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Group of Experts for the revision of the IMO/ILO/UNECE Guidelines for Packing of Cargo Transport Units

Third session
Geneva, 15–17 October 2012
Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Updates on the second draft of the Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units

Second draft of the Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units

Note by the secretariat

Addendum

Appendices A to C to the second draft

1. The secretariat reproduces below Appendices A to C to the second draft of the Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTUs), hereafter referred to as the CTU Code.

2. The main text of the CTU Code is reproduced in Informal document EG GPC No. 15 (2012).

3. Annexes to the CTU Code are reproduced in Informal document EG GPC No. 15 (2012) – Add.1 (Revised).

Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTUs)

(CTU Code)

Draft Version 2

17 September 2012

Appendices

Page

Appendix A. Countries implemented ISPM 15

Country	Has ISPM 15 been implemented for		Is wood packaging regulated differently than outlined in ISPM 15?	Is the ISPM 15 mark registered?
	imports?	exports?		
Argentina [ARG]	Yes	Yes	Yes BARK FREE	Yes
Australia [AUS]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Belgium [BEL]	Yes	Yes	No	no
Cameroon [CMR]	No	Yes	No	
Canada [CAN]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chile [CHL]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
China [CHN]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Colombia [COL]	Yes	Yes	No	No
Costa Rica [CRI]	Yes	Yes	No	No
Czech Republic [CZE]	Yes	Yes	No	No
Denmark [DNK]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Estonia [EST]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Finland [FIN]	Yes	Yes	No	No
France [FRA]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Germany [DEU]	Yes	Yes	No	dont
Greece [GRC]	Yes	Yes	No	No
Hungary [HUN]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
India [IND]	Yes	Yes	No	No
Italy [ITA]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Japan [JPN]	Yes	Yes		Yes
Korea, Republic of [KOR]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Latvia [LVA]	Yes	Yes	No	No
Malaysia [MYS]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Maldives [MDV]	No	No	No	No
Netherlands [NLD]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Peru [PER]	Yes	Yes	No	No

Poland [POL]	Yes	Yes	No	
Spain [ESP]	Yes	Yes	No	$mark registered
Tunisia [TUN]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
United Kingdom [GBR]	Yes	Yes	No	No
United States of America [USA]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Viet Nam [VNM]	No	Yes	No	Yes

Appendix B. Species of concern

The following table identifies a number of common species that should not be moved internationally within CTUs.

Plants include the seeds and spores.

Plants			
Bluestem; Kleberg, Angleton, and yellow *Dichanthium annulatum; Dichanthium aristatum; Bothriochloa ischaemum var. songarica*		Bushkiller, Java, Javan grape *Cayratia japonica*	
Castorbean *Ricinus communi*		Chinaberry, pride of India, Indian lilac, umbrella tree *Melia azedarach*	
Chinese elm *Ulmus parvifolia*		Chinese wisteria *Wisteria sinensis*	
Cogongrass *Imperata cylindrica*		Elephant ear, coco yam, wild taro *Colocasia esculenta*	

Golden bamboo
Phyllostachys aurea

Japanese climbing fern
Lygodium japonicum

Japanese honeysuckle
Lonicera japonica

Johnsongrass
Sorghum halepense

Lead tree, Leucaena, haole koa
Leucaena leucocephala

Macartney rose
Rosa bracteata

Motojo-bobo, childa, alien weed, bitter gingerleaf
Lycianthes asarifolia

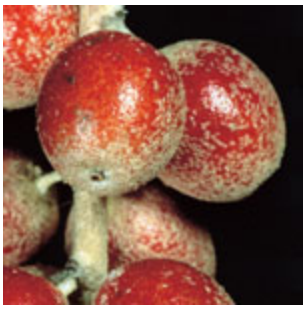
Multiflora rose
Rosa multiflora

Old world climbing fern, small leaf climbing fern
Lygodium microphyllum

Privet, Chinese
Ligustrum sinense

Privet, Japanese
Ligustrum japonicum

Russian olive
Elaeagnus angustifolia



Silktree mimosa
Albizia julibrissin

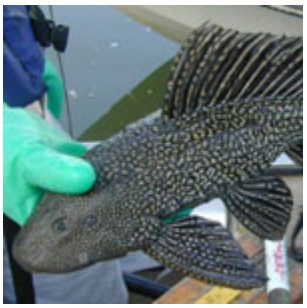
Tree-of-heaven, Ailanthus, copal tree
Ailanthus altissima

Vaseygrass
Paspalum urvillei

Animal / Insects

Argentine ant
Linepithema humile

Armored catfish, pleco
Hypostomus plecostomus, Pterygoplichthys anisitsi



Asian Gipsy Moth
Lymantria dispar

Asian long-horned beetle
Anoplophora glabripennis

Asian shore crab
Hemigrapsus sanguineus

Asian tiger mosquito
Aedes albopictus

Australian spotted jellyfish
Phyllorhiza punctata

Brown tree snake
Boiga irregularis

Brown/Mexilhao mussel, Green mussel
Perna perna, Perna viridis

Cactus moth
Cactoblastis cactorum

Emerald ash borer
Agrilus planipennis

European green crab, Mediterranean green crab
Carcinus maenas, C. aestuarii

Indo-Pacific swimming crab
Charybdis hellerii

Lionfish
Pterois volitans

Monk parakeet
Myiopsitta monachus

Muscovy duck
Cairina moschata

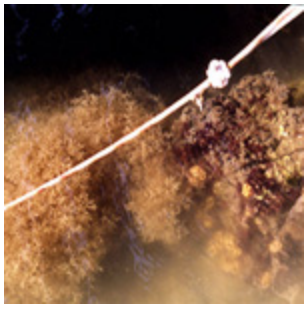
New Zealand mud snail
Potamopyrgus antipodarum

Pacu, pirapatinga, red-bellied pacu
Colossoma sp., Piaractus sp.

Red-rim melania
Melanoides tuberculatus

Red-vented bulbul
Pycnonotus cafer

Sauerkraut grass, spaghetti Bryozoan
Zoobotryon verticillatum



Sirex Wasp
Sirex noctilio

Sirex wasp larva and tunnel

South American cichlids

Cichla sp., Cichlasoma sp.

White crust tunicate

Didemnum perlucidum

Veined rapa whelk

Rapana venosa

Appendix C. Lighting

C.1 Introduction

C.1.1 Lighting at work is very important to the health and safety of everyone using the workplace. The quicker and easier it is to see a hazard, the more easily it is avoided. The types of hazard present at work therefore determine the lighting requirements for safe operation.

C.1.2 5 Poor lighting can not only affect the health of people at work causing symptoms like eyestrain, migraine and headaches, but it is also linked to Sick Building Syndrome in new and refurbished buildings. Symptoms of this include headaches, lethargy, irritability and poor concentration.

C.2 Assessing lighting in the workplace

It is important that lighting in the workplace:

- allows people to notice hazards and assess risks;
- is suitable for the environment and the type of work (for example, it is not located against surfaces or materials that may be flammable);
- provides sufficient light (illuminance on the task);
- allows people to see properly and discriminate between colours, to promote safety;
- does not cause glare, flicker or stroboscopic effects;
- avoids the effects of veiling reflections;
- does not result in excessive differences in illuminance within an area or between adjacent areas;
- is suitable to meet the special needs of individuals;
- does not pose a health and safety risk itself;
- is suitably positioned so that it may be properly maintained or replaced, and disposed of to ensure safety;
- includes, when necessary, suitable and safe emergency lighting.

C.3 Minimum lighting regulations

C.3.1 These recommendations should provide the minimum light levels necessary for the health and safety of employees. They apply to interior and exterior lighting intended for everyday use, and cover:

- illuminance on the task;
- illuminance ratios.

C.3.2 Illuminance on the task

C.3.2.1 The illuminance needed depends on how much detail needs to be seen. It also depends on the age of the worker, and the speed and accuracy by which the task needs to be performed.

C.3.2.2 Figure C.1 sets out recommended illuminances for different types of work. It makes recommendations for average illuminance for the work area as a whole and for minimum measured illuminance at any position within it. Using only the average illuminance may result in lower illuminances in certain areas. This may endanger the safety of workers. The minimum measured illuminance is the lowest illuminance recommended in the work area for health and safety.

Activity	Typical locations / types of work	Average illumination (luz)	Minimum measured illuminance
Movement of people, machines and vehicles	Lorry park, corridors, circulation routes	20	5
Movement of people machines and vehicles in hazardous areas; rough	Construction site clearance, excavation and soil work, loading bays, bottling and	50	20

work not requiring any perception of detail	canning plants		
Work requiring limited perception of detail	Kitchens, factories, assembling large components, potteries	100	50
Work requiring perception of detail	Offices, sheet metal work, book binding	200	100
Work requiring fine perception of detail	Drawing offices; factories assembling electronic components, textile production	500	200

Figure C.1 : Illuminance guide

C.4 Illuminance ratios

C.4.1 The relationship between the lighting of the work area and adjacent areas is important. Large differences in illuminance between them may cause visual discomfort or even affect safety in places where there is frequent movement. This problem arises most often where local or localised lighting indoors exposes an employee to a range of illuminances for a long time, or where the movement between interior and exterior working areas exposes an employee to a sudden change of illuminance. To guard against danger and discomfort, the recommendations in the table below need to be followed:

C.4.2 Maximum ratios of illuminance for adjacent areas:

Situation to which recommendation applies	**Typical location**	**Maximum ratio of illuminance**	
		Working area	**Adjacent area**
Where each task is individually lit and the area around the task is lit to a lower illuminance	Local lighting in an office	5 :	1
Where two working areas are adjacent but one is lit to a lower illuminance than the other	Localised lighting in a work store	5 :	1
Where two working areas are lit to a different illuminance and are separated by a barrier but there is frequent movement between them	A storage area inside a factory and a loading bay outside	10 :	1

Figure C.1 : Illuminance ratios

C.4.3 Where there is a conflict between the recommended average illuminances and the maximum illuminance ratios, it is important to take the higher values

C.5 Typical Vapour light spectrums

Gas	Spectrum Colour	Notes	Image
Helium	 White to orange; under some conditions may be grey, blue, or green-blue.	Used by artists for special purpose lighting.	
Neon	 Red-orange	Intense light. Used frequently in neon signs and neon lamps.	
Argon	 Violet to pale lavender blue	Often used together with mercury vapor.	
Krypton	 Grey off-white to green. At high peak currents, bright blue-white.	Used by artists for special purpose lighting	
Xenon	 Grey or blue-grey dim white. At high peak currents, very bright green-blue.	Used in flashbulbs, xenon HID headlamps and xenon arc lamps	
Nitrogen	 Similar to argon but duller, more pink; at high peak currents bright blue-white.