offices will prepare DD Form 350 for each reportable procurement action and forward this form within four working days after the date an individual action as described in § 590.807 is transacted. DA Form 377 will be forwarded not later than the 10th day of the following month. (See § 590.809 (a).)

(d) As soon as practicable after an individual procurement action is transacted, the additional copies of DD Form 350 with attached four copies of supplementary report required by § 590.804 (e), will be forwarded by procuring installations of the Army establishments in the continental United States to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Department of the Army (Chief, Purchases Branch). However, submission of these extra copies and the attached report will not be allowed to delay transmission of the other copies of DD Form 350 within the required period.

(e) Negative DA Forms 377 will be submitted by all reporting activities when appropriate.

§ 590.806 *Reporting activities.* The Procurement Action Report (DA Form 377 and DD Form 350) will be prepared by all Contracting Officers of the Army Establishment in the continental United States, its Territories and possessions, major overseas commands, attachés and foreign missions), designated as such pursuant to § 590.450, transacting purchases, procurements or executing contracts payable from appropriated funds (§ 590.251).

§ 590.807 *Procurement actions to be reported.* (a) A "procurement action" means any type of agreement or order for the procurement of supplies or serv-

ices which obligates funds as set forth in § 590.806. It includes, by way of description and without limitation, awards and notices of awards; contracts of a fixed-price, cost, cost-plus-a-fixed-fee, exchange, or time and material; delivery orders, job orders, task orders or task letters issued against open end or indefinite quantity contracts; letter orders, letters of intent, and purchase orders. It includes modifications (amendments, change orders, and supplemental agreements) with respect to any of the foregoing (Subpart D, Part 402 of this title). It also includes the purchasing, renting, leasing, or otherwise obtaining supplies or services from either private sources or Governmental agencies outside the Department of Defense. (For interdepartmental procurement see § 590.808, Item 15.) It includes requisitions transferring supplies or services within, or between the military departments or the joint procurement agencies of the Department of Defense. (For interservice procurement, see § 590.808, Item 15.)

(b) Term contracts, open-end contracts, indefinite quantity contracts, or agreements for obtaining supplies, which do not include specific quantities or total dollar value, will not be reported by the activity which executes such contract. Activities which execute individual purchase instruments or orders against such contracts will report each individual action of \$10,000 or over on DD Form 350 and will report the sum of all purchases irrespective of dollar value on DA Form 377. Similarly, job orders against Army Establishment manufacturing installations will not be reported, but contracts for materials necessary to accomplish the job order will be reported.

(c) Except as indicated in paragraph (d) of this section DD Form 350 will be submitted for individual procurement actions where the dollar value is \$10,000 or more. Except as indicated in paragraph (d) of this section DD, Form 350 will be submitted for each modification (amendment, change order, or supplemental agreement) increasing or decreasing the value of a contract by \$10,000 or more, regardless of value of basic contract and regardless of whether basic contract was executed prior to effective date of Public Law 413, 80th Congress (May 19, 1948).

(d) The following procurement actions or modifications thereto will be reported in every instance without regard to any dollar value limitation:

(1) Action negotiated under section 2 (c) (1) which prior to the declaration of the National Emergency would have been negotiated under sections 2 (c) (11) and 2 (c) (16) of Public Law 413;

(2) All procurement actions involving MSA funds;

(3) All letter contracts;

(4) Definitive contracts superseding letter contracts regardless of whether additional funds are obligated.

§ 590.808 *Instructions for preparation of DD Form 350 (Individual Procurement Action Report)*—(a) *Item 1; report number.* This number will represent the serial number of DD Form 350 submitted by each office, installation, activity, or individual within the current fiscal year,

suffixes by the last two digits of the fiscal year. The report covering the first procurement action taken in fiscal year 1953 by each office will bear the number "1-53," and consecutively thereafter for subsequent procurement actions. The report covering the first procurement action taken in each succeeding fiscal year, beginning July 1, will again bear the number "1," followed by the last two digits of the fiscal year. The numbering will be in accordance with the date of the report, Item 39, and not according to the date of the procurement action, Item 11. If the report covers a modification (amendment, change order, or supplemental agreement) with respect to a procurement action previously reported, also enter the number of the most recent procurement action report number related to the contract involved.

(b) *Item 2; department.* Enter "Army" if not so pre-printed.

(c) *Item 3; bureau, technical service, or command.* Enter the name of the Procuring Activity having responsibility for the procurement action; such as Quartermaster Corps, European Command, Third Army, National Guard, etc. (See § 590.809 (d).)

(d) *Item 4; procuring office and address.* Enter title, address, and station number in sufficient detail to establish readily the identity of the office, installation, activity, or individual preparing the report.

(e) *Item 5a; contractor name and business address.* Enter the name and business address, including street or post office box, of the contractor or vendor with whom the procurement action was transacted.

(f) *Item 5b; division of.* In cases where the contractor or vendor identifies himself as a division of a parent company, enter the name of the present company concerned.

(g) *Item 6; place of manufacture.* Enter the actual location of the vendor's place of business from which the items will be supplied or the plant in which the items will be produced. If the items are to be supplied from a vendor or plant to which the contractor subcontracts the order, or for which the contractor acts as a broker or factor, the name and location of the vendor or plant from which the items will be supplied will be entered. In case of construction and design contracts, enter actual site of construction and design. If more than one location is entered, and one of the locations is a surplus labor area, the surplus labor area must be listed first. (See Item 17.) If the supply or production source is unknown, not available, or identical with Item 5a, so indicate.

(h) *Item 7; contractual instrument number.* Enter the complete number of the contract to which this report pertains in accordance with § 590.603.

(i) *Item 8; kind of procurement action.* Place an "X" mark in the appropriate box to show whether:

(1) Action is a preliminary instrument such as a letter of intent or letter contract;

(2) Action is a new definitive contract (includes Purchase Order and notice of award);

(3) Action is a definitive contract superseding a preliminary instrument, if this is the case, record under item 10 only the change (debit or credit) from value reported for preliminary instrument; (if there is no change in dollar value from the preliminary instrument, the report must still be prepared and submitted, but no entry will be made in Item 10);

(4) Action is an order other than Purchase Order such as Job Order, Task Order, or Delivery Order against open-end contracts;

(5) If the action is a modification, place another "X" mark in the appropriate box to show whether it is an amendment,

(6) Change order or,

(7) Supplemental agreement, and enter the number thereof.

(j) *Item 9a; item number.* For identification of item numbers in block 25 on all procurements involving MSA funds.

(k) *Item 9b; description of commodity or service and end use of commodity.* Enter a brief, explicit description of the major items being procured. This description must be in sufficient detail to permit identification of the commodity for determining purchase assignment. In making this determination, the use of the commodity is frequently a deciding factor, especially in the case of spare parts for trucks, for radios, for clocks, etc. Accordingly, the use of the commodity will be indicated, where applicable, in addition to the brief description of the item. Heads of Procuring Activities may require, by supplemental instructions, detailed lists of all the separate items to be appended. If the description of the item bears a security classification, enter only the word "classified."

(l) *Item 9c; unit.* Enter, if practicable, the unit of measure of the item being procured: viz, each, ton, square feet, etc.

(m) *Item 9d; quantity.* Enter, if practicable, the quantity of the item being procured. In case of amendments or supplemental agreements enter only the increase or decrease in quantity.

(n) *Item 9e; unit price.* Insert unit price which appears in the contract.

(o) *Item 9f; commodity code or class.* Use first two digits of the Standard Commodity Code Classification, Volume No. 1, 1946.

(p) *Item 9g; DDCP No.* A notation will be made in item 9g showing the Department of Defense Claimant Program Code Number (applicable to use of DO ratings); this may be abbreviated as DDCP 04, etc.

(q) *Item 10; value of procurement action.* Enter the total value (in whole dollars only omitting cents) of the procurement action being reported on the form. If the action is a modification (amendment, change order, or supplemental agreement), enter for this item only the value of the specific action being reported. If an increase, indicate by the symbol DD (for debit), if a decrease, indicate by the symbol CR (for credit). Contracts terminated for any reason will be reported as decreases. The new contract or purchase against a defaulting contractor will then be reported in the usual manner.

(r) *Item 11; date of procurement action.* Enter the day, month, and year the procurement action (as defined in § 590.807 (a)) was taken. This should be the date upon which a binding agreement was reached.

(s) *Item 12; estimated completion date.* Enter month and year provided in the contract for the completion of the contract or, if such date is not included in the contract, an estimated date on which performance under the contract is expected to be completed.

(t) *Item 13; contract subject to Walsh-Healey Act.* Place an "X" mark in appropriate box to show whether contract is subject to Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act in accordance with Subpart F, Part 411 of this title. If contract is subject to Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, place an "X" in appropriate box to show whether contractor is manufacturer or regular dealer in accordance with § 400.201-9 of this title and § 590.201-9. Generally, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act is not applicable to procurement effected outside the United States, its territories and possessions (see § 601.602 of this chapter).

(u) *Item 14; appropriation identification.* Enter the appropriation identifications limited to the following serial numbers and in the exact order specified in this paragraph. Enter opposite each appropriation identification the corresponding dollar obligation. Where more than five different appropriation symbols are involved, enter only the five against which the largest obligations are being made. However, all MSAP obligations will be listed regardless of the number of obligations. When there is insufficient space to enter the appropriation identification in Item 14, the space provided in Item 24 "Remarks," may be used.

(1) Appropriation number.

(2) Project number.

(3) Object class.

(4) Operating agency.

Do not include any other numbers such as special limitations, allotment serial numbers, special codes, etc., unless specifically directed by the Head of the Procuring Activity concerned.

(v) *Item 15; contract placement.* Place an "X" mark in appropriate box to show whether action is:

(1) *Interservice.* The term "interservice" refers to procurements within the Department of Defense only. It covers:

(i) Orders placed by one military Department against contracts entered into by another military Department.

(ii) Orders placed by activities of one military Department against contract entered into by other activities of the same military Department.

(iii) Orders placed against contracts entered into by joint procuring agencies, viz: ASPPA, ASMPA.

(2) *Interdepartmental.* The term "interdepartmental" refers to procurements from or through Federal departments, agencies, institutions and corporations other than those of the Department of Defense. It covers:

(i) Orders placed by a military Department or agencies thereof, against

contracts entered into by any Federal department, agency, institution, or corporation outside the Department of Defense.

(ii) Contracts placed by a military Department, or agency thereof, with any Federal department, agency, institution, or corporation outside the Department of Defense. If subparagraph (1) *Interservice*, or (2) *Interdepartmental* of this paragraph has been checked in Item 15, do not fill out remainder of form except for date of report and signature, Item 39.

(3) *Advertised.* Secured on bids as a result of formal advertising. (See § 401.101 of this title.)

(4) *Negotiated.* Negotiated in accordance with the exceptions authorized by Public Law 413, 80th Congress, and described in §§ 402.201 through 402.217 of this title and §§ 592.201 through 592.217 of this chapter.

(5) Modification authorized by existing contract, which was advertised.

(6) Modification authorized by existing contract, which was negotiated. Unless the modifying action being reported is authorized by the provisions of the basic contract and has been transacted pursuant to such provisions (viz, change order authorized by changes clause), do not check either subparagraph (5) of this paragraph or this subparagraph.

(w) *Item 16; negotiated under exception P. L. 413.* All negotiated procurement for the duration of the present emergency will be accomplished under § 402.201 of this title and contracts will cite as authority section 2 (c), (1) Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 and Presidential Proclamation 2419.

(x) *Item 17; was contract placed for performance in a surplus labor area?* The surplus labor areas referred to are those certified by Office of Defense Mobilization for preferential treatment in accordance with ODM Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. If Item 17 (a) 1 is checked, one of the entries in item 6 must be a surplus labor area. If Item 17 (a) 1 is checked, specify the notification number of the area. If Item 17 (b) 1 is checked, one of the following entries will be made including both the numerical designation and the type of preferential treatment:

(1) Meeting the price.

(2) Set-aside.

(3) Price differential.

(y) *Item 18; small business.* (a) Check (1) or (2) in accordance with the opinion of the contracting officer.

(b) If the contractor represents that the aggregate number of employees of the contractor and its subsidiaries and affiliates is more than 500 check (1) if less than 500 check (2).

(c) Check (1) if preferential treatment was given. Check (2) if preferential treatment was not given.

(d) If (c) (1) has been checked, one of the following entries will be made including both the numerical designation and the type of preferential treatment:

(1) Joint determination.

(2) Set-aside.

(3) Price differential.

(z) *Item 19; type of contract.* Place an "X" mark in appropriate box to show whether contract is:

(1) Fixed price, including price escalation clause in accordance with § 596.151 of this chapter;

(2) Fixed price, including price re-determination clause in accordance with § 596.152-1 or § 596.152-3 of this chapter;

(3) Fixed price, with downward revision only in accordance with § 596.152-2 of this chapter;

(4) Fixed price;

(5) Incentive fixed price (ceiling -----);

(6) Incentive cost-plus-a-fixed-fee;

(7) Cost;

(8) Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee;

(9) Time and material.

(aa) *Item 20; contract purpose.* Place an "X" mark in the appropriate box to show purpose of contract in accordance with listing. Descriptions of the general purposes of different types of contracts are given in this paragraph, but such examples are not to be construed as being restrictive to the matter set forth, as they include other purposes than those related to the general classification outlined in this paragraph. It is left to the discretion of the Contracting Officer to determine and check the most applicable purpose if two or more purposes are involved.

(1) *Supply.* Applies when procurement is for supplies and is accomplished with appropriated funds.

(2) *Architectural, engineering.* Applies to contracts for the performance of architectural and engineering services.

(3) *Construction (real property).* Applies to the construction, alteration or repair of buildings, bridges, roads, or other real property.

(4) *Lease.* Applies to the lease of personal property which involves the expenditure of appropriated funds.

(5) *Maintenance, buildings and ground.* Applies to supplies and non-personal services, involving maintenance of buildings and grounds.

(6) *Maintenance, equipment.* Applies to maintenance of equipment, munitions and supplies excluding construction. Also applies to ship repair.

(7) *Industrial mobilization.* For application, see § 402.216 of this title and § 592.216 of this chapter.

(8) *Research and development.* For application, see §§ 402.205 and 402.211 of this title and §§ 592.205 and 592.211 of this chapter.

(9) *Personal services.* For application see § 402.204 of this title and § 592.204 of this chapter.

(10) *Nonpersonal services.* Applies to laundry, dry cleaning, etc.

(11) *Transportation.* Applies to tug services, stevedoring, freight handling, drayage, ocean transportation, motor van services, repair of railroad equipment, towage, lighterage, truck services, salvage services, and lumber handling. Does not apply to Government bills of lading, transportation services procured by transportation request, various forms of transportation agreements which do not involve receipt of or expenditure of funds such as switching agreements, rate and traffic agreements, track and interchange agreements, participation in railroad codes and rules and acceptance of quotations under section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

(12) *Utilities.* Applies to electric power, water, gas, etc.

(13) *Facilities (industrial).* Applies to facilities type contract.

(14) *Other (specify).* Any procurement with appropriated funds which does not fall in any of the above categories will be listed under this purpose and specified.

(bb) *Item 21; procurement under Buy American Act.* Place an "X" mark in appropriate box to show if procurement was or was not made under an exception to the Buy American Act in accordance with Subpart A, Part 405 of this title.

(cc) *Item 22; contractor estimates that.* Approximate percentage will be subcontracted. Subcontract means: Any contract, purchase order, or any other document entered into by the prime contractor for the acquisition of supplies, materials, or services used directly in the performance of the prime contract. (To be filled in only on contracts of \$25,000 and over.)

(dd) *Item 23; security classification of Procurement Action.* Place an "X" mark in appropriate box to show the security classification of the contract described. The security classification indicated herein will correspond to the highest classification appearing on the Security Requirement Check List (DD Form 254).

(ee) *Item 24; remarks.* (1) When procurement action is effected under Mutual Security Assistance Program, the following information will be entered under this item (i) MSAP Procurements; (ii) the dollar value of the MSAP procurement value of the contract being reported (Item 10) includes procurement for requirements other than MSAP.

(2) Letter contracts for obligation or payment of funds will be identified in Item 24 by a remark showing the approving authority (by title), the estimated contract cost and the expiration date of the letter contract (day, month, year).

(3) Information regarding the approving authority should be reported in Item 24 for the following negotiated contracts:

(i) Construction and Rehabilitation at Installations: When contract exceeds \$100,000 enter remark as follows: "Negotiated Award (CRI) approved by -----" title.

(ii) Architect - engineer contracts: When such contract is otherwise required to be reported on DD Form 350 enter remark as follows: "Negotiated Award (AE) approved -----" title.

(iii) Research and Development Contracts: When contract exceeds \$25,000 enter remark as follows: "Negotiated Award (R&D) approved by -----" title.

(iv) Negotiated Contracts in General: When contracts exceed \$100,000 enter remark as follows: "Negotiated Award (Gen) approved by -----" title.

(4) Enter any other comments to supplement or amplify the information shown in the body of the report which are considered essential to a proper understanding of the report. This space may also be used for additional data when required by Heads of Procuring Activities or major oversea commanders.

(ff) *Item 25; delivery schedule.* Enter date schedule of first delivery and partial deliveries thereafter through contract completion for all procurement involving MSA funds.

(gg) *Item 26; pricing.* Includes transportation—self-explanatory.

(hh) *Item 27; contractor represents that.* Place an "X" mark in appropriate box to show whether contractor represents that he has employed or retained a company or person (other than a full-time employee) to solicit or secure this contract.

(ii) *Item 28.* Omit unless Head of Procuring Activity requires item to be reported.

(jj) *Item 29.* Enter percent of profit or fee charged by the prime contractor. Applies to negotiated contracts only.

(kk) *Item 30; planning status.*

1. *Planned Producer—Planned Item.* (To be used when contractor is supplying a planned item for which he is the planned producer).

3. *Planned Producer—Not Planned Item.* (To be used when item is not a planned item being made by a planned producer).

5. *Not Planned Producer—Planned Item.* (To be used when the contractor is supplying a planned item for which he is not the planned producer).

7. *Not Planned Producer—Not Planned Item.* (To be used when item is not a planned item and producer is not a planned producer).

(ll) *Item 31; total prior to this action.* Insert total amounts previously obligated on this contract. Applicable only in case of modifications to the contract.

(mm) *Item 32; total including this action.* Insert total amount of all funds obligated on the contract including the amount now being reported.

Items 33 through 36 are to be filled in only for those fixed price supply contracts over \$300,000 which contain a price redetermination clause, and all reportable modifications thereto. Insert percent of the total amount of the contract will be used for:

(nn) *Item 33.* Purchase of materials.

(oo) *Item 34.* Payment of direct labor.

(pp) *Item 35.* Payment of overhead.

(qq) *Item 36.* Payment of General and Administrative Expense.

(rr) *Item 37.* (This item will be filled in only upon direction of the Head of the Procuring Activity concerned as it is not required by Office, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.) Enter a statement to the effect that the procurement is or is not exempt from the General Ceiling Price Regulation, issued by the Economic Stabilization Agency, and if not exempted, to indicate, when applicable, if the procurement was made under the emergency or hardship provisions of section 9 or 13 respectively of Supplemental Regulation 1 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

(ss) *Item 38.* Reserved for future use.

(tt) *Item 39; date of report.* (1) Enter the day, month, and year on which the report is prepared.

(2) The form will be signed by the Contracting Officer or his authorized representative and name of signing individual typed in spaces provided therefor.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(uu) *Security classification of DD Form 350.* DD Form 350 will be stamped in the upper and lower margins with the appropriate security classification in accordance with Army Regulations. The security classification so stamped need not necessarily correspond to the security classification of the contract (Item 23) but is rather a matter for the discretion of the preparing officer and is dependent upon the information appearing on the form.

§ 590.809 (Regarding the preparation of DA Form 377 will be promulgated at an early date.)

§ 590.810 *Retention of procurement action reports.* Individual Procurement Action Report (DD Form 350) and Procurement Action Report—Monthly Summary (DA Form 377) or comparable forms submitted by contracting officers to higher headquarters indicating the status of Procurement Actions may be destroyed after 6 months. Such material is considered nonrecord material under paragraph 22, SR 345-250-90.

§ 590.811 *Reports in connection with actions taken under the authority of Title II, First War Powers Act, 1941, as amended.* Reports referred to in headnote will be submitted as required in § 590.918. Such reports are additional to reporting requirements otherwise set forth in this subpart.

3. Section 590.903-3 (c) is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

§ 590.903-3 *To Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Department of the Army.*

(c) To redelegate all or part of the authority delegated to the Head of a Procuring Activity, as defined in § 400.201-4 of this title: *Provided, however,* That such authority shall not be delegated below the level of the head of a Procuring Activity, or Acting Head of a Procuring Activity in the official absence of the Head of a Procuring Activity, without specific approval of the Under or Assistant Secretary for procurement.

PART 591—PROCUREMENT BY FORMAL ADVERTISING

Part 591 is amended by adding paragraph (a) (3) and (4) to § 591.405 as follows:

§ 591.405 *Mistakes in bids—(a) Submission to higher authority.*

(3) The Contract Officer's statement of findings and recommendations required under § 401.405-2 (b) (iv) of this title will be submitted so as to reach the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Washington 25, D. C., Attn: Chief, Purchases Branch, in duplicate.

(4) The status of contract awards and performance is an essential consideration in determining appropriate action in mistake in bid cases. Accordingly, the Contracting Officer's statement, or other papers in the file, will clearly indicate whether or not an award has been made for the supplies involved in an alleged mistake in bid; and in the event an award has been made, the status of performance and payments under the contract will be shown.

PART 600—FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXES

Part 600 is amended as indicated below:

1. Section 600.401 (c) is added as follows:

§ 600.401 *Fixed-price contracts.*

(c) The following clauses are applicable only overseas and are to be included in all fixed-price contracts to be performed in foreign countries in which tax agreements have been executed:

(1) *Clause for use in fixed-price contracts between the Government of the United States and foreign contractors (except foreign governments).*

TAXES

(a) The contractor warrants that the contract prices, including the prices in subcontracts hereunder, do not include any tax or duty which the Government of the United States and the Government of _____ have agreed shall not be applicable to expenditures in _____ by the United States or any tax or duty from which the contractor, or any subcontractor hereunder, is exempt under the laws of _____. If any such tax or duty has been included in the contract prices through error or otherwise, the contract prices shall be correspondingly reduced.

(b) If for any reason after the contract date, the contractor is relieved in whole or in part from the payment or the burden of any tax or duty included in the contract prices, the contract prices shall be correspondingly reduced.

(2) *Clause for use in fixed-price contracts between governments.*

TAXES

(a) The contract prices, including the prices in subcontracts hereunder, do not include any tax or duty which the Government of the United States and the Government of _____ have agreed shall not be applicable to expenditures in _____ by the United States, or any other tax or duty not applicable to this contract under the laws of _____. If any such tax or duty has been included in the contract prices through error or otherwise, the contract prices shall be correspondingly reduced.

(b) If, after the contract date, the Government of the United States and the Government of _____ shall agree that any tax or duty included in the contract prices shall not be applicable to expenditures in _____ by the United States, the contract prices shall be reduced accordingly.

2. Section 600.402 is added as follows:

§ 600.402 *Cost-type contracts.* The following clauses are applicable only overseas and are to be included in all cost-type contracts to be performed in foreign countries in which tax agreements have been executed:

(a) *Clause for use in cost-type contracts between the Government of the United States and foreign contractors (except foreign governments).*

TAXES

Any tax or duty from which the United States Government is exempt by agreement with the Government of _____, or from which the contractor or any subcontractor hereunder is exempt under the laws of _____, shall not constitute an allowable cost under this contract.

(b) *Clause for use in cost-type contracts between governments.*

TAXES

Any tax or duty from which the United States Government is exempt by agreement with the Government of _____, or from which any subcontractor hereunder is exempt under the laws of _____, shall not constitute an allowable cost under this contract.

PART 601—LABOR

Part 601 is amended as indicated below:

1. Section 601.450 is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

§ 601.450 *Predeterminations of prevailing wage rates.* The Secretary of Labor requires a separate request for wage rates for each contract to be awarded by a contracting agency, except with respect to issuance of wage predeterminations for certain military construction or except where it can be shown that unusual circumstances make it impractical to obtain a wage predetermination for each contract. With respect to wage predeterminations for military construction, the Secretary of Labor will issue "installation" or "54-A predeterminations," which may be used for a period of not to exceed 90 days and will be applicable to all contracts awarded at the installation within that period. During the 90-day period, the Secretary of Labor may review and modify any existing predetermination. Modifications expire on the expiration date of the original predetermination. With respect to the unusual circumstances' exception, it will be necessary to explain fully the circumstances which make it necessary to request an area predetermination.

(a) *Responsibility for obtaining predeterminations.* The Chief of Engineers is responsible for obtaining from the Secretary of Labor and for furnishing to the Procuring Activity upon request all predeterminations of prevailing wage rates under the Davis-Bacon Act required in connection with the awarding of contracts of the Army Establishment.

(b) *Responsibility for requesting predeterminations.* The office responsible for the preparation of specifications or the negotiation of contracts for projects in excess of \$2,000 is responsible for requesting the appropriate predetermination of wage rates to be contained in the contract. The preparing office will forward such request to the Chief of Engineers, Attn: Legal Division, through appropriate Division Engineer offices, unless direct communication is authorized by appropriate authority. The Chief of Engineers will obtain the predetermination of wage rates from the Secretary of Labor, and forward such predetermination to the requesting office through channels. When contract specifications are prepared, they should include a current wage predetermination. If the wage predetermination is not available when invitations for bid are issued, the specifications will contain a statement that wage rates will be supplied by addendum to the specifications. Contracting Officers will not open bids on projects subject to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act until the requested predetermination of wage rates has been incorporated in the specifications. No

negotiated contract, either preliminary (letter contract) or definitives, will be executed until the applicable wage determinations have been obtained.

(c) *Manner of requesting predeterminations.* Requests for predetermination of wage rates will be made as follows:

(1) Request will be forwarded on Form DB-11, in triplicate, leaving date, first two lines, and signature block blank. (These forms may be obtained from the appropriate Division Engineer's office.)

(2) Classifications requested will be limited to those which it is reasonably sure will be used.

(3) In emergencies, requests may be made by teletype or telephone direct to Chief of Engineers, Attn: Legal Division, stating reason why special handling is necessary. Appropriate Division Engineer offices will be furnished copies or records of such direct communications.

(4) A request for a review of a predetermination must be made if bids are not opened or if an award is not made by the expiration date of the predetermination. Predeterminations expire 90 days after the date of the original predetermination. Requests for review will be processed and forwarded in the same manner as requests for original predeterminations.

(5) All requests should be forwarded so as to reach the Chief of Engineers, Attn: Legal Division, at least 30 days prior to advertising or expiration date.

(d) *Enforcement responsibility.* Reference is made to § 411.404 (c) of this title, which places on the Contracting Officer the responsibility for obtaining from contractors weekly payroll records so that such records shall be available for determination as to whether the contractor has complied with the statute.

(e) *Copies of payrolls.* Contracting Officers will obtain copies of these payrolls and check the payrolls at such times and to the extent necessary for the purpose of assuring that all contractors and subcontractors are complying with the applicable laws.

(f) *Contracting officers visits.* Contracting officers also will make such visits to the project and make such checks as are necessary to assure that the contractor is not violating the Davis-Bacon Act by misclassification, disproportionate use of apprentices, or other means. Reference to the above standards should be incorporated in the specifications of the contract. Examples: Use of men classified laborers and receiving laborer's wage rates to do journeymen's work; and the employment of an unusually large number of apprentices as compared to journeymen, with the apprentices actually doing journeymen's work. With regard to apprentices, attention is directed to the fact that the Secretary of Labor is now issuing wage determinations setting up the following-prescribed standards for the employment of apprentices for the various building trades, and by direction of the Assistant Secretary (R&M), the following clause will be inserted in all applicable contracts:

Apprentices employed pursuant to this determination of wage rates must be registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with a State apprenticeship agency recognized by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor; or if no such recognized agency exists in a State, it shall mean a program registered with the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor.

(g) *Notification of contractor.* In the event misclassification of mechanics or laborers is discovered which results in workers receiving less than the prescribed minimum rates of wage for the work actually being performed, the contractor will be notified immediately of the corrective action to be taken and the Contracting Officer will make a report on Standard Form 1093 (Schedule of Deductions from Payments to Contractor) executed as completely as possible from his records to the Disbursing Officer. The amounts to be withheld will be equal to the estimated corrective payments required. Such funds will be withheld until evidence satisfactory to the Contracting Officer is furnished showing that corrective payments have been made to the mechanics or laborers involved.

(h) *Cooperation with the Department of Labor.* In the event an investigation of the work being performed under any contract is made by the Department of Labor and thereafter it is indicated to the Contracting Officer that violations of the Davis-Bacon Act, Copeland Act, and/or Eight-Hour Law have been discovered, the Contracting Officer will cooperate to the fullest extent practicable with the representative of the Department of Labor in initiating necessary and appropriate corrective action as outlined herein to insure that such violations will not continue.

2. Section 601.603 is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

§ 601.603 *Responsibilities of contracting officers*—(a) *Publications to be furnished contracting officers.* The Secretary of Labor has published a document entitled "Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, Rulings and Interpretations No. 3, October 1, 1945." This publication, as amended, contains a compilation of the text of the act, the regulations of the Secretary of Labor relating thereto, and pertinent rulings and interpretations. Amendments to this document are published from time to time. The Heads of the Procuring Activities are responsible for furnishing these publications to each of their Contracting Officers.

(b) *Forms.* Contracting Officers, when the Walsh-Healey Act is applicable, will be responsible for forwarding to the contractor at the place of manufacture Department of Labor Forms PC 12 (Rev. 3/49) and PC 13 (Rev. 1/50). These forms may be requisitioned from the adjutant general depots in the same manner as the DD Forms 350 (Rev. 53). (See § 590.804 (b) of this chapter.)

(c) *Report of violations of the act.* Report of any violation of representations or stipulations required by the Walsh-Healey Act will be made through channels to The Judge Advocate General for transmission to the Department of Labor.

PART 602—GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Part 602 is amended by adding paragraph (a) (3) to § 602.602-4 as follows:

§ 602.602-4 *Reporting for screening.*
(a) * * *

(3) Items concerned are eligible for replacement under standards established by appropriate regulation for Government-wide application. Example: General Services Administration Personal Property Management Regulation No. 18, Revised.

[Proc. Cir. 14, June 24, 1952] (R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22. Interpret or apply 62 Stat. 21; 41 U. S. C. Sup., 151-161)

[SEAL] WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F R Doc 52-7824; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

Chapter VI—Department of the Navy

Subchapter D—Procurement, Property, Patents, and Contracts

PART 736—DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

Part 736 is revised to read as follows:

CROSS REFERENCE: For joint procurement regulations of the Armed Forces, see Chapter IV of this title.

- Sec.
736.1 General.
736.2 Dispositions under contracts.
736.3 Sale of personal property.
736.4 Disposition of real property.
736.5 Disposition of real and personal property under special statutory authority.
736.6 Certification prior to disposition.

AUTHORITY: §§ 736.1 to 736.6 issued under 22 Stat. 296, as amended, 599, 29 Stat. 133, as amended, 38 Stat. 771, 47 Stat. 751, 54 Stat. 717, as amended, 55 Stat. 839, as amended, 60 Stat. 898, 61 Stat. 675, as amended, 61 Stat. 774, as amended, 63 Stat. 377; 34 U. S. C. 544, 492, 5 U. S. C. 150p, 34 U. S. C. 549-550, 546d, 50 U. S. C. App. 1172, 611, 34 U. S. C. 546h, 553a, 522a, 41 U. S. C. 201. Interpret or apply 22 Stat. 296, as amended, 599, 26 Stat. 194, 38 Stat. 406, as amended, 38 Stat. 1084, 44 Stat. 836, 1096, 45 Stat. 1430, 49 Stat. 885, as amended, 53 Stat. 811, as amended, 54 Stat. 681, as amended, 57 Stat. 69, as amended, 60 Stat. 897, 61 Stat. 774, as amended, 62 Stat. 647; 34 U. S. C. 544, 492, 543, 551, 31 U. S. C. 686, 34 U. S. C. 551a, 546a, 546b, 40 U. S. C. 304a, 50 U. S. C. 98a, 34 U. S. C. 546e, 50 U. S. C. App. 1301-3, 34 U. S. C. 546f-k, 522a, E. O. 9262, Nov. 5, 1942, 7 F. R. 9105, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.; E. O. 9986, Aug. 16, 1948, 13 F. R. 4755, 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.; E. O. 10210, Feb. 2, 1951, 16 F. R. 1049; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

§ 736.1 *General.* Real and personal property of the Navy, exclusive of battleships, aircraft carriers, destroyers, and submarines, may be disposed of under the authority contained in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. (63 Stat. 377; 41 U. S. C. 201) (hereinafter referred to as the "Federal Property Act"). The authority to dispose of battleships, aircraft carriers, destroyers, and submarines is contained in the acts of August 5, 1882 (22 Stat. 296; 34 U. S. C. 491) and March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 599; 34 U. S. C. 492), and Executive Order 9986 dated August 16, 1948. The Federal Property

Act, as amended, places the responsibility for the disposition of excess and surplus property located in continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands with the Administrator of General Services, and for such property located in foreign areas, with the head of each executive agency. Accordingly, in disposing of its property, the Navy Department is subject to implementing regulations of the Administrator of General Services and the Secretary of Defense. In general, property of the Navy which becomes excess to its needs, may not be disposed of to the general public until it has been determined to be surplus after screening such property with the other military departments of the Department of Defense and all other agencies of the Government, and after it has been offered for donation to the educational institutions.

(a) The Navy Department is authorized to sell by competitive bid its surplus personal property under the authority of the Federal Property Act, and the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 599; 34 U. S. C. 492), and to transfer real property excess to the needs of the Navy and under its control to the General Services Administration for ultimate disposition by that Agency. The Navy Department is also authorized to transfer real and personal property to other departments or agencies of the Government, and to sell, transfer and otherwise dispose of vessels and other personal property under special statutory authority.

(b) This part sets forth the general procedures and authority with respect to the disposition of property under the control of the Navy Department except disposition of property to foreign governments under the authority of such statutes as the Aid to American Republics Act (54 Stat. 396; 22 U. S. C. 521), the Greece, Turkey Aid Act (61 Stat. 103, as amended; 22 U. S. C. 1401-1409), and the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 644).

(c) The Navy Property Redistribution and Disposal Regulations issued by the Department cover the disposition of all Naval property including disposition under the Federal Property Act, as amended. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual contains information for the guidance of field personnel and will be revised to reflect current changes. These publications will be available through the Office of Naval Material, Washington 25, D. C., and at the offices of the Commandants of the several Naval Districts.

§ 736.2 Dispositions under contracts.

(a) Property in which the Government has an interest in connection with any procurement contract, other than property referred to in paragraph (b) of this section, may be sold to the contractor or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the contract, and in paragraph 405.3 of Navy Property Redistribution and Disposal Regulation No. 1 (August 1, 1951), either upon termination of the contract for the convenience of the Government or upon completion of the contract.

(b) Facilities, plant equipment and material provided by the Government to

a contractor incident to the procurement of supplies or materials for the Navy, may, subject to applicable statutory authority, be disposed of in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract in respect of providing such facilities, plant equipment and material.

§ 736.3 Sale of personal property. (a) The sale to the general public of personal property determined to be excess to the needs of the Navy is authorized by the Federal Property Act, as amended, the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 599; 34 U. S. C. 492) and regulations of the Administrator of General Services (see § 736.1 (a).) The following authorized selling activities will conduct sales under competitive bid procedures after it has been determined the personal property to be sold is excess to the needs of the Navy and is also not required by other departments or agencies of the Government or for donation to educational institutions:

NAVAL SHIPYARDS

Portsmouth, N. H.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Naval Base, Charleston, S. C.
Bremerton, Wash.
Boston, Mass.
Pearl Harbor, T. H.

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTERS

Oakland, Calif.
Norfolk, Va.
Pearl Harbor, T. H.

NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOTS

Newport, R. I.
Bayonne, N. J.
Mechanicsburg, Pa.
San Diego, Calif.
Scotia, N. Y.
Clearfield, Ogden, Utah.
Seattle, Wash.
San Pedro, Calif.
Great Lakes, Ill.
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Guam, Marianas Islands.

NAVAL AIR STATIONS

Quonset Point, R. I.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
Alameda, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
Lakehurst, N. J.
Miami, Fla.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Pensacola, Fla.
San Diego, Calif.
Dallas, Tex.
Olathe, Kans.
Memphis, Tenn.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOTS

Crane, Ind.
McAlester, Okla.
Hastings, Nebr.

NAVAL STATIONS

Key West, Fla.
Orange, Tex.
New Orleans, La.
Astoria, Oreg.
Bermuda.
San Juan, P. R.
Trinidad, British West Indies.
Balboa, Rodman, Canal Zone.
Kodiak, Alaska.
Adak, Alaska.
Subic Bay, Luzon, Philippines.
Sangley Point, Luzon, Philippines.
Argentia, Newfoundland.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATIONS DESIGNATED BY COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

Naval Supply Officer, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C.
Naval Supply Officer, Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.

AUTHORIZED SELLING ACTIVITIES MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.
Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, San Francisco, Calif.
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C.
Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va.
Marine Corps Supply Depot, Camp Lejeune, N. C.
Marine Corps Supply Depot, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif.

OTHER NAVAL ACTIVITIES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
Naval Aviation Supply Depot, Philadelphia, Pa.
Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.
Naval Advance Base Supply Depot, Port Hueneme, Calif.
Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C.
Naval Supply Activity, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Naval Ordnance Plant, Louisville, Ky.
Naval Ordnance Plant, Forest Park, Ill.
Naval Advance Base Supply Depot, Davisville, R. I.
Headquarters Support Activities, Naples, Italy.
Naval Advanced Base, Bremerhaven, Germany.
U. S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo, Japan.
U. S. Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan.
Naval Ordnance Plant, York, Pa.

The following selling activities are authorized to sell contractor inventory, in which the Navy has an interest, located in private contractor plants, which has been determined to be surplus and which is not retained or disposed of by the contractor concerned:

CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Supervising Inspectors of Naval Material at:

Atlanta, Ga.
Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Houston, Tex.
Los Angeles, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
Upper Darby, Pa.

(b) Sale by the above listed activities are by competitive bid, invitations being solicited orally, by sales letter or by sales catalog. A deposit, generally 25 percent of the amount bid, is required of each bidder. Each selling activity maintains individual bidder's lists for purposes of soliciting invitations to bid. In addition to selling property at its own location, each of the above listed activities also sells property located at non-selling activities in the general vicinity of the selling activity.

(c) In foreign areas, property is sold as above but such sales must conform to the foreign policy of the United States and also have no adverse effect on the economic conditions of the country in which the property is located. In addition, property in foreign areas is sold with the stipulation that it cannot be imported into the United States unless

the Secretary of Agriculture (in the case of agricultural commodities, food or cotton or woolen goods), or the Secretary of Commerce (in the case of any other property) has determined that the importation of such property would relieve domestic purchases or otherwise be beneficial to the economy of the United States. The Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts may authorize the disposal of foreign excess property without competitive bids where such negotiated sale is most practicable and most advantageous to the Government because of the nature of the property, its location, and the potential market, or for other reasons.

§ 736.4 *Disposition of real property.* Real property determined to be excess to the needs of the Navy shall be transferred to the General Services Administration for disposition under the Federal Property Act, as amended, except for certain leasehold interests and buildings located on land owned or controlled by the Navy which land is not surplus or expected to become surplus. The latter type of real property may be disposed of by the Navy.

§ 736.5 *Disposition of real and personal property under special statutory authority.* In addition to the authority to sell personal property to the general public and to transfer real property to the General Services Administration under the provisions of §§ 736.3 and 736.4 the Navy Department has further authority to dispose of personal and real property as hereinafter described.

(a) *Disposition to other government agencies.* The Navy Department is authorized to transfer real and personal property to other governmental departments or agencies under statutes applicable to particular agencies, the act of June 30, 1932 (sec. 601, 47 Stat. 417; 31 U. S. C. 686), and, as to certain personal property, under directives of the General Services Administration.

(b) *Dispositions in the public interest or in the interest of national defense.* Real and personal property under the control of the Navy Department not excess to its needs and not for the time being required for public use may be leased, when the Secretary of the Navy shall deem it to be advantageous to the Government, to such lessee or lessees and upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment will promote the national defense or will be in the public interest. Such leases shall be for a period of not exceeding five years unless the Secretary determines that a longer period will promote the national defense or will be in the public interest. Such leases are authorized by the act of August 5, 1947 (61 Stat. 774; 34 U. S. C. 522a). The Navy Department may also transfer, sell, or otherwise dispose of certain real and personal property where such transfer, sale or other disposition has been determined to be in the interest of national defense, under the authority of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 712; 50 U. S. C. App. 1171), as made applicable to the Navy Department by Executive Order 9262 dated November 5, 1942 (7 F. R. 9105). Leases of Government-owned real property where the estimated annual rental is in excess of \$25,000 must

be cleared with the Armed Services Committees of Congress in accordance with the act of September 28, 1951 (Pub. Law 155, 82d Cong.).

(c) *Disposition of strategic materials.* Strategic materials may be disposed of by the Navy Department under the authority described in § 736.3 only when such property is excess to the needs of the Navy and when the Munitions Board determines that the amounts of such material to be disposed of are so small as to make transfer thereof under the act of July 23, 1946 (60 Stat. 596; 50 U. S. C. 98a) economically impractical, or such materials are not necessary for stockpile requirements determined in accordance with section 2 of said act.

(d) *Disposition of vessels.* Vessels may be sold by the Navy Department under the authority of the acts of August 5, 1882 (22 Stat. 296; 34 U. S. C. 491), March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. 599; 34 U. S. C. 492) and Executive Order 9986 (3 CFR, 1948 Supp.) but subject to the provisions of the act of March 10, 1951 (65 Stat. 4). Vessels may be sold for scrapping or for use under such authority or, if such sale is not feasible, the Bureau of Ships may arrange for the demolition of a vessel and sale of the resulting materials by an authorized selling activity as set forth in § 736.3. Vessels subject to the act of December 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 604; 34 U. S. C. 498c-12), shall be transferred by the Navy Department to the U. S. Maritime Administration, and vessels may be so transferred upon the request of the Administration under the act of June 24, 1948 (62 Stat. 647).

(e) *Exchange or sale of property for replacement purposes.* Under the authority of section 201 (c) of the Federal Property Act, as amended, and regulations of the General Services Administration, the Navy Department is authorized in the procurement of new equipment, to exchange and sell similar items which are not excess to its needs, and apply the exchange allowance or proceeds of sale in whole or part payment for the items procured. Under such authority, sales may be made separately and the proceeds applied to the purchase of new equipment.

(f) *Donations and loans of personal property.* (1) Certain personal property of the Navy, including vessels, which become surplus, may be donated or loaned under the authority contained in the Federal Property Act and the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 897; 34 U. S. C. 546f) to:

(i) Schools of special interest to the Armed Services listed below which have been designated as service educational activities by the Secretary of Defense:

Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.
Boles School, Jacksonville, Fla.
Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass.
Admiral Billard Academy, New London, Conn.
Admiral Farragut Academy, Pine Beach, N. J.
Admiral Farragut Academy, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Maine Maritime Academy, Castine, Maine.
California Maritime Academy, Vallejo, Calif.
Massachusetts Maritime Academy, State Pier, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.
New York State Maritime Academy, Fort Schuyler, Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Boy Scouts of America and their affiliated organizations, including the Air Explorers Division and the Sea Scouts.
Civil Air Patrol.

(ii) Accredited schools, colleges and universities and educational institutions which have been exempted from taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, and to State Departments of Education for use by tax exempt educational institutions. Applications for donation shall be approved by Federal Security Administration and the Administrator of General Services and may be filed with the field representative of the Federal Security Agency located nearest the applicant.

(iii) States, territories, or possessions of the United States and political subdivisions, municipal corporations, veterans associations, soldiers' monument associations, state museums, and non-profit educational museums, subject to the approval of the Curator for the Navy, and as to loans or donations under the act of August 7, 1946 (secs. 1 and 2, 60 Stat. 897; 34 U. S. C. 546f and 546g) subject to objection by a concurrent resolution of the Congress.

(2) Applications other than those to be filed with the field representative of the Federal Security Agency shall be filed with the Navy Department and referred to the cognizant Bureau for action except applications for vessels and district craft shall be referred to the Chief of Naval Operations, applications for boats to the Bureau of Ships, and applications for barges, floating drydocks, and other floating construction equipment to the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Detailed instructions with respect to such applications are set forth in Navy Property Redistribution and Disposal Regulations.

§ 736.6 *Certification prior to disposition.* The transfer, sale, exchange, or other disposition of naval weapons, ships, boats, aircraft, munitions, supplies or equipment shall not be made unless and until the Chief of Naval Operations, in accordance with the act of June 28, 1940 (sec. 14, 54 Stat. 681 as amended; 34 U. S. C. 546e), has certified that such material is not essential to the defense of the United States.

Dated: July 10, 1952.

DAN. A. KIMBALL,
Secretary of the Navy.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7844; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[CMP Regulation No. 1, Interpretation 1 of July 16, 1952]

CMP REG. 1—BASIC RULES OF THE CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN

INT. 1—WHO ARE PRODUCERS OF CLASS A AND CLASS B PRODUCTS

The following interpretation is issued to CMP Regulation No. 1, including the amendments and directions thereto:

1. A person is deemed to be the producer or manufacturer of a Class A

product or of a Class B product only if he performs the manufacturing operations which result in the conversion of controlled material or of another Class A product into such Class A product or Class B product. A person who subcontracts or otherwise delegates the complete production of a Class A product or a Class B product is not deemed to be the producer or manufacturer of such product, even if he designs the product, provides the material and equipment for its production, finances and supervises such production, and distributes the finished product under his own trade name or trade-mark. A person who is not a producer or manufacturer, within the meaning of this interpretation, is not entitled to apply for or receive an authorized production schedule or allotment. Neither may such a person avail himself of the self-authorization privileges conferred upon producers of Class B products by Direction 1 to CMP Regulation No. 1.

2. Nothing in this interpretation shall be construed to prohibit a producer from authorizing a production schedule and making an allotment, in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed in CMP Regulation No. 1, for the production of a Class A product by a secondary consumer producing such Class A product for him.

(64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Issued July 16, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7935; Filed, July 16, 1952;
11:13 a. m.]

[NPA Order M-6A, Schedule 2, Direction 1
of July 16, 1952]

M-6A—STEEL DISTRIBUTORS

SCHEDULE 2—EARMARKED STOCKS—OIL
COUNTRY CASING, OIL COUNTRY TUBING,
AND OIL COUNTRY DRILL PIPE

DIR. 1—ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON DE-
LIVERY OF OIL COUNTRY CASING AND
TUBING

This direction under Schedule 2 to NPA Order M-6A is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this direction, consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable due to the need for immediate action.

Sec.

1. What this direction does.
2. The direction.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 and 2 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; secs.

402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this direction does.* Schedule 2 prohibits deliveries of oil country casing, tubing, and drill pipe by steel distributors except pursuant to authorized controlled material orders. Because of the work stoppage in the steel producing industry, there is need to protect existing stocks of oil country casing and tubing for emergency purposes. The purpose of this direction is to provide that during this period of work stoppage, no oil country casing and tubing shall be delivered by a steel distributor except pursuant to authorized controlled material orders bearing the allotment symbols A, B, C, or E, and a digit, Z-2, or H-2E. The allotment symbol H-2E is the symbol used by petroleum and gas operators to procure emergency requirements of oil country casing and tubing, and its use is authorized by the Petroleum Administration for Defense under NPA Order M-46.

SEC. 2. *The direction.* From the effective date of this direction until a date to be specified by revocation of this direction, no steel distributor (except steel distributors located in the Dominion of Canada) shall make delivery of, nor shall any person accept delivery from any steel distributor of, any oil country casing or tubing unless such delivery is made pursuant to an authorized controlled material order bearing the allotment symbol A, B, C, or E, and a digit, Z-2, or H-2E.

This direction shall take effect July 16, 1952.

Issued July 16, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7936; Filed, July 16, 1952;
11:14 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

Subchapter A—General Rules and Regulations
[S. O. 865-E]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

DEMURRAGE ON FREIGHT CARS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of July A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 865 (15 F. R. 6197, 6256, 6330, 6452, 7800; 16 F. R. 320, 819, 1131, 2040, 2894, 3619, 5175, 6184, 7359, 8583, 9901, 10994, 11313, 12096, 13102; 17 F. R. 896, 1857, 2850, 3166, 3886, 4169, 4823, 4824, 5193, 5467, 5771, 5772, 5953), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.865 *Demurrage on freight cars*, of Service Order No. 865 be, and it is hereby suspended until 7:00 a. m., August 1, 1952.

It is further ordered, that this order shall become effective at 7:00 a. m., July

16, 1952; that a copy of this order and direction be served upon each State railroad regulatory body and upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7880; Filed, July 16, 1952;
9:00 a. m.]

[S. O. 873, Amdt. 3]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

CONTROL OF TANK CARS; APPOINTMENT
OF AGENT

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of the provisions of Service Order No. 873 (16 F. R. 1131, 7359; 17 F. R. 482), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.873 *Control of tank cars; appointment of agent*, of Service Order No. 873 be, and it is hereby amended by substituting the following paragraph (e) hereof for paragraph (e) thereof:

(e) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., January 15, 1953, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended, or annulled by order of this Commission.

It is further ordered, that this amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., July 15, 1952, that a copy of this order and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7873; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:58 a. m.]

[Rev. S. O. 874-A]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

REQUIREMENTS FOR LOADING OF GRAIN PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of July A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Revised Service Order No. 874 (16 F. R. 2040, 3133, 9249; 17 F. R. 2132), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.874 Revised Service Order No. 874, *Requirements for loading of grain products and by-products* be, and it is hereby vacated and set aside.

It is further ordered, that this order shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., July 15, 1952; that a copy of this order and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7875; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:59 a. m.]

[Rev. S. O. 876-A]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

REQUIREMENTS FOR LOADING LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of July A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Revised Service Order No. 876 (16 F. R. 3620, 4276, 9900; 17 F. R. 2765), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.876 Revised Service Order No. 876, *Requirements for loading of lumber and lumber products* be, and it is hereby vacated and set aside.

It is further ordered, that this order shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., July 15, 1952; that a copy of this order and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat.

379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7879; Filed, July 16, 1952; 9:00 a. m.]

[S. O. 878-B]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

REQUIREMENTS FOR LOADING CANNED GOODS AND FOODSTUFFS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of July A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 878 (16 F. R. 5768, 6135, 12096; 17 F. R. 4950), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.878 Service Order No. 878, *Requirements for loading canned goods and foodstuffs*, be, and it is hereby vacated and set aside.

It is further ordered, that this order shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., July 15, 1952; that a copy of this order and direction be served upon each State railroad regulatory body and upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7878; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:59 a. m.]

[S. O. 884, Amdt. 3]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

MOVEMENT OF IRON ORE RESTRICTED; APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of July A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 884 (17 F. R. 5193, 5466, 5953), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.884 *Movement of iron ore restricted; appointment of agent*, of Service Order No. 884 be, and it is hereby further amended by substituting the following paragraph (i) for paragraph (i) thereof:

(i) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., July 31, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled by order of this Commission.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., July 15, 1952.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this amendment and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7877; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:59 a. m.]

[S. O. 885, Amdt. 3]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

MOVEMENT OF IMPORT ORES RESTRICTED; APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of July A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 885 (17 F. R. 5194, 5466, 5954), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.885 *Movement of import ores restricted; appointment of agent*, of Service Order No. 885 be, and it is hereby further amended by substituting the following paragraph (i) for paragraph (i) thereof:

(i) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., July 31, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled by order of this Commission.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., July 15, 1952.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this amendment and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7876; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:59 a. m.]

[S. O. 886, Amdt. 3]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

DEMURRAGE ON CARS HELD UNDER LOAD AT GREAT LAKES PORTS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of July A. D. 1952.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 886 (17 F. R. 5194, 5467, 5954), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.886 *Demurrage on cars held under load at Great Lakes ports*, of Service Order No. 886 be, and it is hereby further amended by substituting the following paragraph (g) for paragraph (g) thereof:

(g) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 11:59 p. m., July 31, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled by order of this Commission.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., July 15, 1952.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this amendment and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies secs. 1, 15, 24 Stat. 379, as amended, 384, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1, 15)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7874; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:58 a. m.]

Subchapter B—Carriers by Motor Vehicle
[Ex Parte MC-37]

PART 170—COMMERCIAL ZONES AND
TERMINAL AREAS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 5, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 9th day of July A. D. 1952.

Section 202 (c) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U. S. C. 302 (c)) and the transportation of passengers and property by motor vehicle, in interstate or foreign commerce, wholly within a municipality, or within a zone adjacent to, and commercially a part of, any such municipality, being under consideration, and good cause appearing therefor:

It is ordered, (1) That the above-entitled proceeding insofar as it relates to the terminal areas of motor carriers of passengers be and it is hereby discontinued, and (2) that the order entered in this proceeding on February 11, 1952,

promulgating §§ 170.35, 170.37, 170.41, 170.45 and 170.48 (17 F. R. 1726) is hereby vacated insofar as it relates to motor carriers of passengers and set aside and the following revision, is hereby substituted in lieu thereof:

§ 170.35 *Operating authority to serve particular municipality, construction.* A certificate or permit issued by the Commission to any motor carrier of property pursuant to the provisions of Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act or to any freight forwarder under Part IV of the act, authorizing service at a particular municipality, shall be construed as authorizing service at all points or places which are within the commercial zone of that municipality as defined by the Commission and not beyond the territorial limits, if any, fixed in such certificate or permit on the authority granted except that this finding shall not apply in the case of a certificate or permit authorizing service by a motor carrier of property or freight forwarder at any municipality at which the commercial zone exemption provided by section 203 (b) (8) of the act has been removed in whole or in part by this Commission.

§ 170.37 *Operating authority to serve particular municipality, construction.* A certificate or permit issued by the Commission to any motor carrier of property pursuant to the provisions of Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act or to any freight forwarder under Part IV of the act, authorizing service at a particular municipality, at which the commercial zone exemption, provided by section 203 (b) (8) of the act, has heretofore been removed, or is hereafter removed if such removal takes place prior to issuance of said certificate or permit, shall be construed as authorizing service at all places within such municipality and also at all points (not beyond the territorial limits, if any, fixed in such certificate or permit on the authority granted) within the zone within which, and to the same extent to which, local operations may still be conducted under the exemption provided by section 203 (b) (8) of the act: *Provided, however,* That this finding shall not apply to certificates or permits authorizing a motor carrier of property to serve any municipality in Los Angeles County, Calif., New York, N. Y., or any municipality in Westchester or Nassau Counties, N. Y., or any municipality in New Jersey any part of which is within 5 miles of New York City.

§ 170.41 *Operating authority to serve particular unincorporated community, construction.* A certificate of permit issued to a motor carrier of property pursuant to the provisions of Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U. S. C. 301 et seq.) or to any freight forwarder under Part IV of the act (49 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) authorizing service at a particular unincorporated community having a post office of the same name shall be construed as authorizing service at all points which are within the United States and not beyond the territorial limits, if any, fixed in such certificate or permit on the authority granted, as follows: (a) All points within 2½ miles of

the post office in such unincorporated community if it has a population of less than 2,500, within 4 miles if it has a population of 2,500 but less than 25,000; and within 5½ miles if it has a population of 25,000 or more, (b) at all points in any municipality any part of which is within the limits described in (a) of this section and (c) at points in any municipality wholly surrounded, or so surrounded except for a water boundary, by any municipality included under the terms of paragraph (b) of this section.

§ 170.45 *Terminal areas of motor carriers and freight forwarders at municipalities served.* The terminal area within the meaning of section 202 (c) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U. S. C. 302 (c)) of any motor carrier of property subject to Part II or of any freight forwarder subject to Part IV thereof, at any municipality authorized to be served by such motor carrier of property or freight forwarder, within which transportation by motor vehicle in the performance of transfer, collection, or delivery services may be performed by, or for, such motor carrier of property or freight forwarder without compliance with the provisions, other than those in section 204 (49 U. S. C. 304) relative to qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees and safety of operation and equipment, of Part II of the act consists of and includes all points or places which are (a) within the commercial zone, as defined by this Commission, of that municipality, and (b) not beyond the limits of the operating authority of such motor carrier of property or freight forwarder.

§ 170.48 *Terminal areas of motor carriers and freight forwarders at unincorporated communities served.* The terminal area within the meaning of section 202 (c) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U. S. C. 302 (c)) of any motor carrier of property subject to Part II (49 U. S. C. 301 et seq.) or any freight forwarder subject to Part IV thereof (49 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.), at any unincorporated community having a post office of the same name which is authorized to be served by such motor carrier of property or freight forwarder, within which transportation by motor vehicle in the performance of transfer, collection, or delivery services may be performed by, or for, such motor carrier of property or freight forwarder without compliance with the provisions, other than those in section 204 (49 U. S. C. 304) relating to qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees and safety of operations and equipment, of Part II of the act, consists of (a) all points or places in the United States which are located within the limits of the operating authority of the motor carrier of property or freight forwarder involved, and within 2½ miles of the post office at such authorized unincorporated point if it has a population less than 2,500, within 4 miles if it has a population of 2,500 but less than 25,000, or within 5½ miles if it has a population of 25,000 or more; (b) all of any municipality any part of which is included under (a) of this section; and (c) any municipality wholly surrounded by any municipality

included under paragraph (b) of this section, or so wholly surrounded except for a water boundary.

NOTE: In the application of the foregoing §§ 170.35 to 170.48, inclusive, distances and population data shall be determined in the same manner as provided in § 170.17.

It is further ordered, That this order shall become effective July 15, 1952, and

shall remain in effect until modified or revoked in whole or in part by further order of the Commission.

Notice of this order shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy hereof in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director of the Division of the Federal Register.

(49 Stat. 546, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 304. Interpret or apply 49 Stat. 543, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 302)

By the Commission, Division 5.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7881; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Internal Revenue

[26 CFR Part 29]

INCOME TAX; TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1941

FILING OF JOINT RETURN AFTER SEPARATE RETURN HAS BEEN FILED

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, that the regulations set forth in tentative form below are proposed to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Prior to the final adoption of such regulations, consideration will be given to any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing in duplicate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington 25, D. C., within the period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The proposed regulations are to be issued under the authority contained in sections 62 and 3791 of the Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 32, 467; 26 U. S. C. 62; 3791).

[SEAL]

JOHN B. DUNLAP,
Commissioner of
Internal Revenue.

In order to conform Regulations 111 (26 CFR Part 29) to section 312 of the Revenue Act of 1951, approved October 20, 1951, relating to the filing of a joint return after a separate return has been filed, such regulations are amended as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. There is inserted immediately preceding § 29.51-1, the following:

SEC. 312. JOINT RETURN AFTER FILING SEPARATE RETURN (REVENUE ACT OF 1951, APPROVED OCTOBER 20, 1951).

(a) *Change of election.* Section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to making of individual returns) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

(g) Joint return after filing separate return—

(1) *In general.* If an individual has filed a separate return for a taxable year for which a joint return could have been made by him and his spouse under subsection (b) of this section, and the time prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year has expired, such individual and his spouse may nevertheless make a joint return for such taxable year. A joint return filed by the husband and wife in such a case shall constitute the return of the husband and wife

for such taxable year, and all payments, credits, refunds, or other repayments made or allowed with respect to the separate return of either spouse for such taxable year shall be taken into account in determining the extent to which the tax based upon the joint return has been paid.

(2) *Payments required before joint return can be made.* A joint return can be made under paragraph (1) only if there is paid in full at or before the time of the filing of the joint return—

(A) All amounts previously assessed with respect to either spouse for such taxable year;

(B) All amounts shown as the tax by either spouse upon his separate return for such taxable year; and

(C) Any amount determined, at the time of the filing of the joint return, as a deficiency with respect to either spouse for such taxable year if, prior to such filing, a notice under section 72 (a) of such deficiency has been mailed.

(3) *Time for making joint return.* A joint return cannot be made under paragraph (1)—

(A) After the expiration of three years from the last date prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year (determined without regard to any extension of time granted to either spouse);

(B) After there has been mailed to either spouse, with respect to such taxable year, a notice of deficiency under section 72 (a), if the spouse, as to such notice, files a petition with the Tax Court of the United States within the time prescribed in such section;

(C) After either spouse has commenced a suit in any court for the recovery of any part of the tax for such taxable year; or

(D) After either spouse has entered into a closing agreement under section 3760 with respect to such taxable year, or after any civil or criminal case arising against either spouse with respect to such taxable year has been compromised under section 3761.

(4) *Elections made in separate return.* If a joint return is made under this subsection, any election (other than the election to file a separate return) made by either spouse in his separate return for such taxable year with respect to the treatment of any income, deduction, or credit of such spouse shall not be changed in the making of the joint return where such election would have been irrevocable if the joint return had not been made.

(5) *Death of spouse.* If a joint return is made under this subsection after the death of either spouse, such return with respect to the decedent can be made only by his executor or administrator.

(6) *Additions to the tax.* Where the amount shown as the tax by the husband and wife on a joint return made under this subsection exceeds the aggregate of the amounts shown as the tax upon the separate return of each spouse—

(A) *Negligence.* If any part of such excess is attributable to negligence or intentional disregard of rules and regulations (but without intent to defraud) at the time of the making of such separate return, then 5 per

centum of the total amount of such excess shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as if it were a deficiency;

(B) *Fraud.* If any part of such excess is attributable to fraud with intent to evade tax at the time of the making of such separate return, then 50 per centum of the total amount of such excess shall be so assessed, collected, and paid, in lieu of the 50 per centum addition to the tax provided in section 3612 (d) (2).

(7) *Rules for application of sections 275 and 291.* For the purposes of section 275 (relating to period of limitations upon assessment and collection), and for the purposes of section 291 (relating to delinquent returns), a joint return made under this subsection shall be deemed to have been filed—

(A) Where both spouses filed separate returns prior to making the joint return—on the date the last separate return was filed (but not earlier than the last date prescribed by law for filing the return of either spouse);

(B) Where only one spouse filed a separate return prior to the making of the joint return, and the other spouse had less than \$600 of gross income for such taxable year—on the date of the filing of such separate return (but not earlier than the last date prescribed by law for the filing of such separate return); or

(C) Where only one spouse filed a separate return prior to the making of the joint return, and the other spouse had gross income of \$600 or more for such taxable year—on the date of the filing of such joint return.

(8) *Rule for application of section 322.* For the purposes of section 322 (relating to refunds and credits), a joint return made under this subsection shall be deemed to have been filed on the last date prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year (determined without regard to any extension of time granted to either spouse).

(9) *Additional time for assessment.* If a joint return is made under this subsection, the period of limitations provided in sections 275 and 276 on the making of assessments and the beginning of distraint or a proceeding in court for collection shall with respect to such return include one year immediately after the date of the filing of such joint return (computed without regard to the provisions of paragraph (7) of this subsection).

(10) *Rule for application of section 3809 (a).* For the purposes of section 3809 (a) (relating to criminal penalties in the case of fraudulent returns) the term "return" includes a separate return filed by a spouse with respect to a taxable year for which a joint return is made under this subsection after the filing of such separate return.

(b) *Effective date.* The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be applicable only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1950.

PAR. 2. Section 29.51-1, as amended by Treasury Decision 5893, approved April 4, 1952, is further amended as follows:

(A) By striking therefrom the second undesignated paragraph of (b) (1),

commencing "A joint return may not be made", and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

With respect to taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 1951, a joint return may not be made by a husband and wife for a taxable year if a separate return has been filed by one of the spouses for such year and the time for filing the return of such spouse has expired. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1950, see subparagraph (3) of this paragraph. For any taxable year where a joint return has been filed, separate returns may not be made by the spouses after the time for filing the return of either has expired. See, however, subparagraph (2) of this paragraph for the right of an executor to file a late separate return for a deceased spouse and thereby disaffirm a timely joint return made by the surviving spouse.

(B) By inserting in the first sentence of (b) (2), after "except as provided by section 51 (b), as amended by the Revenue Act of 1948," the following: "or by section 51 (g), as added by the Revenue Act of 1951."

(C) By inserting immediately preceding the last sentence of the first undesignated paragraph of (b) (2), which sentence begins "For the purposes of this subparagraph", the following: "Section 51 (g), as added by the Revenue Act of 1951, provides, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1950, that a joint return may be made, under certain conditions, after separate returns have been filed even though the time prescribed by law for filing the return for such year has expired. See § 29.51-1 (b) (3). A joint return made under section 51 (g) after the death of either spouse shall, with respect to the decedent, be made only by his executor or administrator. Thus where no executor or administrator has been appointed, a joint return cannot be made under section 51 (g)."

(D) By adding immediately after (b) (2) the following new subparagraph:

(3) *Joint return after filing separate return*—(i) *In general.* Section 51 (g), as added by the Revenue Act of 1951, provides, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1950, where an individual has filed a separate return for a taxable year for which a joint return could have been made by him and his spouse under section 51 (b), and the time prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year has expired, such individual and his spouse may, under conditions hereinafter set forth, make a joint return for such taxable year. The joint return filed pursuant to section 51 (g) shall constitute the return of the husband and wife for such year, and all payments, credits, refunds, or other repayments, made or allowed with respect to the separate return of either spouse are to be taken into account in determining the extent to which the tax based on the joint return has been paid.

For the purpose of this section, the determination whether an individual is married at any time during the taxable year shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 51 (b) (5). See

§ 29.51-1 (b) (1). The fact that the taxpayer and his spouse are divorced or legally separated at any time after the close of the taxable year for which separate returns are filed shall not deprive them of their right to file a joint return for such taxable year pursuant to section 51 (g).

(ii) *Payments required before joint returns can be made.* A joint return may not be made under section 51 (g) for a taxable year unless at or before the time of the filing of such joint return the following amounts are paid:

(a) All amounts previously assessed with respect to either spouse for such taxable year;

(b) All amounts shown as the tax by either spouse upon his separate return for such taxable year; and

(c) Any amount determined, at the time of the filing of the joint return, as a deficiency with respect to either spouse for such taxable year if, prior to such filing, a notice under section 272 (a) of such deficiency has been mailed.

(iii) *Time for making joint return.* A joint return may not be made under section 51 (g) with respect to a taxable year:

(a) After the expiration of 3 years from the last day prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year determined without regard to any extension of time granted to either spouse. Thus where an extension of time for filing returns has been granted by the Commissioner or his representative in accordance with section 53 (a), the extension shall be disregarded in determining the last day upon which a joint return may be filed after separate returns have been filed.

(b) After there has been mailed to either spouse, with respect to such taxable year, a notice of deficiency under section 272 (a), if the spouse, as to such notice, files a petition with the Tax Court of the United States within the time prescribed in section 272 (a), that is, within 90 days (or 150 days if notice is addressed to taxpayer outside the States of the Union and the District of Columbia) after the mailing of the notice, excluding Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday in the District of Columbia as the ninth day;

(c) After either spouse has commenced a suit in any court for the recovery of any part of the tax for such taxable year; or

(d) After either spouse has entered into a closing agreement under section 3760 with respect to such taxable year, or after any civil or criminal case arising against either spouse with respect to such taxable year has been compromised under section 3761.

(iv) *Elections made in separate return.* If a joint return is made under section 51 (g), any election, other than the election to file a separate return, made by either spouse in his separate return for the taxable year with respect to the treatment of any income, deduction or credit of such spouse shall not be changed in the making of the joint return where such election would have been irrevocable if the joint return had not been made. Thus, if one spouse has made an irrevocable election to adopt

and use the elective inventory method under section 22 (d), this election may not be changed upon making the joint return under section 51 (g).

(v) *Additions to the tax.* Where the amount shown as the tax by the husband and wife on a joint return made under section 51 (g) exceeds the aggregate of the amounts shown as tax on the separate return of each spouse, and such excess is attributable to negligence, intentional disregard of rules and regulations, or fraud at the time of the making of such separate returns, there shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as if it were a deficiency an additional amount as provided in the two succeeding sentences. If any part of such excess is attributable to negligence, or intentional disregard of rules and regulations, at the time of the making of such separate return, but without any intent to defraud, this additional amount shall be 5 percent of the total amount of the excess. If any part of such excess is attributable to fraud with intent to evade tax at the time of the making of such separate return, this additional amount shall be 50 percent of the total amount of the excess. The latter addition is in lieu of the 50 percent addition to the tax provided in section 3612 (d) (2).

(vi) *Rules for application of sections 275 and 291.* For the purpose of section 275, relating to the period of limitations upon assessment and collection, and section 291, relating to delinquent returns, a joint return made under section 51 (g) shall be deemed to have been filed, giving due regard to any extension of time granted to either spouse, on the following dates:

(a) Where both spouses filed separate returns, prior to making the joint return under section 51 (g), on the date the last separate return of either spouse was filed for the taxable year, but not earlier than the last date prescribed by law for the filing of the return of either spouse;

(b) Where only one spouse was required and did file a return prior to the making of the joint return under section 51 (g), on the date of the filing of the separate return, but not earlier than the last day prescribed by law for the filing of such return; and

(c) Where both spouses were required to file a return, but only one spouse did so file, on the date of the filing of the joint return under section 51 (g).

(vii) *Rule for application of section 322.* For the purpose of section 322, relating to refunds and credits, a joint return made under section 51 (g) shall be deemed to have been filed on the last date prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year, determined without regard to any extension of time granted to either spouse for filing the return or paying the tax.

(viii) *Additional time for assessment.* In the case of a joint return made under section 51 (g), the period of limitations provided in sections 275 and 276 shall include 1 year immediately after the date of the actual filing of such joint return. The expiration of the 1 year is to be determined without regard to the rules provided in subdivision (vi) of this subparagraph, relating to the application of

sections 275 and 291 with respect to a joint return made under section 51 (g).

(ix) *Rule for application of section 3809 (a).* For the purposes of section 3809 (a), relating to criminal penalties in the case of a fraudulent return, the term "return" includes a separate return filed by a spouse for the taxable year for which a joint return is subsequently made under section 51 (g).

PAR. 3. Section 29.275-1, as amended by Treasury Decision 5516, approved May 27, 1946, relating to the period of limitation upon assessment of tax, is further amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

(r) In the case of a joint return made under section 51 (g), the period of limitations shall include 1 year immediately after the date of the actual filing of such return, computed without regard to the provisions of section 51 (g) (7).

PAR. 4. Section 29.275-2, relating to the period of limitation upon collection of tax, is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

(f) In the case of a joint return made under section 51 (g), the period of limitations shall include 1 year immediately after the date of the actual filing of such return, computed without regard to the provisions of section 51 (g) (7).

PAR. 5. Section 29.322-7, as amended by Treasury Decision 5837, approved April 5, 1951, relating to limitations upon the crediting and refunding of taxes paid, is further amended by inserting immediately preceding the last paragraph of (a) the following: "In the case of a filing of a joint return under section 51 (g), the joint return shall be deemed to have been filed on the last date prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year, determined without regard to any extension of time granted to either spouse for filing the return or paying the tax. See § 29.51-1 (b) (3)."

[F. R. Doc. 52-7868; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:57 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

[7 CFR Part 319]

INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND RELATED CROPS

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Notice is hereby given under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) that the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the authority conferred by section 5 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (7 U. S. C. 159), is considering the amendment of § 319.41-3 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41 relating to Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related crops (7 CFR 319.41-3) by deleting from the first sentence of the second paragraph thereof the phrase "to the five months' period between October 1 of any year and the end of February of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive," and substituting there-

for the phrase "to those shipments accompanied by on-board bills of lading dated within the period September 15 through February 15 of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive," so that the paragraph would read as follows:

For broomcorn and brooms and similar articles made of broomcorn, permits will be issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for such ports as may be designated therein, except that permits will be issued for the entry of broomcorn originating in countries other than those in the North or South American Continents or the West Indies only through the ports of Baltimore, Boston, and New York, or through other northeastern ports which may from time to time be designated in the permit, and at which facilities for treatment of infested material may be available, such entry to be limited to those shipments accompanied by on-board bills of lading dated within the period September 15 through February 15 of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive. Permits will not be issued for the entry of broomcorn from any source through ports on the Pacific coast.

The purpose of this amendment would be to eliminate the possibility that now exists of a boat shipment of foreign broomcorn arriving ahead of schedule or being unavoidably delayed, so that it arrives prior to or after the inclusive dates during which such entry is authorized. Instead of limiting entry to a 5-month period each year, the amendment would provide for a 5-month period during which on-board bills of lading covering such shipments must be dated. Date of departure from a foreign port would be the qualifying condition rather than the date of arrival in the United States. Such dates of departure can be controlled by exporters and importers. In the ordinary course these shipments would then arrive during the period now specified, with no penalties involved for earlier or later arrival due to unforeseeable conditions on the voyage. This would permit a more orderly scheduling of purchases by American importers. It would relieve foreign exporters of uncertainty as to whether their shipments would meet entry deadlines, with the possibility of having shipments refused entry upon arrival. In effect, this would be a relaxation of restrictions now in effect and would be to the advantage of both American importers and foreign exporters.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with this matter should file the same with the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., within 20 days after the date of the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of July 1952.

[SEAL] **CHARLES F. BRANNAN,**
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7854; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 907]

HANDLING OF MILK IN MILWAUKEE, Wis., MARKETING AREA

NOTICE OF RECOMMENDED DECISION AND OPPORTUNITY TO FILE WRITTEN EXCEPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO TENTATIVE MARKETING AGREEMENT AND TO ORDER, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), hereinafter referred to as the "act", and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of the filing with the Hearing Clerk of this recommended decision of the Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, with respect to proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, marketing area.

Interested parties may file exceptions to this recommended decision with the Hearing Clerk, Room 1353, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the close of business on the 12th day after its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Exceptions should be filed in quadruplicate.

Preliminary statement. A public hearing on proposed amendments to the order was held by the Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, on May 19-20, 1952, pursuant to notice thereof which was issued on May 8, 1952 (17 F. R. 4353). Proposals to amend the order were submitted by the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers Association, the Pure Milk Products Cooperative, the Blochowick Dairy et al., Wern Farms, and the Dairy Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

The material issues of record related to:

1. Revision of the price differentials over the basic formula price for Class I milk and Class II milk;
2. Revision of the "supply-demand price adjustment" provision;
3. Revision of the alternate basic price formula which employs market prices of butter and cheddar cheese;
4. Adoption of a new price formula to be applicable to milk used in cheese (Class IV milk);
5. Revision of the provisions relating to milk priced under another marketing agreement or order and disposed of within the marketing area;
6. Inclusion of a "bracket schedule" for Class I and Class II milk prices;
7. Revision of the provisions relating to transfers of milk, skim milk and cream from a handler to the plant of a producer-handler;
8. Adoption of a rule under which a handler shall have the option to pay producers on either base and excess prices or a blended price for all de-

liveries for the months of April, May and June;

9. Several proposed changes in order language for clarity and administrative purposes; and

10. The emergency character of marketing conditions and the need for immediate change in the order provisions.

Issues numbered (1), (2), (4), (6), (9), and (10) above were discussed in a decision of the Secretary issued June 13, 1952. The remaining issues are decided herein. Findings and conclusions with respect to issues (3), (5), (7), and (8) are set forth below:

Findings and conclusions. The following findings and conclusions on the issues decided herein are hereby made upon the basis of the record of the hearing:

(1) A milk price formula based on Cheddar cheese price quotations for Wisconsin primary markets should be adopted to replace the "butter-cheese" formula as one of the basic price formulas in the order (issue No. 3).

The basic formula price used to determine Class I and Class II prices is currently the highest of three formula prices computed for the preceding month. The formulas involved are: the average condensary pay price, the butter-nonfat dry milk solids formula, and the butter-cheese formula. Class I and Class II prices for the month are determined by adding to this basic formula price the appropriate Class I and Class II price differentials subject to an adjustment based on changes in the supply-demand relationship. A proposal was made to introduce an additional basic price formula based on cheese price quotations as follows: 2.75 times the simple average, as published by the Department, of prices per pound for "Cheddars" on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange at Plymouth, Wisconsin, for the trading days that fall within the month, with the result multiplied by 3.5.

The record shows that the proposal is designed to produce a formula which will correspond to competitive prices paid by Wisconsin cheese factories for milk used in the manufacture of cheese. It was stated that the factor 2.75 is intended to be a figure which when multiplied by the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange quotation for Cheddars will approximate the price per pound of butterfat paid to farmers by competitive cheese factories. Considerable evidence was submitted for the record which related this formula price to the average price paid farmers by Wisconsin cheese factories as reported by the Department and by the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture. In essence this formula is designed to measure the value of milk used for cheese from the standpoint of competitive "pay" prices as differentiated from a "cost and yield" method.

Reduced to its simplest form this formula is 9.625 times the average Cheddar cheese price (3.5 times 2.75 = 9.625). The average paying price of Wisconsin cheese factories as reported by the Department for 1950 and 1951 divided by the average cheese price quotation on the Wisconsin Exchange for those two years gives a factor of 9.45 compared to the 9.625 that was proposed.

Inasmuch as this formula is designed to reflect average pay prices it is concluded that the factor of 9.45 should be used in place of 9.625.

Since the production of cheese has been increasing in recent years and represents a major use of milk in the State of Wisconsin and the Milwaukee supply area, it is concluded that a formula based on Cheddar cheese would be appropriate as one of the basic price-formulas under the Milwaukee order. A similar formula has been recommended for Order 41 and the inclusion of the formula in Order 7 will assist also in keeping a close alignment of class prices between the two markets. Under current conditions the butter-cheese formula does not fully reflect the value of milk utilized by cheese factories in the production area. In view of the adoption of the new cheese price formula the butter-cheese formula should be deleted.

In connection with the adoption of the new cheese formula, price quotations for cheese from Wisconsin primary markets should be used instead of Wisconsin Exchange prices at Plymouth. It was testified that price quotations are reported four days a week (excluding Friday) for "Wisconsin primary markets" which are based on actual sales of cheese. There have been only a few instances in the past several years when sufficient sales have not been made on the Wisconsin primary markets on which to base a report. The Wisconsin Cheese Exchange at Plymouth, Wisconsin, on the other hand meets each Friday so that a quotation is available for only one day of each week.

The volume of cheese sold on the Wisconsin Exchange is small in relation to the total volume of cheese sold on Wisconsin primary markets. Moreover, there have been numerous occasions when no sales of cheese were made through the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange and at times such condition has existed for a considerable period. It has been necessary therefore to use prices for weeks when no sales were reported which were derived from either bids or offers rather than from actual sales. For the purposes of the order the price of cheese at Wisconsin primary markets is the more representative report to use in reflecting prices actually received by manufacturers of cheese.

The types of transaction on which the two cheese quotations discussed above are based are similar—both are for the same type of cheese and are for cheese loaded for shipping at assembly points. The quotations differ, however, in that the price at primary markets includes a charge for certain services, such as paraffining and assembly, which is not included in the Exchange price but is made as a separate charge to the purchaser. Over the past two years the primary markets' price has averaged higher than the Exchange price by approximately 1.3 cents per pound and deduction of this amount should be made in adopting the primary market price.

(2) Neither the provisions which specify the conditions for determining the order under which a handler shall operate when he makes sales in two or more marketing areas as defined in the

several milk orders, nor the provisions to require a plant that receives milk subject to the class price provisions of the Chicago order to make payments to producers under this order by the amounts the Milwaukee Class I and Class II prices exceed the zone prices for comparable classifications under the Chicago order should be adopted (issue 5).

A proposal was made to amend the order on the question of which order shall apply to a handler when sales are made under two or more orders, and on the question of prices to be charged under such conditions. Concerning the first feature of the proposal, which deals with a method to determine the milk marketing order to be applied to a handler making sales in several markets in which marketing orders are effective, no supporting testimony was offered nor argument made on behalf of the proposal. The problem to which this proposal is directed was dealt with originally by a provision in the order suspended January 1, 1952. The lack of information in this record on both the problem and the proposed solution permits no recommendation to be made on this matter.

Milk is distributed regularly in the Milwaukee marketing area from two plants subject to Order 41 for the Chicago marketing area. Class I and Class II prices applicable to milk at such plants are comparable. After giving effect to zone location adjustments, to prices for similar classifications under the Milwaukee order, Milwaukee handlers contend that other plants under the Chicago order, if located in any zone beyond zone 3 as established under such order, are required to pay lesser class prices than Milwaukee handlers because of increased location allowances as the distance of the plants from Chicago increases, and that any such Chicago plant would have a price advantage over local plants if milk therefrom were to enter the Milwaukee market on wholesale or retail routes. It was proposed that any such difference in prices in favor of the Chicago plant be paid by the plant operator to the market administrator of Order 7 for distribution to producers under the latter order.

Intermarket relationships such as this raise questions as to the application of cooling, pricing, and classification provisions under the orders involved and as to the specific requirements to be imposed when milk sold from one market into another. It may be noted in this connection, however, that factors other than class prices, such as transportation and processing costs (which are not covered by order provisions), enter into an outside distributor's cost of milk sold in competition with local handlers. In the interest of equity to both the outside distributor and local handlers, it is necessary under present circumstances to maintain a reasonably close alignment of class prices under the orders concerned, taking into account the approximate cost of moving milk between markets. In the present instance the record does not indicate that the location adjustments allowed handlers under the Chicago order will serve to give undue competitive advantage to Chicago han-

dlers who may choose to enter the Milwaukee market from a location beyond zone 3 and thus work undue hardship on handlers regulated by the Milwaukee order. In view of the above it is concluded that the second feature of the proposal, which deals with the pricing of milk between markets, should not be adopted.

(3) The classification provisions relating to transfers of milk, skim milk and cream from a handler to the plant of a producer-handler should be revised (issue 7).

The order provides that milk or skim milk transferred by a handler to the plant of a producer-handler shall be Class I milk and cream transferred shall be Class II milk. It was proposed that this rule of classification be modified to permit classification according to actual use if the buyer and seller mutually agree that a Class III or Class IV use was made.

A producer-handler with specialty milk sales in the marketing area also operates an ice cream manufacturing business and purchases skim milk and cream occasionally from a Milwaukee handler for ice cream purposes. Milk meeting the health standards for regular bottled milk is not eligible for bottling in the plant of such producer-handler. At least one handler regulated by the order disposes of temporary excesses of producer milk in his plant to such producer-handler as an outlet for milk not needed for Class I and Class II milk operations. Such milk is utilized in the manufacture of ice cream which is a Class III milk use according to order classification. In view of the above circumstances it is not necessary to distinguish, for classification purposes, between transfers to other handlers and to producer-handlers. It is concluded, therefore, that the special rule governing transfers to producer-handlers should be eliminated and that milk transferred to the plant of a producer-handler may be classified according to actual use if utilization other than Class I or Class II is mutually indicated in writing by both buyer and seller, with the proviso (which applies to all handlers) that the amount reported as Class III or Class IV milk shall not exceed the total use in such class in the transferee plant after the subtraction therefrom of other source milk in such plant.

(4) The proposal that handlers should have the option of paying producers in April, May, and June on either the base and excess plan or a "blended" price should not be adopted.

It was proposed that handlers be given the option of paying producers on either the base and excess plan or a "blended" price in the months of April, May, and June. In support the proponent handler stated that the requirement of payment on the base and excess plan has made it difficult to compete with the Chicago handlers in procuring additional milk supplies. It was testified that such procurement is retarded by (a) prospective producers expressing objection to producing under a base-excess plan, and (b) offers of premiums by Chicago handlers over and above the mini-

mum uniform price announced under the Chicago order.

The reasons for the base-excess plan of payment for milk in the Milwaukee market were set forth in detail in the decision of the Secretary at the time of original promulgation of the order. Notice of such decision, which was issued September 27, 1950, is taken. The present record does not indicate with any certainty that the procurement difficulties related on the record have been caused by the existence of the base-excess plan rather than by the payment of premiums by Chicago handlers, or that such problem has seriously affected total market supplies. It may be noted that bases are in effect only during the three months named above. The majority of handlers, as well as major producer groups, contend that the base-excess plan continues to be of advantage to the market in the encouragement it gives to a better adjusted milk supply. Average returns to Milwaukee producers are fully comparable to those of Chicago producers. In view of these circumstances and the general basis for the plan set forth in the decision of September 27, 1950, which is not disturbed by evidence contained in the present record, it is concluded that the base-excess plan should be retained as provided in the order.

General findings. (a) The proposed, marketing agreement and the order, as amended, and as hereby proposed to be further amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

(b) The parity prices of milk as determined pursuant to section 2 of the act are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk in the marketing area, and the minimum prices specified in the proposed marketing agreement and the order, as amended, and as hereby proposed to be further amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; and

(c) The proposed order, as amended, and as hereby proposed to be further amended, will regulate the handling of milk in the same manner as, and will be applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial and commercial activity specified in a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held.

Rulings on briefs. Briefs were filed on behalf of certain Milwaukee producers and handlers. The briefs contained proposed findings of fact, conclusions and argument with respect to the proposals discussed at the hearing. Every point covered in the briefs was carefully considered along with the evidence in the record in making the findings and reaching the conclusions hereinbefore set forth. To the extent that such suggested findings and conclusions contained in the brief are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions contained herein, the request to make such findings or to reach such conclusions are denied on the

basis of the facts found and stated in connection with the conclusions in this decision.

Recommended marketing agreement and order. The following proposed amendments to the order are recommended as the detailed and appropriate means by which these conclusions may be carried out. The proposed amendments to the marketing agreement are not included because the regulatory provisions thereof would be the same as those contained in the proposed amendments to the order:

1. Add to the introductory language of § 907.33 (preceding paragraph (a)) following the word "handler" the phrase, "including any producer-handler."

2. Delete from § 907.45 (a) the phrase "except a producer-handler" and substitute therefor the phrase "including a producer-handler."

3. Delete § 907.45 (c).

4. Delete § 907.50 (b) and substitute therefor the following:

(b) The price per hundredweight computed from the following formula:

(1) From the simple average of the daily prices paid per pound, using the mid-point of any price as one price, for Wisconsin State Cheddars in cars or truck loads, f. o. b. Wisconsin assembling points, as reported by the U. S. D. A. for the trading days during the month, subtract 1.3 cents, and then multiply by 2.7.

(2) Multiply such result by 3.5.

5. Delete the period at the end of § 907.90 and add the following: "except where the text of such section(s) of the order indicate that such section(s) should apply."

6. Delete the semicolon and the word "or" at the end of § 907.91 (a) (1) and substitute in lieu thereof a period.

Filed at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of July 1952.

Dated: July 11, 1952.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Assistant Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7856; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[17 CFR Part 230]

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE ACT;
FORM AND CONTENT OF PROSPECTUSES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

For some years the Commission has been exploring the advisability of recommending appropriate amendment of the Securities Act of 1933 in order better to achieve its basic purpose of affording investors a maximum of timely disclosure in an understandable form. It seems clear that the two basic problems are (1) devising some means, consistent with the statutory prohibition of selling effort before the effective date of the registration statement, for achieving more widespread dissemination of information during the waiting period, and (2) obtaining a statutory prospectus which is reasonably concise and readable.

The Commission has tentatively concluded that it would not be justified in recommending new legislation to the Congress until it has done everything possible to achieve these two results under its existing powers. This approach also has the advantage of permitting a degree of flexibility and experimentation. If the suggestions which the Commission now offers for public comment are adopted, actual experience may indicate modifications from time to time. Moreover, the proposals now offered are not necessarily a substitute for new legislation. In the event legislative action seems desirable, all parties concerned should be in a better position to consider statutory amendment in the light of the experience with the administrative changes now proposed.

These proposals, as announced in this release, consist partly of new rules and partly of a new statement of policy with reference to acceleration of the registration statement.

In 1950 the Commission announced that it was considering a proposal to amend its rules under the Securities Act of 1933 to do two things (a) permit the circulation to investors of "identifying statements" containing certain limited information taken from registration statements and prospectuses, and (b) facilitate and encourage advance distribution of proposed prospectuses (so-called "red herring prospectuses"). See Securities Act Release No. 3396 (November 14, 1950). No amendment was adopted at that time. The present proposals contain certain modifications. The Commission has the comments submitted in 1950 and invites any further comments that interested persons may wish to make. The proposals and the factors prompting their consideration are described in full below so as to make reference to the earlier release unnecessary.

In the absence of an exemption, the Securities Act prohibits the use of the mails or interstate facilities to make any sale or attempt to dispose of a security prior to the effective date of a registration statement, and requires the inclusion of material information in prospectuses used after that date. However, it does not prohibit the dissemination of information as such. Indeed, the concept of the waiting period is based on the premise that information will in fact be disseminated.

The report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on the bill that became the Securities Act (H. R. Rep. No. 85, 73d Cong., 1st Sess., pp. 12-13) stated that underwriters who wished to inform dealers of the nature of a security to be offered for sale after the effective date of the registration statement would be free to circulate the offering circular (prospectus) itself, if clearly marked in such a manner as to indicate that no offers to buy should be sent or would be accepted until the effective date of the registration statement. This practice is expressly permitted by Rule 131 under the Securities Act, relating to the circulation of the so-called "red herring prospectus" before the effective date, and it is not proposed to change this rule.

In Releases 464 and 802 under the Securities Act the Commission's General Counsel early expressed the opinion that the definitions of the terms "sale" and "sell" in section 2 (3), and hence the prohibitions of section 5, did not extend to certain summaries of salient information contained in registration statements—provided, among other conditions, that the material did not attempt to dispose of the security in process of registration and was not used after the effective date unless accompanied or preceded by a copy of the statutory prospectus. The proposed action would not affect the status of such summaries.

I. The proposed Rule 132 is designed to permit, under certain conditions, the use of a brief "identifying statement" which would set forth generally the nature of the security to be offered. Certain categories of information would be required and certain additional categories would be permitted. Among other things, the identifying statement would set forth "the general type of business of the issuer"; it is contemplated that this statement regarding the nature of the business would not exceed a line or two. The identifying statement would be intended for use as a screening device to locate persons who might be interested in receiving a "red herring prospectus" or final prospectus and not to facilitate solicitations in advance of the effective date. The proposed rule would be in the form of a definition of the terms "sale" and "offer" for purposes of section 5. The anti-fraud provisions would not be affected.

The rule would require that the identifying statement include a form for requesting copies of prospectus. Persons requesting prospectuses before the effective date of the registration statement could be given the "red herring prospectus" provided for in the present Rule 131.

Rule 132 would condition use of the identifying statement upon the filing of a form of such statement as a part of the registration statement ten days in advance, unless the Commission accelerated the period. Any person using the identifying statement would add to this form his name and (after the effective date) the price of the security. The identifying statement could be circulated or published by the issuer or by underwriters and dealers either before or after the effective date of the registration statement. In order to make certain that a form of identifying statement would always be available for use by dealers, the Commission would amend its various registration forms to require that each registration statement be accompanied by a form of identifying statement.

II. In Securities Act Release No. 3177, issued on December 5, 1946, at the time of the adoption of Rule 131 on "red herring prospectuses," the Commission referred to its power under section 8 (a) to accelerate the effectiveness of a registration statement where adequate information respecting the issuer has been available to the public. That release states:

The Commission, in considering requests for acceleration of the effective date of registration statements, will consider whether adequate dissemination has been made of copies of the proposed form of prospectus, as permitted by the rule. The determination of what constitutes adequate dissemination must, of course, remain a question of fact in each case after consideration of all pertinent factors. It would, however, involve as a minimum the distribution, a reasonable time in advance of the anticipated effective date, of copies of such proposed form of prospectus to all underwriters and dealers who may be invited to participate in the distribution of the security.

In connection with the present proposals, the Commission, in determining whether to grant acceleration, would consider also (1) whether the identifying statement has been made available to all underwriters and dealers who might be invited to participate in the distribution and (2) whether copies of the "red herring prospectus" had been made available in reasonable quantity to such underwriters and dealers, taking into consideration the number of requests that they might expect to receive from customers and the amount of securities that might be available to them for distribution.

III. In order to facilitate the use of proposed prospectuses in the pre-effective period and to avoid the necessity of duplicating the information contained in them at a later date, it is proposed to amend Rule 431 to provide generally that a final prospectus meeting the requirements of the act may consist of the latest proposed prospectus under Rule 131 plus a document containing such additional information that both together contain all the information required by the Act. The amendment would remove a provision which now limits the rule to offerings by an issuer to its existing stockholders.

IV. The proposals outlined above are designed to assist distributors in locating persons interested in receiving the prospectus and to make prospectuses more readily available to prospective investors. A related problem is that a prospectus may not be useful to an investor if it is unduly long and complex. As a part of the present proposal, the Commission is therefore considering the adoption of a policy of refusing acceleration where it is satisfied that there has been no bona fide effort to make the prospectus reasonably concise and readable.

The text of the proposed rule and amendment follows:

§ 230.132 *Definition of "offer to sell," "offer for sale," "attempt or offer to dispose of," and "solicitation of an offer to buy" as used in section 2 (3) in connection with certain identifying statements.* (a) For purposes of section 5 only, sending or giving to any person or publishing, after the filing of a registration statement under the Securities Act, a copy of an identifying statement as defined in paragraph (b) of this section shall not in itself constitute an "offer to sell," "offer for sale," "attempt or offer to dispose of," or "solicitation of an offer to buy" as used in section 2 (3) of the act: *Provided, That:*

(1) The identifying statement is not used until ten days after it has been filed as a part of the registration statement, unless the Commission notifies the issuer that it may be used earlier.

(2) When used before the effective date of the registration statement, the identifying statement contains the following legend in type as large as that used generally in the body thereof:

The offer of these securities is subject to the registration and prospectus requirements of the Federal Securities Act. Information about the issuer, the securities, and the circumstances of the offering is contained in the registration statement and prospectus required by that act. The registration statement is not yet effective. No offer to buy or sell the securities should be made and no offer to purchase the securities will be accepted until the registration statement has become effective.

(3) When used after the effective date of the registration statement, the identifying statement contains the following legend in type as large as that used generally in the body thereof:

The offer of these securities is subject to the registration and prospectus requirements of the Federal Securities Act. Information about the issuer, the securities, and the circumstances of the offering is contained in the registration statement and prospectus required by that act.

(4) The identifying statement indicates from whom copies of the prospectus (or of a proposed prospectus used pursuant to § 230.131 (Rule 131)) may be obtained and includes a detachable form for use in requesting such copies, which form shall be substantially as follows:

Please send me a copy of the prospectus (or proposed prospectus) relating to -----
 Name -----
 Address -----

(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "identifying statement" means a written communication or advertisement which contains the information specified in subparagraphs (1) to (6) inclusive of this paragraph, to the extent

that those clauses are applicable, and in addition briefly states no more than the information specified in subparagraphs (7) to (12) inclusive of this paragraph:

(1) The title of the security;
 (2) The name of the issuer;
 (3) The general type of business of the issuer;

(4) The price of the security;
 (5) The price at which, the conditions upon which, and the time when, the security may be redeemed or converted or exchanged or, if the security is a right or warrant or is offered by means of a right or warrant, the terms of such right or warrant with respect to price and the conditions and time of exercise;

(6) Whether the security is being offered in connection with a financing by the issuer or a distribution by a person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by the issuer, or under direct or indirect common control with the issuer;

(7) The stated rate of return or the yield or both if the security has a fixed interest or dividend provision and if the issuer's earnings for the past three full fiscal years will reasonably support a conclusion as to yield;

(8) Whether the security is listed on any securities exchange;

(9) Whether, in the opinion of counsel, the security is a legal investment for savings banks, fiduciaries, insurance companies, or other similar investors under the laws of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia;

(10) The extent to which the issuer has agreed to pay any tax with respect to the security or measured by the income therefrom;

(11) Whether the issue represents new financing or a refunding operation;

(12) The title and number of shares or other units or (in the case of debt securities) principal amount of each class of outstanding securities.

(c) The identifying statement as filed need not state from whom prospectuses or proposed prospectuses may be obtained, or contain any information as

to price, even though such information is available. The information specified in this paragraph shall be inserted by the person who sends, gives or publishes the statement if it is then on file with the Commission.

(d) This section shall not apply to the sending or giving or publishing of any identifying statement if, at the time such identifying statement is sent or given or published, the registration statement is the subject of pending proceedings under section 8 (b), 8 (d), or 8 (e) of the act, or of an order entered under any of such sections.

§ 230.431 *Prospectuses supplementing preliminary material supplied previously.* A prospectus may consist of a copy of the latest proposed form of prospectus meeting the requirements of § 230.131 (Rule 131) and a document containing such additional information that both together contain all of the information required to be included in a prospectus for registered securities: *Provided, That:*

(a) The proposed form of prospectus is sent or given before the effective date of the registration statement;

(b) The proposed form of prospectus is incorporated by reference into and made a part of the document; and

(c) The document is attached to the proposed form of prospectus or is sent or given within ten days after the sending or giving of the proposed form of prospectus.

All interested persons are invited to submit views and comments on these proposals in writing to the Securities and Exchange Commission at its principal office, 425 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C., on or before August 4, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
 Secretary.

JULY 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7845; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

United States Coast Guard

[CGFR 52-39]

TERMINATION OF APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT, CORRECTION TO PRIOR DOCUMENT, AND CHANGE IN NAME OF MANUFACTURER

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Treasury Department Order No. 120, dated July 31, 1950, 15 F. R. 6521, and in compliance with the authorities cited below, the following approvals of equipment are terminated because the items of equipment covered are no longer being manufactured for marine service or the company has gone out of business, and the following corrections in FEDERAL REGISTER Volume 17, Number 117 of the issue for Saturday, June 14, 1952, shall be made, and the

following change in address of manufacturer of approved equipment shall be made:

LIFE PRESERVERS, CORK (JACKET TYPE)

Termination of Approval No. A-293, Model 31, adult cork life preserver, U. S. C. G. Specification Subpart 160.003, manufactured by Western Canvas Products Co. (formerly Western Sportswear Mfg. Co.), 417 East Pine Street, Seattle 22, Wash. (Approved by Coast Guard letter dated May 8, 1945, to Western Sportswear Mfg. Co.)

Termination of Approval No. A-294, Model 35, child cork life preserver, U. S. C. G. Specification Subpart 160.003, manufactured by Western Canvas Products Co. (formerly Western Sportswear Mfg. Co.), 417 East Pine Street, Seattle 22, Wash. (Approved by Coast Guard letter dated May 8, 1945, to Western Sportswear Mfg. Co.)

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4488, 4491, 4492, 35 Stat. 428, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 164, 166, 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 48 U. S. C. 367, 375, 391a, 396, 404, 481, 489, 490, 526e, 526p, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275, 46 CFR 25.4-1, 33.3-1, 59.55, 76.52, 94.52, 113.44, 160.003)

CLEANING PROCESS FOR LIFE PRESERVERS

NOTE: When buoyancy fillers are not removed from envelope covers during cleaning process.

Termination of Approval No. 160.006/10/0, Western Canvas cleaning process for kapok life preservers, as outlined in attachment to letter dated October 14, 1947, from Western Canvas Products Co., 417 East Pine Street, Seattle 22, Wash. (Approved FEDERAL REGISTER dated November 19, 1947.)

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4482, 4488, 4491, sec. 11, 35 Stat. 428, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 164, 166, 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, 245, as

amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 375, 391, 396, 404, 475, 481, 489, 526e, 526p, 1333, 50 U. S. C. App. 1275; 46 CFR 160.006)

BUOYANT CUSHIONS, KAPOK, STANDARD

Termination of Approval No. 160.007/50/0, Standard kapok buoyant cushion, U. S. C. G. Specification Subpart 160.007, manufactured by Armond's, 3709-3711 Winchester Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. (Approved FEDERAL REGISTER dated July 31, 1947.)

(R. S. 4405, 4491, 54 Stat. 164, 166, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 489, 526e, 526p; 46 CFR 25.4-1, 160.007)

CORRECTION TO PRIOR DOCUMENT

In FEDERAL REGISTER Volume 17, Number 117 of the issue for Saturday, June 14, 1952, the following corrections shall be made:

1. Under the heading "Flashlights, Electric, Hand," Approval No. 161.008/10/0, shall be corrected by changing the number of the assembly dwg. from "G-1108" to "C-1108."

2. Under the heading "Structural Insulation," Approval No. 164.007/6/1, shall be corrected by changing the term "BX Spuntex" to "BX Spintex."

CHANGE IN NAME OF MANUFACTURER

The name of the Hillsboro Transportation Company, Hillsboro, Ohio, has been changed to R-Way Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, Ohio, for Coast Guard Approval No. 160.007/82/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER dated June 23, 1949, for standard kapok buoyant cushions.

CONDITIONS OF TERMINATION OF APPROVALS

The termination of approvals of equipment made by this document shall be made effective upon the thirty-first day after the date of publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Notwithstanding this termination of approval on any item of equipment, such equipment manufactured before the effective date of termination of approval may be used on merchant vessels so long as it is in good and serviceable condition.

Dated: July 10, 1952.

[SEAL] A. C. RICHMOND,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Acting Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7865; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:55 a. m.]

[CGFR 52-37]

APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast Guard, by Treasury Department Order No. 120, dated July 31, 1950 (15 F. R. 6521), and in compliance with the authorities cited below, the following approvals of equipment are prescribed and shall be effective for a period of five years from date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER unless sooner canceled or suspended by proper authority:

BUOYANT CUSHIONS, KAPOK, STANDARD

NOTE: Approved for use on motorboats of Classes A, 1, or 2 not carrying passengers for hire.

Approval No. 160.007/118/0, Standard kapok buoyant cushion, U. S. C. G. Specification Subpart 160.007, manufactured by Elvin Salow Co., Boston, Mass., for Brunal Supply Co., 30 Edgar Road East, Linden, N. J.

(R. S. 4405, 4491, 54 Stat. 164, 166, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 489, 526e, 526p; 46 CFR 25.4-1, 160.007)

BUOYS, LIFE, RING, CORK OR Balsa WOOD

Approval No. 160.009/40/0, 30-inch cork ring life buoy, U. S. C. G. Specification Subpart 160.009, manufactured by George Broom & Sons, Twenty-seventh Avenue and Commodore Way, Seattle, Wash.

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4482, 4488, 4491, sec. 11, 35 Stat. 428, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 164, 166, 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 375, 391a, 396, 404, 475, 481, 489, 526e, 526p, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR 25.4-1, 33.01-5, 33.40-1, 59.56, 60.49, 76.53, 94.53, 113.46, 160.009)

WINCHES, LIFEBOAT

Approval No. 160.015/53/0, Type C-70A lifeboat winch, approval is limited to mechanical components and for a maximum working load of 5,500 pounds pull at the drums (2,750 pounds per fall), identified by arrangement dwg. No. 3325 dated February 20, 1950, manufactured by Welin Davit and Boat Division of Continental Copper & Steel Industries, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Approval No. 160.015/54/0, Type A-150AH lifeboat winch, approval is limited to mechanical components and for a maximum working load of 15,000 pounds pull at the drums (7,500 pounds per fall), identified by arrangement dwg. No. 2917-24, dated February 14, 1950, manufactured by Welin Davit and Boat Division of Continental Copper & Steel Industries, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Approval No. 160.015/58/0, Type G. W. lifeboat winch, approval is limited to mechanical components and for a maximum working load of 11,000 pounds pull at the drums (5,500 pounds per fall), identified by arrangement dwg. No. 1494-1 revised May 13, 1952, manufactured by C. C. Galbraith & Son, Inc., 99 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y.

Approval No. 160.015/59/0, Type A-190A lifeboat winch, approval is limited to mechanical components and for a maximum working load of 19,000 pounds pull at the drums (9,500 pounds per fall), identified by arrangement dwg. No. 3340 dated August 11, 1950, and revised March 21, 1951, manufactured by Welin Davit and Boat Division of Continental Copper & Steel Industries, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Approval No. 160.015/61/0, Type A-54A lifeboat winch, approval is limited to mechanical components and for a maximum working load of 5,400 pounds pull at the drums (2,700 pounds per fall), identified by arrangement dwg. No. 3341 dated August 8, 1950 and revised May 21, 1951, manufactured by Welin Davit and Boat Division of Continental Copper and Steel Industries, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J.

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4488, 4491, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, 245, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 375,

391a, 404, 481, 489, 1333, 50 U. S. C. App. 1275; 46 CFR 33.10-5, 59.3a, 60.21, 76.15a, 94.14a, 160.015)

DAVITS, LIFEBOAT

Approval No. 160.032/129/0, gravity davit, type 30-70, approved for maximum working load of 20,500 pounds per set (10,250 pounds per arm) using 2 part falls, identified by general arrangement dwg. No. DG-301-1 dated June 5, 1951, and revised June 6, 1951, manufactured by Marine Safety Equipment Corp., Point Pleasant, N. J.

Approval No. 160.032/130/0, gravity davit, type G. D. 30-72-7.6, approved for maximum working load of 22,000 pounds per set (11,000 pounds per arm) using 2 part falls, identified by general arrangement dwg. No. 1497-1 dated May 8, 1951, and revised May 13, 1952, manufactured by C. C. Galbraith & Son, Inc., 99 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y.

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4481, 4488, 4491, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 375, 391a, 404, 474, 481, 489, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR 160.032)

HAND PROPELLING GEAR, LIFEBOAT

Approval No. 160.034/6/1, Double Gear Type hand propelling gear identified by arrangement dwg. No. 1857 dated November 4, 1940, revised April 17, 1952, submitted by Welin Davit and Boat Division of Continental Copper & Steel Industries, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J. (Supersedes Approval No. 160.034/6/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4488, 4491, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, 245 as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 375, 391a, 404, 481, 489, 1333, 50 U. S. C. App. 1275; 46 CFR 33.15-1, 33.15-5, 59.11, 160.034)

LIFEBOATS

Approval No. 160.035/11/2, 16.0' x 5.7' x 2.3' steel oar-propelled lifeboat, 12-person capacity, identified by general arrangement dwg. No. G-1612 dated June 12, 1951, and revised May 5, 1952, manufactured by C. C. Galbraith & Son, Inc., 99 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y. (Supersedes Approval No. 160.035/11/1 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, October 4, 1951.)

Approval No. 160.035/279/0, 30.0' x 10.0' x 4.13' aluminum hand propelled lifeboat, 70-person capacity, identified by construction and arrangement dwg. No. 30-1B dated December 15, 1950, and revised June 5, 1952, manufactured by Marine Safety Equipment Corp., Point Pleasant, N. J.

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4481, 4488, 4491, 4492, 35 Stat. 428, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 375, 391a, 396, 404, 474, 481, 489, 490, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR 33.01-5, 59.13, 76.16, 94.15, 113.10, 160.035)

KITS, FIRST-AID

Approval No. 160.041/3/0, First-aid Kit, Model No. 600 M, dwg. No. 100A dated February 25, 1952, manufactured by Medical Supply Co., 1027 West State Street, Rockford, Ill.

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4488, 4491, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 346, 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 375, 391a, 481, 489, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR 160.041)

BOILERS, HEATING

Approval No. 162.003/1/1, AGITAIR hot water heating boiler, forced circulation coil type, dwg. No. WH-102, revision III, dated May 27, 1952, WH-103A, revision IV dated May 27, 1952, and WH-100 revised May 29, 1952, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by Air Devices, Inc., 17 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y. (Supersedes Approval No. 162.003/1/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 162.003/4/1, Class "OB" steel plate hot water heating boiler, dwg. Nos. G-260 dated October 30, 1951, G-262 dated May 28, 1952, and G-412 dated November 9, 1951, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company, Bethlehem, Pa. (Supersedes Approval No. 162.003/4/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 162.003/23/1, Model No. 29M2, steel plate steam heating boiler, dwg. No. 266.091, revision F, dated May 20, 1952, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by Pacific Steel Boiler Division, United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich. (Supersedes Approval No. 162.003/23/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 162.003/24/1, Model No. 29M3, steel plate steam heating boiler, dwg. No. 266.091, revision F, dated May 20, 1952, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by Pacific Steel Boiler Division, United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich. (Supersedes Approval No. 162.003/24/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 162.003/25/1, Model No. 29M4, steel plate steam heating boiler, dwg. No. 266.091, revision F, dated May 20, 1952, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by Pacific Steel Boiler Division, United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich. (Supersedes Approval No. 162.003/25/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 162.003/37/1, Model No. 33M1, steel plate steam heating boiler, dwg. No. 264.091, revision E, dated May 20, 1952, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by Pacific Steel Boiler Division, United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich. (Supersedes Approval No. 162.003/37/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 162.003/38/1, Model 33M2, steel plate steam heating boiler dwg. No. 264.091, revision E, dated May 20, 1952, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by Pacific Steel Boiler Division, United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich. (Supersedes Approval No. 162.003/38/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 162.003/39/1, Model No. 33M3, steel plate steam heating boiler, dwg. No. 264.091, revision E, dated May 20, 1952, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler,

manufactured by Pacific Steel Boiler Division, United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich. (Supersedes Approval No. 162.003/39/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 162.003/40/1, Model No. 33M4, steel plate steam heating boiler, dwg. No. 264.091, revision E, dated May 20, 1952, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by Pacific Steel Boiler Division, United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich. (Supersedes Approval No. 162.003/40/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 162.003/41/1, Model No. 40M1, steel plate steam heating boiler, dwg. No. 265.091, revision E, dated May 20, 1952, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by Pacific Steel Boiler Division, United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich. (Supersedes Approval No. 162.003/41/0 published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 162.003/128/0, Series U. S.-2 Capital Sunray cast iron steam or hot water heating boiler, dwg. No. G. S.-82, dated January 6, 1949, and G. S.-360, dated February 4, 1949, maximum design pressure 15 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by the United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich.

Approval No. 162.003/129/0, Series U. S.-12 cast iron steam or hot water heating boiler, dwg. No. G. S.-414 dated January 20, 1950, and G. S.-415 dated January 20, 1950, maximum design pressure 15 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by the United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich.

Approval No. 162.003/130/0, Series U. S.-20 cast iron steam or hot water heating boiler, dwg. No. G. S.-73, dated January 12, 1949, maximum design pressure 15 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by the United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich.

Approval No. 162.003/131/0, Series U. S.-21 cast iron steam or hot water heating boiler, dwg. No. G. S.-438, dated July 20, 1950, and G. S.-437, dated July 20, 1950, maximum design pressure 15 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by the United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich.

Approval No. 162.003/132/0, Series U. S.-25 cast iron steam or hot water heating boiler, dwg. No. G. S.-236, dated January 20, 1947, and G. S.-237, dated December 7, 1948, maximum design pressure 15 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by the United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich.

Approval No. 162.003/133/0, Series U. S.-28 cast iron steam or hot water heating boiler, dwg. No. G. S.-434, dated July 17, 1950, and G. S.-435, dated July 18, 1950, maximum design pressure 15 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by the United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich.

Approval No. 162.003/134/0, Series U. S.-46 cast iron steam or hot water heating boiler, dwg. No. G. S.-382, dated

June 7, 1949, and G. S.-383, dated June 7, 1949, maximum design pressure 15 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by the United States Radiator Corporation, Detroit 31, Mich.

Approval No. 162.003/135/0, Size 192-8C, steel plate hot water heating boiler, dwg. No. H-200, dated March 17, 1952, and H-207, dated June 13, 1952, maximum design pressure 30 p. s. i., approval limited to bare boiler, manufactured by the Way-Wolff Associates, Inc., 33 Fulton Street, New York 38, N. Y.

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4418, 4426, 4433, 4434, 4491, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 375, 391a, 392, 404, 411, 412, 489, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR Part 52)

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, PORTABLE, HAND, CARBON DIOXIDE TYPE

Approval No. 162.005/44/0, Alfite Speedex-15A, 15-lb. carbon dioxide type hand portable fire extinguisher, assembly dwg. No. 28X-1744, Rev. D, dated July 15, 1949, name plate dwg. No. 28X-844, Rev. M, dated March 26, 1951, manufactured by American-LaFrance-Foamite Corporation, Elmira, N. Y.

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4479, 4491, 4492, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 165, 166, 346, 1028, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 375, 391a, 404, 463a, 472, 490, 526g, 526p, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR 25.5-1, 26.3-1, 27.3-1, 34.25-1, 61.13, 77.13, 95.13, 114.15)

VALVES, SAFETY (FOR STEAM HEATING BOILERS)

Approval No. 162.012/8/0, Fig. 629 pop safety valve, bronze body, for steam heating boilers and unfired steam generators, dwg. No. S4785, dated Feb. 27, 1952, approved for a maximum pressure of 30 p. s. i. in the following sizes:

Size (Inches)	Capacity (pounds/hour)	
	At 15 p. s. i.	At 30 p. s. i.
3/4	98	148
1	163	246
1 1/4	204	307
1 1/2	294	443
2	457	688
2 1/2	653	983
3	980	1,475

manufactured by the Lunkenheimer Co., P. O. Box. 360, Annex Station, Cincinnati 14, Ohio.

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4418, 4426, 4433, 4491, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 375, 391a, 392, 404, 411, 489, 367, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR 52.65)

DECK COVERING

Approval No. 164.006/41/0, "Plastic-Stone", Magnesite type deck covering identical to that described in National Bureau of Standards Test Report No. TG10210-1840: FP3139, dated May 20, 1952, approved for use without other insulating material to meet Class A-60 requirements in a 2 inch thickness, manufactured by E. A. Mortrude & Co., 8701 Fifteenth Avenue NW., Seattle 7, Wash.

(R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 49 Stat. 1384, 1544, 54 Stat. 346, 1028, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 369, 375, 391a,

404. 463a, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR 164.006)

Dated: July 10, 1952.

[SEAL] A. C. RICHMOND,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Acting Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7866; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:56 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

MONTANA

ORDER PROVIDING FOR WITHDRAWAL OF
LANDS FOR STOCK DRIVEWAY PURPOSES;
NO. 18 AMENDED

JULY 9, 1952.

Notice of the order providing for withdrawal of lands for public stock watering and stock driveway purposes, Montana No. 19 dated April 18, 1952 (17 F. R. 3804), is amended in its entirety to read as follows:

By virtue of the authority contained in section 10 of the act of December 29, 1916, 39 Stat. 865, as amended by the act of January 29, 1929, 45 Stat. 1144 (43 U. S. C. 300), and in section 7 of the act of June 28, 1934, 48 Stat. 1272, as amended by the act of June 26, 1936, 49 Stat. 1976 (43 U. S. C. 315f), and pursuant to the authority delegated by the Director, Bureau of Land Management in § 2.22 (a) (1) of Order No. 427, dated August 16, 1950 (15 F. R. 5639), it is ordered as follows:

The following described public lands in Montana are hereby classified as necessary and suitable for stock driveway purposes, and are withdrawn from all disposal under the public land laws and reserved, subject to valid existing rights, for the use of the general public, the reservation to be known as Stock Driveway Withdrawal Montana No. 18:

MONTANA PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 23 N., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 20, lot 2.
Sec. 21, lots 1, 3, 4.

The area described above aggregates 118.81 acres.

The withdrawal made by this order shall be subject to provisions of prior Power Site Reserves No. 500 dated July 19, 1915, and No. 757 dated February 7, 1922, and Power Site Classification No. 301 dated August 31, 1937, so far as such orders affect the above described lands.

MAX CAPLAN,
Acting Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7871; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:58 a. m.]

MONTANA

NOTICE OF FILING OBJECTIONS TO ORDER
WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR STOCK
DRIVEWAY PURPOSES; NO. 18

For a period of 60 days from the date of publication of the above entitled order, persons having cause to object to the terms thereof may present their objections to the Secretary of the Interior. Such objections should be in writing,

should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and should be filed in duplicate in the Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. In case any objection is filed and the nature of the opposition is such as to warrant it, a public hearing will be held at a convenient time and place, which will be announced, where opponents to the order may state their views and where the proponents of the order can explain its purpose, intent, and extent. Should any objection be filed, whether or not a hearing is held, notice of the determination by the Secretary as to whether the order should be rescinded, modified or let stand will be given to all interested parties of record and the general public.

MAX CAPLAN,
Acting Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7872; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:58 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE

REVOCATION OF DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY
WITH RESPECT TO WITHDRAWAL OF LANDS

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture, I, Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby cancel the delegation to the Chief, Forest Service, dated December 16, 1949 (14 F. R. 7674), respecting withdrawal of lands under his jurisdiction. The authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 10355, dated May 26, 1952, to approve or concur in public land orders issued by the Secretary of the Interior under said Executive Order respecting the withdrawal and reservation of lands under the jurisdiction of this Department will be exercised by the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretary pursuant to the delegation of authority to such officers to perform the duties and exercise the powers and functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated April 25, 1941 (6 F. R. 2204).

(5 U. S. C. 22; E. O. 10355 (17 F. R. 4831))

Done at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of July 1952. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7857; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:54 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. SR-6-427]

NORTH CONTINENT AIRLINES

NOTICE OF ORAL ARGUMENT

In the matter of C. F. Horne, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, complainant v. Robin Airlines, Inc., d/b/a North Continent Airlines, respondent.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, that oral argument in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on July 29, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., d. s. t., in Room 5042, Com-

merce Building, Constitution Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets NW., Washington, D. C., before the Board. The order of appearances and time allotments are as follows:

Party	Time allotted (minutes)
Respondent: Robin Airlines, Inc., d/b/a North Continent Airlines	45
Complainant: Administrator of Civil Aeronautics	45

Counsel for the Respondent may reserve not to exceed 15 minutes of his allotted time for rebuttal.

Dated at Washington, D. C., July 11, 1952.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN,
Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7827; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. 4163]

SERVICE TO MELBOURNE, FLA.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF ORAL ARGUMENT

In the matter of the application of the City of Melbourne, Florida, under section 401 (h) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, for an authorization to be included as an intermediate stop on the route of a certificated airline.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, that oral argument in the above-entitled proceeding, assigned to be heard on July 22, 1952 is postponed to July 30, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., e. d. s. t., in Room 5042, Commerce Building, Constitution Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets NW., Washington, D. C., before the Board.

Dated at Washington, D. C., July 14, 1952.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN,
Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7869; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:57 a. m.]

[Docket No. 3094 et al.]

CONTINENTAL AIR LINES, INC.; WICHITA FALLS-DALLAS SERVICE

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of the applications of Continental Air Lines, Inc., for amendment of its certificate of public convenience and necessity for route No. 29 which propose extension of service from Wichita Falls, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, via Fort Worth, Texas.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, particularly sections 205 (a), 402 (h) and 1001 of said act, the above-entitled proceeding is assigned for hearing on September 4, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., e. d. s. t., in Room 5859, Commerce Building, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., before Examiner Curtis C. Henderson.

Without limiting the scope of the issues presented by the applications, particular

attention will be directed to the following matters:

1. Whether public convenience and necessity require amendment of the certificate of public convenience and necessity held by Continental Air Lines, Inc., for route No. 29 so as to authorize air transportation from Wichita Falls, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, via Fort Worth, Texas;

2. Whether public convenience and necessity require amendment of the certificate of public convenience and necessity held by Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., for route No. 26 so as to authorize air transportation from Tulsa, Oklahoma, to Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, as coterminal points;

3. Whether public convenience and necessity require amendment of the certificate of public convenience and necessity held by Braniff Airways, Inc., for route No. 9 so as to eliminate the restriction which requires that Wichita Falls, Texas, and Lubbock, Texas, shall not be served by the same flight; and

4. Whether Continental Airlines, Inc., Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc., and Braniff Airways, Inc., each are fit, willing and able to conduct properly the air transportation proposed by them and to conform to the provisions of the Act and the requirements of the Board thereunder.

For further details of the issues involved in this proceeding, interested parties are referred to the applications, orders of the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Prehearing Conference Report which are on file with the Docket Section of the Board.

Notice is further given that any person, other than parties of record, desiring to be heard in this proceeding should file with the Board on or before September 4, 1952, a statement setting forth the issues of fact or law upon which he desires to controvert.

Dated at Washington, D. C., July 14, 1952.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN,
Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7870; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:57 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 1277, 1621, 1633, 1650, 1713, 1747, 1800]

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE CORP.
ET AL.

NOTICE OF ORDER PERMITTING WITHDRAWAL
OF APPLICATION

JULY 11, 1952.

In the matters of Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation, Docket Nos. G-1277, G-1650, G-1713; Atlantic Seaboard Corporation, Docket Nos. G-1621, G-1747; The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, Docket No. G-1633; United Fuel Gas Company, Docket No. G-1800.

Notice is hereby given that on July 10, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered July 8, 1952, in the above-entitled matters, permitting with-

drawal of application in Docket No. G-1713.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7832; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1721]

IOWA-ILLINOIS GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
NOTICE OF ORDER ISSUING CERTIFICATE OF
PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

JULY 11, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that on July 9, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered July 8, 1952, amending order (16 F. R. 12107) issuing certificate of public convenience and necessity in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7833; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-1892, G-1900]

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. AND
ARKANSAS-MISSOURI POWER CO.
NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDERS ISSUING
CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE
AND NECESSITY

JULY 11, 1952.

In the matters of Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Docket No. G-1892; Arkansas-Missouri Power Company, Docket No. G-1900.

Notice is hereby given that on July 9, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its orders entered July 8, 1952, issuing certificates of public convenience and necessity in the above-entitled matters.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7834; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1941]

EAST TENNESSEE NATURAL GAS CO.
ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JULY 10, 1952.

On April 18, 1952, East Tennessee Natural Gas Company (Applicant), a Tennessee corporation having its principal place of business at Knoxville, Tennessee, filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural gas transmission facilities, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, as described in the application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The Commission finds:

(1) This proceeding is a proper one for disposition under the provisions of § 1.32 (b) (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, Applicant having requested that its ap-

plication be heard under the shortened procedure provided by the aforesaid rule for noncontested proceedings, and no request to be heard, protest or petition having been filed subsequent to the giving of due notice of the filing of the application, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 8, 1952 (17 F. R. 4247).

(2) It is reasonable and good cause exists for fixing the date of hearing in this proceeding less than 15 days after publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing be held on July 22, 1952, at 9:30 a. m., e. d. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by such application as supplemented: *Provided, however*, That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, forthwith dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

(B) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) of the said rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: July 11, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7828; Filed, July 16, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1971]

SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JULY 10, 1952.

On June 4, 1952, Southern Natural Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business at Birmingham, Alabama, filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural gas transmission facilities, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, as described in the application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The Commission finds: This proceeding is a proper one for disposition under the provisions of § 1.32 (b) (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, Applicant having requested that the application be heard under the shortened procedure provided by the aforesaid rule for noncontested proceedings, and no request to be heard, protest, or petition having been filed subsequent to the giving of due notice of the filing of the application, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 17, 1952 (17 F. R. 5441).

NOTICES

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing be held on July 29, 1952 at 9:30 a. m., e. d. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, forthwith dispose of the proceeding pursuant to the provisions of § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

(B) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) of the said rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: July 11, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7835; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1984]

TREASURE STATE PIPE LINE CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JULY 11, 1952.

Take notice that Treasure State Pipe Line Company (Applicant), a Montana corporation, address, Great Falls, Montana, filed, on June 27, 1952, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction, and operation, of certain natural-gas facilities for the exportation of natural gas from the United States into the Dominion of Canada, as hereinafter described.

Applicant, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hard Rock Oil Co., proposes to construct, and operate a valve connection and meter at a point on its existing pipeline facilities along the international boundary where said facilities will connect with the distribution facilities of Coutts Gas Company, Limited, and at that point to sell and deliver natural gas produced in the Cut Bank Gas Field of Montana, for resale and distribution in the town of Coutts, Alberta, Canada. Applicant proposes to purchase the natural gas to be exported from its parent, Hard Rock Oil Co.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 C. F. R. 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 30th day of July 1952. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7836; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1985]

OHIO FUEL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JULY 11, 1952.

Take notice that The Ohio Fuel Gas Company (Applicant), an Ohio corporation, address, Columbus, Ohio, filed on June 30, 1952, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of facilities required in connection with the expansion of underground storage of natural gas by conversion of six natural gas producing pools to storage use, including a storage compressor station with 6,000 horsepower in gas engine compressor units, approximately 78.2 miles of storage project well and gathering lines ranging in size from 3½-inch to 20-inch pipe, approximately 14.2 miles of 20-inch, 4.6 miles of 8½-inch and 10¾-inch connecting lines, and appurtenant facilities. Applicant also proposes to abandon approximately 75.3 miles of existing well and gathering lines ranging in size from 2¾-inch to 12¾-inch pipe.

Applicant proposes to convert one natural gas producing pool in Ashland and Richland Counties, in Ohio, to storage use as a part of its existing Weaver Storage Area, to provide an additional 6,000,000 Mcf of storage capacity above existing reserves estimated to be 500,000 Mcf. Applicant also proposes to develop a new storage area in Holmes, Wayne, and Ashland Counties, in Ohio, to be known as its Holmes Storage Area, by conversion of four existing natural gas producing pools having an estimated 4,400,000 Mcf of remaining reserves into storage pools having an estimated 20,500,000 Mcf of storage capacity above existing reserves. Applicant proposes also, to develop a new storage area in Guernsey and Coshocton Counties, in Ohio, to be known as its Guernsey Storage Area, by conversion of one existing natural gas producing pool having an estimated 1,500,000 Mcf of remaining reserves into a storage pool having an estimated 4,600,000 Mcf of storage capacity above existing reserves. Applicant estimates the potential storage capacity of the proposed storage pools will be approximately 31,100,000 Mcf making a total of 143,350,000 Mcf of capacity in all of its storage areas.

The total estimated capital cost of the proposed construction is \$4,880,000. Applicant proposes to finance the cost of construction with funds from its parent company, The Columbia Gas System, Inc.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 30th day of July 1952.

The application is on file with the commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7837; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1987]

CITIES SERVICE GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JULY 10, 1952.

Take notice that Cities Service Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, filed on June 30, 1952, pursuant to section 7 (b) of the Natural Gas Act, an application for approval and permission to abandon the following described natural-gas facilities:

Approximately 9.2 miles of 6-inch and 8-inch gas pipeline beginning near the center of Section 15, Township 26 South, Range 5 East, and extending Southwesterly to the southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section 23, Township 27 South, Range 4 East; also, five (5) miles of 3-inch gas pipeline beginning at above 6-inch line in the Northeast Quarter (NE¼) of Section 13, Township 27 South, Range 4 East and extending Easterly and Southerly to the Northeast Quarter (NE¼) of Section 22, Township 27 South, Range 5 East, all in Butler County, Kansas.

The application recites that the 6-inch and 8-inch pipeline was installed in 1906; that the facilities to be reclaimed have been maintained for a number of years between Augusta and El Dorado to provide a gas supply for the oil production operations of City Service Oil Company in the Haverhill Field. City Service Oil Company has advised Applicant it is electrifying its operations in said field, and no longer will need gas.

Protests and petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 30th day of July 1952. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7829; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1988]

CITIES SERVICE GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JULY 10, 1952.

Take notice that Cities Service Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, filed on June 30, 1952, an application for (1) a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of approximately 2,700 feet of 8-inch pipeline from a point on its 26-inch pipeline in Ford County, Kansas, to a point on the 26-inch and/or 24-inch gas pipeline of Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America in Ford County, Kansas, together with a meter, regulator station and appropriate appurtenances at a convenient point on said 8-inch gas pipeline estimated to cost \$15,200, and (2) authorization to make a temporary sale of natural

gas to Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America through facilities described in (1) above.

The application recites that reduction of well-allowables in the Guymon-Hugoton Field, Texas County, Oklahoma, has reduced deliveries to Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America from a contract quantity of 76,000 Mcf daily to 40,000 Mcf daily, creating a temporary, acute shortage of gas supply for that company.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 30th day of July 1952.

The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7830; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:48 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1993]

SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JULY 10, 1952.

Take notice that Southern Natural Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation, address P. O. Box 2563, Birmingham 2, Alabama, filed on July 3, 1952, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of certain transmission pipe-line facilities hereinafter described.

Applicant proposes to construct and operate a 3,300 horsepower compressor station consisting of three 1,100 horsepower units and appurtenances to be located at a point on Applicant's Logansport supply line in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana. Purpose of the facilities is to permit the taking of gas at the declining wellhead pressures existent in the Logansport Gas Field of Shelby and Panola Counties, Texas and DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, and the delivery of such gas to Applicant's Perryville compressor station in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

The estimated cost of the proposed facilities is \$1,021,500, and such cost is proposed to be financed from current funds.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 30th day of July 1952. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7831; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:48 a. m.]

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Public Housing Administration

FIELD ORGANIZATION

DESCRIPTION OF AGENCY AND PROGRAMS AND FINAL DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

Section III *Field organization and final delegations of authority*, is amended as follows:

Subparagraph e 1 (g), delegating authority to General Housing Managers, Housing Managers, and their Assistants and Management Aides when acting as General Housing Manager or Housing Manager, to accept service of process pursuant to attachment or garnishment proceedings, is hereby revoked.

Date approved: July 9, 1952.

[SEAL] JOHN TAYLOR EGAN,
Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7838; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

PROVIDENCE INSURANCE CO.

ORDER FOR PROCEEDINGS AND NOTICE OF HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 11th day of July 1952.

In the matter of Providence Investment Company, Suite 2A, 139 North Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

I. The Commission's public official files disclose that Providence Investment Company, a corporation, hereinafter referred to as registrant, is registered as a broker-dealer pursuant to section 15 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

II. The Records Officer of the Commission has filed with the Commission a statement, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, stating that registrant did not file with the Commission reports of his financial condition during the calendar years 1950 and 1951, as required by section 17 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-17A-5 adopted thereunder.

III. The information reported to the Commission by its Records Officer as set forth in paragraph II hereof tends, if true, to show that registrant violated section 17 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-17A-5 adopted under said section.

IV. The Commission, having considered the aforesaid information, deems it necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors that proceedings be instituted to determine:

(a) Whether the statement referred to in paragraph II hereof is true;

(b) Whether registrant has wilfully violated section 17 (a) of the Securities

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-17A-5 adopted under said section;

(c) Whether, pursuant to section 15 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, it is in the public interest to revoke registration of registrant; and

(d) Whether, pursuant to section 15 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, pending final determination, it is necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors to suspend the registration of registrant.

V. *It is ordered*, That registrant be given an opportunity for hearing as set forth in paragraph IV hereof on the 18th day of August 1952 at the main office of the Securities and Exchange Commission, located at 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C., before a Hearing Examiner to be designated by the Commission. On such date the Hearing Room Clerk in Room 193, North Building, will advise the parties and the Hearing Examiner as to the room in which such hearing will be held. The Commission will consider any motion with respect to a change of place of said hearing if said motion is filed with the secretary of the Commission on or before August 11, 1952. Upon completion of any such hearing in this matter the Hearing Examiner shall prepare a recommended decision pursuant to Rule IX of the Rules of Practice unless such decision is waived.

It is further ordered, That in the event registrant does not appear personally or through a representative at the time and place herein set or as otherwise ordered, the Hearing Room Clerk shall file with the Records Officer of the Commission a written statement to that effect and thereupon the Commission will take the record under advisement for decision.

This order and notice shall be served on registrant personally or by registered mail forthwith, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER not later than fifteen (15) days prior to August 18, 1952.

In the absence of an appropriate waiver, no officer or employee of the Commission engaged in the performance of investigative or prosecuting functions in this or any factually related proceeding will be permitted to participate or advise in the decision upon the matter except as witness or counsel in proceedings held pursuant to notice. Since this proceeding is not "rule making" within the meaning of section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act, it is not deemed to be subject to the provisions of the section delaying the effective date of any final Commission action.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7839; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

[File No. 54-198, 59-98]

INVESTMENT BOND AND SHARE CORP. ET AL. ORDER APPROVING PLAN AND PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

JULY 11, 1952.

In the matter of Investment Bond and Share Corporation and its subsidiaries

and William J. Walsh, Edwin Joseph Small, John F. Baker, George M. Baker, Catherine E. Baker, Katherine M. Baker, John T. Walsh, William F. Walsh, Janice G. Walsh, Anne W. Small, Edwin W. Small, Barbara S. Johnson, Wallace D. Johnson, and Baker, Walsh & Co., respondents, File No. 59-98; and Investment Bond and Share Corporation and its subsidiaries, File No. 54-198.

Investment Bond and Share Corporation ("IBS"), a registered holding company, having filed a plan and amendments thereto pursuant to section 11 (e) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") designed to effect compliance with section 11 (b) of the act;

Jacksonville Gas Corporation ("Jacksonville"), a public utility subsidiary of IBS, having filed a declaration regarding the acquisition from IBS of certain outstanding shares of common stock of Jacksonville and having agreed that the condition hereinafter recited might be imposed by the Commission;

The Commission having instituted a proceeding pursuant to section 11 (b) of the act, among others, with respect to IBS, Baker, Walsh & Co. and William J. Walsh, Edwin Joseph Small, John F. Baker, George M. Baker, Catherine E. Baker, Katherine M. Baker, John T. Walsh, William F. Walsh, Janice G. Walsh, Anne W. Small, Edwin W. Small, Barbara S. Johnson, Wallace D. Johnson; and

Public hearings having been held after appropriate notice, and the Commission having considered the record and having issued its findings and opinion on July 10, 1952, finding said plan, as amended, to be necessary to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the act and, if modified in certain respects, to be fair and equitable to the persons affected thereby, and having found that the declaration of Jacksonville satisfies the applicable provisions of the act; and

IBS on July 11, 1952, having filed an amendment to said plan containing the modifications suggested by the Commission in its findings and opinion dated July 10, 1952, and

The Commission having considered said amendment and deeming it appropriate and in accordance with the Commission's findings and opinion dated July 10, 1952:

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 11 (e) that said plan, as now amended, be and it hereby is, approved.

It is further ordered, That the declaration of Jacksonville regarding the acquisition of its common stock from IBS be, and the same hereby is, permitted to become effective, forthwith, subject to the following condition:

Except to the extent this condition may subsequently be removed by the Commission, all of Jacksonville's capital surplus and all except \$100,000 of Jacksonville's earned surplus as of December 31, 1951 (after giving effect to the repurchase of not more than 4,460 shares of common stock) shall be restricted against payment of any cash dividends or other cash distributions to holders of common stock of Jacksonville for a period of three years from the effective

date of the Plan, and thereafter shall be restricted against payment of such dividends or other cash distributions to holders of common stock except after giving the Florida Railroad and Public Utilities Commission at least thirty days notice of intention to make such payment and after obtaining the affirmative vote of holders of not less than two-thirds of the outstanding common stock of Jacksonville.

It is further ordered, That jurisdiction is reserved with respect to all fees and expenses that may have been or may be incurred in connection with this proceeding and that jurisdiction is continued with respect to the proceeding instituted by the Commission pursuant to, among others, section 11 (b) of the act and is reserved for the purpose of entertaining such further proceedings and entering such further orders as may be necessary or appropriate to ensure that the determinations herein made and the action herein ordered are duly accomplished in a manner consistent with the provisions of the act.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7840; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2891]

CONSOLIDATED NATURAL GAS CO. ET AL.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION AND PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO ISSUANCE AND SALE OF COMMON STOCK AND PROMISSORY NOTES BY SUBSIDIARIES TO PARENT COMPANY

JULY 11, 1952.

In the matter of Consolidated Natural Gas Company, the East Ohio Gas Company, Hope Natural Gas Company, the Peoples Natural Gas Company, New York State Natural Gas Corporation, the River Gas Company; File No. 70-2891.

Consolidated Natural Gas Company ("Consolidated"), a registered holding company, and its public utility subsidiaries, the East Ohio Gas Company ("East Ohio"), Hope Natural Gas Company ("Hope"), the Peoples Natural Gas Company ("Peoples"), and the River Gas Company ("River"), and its non-utility subsidiary, New York State Natural Gas Corporation ("New York Natural"), having filed a joint application-declaration pursuant to sections 6 (b), 9 (a), 10 and 12 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act"), and Rule U-43 promulgated thereunder with respect to the following proposed transactions:

East Ohio proposes to issue and sell to Consolidated 30,000 shares of its \$100 par value capital stock for an aggregate consideration of \$3,000,000. Such stock is to be issued from time to time within the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1953, as financing is required by East Ohio in the carrying out of its construction program.

Hope proposes to borrow from Consolidated an aggregate amount of \$5,000,000 on notes maturing as follows: \$500,000 on

March 31, 1964, and \$500,000 on each March 31 thereafter to and including March 31, 1973.

Peoples proposes to borrow from Consolidated an aggregate amount of \$5,000,000 on notes maturing as follows: \$500,000 on March 31, 1954, and \$500,000 on each March 31 thereafter to and including March 31, 1963.

New York Natural proposes to borrow from Consolidated an aggregate amount of \$15,000,000 on notes maturing as follows: \$500,000 on March 31, 1957, and \$500,000 on each March 31 thereafter to and including March 31, 1963; \$1,000,000 on March 31, 1964, and \$1,000,000 on each March 31 thereafter to and including March 31, 1973; \$500,000 on March 31, 1974; \$500,000 on March 31, 1975; and \$500,000 on March 31, 1976.

River proposes to borrow from Consolidated an aggregate amount of \$100,000 on notes maturing as follows: \$10,000 on March 31, 1954, and \$10,000 on each March 31 thereafter to and including March 31, 1963.

All of such notes to be issued by the subsidiary companies to Consolidated will bear interest at the rate of 3¼ percent per annum, will be non-negotiable, and will be issued from time to time within the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1953, as financing is required by such subsidiaries in carrying out their construction program.

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio by Order dated June 10, 1952, approved the proposed issuance and sale of common stock by East Ohio. The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission by order dated June 30, 1952, approved the proposed issuance and sale of notes by Peoples.

The record not having been completed with respect to the proposed issuance and sale of notes by Hope, and the issuance and sale of notes by River; and

Due notice having been given of the filing of the application-declaration and a hearing not having been requested of or ordered by the Commission, and the Commission finding that the applicable provisions of the act and rules promulgated thereunder are satisfied and that no adverse findings are necessary, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said application-declaration be granted and permitted to become effective, subject to a reservation of jurisdiction with respect to the proposed issuance and sale of notes by Hope, and the issuance and sale of notes by River:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act, that said application-declaration with respect to the issuance and sale by East Ohio of 30,000 shares of its common stock to Consolidated, the issuance and sale of \$5,000,000 principal amount of notes by Peoples to Consolidated, and the issuance and sale of \$15,000,000 principal amount of notes by New York Natural to Consolidated be, and hereby is, granted and permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24 of the general rules and regulations promulgated under the act.

It is further ordered. That jurisdiction be, and it hereby is, reserved over the issuance and sale of \$5,000,000 principal amount of notes by Hope to Consolidated, and the issuance and sale of \$100,000 principal amount of notes by River to Consolidated until a further order shall have been issued with respect thereto by this Commission.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBois,
Secretary,

[F. R. Doc. 52-7841; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:51 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2898]

AMERICAN & FOREIGN POWER CO., INC.
NOTICE OF FILING CONCERNING LOAN
AGREEMENT

JULY 11, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that American & Foreign Power Company, Inc. ("Foreign Power"), a registered holding company and a subsidiary of Electric Bond and Share Company, also a registered holding company, has filed a declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and has designated sections 6 (a), 7 and 12 (c) thereof and Rule U-42 of the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions which are summarized as follows:

Foreign Power previously entered into a loan agreement with certain banks under which Foreign Power had authority to borrow \$15,000,000. Pursuant to that agreement, Foreign Power borrowed the amount of \$10,000,000 prior to the year 1952 and on June 30, 1952, exercised its right to borrow the remaining \$5,000,000. These loans have been evidenced by promissory notes bearing interest at the rate of 3½ percent per annum, and maturing serially up to 1954. By reason of repayments, there is now outstanding \$12,500,000 due by Foreign Power to the banks under that agreement.

Foreign Power proposes to enter into a new agreement with the banks to refund the \$12,500,000 principal amount of loans presently outstanding into a new loan, and to have the right to borrow an additional \$5,000,000 prior to July 1, 1953. The promissory notes evidencing the principal amount of \$12,500,000 will be dated as of June 30, 1952, will bear interest at the rate of 3¾ percent per annum payable quarterly and are to be repaid in ten equal installments payable semi-annually on December 31 and June 30 of each year commencing on December 31, 1952, and ending on June 30, 1957.

Loans made pursuant to the right to borrow the additional \$5,000,000 will be evidenced by promissory notes, dated as of the date of such issuance, maturing at the same time as the refunding loan, and bearing interest at the rate which will be ¾ of 1 percent above the prime rate of Bankers Trust Company to commercial borrowers for ninety days maturities in effect at the time of the borrowing, but not less than 3¾ percent

nor more than 4 percent per annum. Loans made pursuant to this agreement may be utilized solely for advances by Foreign Power to its subsidiaries for construction purposes or to be used for the purpose of property additions of Foreign Power's subsidiaries. With respect to the unused balance under the loan agreement, a commitment fee of ½ of 1 percent will be payable while the commitment is in effect.

The proposed new agreement would eliminate the present restriction on the payment of dividends by Foreign Power which provides that if Foreign Power pays any dividend on its capital stocks it must apply an amount equal to at least 50 percent of such dividends to prepayment of installments of principal on the loans then outstanding. The new agreement provides that if Foreign Power pays a dividend on its capital stock aggregating in excess of \$5,722,168.80 in any one twelve month period ending on June 30, it will apply an amount equal to at least 50 percent of the amount of such excess to prepayments of installments of principal of the promissory notes then outstanding, such prepayments to be in inverse order of their maturities. This provision will terminate when the total amount outstanding under the loan agreement is not in excess of \$5,000,000.

The promissory notes in the amount of \$12,500,000 are to be secured by \$18,750,000 aggregate principal amount of First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds 4¼ percent Dollar Series, due 1980, of Cuban Electric Company, a subsidiary of Foreign Power. Prior to each additional borrowing by Foreign Power, it will deposit as additional security an aggregate principal amount of mortgage bonds of Cuban Electric Company equal to 150 percent of the aggregate principal amount of such additional borrowing. The agreement also contains certain provisions for substitution of this collateral.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than July 25, 1952 at 5:30 p. m., e. d. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the reasons for such request, the nature of his interest and the issues of fact or law raised by said declaration which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after July 25, 1952, said declaration, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transaction as provided in Rules U-20 (a) and U-100 thereof. All interested persons are referred to said declaration which is on file in the office of this Commission for a statement of the transactions therein proposed.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBois,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7842; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:51 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2867]

COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEM, INC. AND MANUFACTURERS LIGHT AND HEAT CO.

ORDER AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE AND SALE OF INSTALLMENT PROMISSORY NOTES BY SUBSIDIARY AND ACQUISITION THEREOF BY PARENT COMPANY AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION BY PARENT COMPANY TO SUBSIDIARY

JULY 11, 1952.

The Columbia Gas System, Inc. ("Columbia"), a registered holding company, and The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company ("Manufacturers"), a subsidiary company of Columbia, having filed a joint application-declaration and an amendment thereto with this Commission pursuant to sections 6 (b), 9, 10 and 12 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and Rule U-45 promulgated thereunder, with respect to the following proposed transactions:

Manufacturers proposes to issue and sell and Columbia proposes to acquire \$11,000,000 principal amount of 3½ Percent Installment Promissory Notes. Manufacturers represents that the proceeds in the amount of \$11,000,000 to be derived from Columbia would be used to finance, in part, its construction program estimated to cost \$14,840,479. Manufacturers states that such 3½ percent notes would be issued at such times and in such amounts as are necessary, not to exceed in the aggregate \$11,000,000 principal amount, and that none of such notes would be sold subsequent to March 31, 1953.

Such 3½ percent notes to be issued by Manufacturers would be registered and the principal amounts thereof would be payable in twenty-five equal annual installments on February 15 of each of the years 1954 to 1978, inclusive. Interest on the unpaid principal amount of said notes would be payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15.

In addition, Columbia proposes to make a capital contribution to Manufacturers by forgiving \$8,000,000 principal amount of 2¼ percent open account loans owing to Columbia and due June 1, 1952. Columbia would increase its investment in the common stock of Manufacturers by \$7,999,800.40 and would charge \$199.60 (the amount of the contribution which is applicable to the minority interest) to operating expense. Manufacturers would credit \$8,000,000 to its capital surplus.

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission having expressly authorized the proposed issuance and sale of the notes by Manufacturers; and

Due notice having been given of the filing of the joint application-declaration and a hearing not having been requested or ordered by the Commission; and the Commission finding that the applicable provisions of the act and the rules promulgated thereunder are satisfied and that no adverse findings are necessary, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and the interest of investors and consumers that said joint application-declaration, as amended, be granted and permitted to become effective forthwith:

It is ordered. Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act, that said joint application-declara-

tion, as amended, be, and the same hereby is, granted and permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7843; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:51 a. m.]

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

TUNA FISH

NOTICE OF HEARING

On July 1, 1952, the United States Tariff Commission announced that it had instituted a general investigation under the provisions of section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, of the domestic tuna industry including the effect of imports of fresh or frozen tuna fish on the livelihood of American fishermen (17 F. R. 6059).

On the 10th day of July 1952 the Tariff Commission ordered that a public hearing be held in connection with this investigation, beginning at 10 a. m. on November 17, 1952, in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C., at which all interested parties will be given opportunity to appear and to be heard with respect to the subject matter of the investigation.

Request to appear at the hearing. Interested parties desiring to appear and to be heard at the public hearing should notify the Secretary of the Commission in writing at its offices in Washington, D. C. in advance of the date set for the hearing.

I hereby certify that the above hearing was ordered by the United States Tariff Commission on the 10th day of July 1952.

Issued: July 11, 1952.

[SEAL] DONN N. BENT,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7821; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:45 a. m.]

[Investigation No. 17]

HARD FIBER CORDS AND TWINES NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

The United States Tariff Commission, on the 11th day of July 1952 under the authority of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, approved June 16, 1951, and section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, instituted an investigation to determine whether the products described below are, as a result in whole or in part of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting the concession granted on such products under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic

industry producing like or directly competitive products.

<p>Tariff Act of 1930: Par. 1005 (b)--</p>	<p><i>Description of products</i> Cords and twines (whether or not composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns), tarred or untarred, single or plied, wholly or in chief value of manilla (abaca), sisal, henequen, or other hard fiber.</p>
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Inspection of application. An application for an investigation under section 7 with respect to hard fiber wrapping twine classifiable under paragraph 1005 (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified, was filed July 7, 1952, in behalf of the Cordage Institute, New York, N. Y., and others. The application is available for public inspection at the office of the Secretary, United States Tariff Commission, 8th and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C., and in the New York office of the Tariff Commission, located in Room 437 of the Customhouse, where it may be read and copied by persons interested.

I certify that the above investigation was instituted by the Tariff Commission on the 11th day of July 1952.

Issued: July 11, 1952.

[SEAL] DONN N. BENT,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7822; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:45 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 27209]

COKE REFUSE AND COKE DUST FROM
SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL., AND STOCKTON,
IND. TO VIRGINIA, MINN.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 14, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. G. Raasch, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff ICC No. 416. Commodities involved: Coke refuse and coke dust, carloads.

From: South Chicago, Ill., and Stockton, Ind.

To: Virginia, Minn.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, competition with water, or water-rail carriers.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: R. G. Raasch, Agent, ICC No. 416, suppl. 181.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the

application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-7858; Filed, July 16, 1952;
8:54 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27210]

CRUDE RUBBER FROM POINTS IN TEXAS
AND LOUISIANA TO POINTS IN NEW JERSEY,
NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 14, 1952.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff ICC Nos. 3967 and 3906.

Commodities involved: Crude rubber, artificial, synthetic or neoprene, carloads.

From: Baytown, Borger, Houston and Port Neches, Tex., Lake Charles and West Lake Charles, La.

To: Points in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, ICC No. 3967, suppl. 139; F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, ICC No. 3906, suppl. 132.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

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