

## Section 8

### Test procedures for cargoes which may liquefy

#### 8.1 General

For a group A cargo, the actual moisture content and transportable moisture limit shall be determined in accordance with a procedure determined by the appropriate authority as required by 4.1.4 of this Code.

#### 8.2 Test procedures for measurement of moisture content

There are recognized international and national methods for determining moisture content for various materials. Reference is made to 1.1.4.4 of appendix 2.

#### 8.3 Methods for determining transportable moisture limit

The recommended methods for determining transportable moisture limit are given in appendix 2.

#### 8.4 Complementary test procedure for determining the possibility of liquefaction

8.4.1 A ship's master may carry out a check test for approximately determining the possibility of flow on board ship or at the dockside by the following auxiliary method:

Half fill a cylindrical can or similar container (0.5 to 1 L capacity) with a sample of the material. Take the can in one hand and bring it down sharply to strike a hard surface such as a solid table from a height of about 0.2 m. Repeat the procedure 25 times at one- or two-second intervals. Examine the surface for free moisture or fluid conditions. If free moisture or a fluid condition appears, arrangements should be made to have additional laboratory tests conducted on the material before it is accepted for loading.

8.4.2 If samples remain dry following a can test, the moisture content of the material may still exceed the transportable moisture limit (TML).