## Day-Brite Lighting Solution

## Given:

- Light fixture in single thickness cardboard box
- Boxes measure $20 \times 20 \times 10$ inches
- 3.17 lbs . per box
- 32 boxes per pallet
- Conventional $40-\mathrm{lb}$. $4 \times 4 \times 4$ " wooden pallet


## Group A Composition by Volume

- Each box measures $20 \times 20 \times 10=4,000$ in $^{3}$ per box
- $4,000 \times 32=128,000$ in $^{3}$
- Pallet volume $=48 \times 48 \times 4=9216$ in $^{3}$
- Unit load total volume $=137,216$ in $^{3}$
- Group A expanded plastic added by volume
- Two pieces $20 \times 20 \times 1 / 2$-inch (top and bottom $=1$-in total) $=400 \mathrm{in}^{3}$
- Four pieces (sides) of 1 -inch $=20 \times 10 \times 4=800$ in $^{3}$
- 1200 in $^{3}$ per box x $32=38,400$ in $^{3}$

$$
38,400 \mathrm{in}^{3} \div 137,216 \mathrm{in}^{3}=27.98 \% \text { by volume }
$$

## Group A Composition by Weight

- Each box weighs 3.17 lbs.
- 32 boxes at 3.17 lbs . each $=118.4 \mathrm{lbs}$.
- Plus 40 lb . pallet
- Unit load total weight $=158.4 \mathrm{lbs}$.
- 38,400 in $^{3}$ of Group A expanded plastic $=0.03$ ounce $/ \mathrm{in}^{3}$
- 252 ounces/ 16 ounces per pound $=15.75 \mathrm{lbs}$. per unit load

$$
15.75 \div 158.4=9.943 \% \text { by weight }
$$

IFC ${ }^{\circledR} 2021$ Figures 3203.9 (1) and (2) Changes


> A $=$ Class I, II or III commodity ${ }^{\text {b }}$
> B $=$ Class IV commodity
> C $=$ High-hazard commodity (Group A Unexpanded)
> D $=$ High-hazard commodity (Group A Expanded)

## FIGURE 3203.9(1)

a. This figure is used to determine the commodity classification of a mixed commodity with Group A plastics in a package, carton or crate.
b. No increase in commodity classification shall be required for cartoned Class I. II or III commodities with not areater than 5 percent by volume of Group A expanded plastic and not greater than 5 percent by weight of Group A unexpanded plastic.
c. The following is an example of how to apply Figure 3203.9(1): A pallet load consists of a Class III commodity in cardboard boxes with components of unexpanded Group A plastic and packing material of expanded Group A plastic. Using Equation 32-1, the weight of unexpanded Group A plastic is 5 -percent. Using Equation 32-2, the volume of expanded Group A plastic is 15 -percent. This commodity is classified as a Class IV commodity. If the volume of the expanded Group A plastic is increased to 20 -percent, the classification changes to a High-hazard (Group A unexpanded) commodity. Where the load is stored on a plastic pallet, the requirements in Section 3203.10 also apply.


A = Class I, II or III commodity ${ }^{\text {b }}$
$\mathrm{B}=$ Class IV commodity
C = High-hazard commodity (Group A Unexpanded)
D = High-hazard commodity (Group A Expanded)

## FIGURE 3203.9(2)

## EVALUATION OF EXPOSED COMMODITIES CONTAINING GROUP A PLASTICS ${ }^{\text {a,c }}$

a. This figure is used to determine the commodity classification of a mixed commodity with Group A plastics where the products are exposed.
b. No increase in commodity classification shall be required for Class I, II or Ill commodities with not greater than 5 percent by volume of Group $A$ exposed expanded plastic and not greater than 5 percent by weight of Group $A$ exposed unexpanded plastic.
c. The following is an example of how to apply Figure 3203.9 (2): A pallet load consists of an exposed Class III commodity with components of unexpanded Group A plastic and packing material of expanded Group A plastic Using Equation $32-1$, the weight of unexpanded Group A plastic is 5 -percent. Using Equation 32-2, the volume of expanded Group A plastic is 6-percent. This commodity is classified as a High-hazard (Group A unexpanded) commodity. Where the load is stored on a plastic pallet, the requirements in Section 3203.10 also apply.

