

## Translation of NOM-007

---

# SECRETARIAT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

## Mexican Official Standard NOM-007-SCT2/2002, Markings of packages and packaging destined to the transport of hazardous substances and wastes.

---

At the margin a seal with the National Crest that says: United Mexican States.- Secretariat of Communications and Transport.

MEXICAN OFFICIAL STANDARD NOM-007-SCT2/2002, MARKINGS OF PACKAGES AND PACKAGINGS DESTINED TO THE TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES.

AARON DYCHTER POLTOLAREK, Under Secretary of Transport and President of the National Consultative Committee for Standardization of the Land Transport, with foundation on articles 36 fraction I of the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration; 1<sup>st</sup>., 38 fraction II, 40 fractions I, V and XVI, 41, 43 and 51 of the Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization; 4<sup>th</sup>. Of the Federal Law of Administrative Procedures; 5<sup>th</sup>. Fraction VI of the Federal Law of Roads, Bridges and Auto Transport; 34 of the Regulation of the Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization; 1<sup>st</sup>., 19 and 32 of the Regulation for the Land Transport of Hazardous Materials and Wastes and 6<sup>th</sup>. Fraction XIII of the Interior Regulation of the Secretariat of Communications and Transport and any other legal ordainment that may result applicable, and

### CONSIDERING

That the packages and packaging utilized to transport hazardous substances and wastes require bearing the corresponding marks that guarantees its integrity, by going through and passing the laboratory testing procedures.

That having complied with the procedure established in the Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization and its Regulation for the issuing of Mexican Official Standards, the Under Secretary of Transport and President of the National Consultative Committee for the Standardization of the Land Transport, on August 14, 2002, ordered the publication in the **Federation Official Journal** of the Project for the Mexican Official Standard PROY-NOM-007-SCT2/2002, Marking of the Packages and Packaging destined to the Transport of Hazardous Substances and Wastes, which establishes the characteristics and specifications that must be complied with for the marking of the packages and packaging, destined to the transport of hazardous materials, substances and wastes, in order to submit it to the public opinion.

That during the period of 60 natural days, counted as of the date of publication of the Project for the Mexican Official Standard, the Manifest of Regulatory Impact and the analysis that served as a base for its elaboration, referred on article 45 of the Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization and 32 of its Regulation, were at the disposal of the public in general for its consultation.

That the Decree of the Promulgation of the Agreement 170, on article 7<sup>th</sup>. "Labeling and Marking", points out on point 1 that: "all chemical products must carry a mark that allows its identification. Also on point 3.1 points out that for the marking or labeling of chemical products, these demands must be established by the competent authorities or by an approved and recognized Organism by a Competent Authority in conformity with the National or International Standards"

That this Mexican Official Standard, recognizes the recommendations issued by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods of the United Nations Organization in December of 1999.

That the Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization, on article 51, fourth paragraph, establishes the obligation of revising the Mexican Official Standards every five years. In this sense, once the revision and the corresponding notification are performed and due to the fact that it is indispensable to application of the general precepts established within the Standard, its modification was determined, with the purpose of actualizing it to the eleventh edition of the United Nations, without essentially modifying its contents nor its identification codes.

That the modification of this Standard is necessary, in view that the international guidelines with which it is actually harmonized and served as a base for its elaboration, were actualized, also it is fundamental to incorporate within it the general criteria in matters of Evaluation of Conformity, to the effect of granting security and legality to the manufacturers, consumers and users of the packages and packaging utilized for the transportation of hazardous materials, substances and wastes.

That given the importance of the utilization of adequate packages and packaging, destined to contain these materials during their transportation, it is necessary to be performed under conditions that guarantees the security in the usage of the transportation services and that this represents a minimal risk for the people and the environment.

For all the above, I am issuing the following:

Sincerely,

Mexico City, April 7, 2003.- The Under Secretary of Transport and President of the consultative Committee for the Standardization of the Land Transport, **Aarón Dychter Poltolarek.**- Signed

**MEXICAN OFFICIAL STANDARD NOM-007-SCT2/2002 MARKINGS OF PACKAGES AND PACKAGINGS  
DESTINED TO THE TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES**

**PREFACE**

In the elaboration of this Mexican Official Standard participated the following:

**SECRETARIAT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT**

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FEDERAL AUTO TRANSPORT  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TARIFFS, RAILROAD AND MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MERCHANT MARINE  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF LEGAL COUNSELING  
MEXICAN INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORTATION

**SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERIOR**

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CIVIL PROTECTION  
NATIONAL CENTER OF PREVENTION OF DISASTERS

**SECRETARIAT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

FEDERAL PREVENTIVE POLICE

**SECRETARIAT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INTEGRAL CONTAMINANTS HANDLING

**SECRETARIAT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE**

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FEDERAL REGISTRY OF FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES CONTROL  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MILITARY INDUSTRY

**SECRETARIAT OF ENERGY**

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SAFEGUARDS  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR L.P. GAS

**SECRETARIAT OF HEALTH**

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

**SECRETARIAT OF LABOR AND SOCIAL PREVISION**

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SECURITY AND HEALTH AT WORK

**GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT**

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CIVIL PROTECTION

**PETROLEOS MEXICANOS**

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY, ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND ENERGY SAVINGS AUDIT OFFICE.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF THE TRANSFORMATION INDUSTRY (CANACINTRA)

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF CARGO AUTO TRANSPORT (CANACAR)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, A.C.(ANIQ)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF PAINTS AND DYES A.C. (ANAFAPYT)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC PRODUCTS A.C. (ANFPA)

MEXICAN ASSOCIATION OF NON DESTRUCTIVE TESTS COMPANIES, A.C. (AMEPND)

CARGO CARRIERS ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL STATE OF VERACRUZ, A.C. (ATCCEVAC)

GRUPO INTERMEX

DESC, S.A. DE C.V.

DUPONT, S.A. DE C.V.

**INDEX**

1. Objective
2. Field of application
3. References
4. Definitions
5. Specifications for the marking of packages and packaging
6. Bibliography
7. Harmonization with Standards and international guidelines
8. Compliance
9. Inspection
10. Evaluation of Conformity
11. Sanctions
12. Validity
13. Transitory

**1. Objective**

This Mexican Official Standard has as an objective to establish the characteristics and specifications that must be complied with, for the marking of the packages and packaging destined to the transportation of hazardous substances, materials and wastes.

**2. Field of Application**

This Mexican Official Standard within the sphere of its responsibilities, is of obligatory compliance for the shippers and consignees of the materials, substances and wastes, and of the manufacturers responsible for the construction and reconstruction of the packages and packaging that are utilized for its transportation.

The packages and packaging that are delivered for its use in transportation must comply with the provisions established in this Standard.

This Standard is not applicable for:

- a) Packages and packaging destined to have as contents, materials of class 7, radioactive, or its residues, which will be subject to the standards issued by the Secretariat of Energy, through the National Commission of Nuclear Safety and Safeguards.
- b) Packages and packaging for the transportation of refrigerated compressed gases, liquefied or pressure dissolved, class 2, and

- c) Packages and packaging whose net weight exceeds 400 Kg. or whose capacity exceeds 450 liters.

### **3. References**

For the correct application of this Standard, it is necessary to consult the following Mexican Official Standards or those substituting them:

NOM-002-SCT	List of Hazardous Substances and Materials more Usually Transported.
NOM-024-SCT2 .	Specifications for the Construction and Reconstruction, as well as the Test Methods for the Packages and Packaging for Hazardous Substances, Materials and Wastes.
NOM-052-ECOL/1993	Establishes the Characteristics of the Hazardous Wastes, a List of them and the Limits that make a Waste Hazardous due to its Toxicity to the Environment.

### **4. Definitions**

**Package.-** Any utensil or wrapping in which the product is contained, for its distribution or sale.

**Packaging.-** A material that wraps, contains and protects adequately the pre-packed products, that facilitates and resists the storage and transportations operations.

**Drum.-** Is a cylindrical package and packaging with flat or convex surfaces, made of metal, fiberboard, plastic, plywood or any other appropriate material. This definition also includes the packages and packaging that have other shapes, for instance, the round ones with conical neck packages and packaging or the packages and packaging with a cubic shape.

**Jerrican.-** Is a metal or plastic package or packaging of rectangular or polygonal cross-section.

**Wooden barrels,-** Are packaging made of natural wood, of round cross-section, having convex walls, consisting of staves and heads and fitted with hoops.

**Boxes.-** Are packaging with complete rectangular or polygonal faces, made of metal, wood, plywood, reconstituted wood, fiberboard, plastics or other suitable material. Small holes for purposes such as ease of handling or opening, or to meet classification requirements, are permitted as long as they do not compromise the integrity of the packaging during transportation

**Receptacles.-** Are containment vessels for receiving and holding substances or articles, including any means of closing.

**Bags or Sacks.-** Are flexible packaging made of paper, plastics film, textiles, woven material or other suitable materials.

**Crates.-** Are outer packaging with incomplete surfaces and open spaces between its constructive elements.

**Composite packaging.-** Are packaging consisting of an outer packaging and an inner receptacle so constructed that the inner receptacle and the outer packaging form an integral packaging. Once assembled it remains thereafter an integrated single unit; it is filled, stored, transported and emptied as such.

**Packaging.-** Includes a metal drum that are:

**Reconditioned**

- a) Has been cleaned to original materials of construction, with all former contents, internal and external corrosion, and external coatings and labels removed;
- b) Restored to original shape and contour, with chimes (if any) straightened and sealed and all non-integral gaskets replaced; and
- c) Inspected after cleaning but before painting, with rejection of packaging with visible pitting, significant reduction in material thickness, metal fatigue, damaged threads or closures, or other significant defects.

**5. Specification for the Marking of Packages and Packaging**

**5.1** Every package and packaging destined to be utilized for the transport of hazardous materials, substances or wastes, must bear perfectly visible markings, indelible, legible, and its size will be in proportion with the package and packaging.

Besides, on each package and packaging the transport official designation of the hazardous material, substance or waste, must appear (appropriate name of the shipping), with the corresponding number of identification from the United Nations, preceded by the letters "UN". In the case of substances of division 1.4, compatibility group "S", also indicate the division and the letter of the compatibility group, unless they go marked with the label 1.4 S". Example of marking:

Liquids, corrosive, N.O.S. (Caprilil Chloride) UN 1760

For packages and packaging with a gross weight of more than 30 kg., the marking or a duplicate of it must appear on the upper part or at a side of the package or packaging.

Letters, numbers and symbols must be at least 12 mm. high, except for packages and packaging of less than 30 liters of capacity in which case they must be at least of 6 mm. high and for packages and packaging of 5 liters or less than 5 kg., they should be of an appropriated size.

**The marking should indicate:**

- a) The United Nations symbol for package and packaging.

u  
n

This symbol must not be utilized except to certify that a determined package or packaging, complies with the specifications of the Mexican Official Standard NOM-024-SCT2, Specifications for the Construction and Reconstruction, as well as the Test Methods of the Packages and Packaging of the Hazardous Substances, Materials and Wastes, and with is established in the Regulation for the Land Transport of Hazardous Materials and Wastes.

Only the packages and packaging that have passed successfully the performance test criteria prescribed on the Mexican Official Standard NOM-024-SCT2, must be marked with the United Nations symbol.

In the case of the packages and packaging of metal manufacture with embossed or engraved marks, upper case letters can be used for the "UN" symbol.

**b)** The code for the designation of the type of package or packaging consists of:

- bi)** An arabic digit that indicates the type of package or packaging, for example, (drum, jerrican, etc.) followed by:
- bii)** One or several upper case letters in latin characters that indicate the nature of the material, for example, (steel, wood, etc.) followed, when necessary, by:
- biii)** An Arabic digit that indicates the category of the package and packaging within the type to which it belongs to.

In the case of the composite packages and packaging, on the second place of the code, there must be two upper case letters, in latin characters. The first one indicates the material of the inner package and the second the one for the outside package and packaging.

In the case of the combined packages and packaging and those for infectious substances, it should only be used the code corresponding to the outside package and packaging.

The code of the type of package or packaging may be followed by the letters "T", "V", or "W".

- 1) Letter "T" indicates an emergency package o packaging that complies with the provision on paragraph 7.1.10 of the Mexican Official Standard NOM\_024-SCT2.
- 2) Letter "V" indicates an special package or packaging that complies with the provisions of paragraph 7.1.6.1 of the Mexican Official Standard NOM-024-SCT2
- 3) Letter "W", indicates that the package or packaging, although it is of the type designed by the code, it has been manufactured according to different specifications to those indicated on section 6 of the Mexican Official Standard NOM-024-SCT2 and it is considered equivalent to what it is prescribed on paragraph 5.18 of the Mexican Official Standard NOM-024-SCT2.

For the designation of numerals and letters referred to on previous paragraphs, whatever is indicated on Table 1, will remain.

**b)** A code made of two parts.

**i)** A letter that indicates that the packaging group or groups for which the model have passed the tests:

- X,** For packaging groups I, II, III;
- Y,** For packaging groups II and III;
- Z,** For packaging group III only.

**ii)** In the case of packages and packaging that does not have an inner package destined to the transport of liquids, the relative density, rounded to the first decimal, (This indication can be omitted if the relative density does not exceed 1.2); in the case of packages and packaging destined to solid substances or of inner package or packaging, the maximum gross weight must be shown in kilograms.

**d)** Either the letter "S", that indicates that the package or packaging is destined to the transport of solids or of inner packages and packaging, or else in the in the packages and packaging (other than the combination ones), destined to the transport of liquids and that they passed the hydrostatic test, meaning the test pressure in kilopascals (k Pa), rounded to the nearest tenth.

- e) It must also include the last two digits of the year of manufacture of the package or packaging. the types with assigned codes "1H" and "3H" must also have the month of manufacture; this can be marked on a different place than the other markings. To such end, the appropriate end is the following:
- f) The distinctive sign of the country of manufacture. In the case of packages and packaging manufactured in Mexico the letters MEX must be placed on them.
- g) The package and packaging must also have the name or another mark that identifies the manufacturer or the Test Laboratory prescribed by the agency, that certifies that the packages and packaging satisfy the construction and reconstruction specifications and the test methods for packages and packaging of hazardous substances, materials and wastes pointed out on NOM-024-SCT.

**5.2** Besides the indelible marks that appear on point 5.1, each barrel or drum of new metal of a capacity larger than 100 liters must carry the marks described on point 5.1, sections a) to e), in the lower side, with an indication of the nominal thickness of at least the metal used in the body (in mm. up to 0.1 mm.), This marking must be made on a permanent manner (embossed example). When the nominal thickness of the top and bottom of a metal drum is thinner than the body, the nominal thickness of the upper part, the body and the down portion must be marked on a permanent manner. For example: "1.0-1.2-1.0" or "0.9-1.0-1.0".

The theoretical metal thicknesses will be determined according to the appropriate steel standards or its equivalents. The markings indicated on sections f) and g) of paragraph 5.1, will not be applied in permanent form (embossed).

**5.2.1** For barrels or drums manufactured of reconditioned metals, if there are no changes of the type of package or packaging and without replacement or elimination of integrated structural components, required markings does not have to be permanent. All other drums of reconditioned metals will carry the markings as indicated in sections from a) to e) of point 5.1 in a permanent manner (embossed) in the upper part or in the body.

**5.2.2** Metal drums made of materials designed to be repeatedly reconditioned, (example: stainless steel), may carry the markings indicated on point 5.1, sections f) and g) in a permanent manner.

**5.3** Every reusable package or packaging, that can be subjected to a reconditioning process that may erase the markings, must carry the markings indicated on sections from a) to e) of point 5.1, in the same order indicated on in a permanent manner, (embossed or in relief). Permanent markings are those which are considered that can resist the reconditioning process. In the case of packages or packaging that are not metal drums with a capacity over 100 liters, these permanent marks may replace the permanent marks mentioned on point 5.1.

**5.4** In the case of reconditioned packages and packaging, indelible marks must be included, in the appropriate order according to what it is indicated :

- h) The distinctive sign of the country in which the reconditioning has been performed, for which the distinctive symbol used by automobiles in the international traffic (MEX)
- i) Name and authorized symbol of the re-manufacturer.
- j) Year of the reconditioning, the letter "R" that indicates reconditioning and the letter "L" in case that the packages and packaging have passed the hermetic test referred to on the Mexican Official Standard NOM-024-SCT2, Specifications for the construction and reconstruction as well as the Test Methods of the Packages and Packaging of the Hazardous Materials and Wastes.

These marks must be placed by the referred one on point 5.1 and may substitute the markings established on sections f) and g).

**5.5** When after reconditioning, the markings required on point 5.1, sections a) to d) do not appear on the top part or on the sides of a metal drum, the re-manufacturer must apply the indications of point 5.4, sections h), i) and j). These markings must not identify a larger capacity vessel for which the original design type has been tested and marked.

Following it is shown an example of markings for new and reconditioned packages and packaging.

**NEW**  
**4G/Y145/S/83/**  
**MEX/VL 824**

<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>	<b>NUMBER OR LETTER</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>
Box	4	Table 1
Fiberboard	G	Table 1
Packing Group II and III	Y	Section c(I)
Gross weight of material	145	Section c (II)
Solid material	S	Section d
Year of manufacture	83	Section f
Country of manufacture	Mex	Section f
Manufacturer's mark	VL 824	Section g

**RECONDITIONED**  
**1A1/Y 1.4/150/83/**  
**MEX/VL 824 RL**

<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>	<b>NUMBER OR LETTER</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>
Drum	1	Table 1
Steel	A	Table 1
Fixed top	1	Table 1
Packing Group II,III	Y	Section c (I)
Relative density	1.4	Section c (II)
Hydrostatic test pressure	150	Section d
Year of manufacture	83	Section e
Country of manufacture	Mex	Section h
Manufacturer's mark	VL 824	Section I
Reconditioned	R	Section j
Hermetic Test	L	Section j

The following numbers show the type of package and packaging:

- 1 Drum
- 2 Barrel (Wood drum)
- 3 Jerrican
- 4 Box
- 5 Sack
- 6 Composite package
- 7 Pressure vessel

The following upper case letters indicate the type of material:

- A Steel
- B Aluminum
- C Natural wood
- D Plywood
- F Reconstituted wood
- G Fiberboard
- H Plastic
- L Fabric
- M Multiwall paper
- N Metal (except steel and aluminum)
- P Glass, porcelain or stoneware

**TABLE 1  
CODES ASSIGNED TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF PACKAGES AND PACKING**

<b>TYPE OF PACKAGE AND PACKAGING</b>	<b>MATERIAL</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>DESIGNATION CODE</b>
1. Drums	A. Steel 1	Fixed top	1A1
		Removable top	1A2
	B. Aluminum	1. Fixed top	1B1
		2. Removable top	1B2
	D. Plywood		1D
	G. Fiberboard		1G
	H. Plastic	1. Fixed top	3H1
		2. Removable top	3H2
2. Barrels, Casks	C. Wood	1. With bung	2C1
		2. Removable top	2C2
3. Jerricans	A. Steel	1. Fixed top	3A1
		2. Removable top	3A2
	B. Aluminum	1. Fixed top	3B1
		2. Removable top	3B2
	H. Plastic	1. Fixed top	3H1
		2. Removable top	3H2
4. Boxes	A. Steel		4A
	B. Aluminum		4B
	C. Natural wood	1. Ordinary	4C1
		2. With siftproof walls	4C2
	D. Plywood		4D
	F. Reconstituted wood		4F
	G. Fiberboard		4G
	H. Plastic	1. Expanded	4H1
2. Rigid		4H2	
5. Sacks/Bags	H. Plastics material	1. No inside lining	5H1
		2. Non sieving	5H2
		3. Water resistant	5H3
	H. Plastic film		5H4
	L. Textiles	1. No inner liner	5L1
		2. Sift-proof	5L2
		3. Water resistant	5L3
	M. Paper	1. Multi wall	5M1
		2.. Multi wall, water resistant	5M2
	6. Composite packaging	H. Plastic receptacle	1. In steel drum
2. In steel crate or box			6HA2
1. In aluminum drum			6HB1
2. In aluminum crate or box			6HB2
In wooden box			6HC
1. In plywood drum			6HD1
2. In plywood box			6HD2
1. In fiber drum			6HG1
2. In fiberboard box			6HG2
1. In plastics drum			6HH1
2. In solid plastics box			6HH2

P. Glass, porcelain or stoneware receptacle	1. In steel drum	6PA1
	2. In steel crate or box	6PA2
	1. In aluminum drum	6PB1
	2. In aluminum crate or box	6BP2
	In wooden box	6PC
	1. In plywood drum	6PD1
	2. In wickerwork hamper	6PD2
	1. In fiber drum	6PG1
	2. In fiberboard box	6PG2
	1. In expanded plastics packing	6PH1
	2. In solid plastics packaging	6PH2

## **6 Bibliography**

Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, issued by the United Nations Organization, Eleventh Edition, New York and Geneva, 1999; Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulation, issued by the United Nations Organization, Eleventh edition, New York and Geneva, 1999.

Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization, and its Regulation.

ISO Standard 3574:1984 for Steel.

## **7. Harmonization with international standards and regulations**

This Mexican Official Standard is equivalent to the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations, Eleventh revised edition, of the United Nations Chapter 6.1, points 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3 and 6.1.4

## **8. Compliance**

In conformity with the Regulations for the Transport of Hazardous Materials and Wastes, compliance of this Mexican Official Standard is obligatory.

## **9. Inspection**

The Secretariat of Communications and Transport, through the competent directorates generals is the authority to supervise compliance of this Mexican Official Standard.

## **10. Evaluation of Conformity**

The Evaluation of Conformity will be performed under the scheme set forth by the Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization, by the Organisms of Certification and the accredited and approved Test Laboratories or else by the Secretariat.

**10.1.-** Every package or packaging destined to contain and transport hazardous substances and wastes, must show, stamped, a code that includes the UN marks that guarantees having been manufactured according to what is established on the Mexican Official Standard NOM-024-SCT2, including the code sequence as it is described in this Standard.

**10.2.-** The Test Laboratories will be the responsible entities for performing the integrity tests as required by Standard NOM-024-SCT2. Assigning the corresponding UN marking, in coordination with this agency as it is defined in this Standard and to provide the test reports that will include the obtained results.

**10.3.-**The Product Certification Organisms will be the ones responsible of granting the certifications to the manufacturer or remanufacturer, when solicited by them, recognizing the Test Laboratories.

**10.4.-** Every manufacturer or remanufacturer of packages and packaging, in order to stamp the UN code must have the favorable report from the accredited Testing Laboratory. These Laboratories will coordinate the codes assignment with the Secretariat.

**10.5.-** The period in which the documents granted to the manufacturer by the Test Laboratories, or the Secretariat, are in force, will be of two years, subject to a yearly inspection.

**10.6.-** For the application to obtain the Accreditation and Approval, the Certification Organisms and Test Laboratories, will observe the Convocation that for that effect will be issued by the Secretariat, duly complying with the requisites established therein, demonstrate their capacity and technical infrastructure, trained personnel and knowledge on the Standardization, besides the specific aspects established within the same Convocation, in compliance with what is established in the Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization and its Regulation.

#### **11.- Sanctions**

The non-compliance of the provisions contained in this Mexican Official Standard will be sanctioned by this Secretariat, according to what is established in the Regulation for the Transport of Hazardous Materials and Wastes and other legal ordainments that may result applicable , without interfering with other sanctions applied by other Federal Agencies, while exercising their authority or the civil or penal responsibility resulting from it.

#### **12.- Validity**

This Mexican Official Standard will be in force 90 days after its publication in the **Federation Official Journal**.

#### **13.- Transitory**

**FIRST.-** As this Mexican Official Standard enters in force, will substitute Mexican Official Standard NOM-007-SCT2/1994 published in the **Federation Official Journal** on August 18, 1995.

**SECOND.-** The Secretariat of Communications and Transport will request from the Secretariat of Economy, in compliance with the terms and requisites established by the Federal Law on Metrology and Standardization and its Regulation, to carry out the necessary formalities in order to harmonize agreements for mutual recognition of the results of the evaluation of conformity, as well as, of the accreditations granted with foreign and international official institutions, in a period not to exceed two years as of the start of this Mexican Official Standard being in force .

Also, the Secretariat of Communications and Transport will promote that the entities of accreditation and the accredited persons also reach agreements of similar nature to those referred to on the previous paragraph.