



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Pipeline and
Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration**



GUIDE TO COMPETENT AUTHORITY APPROVALS

for Self-Reactive Materials and Organic Peroxides



Disclaimer: The contents of this guide do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way. This guide is intended only to provide information to the public regarding existing requirements under the Hazardous Materials Regulations.

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SECTION 01

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This brochure guides applicants through the process of obtaining and maintaining a Competent Authority Approval (CAA) for transporting self-reactive materials (Division 4.1) and organic peroxides (Division 5.2). These materials require special handling during transportation due to their unique hazards. Through the approval process, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) ensures these hazardous materials can be transported safely and in compliance with the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR).

PHMSA requires a CAA when one of the following apply:

- The material is not listed in the relevant HMR tables¹
- The material does not conform to all provisions in the tables, even if listed²
- A previously-approved formula is modified and not listed in the relevant HMR tables³

By navigating this approval process, CAA applicants comply with regulations designed to protect public safety during transportation. The following pages provide detailed guidance for each step of the process, from initial classification of the material through application submission and ongoing compliance requirements.

For any questions about regulatory requirements, please contact PHMSA's Hazardous Materials Information Center at 1-800-467-4922/202-366-4488 or infocntr@dot.gov. The Information Center can answer any regulatory questions and provide additional compliance resources.

¹See the Self-Reactive Materials Table in [§ 173.224\(b\)](#), the Organic Peroxides Table in [§ 173.225\(c\)](#), the Organic Peroxide IBC Table in [§ 173.225\(e\)](#), or the Organic Peroxide Portable Tank Table in [§ 173.225\(g\)](#).

²See [§ 173.224](#) and [§ 173.225](#) which require materials to match table entries exactly.

³See [§ 107.709](#), which addresses modifications to approvals. And see [§ 173.224](#) and [§ 173.225](#).

A group of four professionals, two men and two women, are gathered around a desk in a warehouse. They are all looking at a laptop screen. The man in the center is pointing at the screen. The woman on the right is smiling. The background shows high shelves filled with cardboard boxes. A semi-transparent blue banner is overlaid on the bottom half of the image, containing the text 'SECTION 02' and 'INTRODUCTION'.

SECTION 02

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

Self-reactive materials (Division 4.1) and organic peroxides (Division 5.2) are regulated by PHMSA under the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR; 49 CFR parts 171-180) due to their instability and hazardous nature. These materials require special attention because they can undergo exothermic decomposition—a process where they break down chemically while releasing heat, even without the presence of oxygen (air).

2.1 MATERIAL DESCRIPTIONS

Self-reactive materials are thermally unstable substances that can decompose rapidly, releasing energy quickly. These materials are regulated under the HMR as Division 4.1 materials ([§ 173.124\(a\)\(2\)](#)).

Organic peroxides, regulated as Division 5.2 materials ([§ 173.128](#)), are compounds containing oxygen-oxygen bonds that can be considered derivatives of hydrogen peroxide. While they serve important industrial purposes, these materials can be unstable and reactive.



2.2 TRANSPORTATION HAZARDS

Both types of materials are considered energetic materials due to their potential to rapidly release energy. This characteristic can create significant hazards during transportation because:

- Heat released during decomposition accelerates the decomposition process
- Without proper controls, reactions may result in fire, explosion, or container rupture.
- Self-accelerating reactions can lead to pressure buildup in containers.
- Some materials require specific temperature controls to prevent dangerous decomposition ([§ 173.21\(f\)](#)).

Because of these hazards, PHMSA requires a Competent Authority Approval (CAA) to ensure proper classification, packaging, and handling for safe transportation. This brochure will guide applicants through:

- Determining when a CAA is required
- Applying for a CAA
- Classifying materials
- Maintaining compliance with an approval

2.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Applicants can find the regulatory requirements for classifying self-reactive materials and organic peroxides and applying for a CAA in the following sections of the 49 CFR:

- [§ 107.705](#) – Registrations, reports, and applications for approval
- [§ 107.709](#) – Processing of an application for approval, including an application for renewal or modification
- [§ 173.124\(a\)\(2\)](#) – Self-Reactive materials, Class 4, Division 4.1
- [§ 173.128](#) – Organic Peroxides, Class 5, Division 5.2
- [§ 173.224](#) – General Packaging Requirements for Self-Reactive Materials
- [§ 173.225](#) – General Packaging Requirements for Organic Peroxides

This document incorporates these requirements but is not a substitute for the HMR.



SECTION 03

COMPETENT AUTHORITY APPROVALS (CAAs)

COMPETENT AUTHORITY APPROVALS (CAAs)

PHMSA issues CAAs for the classification of certain hazardous materials. A CAA is a written authorization issued by PHMSA's Associate Administrator (AA) for the Office of Hazardous Materials Safety (or another designated Department official), to perform a function for which prior authorization by the AA is required. PHMSA requires this authorization before the transportation of self-reactive materials and organic peroxides in the United States when one of the following apply:

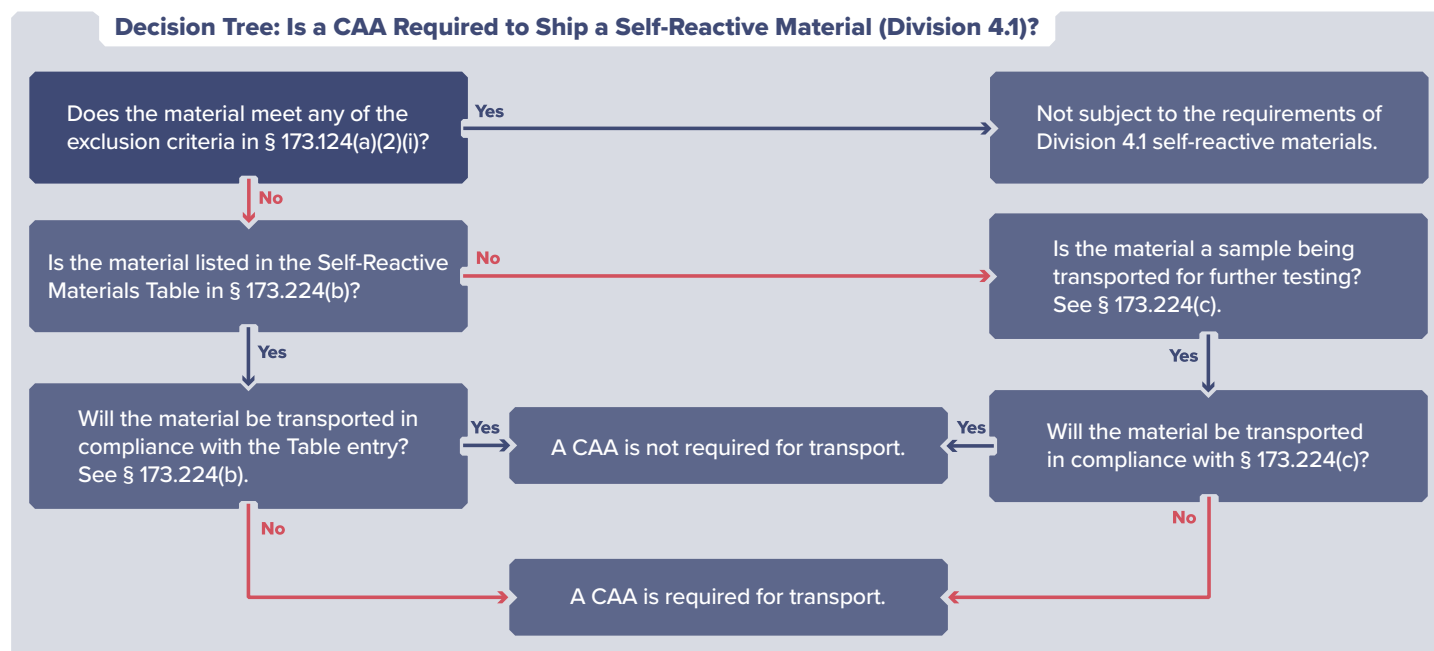
- The material is not identified by technical name in the Self-Reactive Materials Table (§ 173.224(b)) or any of the Organic Peroxides Tables (§ 173.225) of the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR).
- The material does not conform with all applicable provisions of the tables (e.g., concentration, packaging size, temperature control) even if listed in the relevant HMR tables.
- The material, including its concentration, physical state, or packaging, does not conform to a currently held CAA.

Before applying for a CAA, applicants should verify whether a material is already authorized for transportation under the HMR. If the material matches an entry exactly as intended for shipment, a CAA is not required. However, if there is any difference between the material and the HMR listings, the shipper must apply for a CAA before offering the material for transportation.

3.1 WHEN IS A CAA REQUIRED?

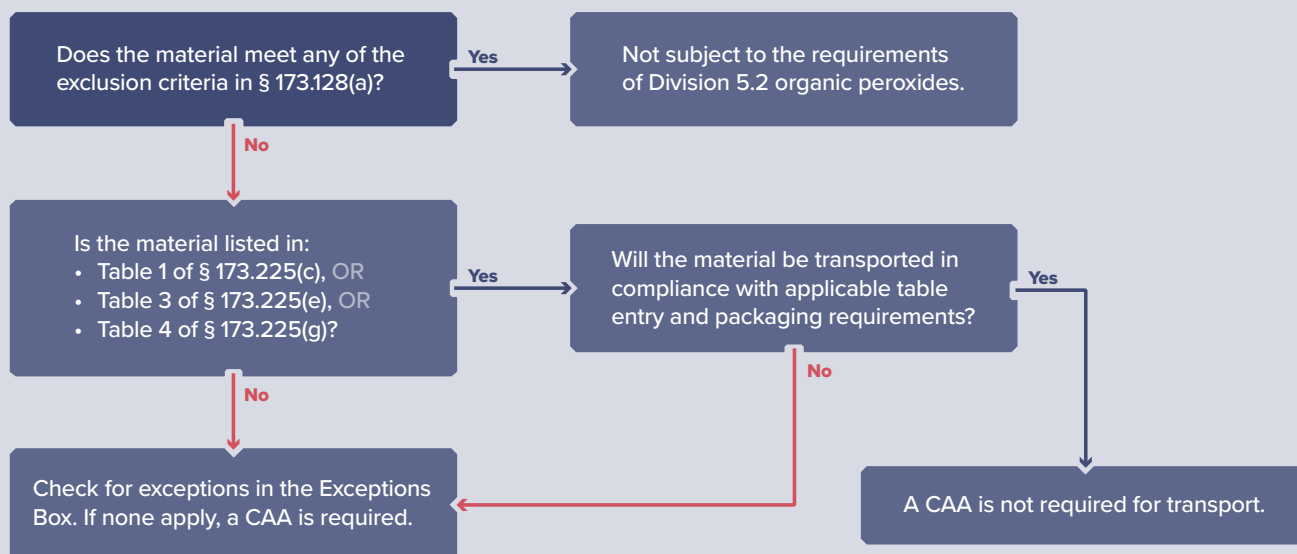
While not exhaustive, the decision trees below may help applicants determine if they need a CAA to ship their self-reactive materials or organic peroxides.

FOR SELF-REACTIVE MATERIALS (DIVISION 4.1):

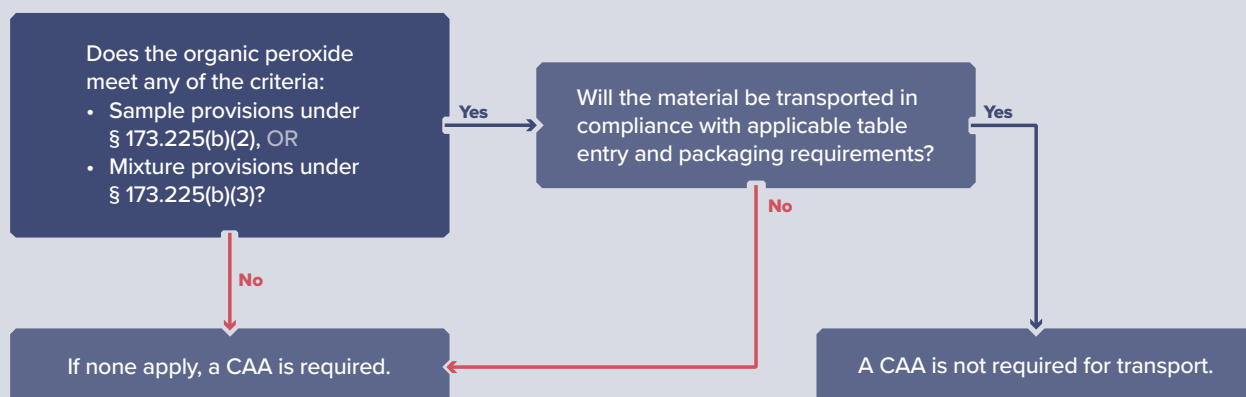


FOR ORGANIC PEROXIDES (DIVISION 5.2):

Decision Tree: Is a CAA Required to Ship an Organic Peroxide (Division 5.2)?



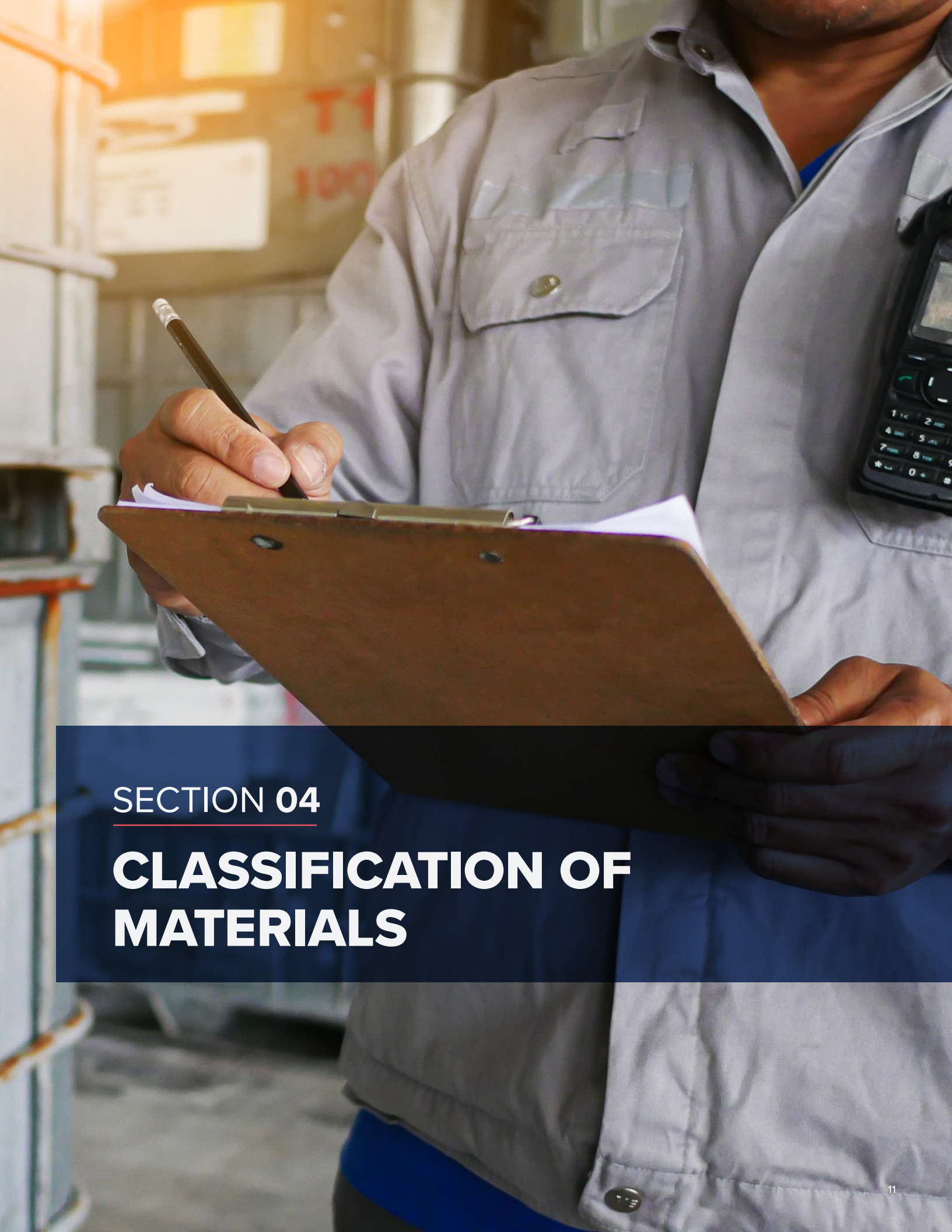
Exceptions Box



⁴See the Self-Reactive Materials Table in § 173.224(b), the Organic Peroxides Table in § 173.225(c), the Organic Peroxide IBC Table in § 173.225(e), or the Organic Peroxide Portable Tank Table in § 173.225(g).

⁵See § 173.224 and § 173.225 which require materials to match table entries exactly.

⁶See § 107.709, which addresses modifications to approvals. And see § 173.224 and § 173.225.

A worker in a grey uniform is holding a clipboard and a pen, standing in a warehouse. A mobile phone is clipped to their belt. The background shows industrial equipment and a bright light source.

SECTION 04

CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS

CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS

A material's classification determines how it must be packaged and transported. It is important that applicants submit a CAA application with a material's proper classification (UN Number, proper shipping name, hazard class or division) and relevant data concerning physical state, temperature controls, and test results or an approval issued by the competent authority of a foreign government.

4.1 CLASSIFICATION TYPES

For transportation, self-reactive materials (Division 4.1) and organic peroxides (Division 5.2) are classified into one of seven categories "Types A to G" based on their properties and behavior under test conditions, according to the degree of danger they present. These generic types range from Type A, being forbidden, to Type G, being the least hazardous.

Types A–G are defined in [§ 173.124\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) for self-reactive materials and [§ 173.128\(b\)](#) for organic peroxides. These definitions are also available in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, which PHMSA has incorporated by reference for both self-reactive materials and organic peroxides (IBR, see [§ 171.7](#)).

Applicants will need to include the assigned generic type and all test data as part of their CAA application.

4.2 UNDERSTANDING TEMPERATURE CONTROLS

As discussed earlier, self-reactive materials and organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances that can decompose rapidly, releasing energy quickly. A package meeting the criteria of [§ 173.21\(f\)](#) may be required to be shipped under controlled temperature conditions.

Applicants must:

- Follow the SADT test methods according to the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (incorporated by reference under [§ 171.7](#))
- Calculate the control temperature based on the SADT according to [§ 173.21\(f\)](#)
- Calculate the emergency temperature based on the SADT according to [§ 173.21\(f\)](#)

CLASSIFICATION PROCESS AT A GLANCE

1. Check the existing definitions and regulations that apply to the material.
2. Assign a generic Type A–G based on the material's properties.
3. Determine temperature controls (if applicable).

Key Terms⁷:

- **Self-accelerated decomposition temperature (SADT)** — The lowest temperature at which self-accelerated decomposition reaction may occur in a substance in the packaging, IBC, or portable tank offered for transport (§ 171.8 and § 173.21(f)).
- **Control temperature** — The maximum temperature at which a package may be safely transported.
- **Emergency temperature** — The temperature at which emergency measures must be initiated due to imminent danger.

⁷See [§173.21\(f\)\(1\)](#)

A large white Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) tote with a metal cage is positioned against a yellow wall. The tote has a red cap on top. A dark blue rectangular overlay is placed over the middle of the tote, containing the text 'SECTION 05' and 'EXCEPTIONS'.

SECTION 05

EXCEPTIONS



EXCEPTIONS

Below are some exceptions from the CAA process. Meaning, it is unnecessary to apply for a CAA to transport self-reactive materials or organic peroxides if the materials meet the requirements below.

5.1 SELF-REACTIVE MATERIALS

SAMPLES:

Samples of new self-reactive materials or new formulations may be transported under [§ 173.224\(c\)\(3\)](#).

The following requirements apply:

- The material may be classified as self-reactive Type C for shipping, even without complete test data ([§ 173.224\(c\)\(3\)](#))
- Available data must indicate that the sample is no more dangerous than a Type B self-reactive material ([§ 173.224\(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#))
- For materials requiring temperature control, the control temperature must be:
 - Low enough to prevent dangerous decomposition
 - High enough to prevent dangerous phase separation ([§ 173.224\(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#))
- Packaging must comply with packing method OP2 ([§ 173.224\(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#))
- Maximum quantity per transport vehicle: 10 kg (22 pounds) ([§ 173.224\(c\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#))
- Required shipping descriptions, for liquids:
 - "Self-reactive, liquid, type C, 4.1, UN 3223" ([§ 173.224\(c\)\(3\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#))
 - "Self-reactive, liquid, type C, temperature controlled, 4.1, UN 3233" ([§ 173.224\(c\)\(3\)\(iv\)\(C\)](#))
- Required shipping descriptions, for solids:
 - "Self-reactive, solid, type C, 4.1, UN 3224" ([§ 173.224\(c\)\(3\)\(iv\)\(B\)](#))
 - "Self-reactive, solid, type C, temperature controlled, 4.1, UN 3234" ([§ 173.224\(c\)\(3\)\(iv\)\(D\)](#))

Note: [§ 173.224\(c\)\(4\)](#) includes additional provisions for transporting samples under UN 3223 or UN 3224.

5.2 ORGANIC PEROXIDES

SAMPLES:

Samples of new organic peroxides or new formulations of organic peroxide may be transported without a CAA, if they meet the requirements under [§ 173.225\(b\)\(2\)](#):

- The material may be assigned an appropriate shipping description as an organic peroxide Type C for shipping, even without complete test data ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(2\)](#))
- Available data must indicate that the sample is no more dangerous than a Type B organic peroxide ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#))
- For materials requiring temperature control, the control temperature must be:
 - Low enough to prevent dangerous decomposition
 - High enough to prevent dangerous phase separation ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#))
- Packaging must comply with packing method OP2 ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#))
- Maximum quantity per transport vehicle: 10 kg (22 pounds) ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#))
- Required shipping descriptions, for liquids:
 - "Organic peroxide Type C, liquid, 5.2, UN 3103" ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#))
 - "Organic peroxide Type C, liquid, temperature controlled, 5.2, UN 3113" ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(C\)](#))
- Required shipping descriptions, for solids:
 - "Organic peroxide Type C, solid, 5.2, UN 3104" ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(B\)](#))
 - "Organic peroxide Type C, solid, temperature controlled, 5.2, UN 3114" ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(D\)](#))

MIXTURES:

Mixtures of organic peroxides listed in the Organic Peroxides Table ([§ 173.225\(c\)](#)) may be transported without a CAA under the following conditions:

- The mixture is classified based on its most dangerous component. ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(3\)](#))

- The mixture may be transported under the conditions required for its most dangerous component. ([§ 173.225\(b\)\(3\)](#))
- For mixtures where stable components create a less stable mixture:
 - Determine the Self-Accelerated Decomposition Temperature (SADT) of the new mixture
 - Calculate new control and emergency temperatures based on this SADT
 - Establish new temperature controls according to [§ 173.21\(f\)](#)

BULK PACKAGING:

Some organic peroxides may be transported in bulk packaging without a CAA under the following conditions:

- IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container) shipments:
 - Material must be listed by technical name in the Organic Peroxide IBC Table ([§ 173.225\(e\)](#))
 - Must meet all specified IBC packaging requirements in [§ 173.225\(f\)](#)
 - May be transported packed in accordance with packing method OP8 with same control and emergency temperatures, if applicable ([§ 173.225\(e\)](#))
- Other bulk shipments:
 - Materials must be listed by technical name in the Organic Peroxide Portable Tank Table ([§ 173.225\(g\)](#))
 - Must meet all specified packaging requirements in [§ 173.225\(h\)](#)
 - May be transported in accordance with packing method OP8, with the same control and emergency temperatures, if applicable ([§ 173.225\(g\)](#))

SECTION 06

CAA APPLICATION PROCESS



TO GET STARTED APPLYING FOR A CAA,

Applicants should:

- *Gather classification documentation*
- *Find their CAA number (for a renewal or modification application)*
- *Allow 120 days for processing*

CAA APPLICATION PROCESS

Before starting a new application, applicants should check to see if they have an existing approval at www.phmsa.dot.gov/approvals-and-permits/hazmat/approvals-search.

6.1 APPLICATION TYPES

NEW:

A new application is an initial request for a CAA of a new material or new formulation in accordance with [§ 107.705](#). Applicants may need separate approvals for different packaging sizes of the same material. Approvals will specify a packing method, which covers packaging types and maximum quantity, or in some cases more specific packaging. Applicants will need a new or modified approval if they want to ship in larger or different packaging than what is currently approved.

MODIFICATION:

Applicants can modify their approvals in accordance with [§ 107.709](#) (e.g., company name change, formula adjustment, packaging change). The request must be filed with PHMSA in the same manner as the original application, per [§ 107.705\(c\)](#), and indicate the request for modification with any supporting documentation.

Check out PHMSA's additional guidance on mergers, acquisitions, and changes in legal structure: www.phmsa.dot.gov/registration/faq-mergers-acquisitions-and-legal-status-changes-pdf⁸.

RENEWAL:

When requesting a renewal of a CAA, it must be filed in the same manner as an original application as per [§ 107.705\(c\)](#). If the renewal request is submitted at least 60 days before an existing approval expires, and the application is complete and conforms to the requirements, the approval will not expire until final administrative action on the renewal application has been decided. However, if a renewal application is not submitted at least 60 days before expiration, operation under an approval's expiration date is prohibited, per [§ 107.705\(c\)](#).

Renewal applications can be submitted through the PHMSA portal.

Applicants should check the CAA approval for the expiration date and start the renewal process at least 60 days before expiration.

6.2 APPLICATION CONTENTS

CAA applications should include⁹:

- Proposed proper shipping name, including the UN number, which will include the physical state
- Generic Type (A–G) classification of the material
- Test data and results
- SADT and, if applicable, temperature control requirements
- Other supporting documentation, such as foreign competent authority approvals

Applicants are responsible for ensuring all required information is included and accurate.

⁸Note: While this FAQ mentions EX-Approvals, the same model applies to competent authority approvals for organic peroxides and self-reactive materials.

⁹See [§ 173.124\(a\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(D\)\(2\)](#) and [§ 173.128\(d\)\(2\)](#)

6.3 APPLICATION SUBMISSION

PHMSA has an online application system (the portal) found at www.portal.phmsa.dot.gov. Submitting applications through the portal is the fastest way to get CAA applications processed and receive a tracking number.

For applying through the portal (preferred):

- Create or login to an account
- Select "New Application", "Renewal", or "Modification" (as applicable) for a CAA
- Fill out all required fields in the online application
- Upload required and supporting documents (test reports, etc.)
- Review the application for completeness and accuracy
- Submit the application
- Keep the CAA application's tracking number for future reference

All applicants are strongly encouraged to apply using the portal system, but PHMSA will accept applications through email, regular mail, or fax. However, do not submit duplicate applications (e.g., applying through the portal and mailing the same application) because this will slow down processing the application.

Application methods:

- Portal online application: www.portal.phmsa.dot.gov
- Email: approvals@dot.gov
- Mail:
 - Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Attention: Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, Energetic Materials Branch PHH-24
U.S. Department of Transportation,
East Building, 2nd Floor, E23-403
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, D.C. 20590-0001
- Fax: (202) 366-3753

6.4 APPLICATION TRACKING

After submission, PHMSA provides a tracking number, which applicants can use to search for the status of their application on the website: www.phmsa.dot.gov/approvals-and-permits/hazmat/approvals-search.

The screenshot shows the "Hazardous Materials Approvals Search Page" on the PHMSA website. The page has a blue header with the U.S. Department of Transportation logo and navigation links. Below the header, there is a search form with the following fields:

- Approval Number
- Tracking Number (highlighted in yellow)
- Company Name
- Expiration Date
- Proper Shipping Name (PSN)
- Product
- UN Number
- Packaging Note
- Hazard Class
- Approval Type (dropdown menu)
- State (dropdown menu)

At the bottom of the form are "Apply" and "Reset" buttons. The page also includes a search bar in the top right corner and a "Sign-up for Email Alerts" link.

6.5 COMMON APPLICATION ISSUES AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

Below are some common reasons PHMSA denies CAA applications:

- Insufficient detail on packaging specifications (where required)
- Inconsistencies between application and supporting documents
- Incomplete test data
- Failing to address all applicable regulations
- Providing an unclear justification for classification

6.6 AFTER APPLICATION SUBMISSION

PHMSA reviews applications for completeness and conducts technical reviews. While reviewing an application, PHMSA may reach out to applicants for additional information. Prompt responses can help expedite the technical review. Once a review is completed, PHMSA will notify the applicant of the application's approval, denial, or rejection.

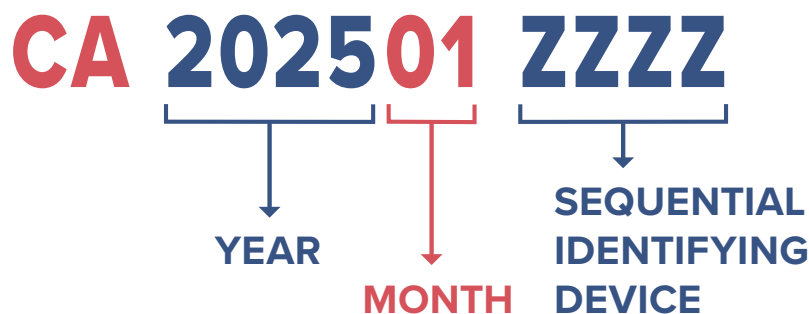
Important Dates:

- New applications - Submit at least 120 days before needed
- Renewals - Submit at least 60 days before expiration

6.7 APPROVALS AND DENIALS

APPROVALS

For approved applications, PHMSA provides the applicant with an approval document that includes an expiration date as well as a unique 10-digit number.



DENIALS, RECONSIDERATIONS, AND APPEALS

If PHMSA denies the CAA application, the applicant may request reconsideration in accordance with [§ 107.715](#).

PHMSA will then reevaluate the CAA application and consider the new information. PHMSA may grant or deny the reconsideration in whole or in part. The applicant may file an appeal in accordance with [§ 107.717](#) if their request for reconsideration is denied.



**SAFETY
FIRST**

SECTION 07

STAYING IN COMPLIANCE



STAYING IN COMPLIANCE

Compliance with the terms of an approval from PHMSA falls directly on the person or company authorized to perform specific functions under the terms of the approval.

Reasons for modification, termination, or suspension of an approval are found in § 107.713.

7.1 TIPS TO STAY IN COMPLIANCE:

- Keep copies of the CAA and all supporting documents
- Maintain records of any changes to the material or process
- Keep shipping records that reference the CAA
- Report incidents in accordance with [§ 171.15](#) and [§ 171.16](#)

7.2 WHAT IF THE MATERIAL CHANGES?

Any change in composition, manufacturing process, or packaging may require a new or modified approval.

Contact PHMSA for guidance regarding whether changes require a new application. It is better to check than to risk non-compliance!



SECTION 08

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

COMPETENT AUTHORITY APPROVAL PROCESS TERMS

Approval	Also known as a Competent Authority Approval (CAA) — written authorization issued by the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety (AA), the Associate Administrator’s designee, or as otherwise prescribed in the HMR, to perform a function for which prior authorization by the AA is required under subchapter C, 49 CFR 171 through 180.
Associate Administrator	The Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.
Bulk packaging	A packaging, other than a vessel or a barge, including a transport vehicle or freight container, in which hazardous materials are loaded with no intermediate form of containment. A Large Packaging in which hazardous materials are loaded with an intermediate form of containment, such as one or more articles or inner packaging, is also a bulk packaging. Additionally, a bulk packaging has: i. A maximum capacity greater than 450 L (119 gallons) as a receptacle for a liquid; ii. A maximum net mass greater than 400 kg (882 pounds) and a maximum capacity greater than 450 L (119 gallons) as a receptacle for a solid; or iii. A water capacity greater than 454 kg (1000 pounds) as a receptacle for a gas as defined in § 173.115 of this subchapter.
Competent Authority	A national agency responsible under its national law for the control or regulation of a particular aspect of the transportation of hazardous materials (dangerous goods). The term Appropriate Authority, as used in the ICAO Technical Instructions (IBR, see § 171.7), has the same meaning as Competent Authority. The Associate Administrator is the Competent Authority for the United States.
IBC	Intermediate bulk container — a rigid or flexible portable packaging, other than a cylinder or portable tank, which is designed for mechanical handling. Standards for IBCs manufactured in the United States are set forth in subparts N and O of part 178 of this subchapter .
Modification	When a change or amendment is requested by the applicant on a valid competent authority approval (§ 107.709).

New application	An applicant's initial request for an approval for the classification of a new material (§ 107.705).
Non-bulk packaging	A packaging which has: i. A maximum capacity of 450 L (119 gallons) or less as a receptacle for a liquid; ii. A maximum net mass of 400 kg (882 pounds) or less and a maximum capacity of 450 L (119 gallons) or less as a receptacle for a solid; iii. A water capacity of 454 kg (1000 pounds) or less as a receptacle for a gas as defined in § 173.115 of this subchapter; or iv. Regardless of the definition of bulk packaging, a maximum net mass of 400 kg (882 pounds) or less for a bag or a box conforming to the applicable requirements for specification packaging, including the maximum net mass limitations, provided in subpart L of part 178 of this subchapter.
Organic peroxide	Any organic compound containing oxygen (O) in the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals (49 CFR 173.128(a)).
Renewal	Request to renew an existing approval (§ 107.709).
Self-reactive material	A material that is thermally unstable and can undergo an exothermic decomposition even without participation of oxygen (air) (49 CFR 173.124(a)(2)(ii)).
SADT	Self-accelerated decomposition temperature — the lowest temperature at which self-accelerating decomposition may occur in a substance in the packaging, IBC, or portable tank offered for transport. See also § 173.21(f) of this subchapter. (49 CFR 171.8)
UN Manual of Tests and Criteria	Includes criteria, test methods, and procedures for classifying dangerous goods in accordance with the "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations," as well as for chemicals presenting physical hazards according to the "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)." Incorporated by reference under § 171.7 .

For additional information contact:

The Hazardous Materials Info Center

1-800-HMR-4922

(1-800-467-4922)

Email: infocntr@dot.gov

www.phmsa.dot.gov

For additional questions on CAA applications contact:

**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration**

Office of Hazardous Materials Safety,
Energetic Materials Branch PHH-24

East Building, 2nd Floor, E23-403

1200 New Jersey Ave., SE

Washington, DC 20590-0001

Email: approvals@dot.gov

202-366-4900

202-366-3753 (Fax)



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Pipeline and
Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration**

PHH50-0219-0226