



## 危险物品专家组 (DGP)

### 第二十七次会议

2019年9月16日至20日，蒙特利尔

- 议程项目 2: 管理航空特有的安全风险和查明异常情况  
2.2: 如有必要，拟定对《危险物品安全航空运输技术细则》(Doc 9284号文件)的修订提案，以便纳入 2021年—2022年版

### 对邮寄物品中干冰的要求

(由 D. Brennan 提交)

#### 摘要

本工作文件提议，如果指定邮政业务经营人 (DPO) 接收含有由 UN 1845 干冰冷冻的 UN 3373B 类感染性物质的包装件，该指定邮政业务经营人必须将含有干冰的包装件与其它邮寄物品分开交付。

危险物品专家组的行动：请危险物品专家组考虑本工作文件附录中的提案。

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 At the seventeenth working group meeting of the Dangerous Goods Panel (DGP-WG/17, Montréal, 24 to 28 April 2017), a paper was presented (DGP-WG/17-WP/45) that proposed some changes to the provisions for dangerous goods in post as set out in Part 1;2.3 that would remove or address the inconsistencies between the way dangerous goods are treated when in international mail and when the same dangerous goods are carried as cargo.

1.2 In the discussion of the working paper at DGP-WG/17 the Secretariat advised that these issues would be brought to the attention of the then newly-established ICAO-UPU Contact Committee that was due to meet in September 2017.

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\* 仅提供了摘要和附录的翻译。

1.3 It is not clear if there has been discussion of the particular issues at the ICAO-UPU Contact Committee. There was a report provided to DGP-WG/18 on the March 2018 meeting of the ICAO-UPU Contact Committee but there was no specific mention of any discussion related to dry ice in mail.

1.4 One of the issues raised in the working paper at DGP/17 was the inconsistency between mail and cargo where dry ice is contained in a package as a refrigerant for UN 3373. For cargo there is a requirement for the operator to perform an acceptance check and then the information on the dry ice must be included on the written information to the pilot-in-command. However, for mail there is nothing specified, which leaves the question open as to whether where there is dry ice in a mail article the DPO is required to offer the mail article containing UN 3373 and dry ice separately to the operator so that the operator can perform an acceptance check and then include the dry ice in the mail on the information to the pilot-in-command.

1.5 To address this inconsistency, this working paper proposes a modification to the provisions in Part 1.2.3.2 b) to require that when the DPO has a mail article containing UN 3373 with dry ice as a refrigerant that the DPO must offer the mail article to the operator separately from other mail so that the operator can perform the acceptance check. The DPO must also provide the information required, UN number, proper shipping name and mass of dry ice in the package, so that this information can be included in the information to the pilot-in-command.

## 2. ACTION BY THE DGP

2.1 The DGP is invited to consider the revisions to Part 1;2.3.2 as shown in the appendix to this working paper.

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## 附录

### 《技术细则》第 1 部分的拟议修订

## 第 1 部分

### 概论

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## 第 2 章

### 对航空器上危险物品的限制

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#### 2.3 危险物品的邮寄运输

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2.3.2 以下危险物品可作为邮件进行航空运输，但须受所涉国家有关当局的规定和本细则规定的限制：

- a) 2; 6.3.1.4 所规定的病原标本，但它们必须按照 2; 6.3.2.3.6 a)、b)、c) 和 d) 的要求加以分类、包装和加标记；
- b) 仅划入 B 类（UN 3373）并按照包装说明 650 的要求包装的感染性物质和用作 UN 3373 冷冻剂的固体二氧化碳（干冰）。含有用作 UN 3373 冷冻剂的干冰的邮件必须由指定的邮政业务经营人（DPO）单独交给运营人，以使运营人按照第 7 部分 1.3 的要求进行验收。指定邮政业务经营人还必须提供以下的电子或书面信息：UN 1845 二氧化碳（固体或干冰）、含有干冰的包装件数量和每个包装件中干冰的净量。每个包装件必须按照包装说明 954 的要求做标记和标签；和
- c) 仅 UN 2910 和 2911 的置于例外包装件中的放射性活度未超过第 2 部分第 7 章表 2-14 中所列活度 1/10，且不符合除第 7 类外的类别定义和标准，或第 2 部分所界定的项别的放射性物质。该包装件上必须标明托运人和收货人的名称，必须在包装件上标记“放射性物质 — 数量在邮寄运输的允许范围之内”，且必须粘贴放射性物质、例外包装件标签（图 5-33）；
- d) 符合包装说明 967 第 II 节规定的装在设备中的锂离子电池（UN 3481）。任一单个包装件内不得邮寄超过四个电池芯或两个电池；和
- e) 符合包装说明 970 第 II 节规定的装在设备中的锂金属电池（UN 3091）。任一单个包装件内不得邮寄超过四个电池芯或两个电池。

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