



危险物品专家组（DGP）

第二十九次会议

2023 年 11 月 13 日至 17 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（编号：REC-A-DGS-2025）

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 2025 年 — 2026 年版

取消在根据包装说明 650 准备的包装件上填写托运人和收货人姓名的要求

（由 D. Brennan 提交）

摘要

本工作文件建议对包装说明 650 进行修订，取消在包装件上标注托运人和收货人姓名的强制要求。

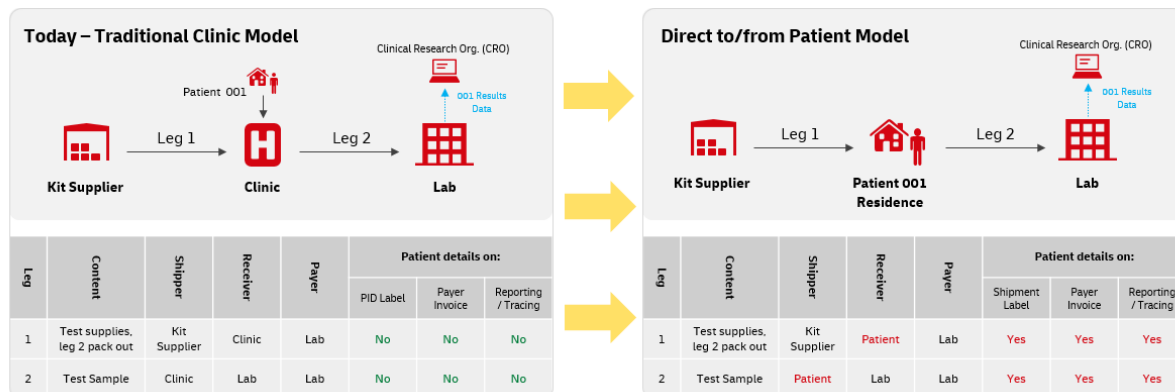
危险物品专家组的行动：请危险物品专家组考虑修订包装说明 650，使托运人和收货人的姓名和地址标注成为可选项目，如本工作文件附录所示。

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Digitalization is increasingly transforming industries, including, music, retail, and transport. Online solutions for patients in the life science and healthcare industry is relatively new, but direct to patient shipping is expected to increase by 300 per cent in the next four years.¹

¹ “Life Sciences and Healthcare Predictions 2022”, Deloitte.

Clinical Trials Site vs future Direct to / from Patient Model



1.2 In order to support direct to/from patient, there are key requirements:

- to support trial integrity (blind), the patient details (name/address) cannot be shared with the laboratory;
- patient confidentiality remains a consideration that is only likely to get tighter; and
- to avoid exposing patient details, shippers will need to suppress their name, address, phone number on the package marks.

1.3 In most logistics environments (both cargo and integrators), operators and freight forwarders rely on shipment identifier (alphanumeric code, barcode, QR code, etc.) that keeps all the data elements of shipper and consignee. Information on the package, and on physical documents, when, used, is no longer consulted for actual delivery and sign off. Often names and addresses are only used if such shipment identifier has been damaged and is a secondary (i.e. back up means of identification).

1.4 However, the Technical Instructions requires that packages prepared in accordance with Packing Instruction 650 must bear marks identifying the name and address of the shipper and consignee, although no such marks are required by the UN Model Regulations, and consequently other modes of transport.

1.5 If the contents of the package are classified as “exempt human specimens” in accordance with Part 2;6.3.2.3.8, then there is no requirement for the package to be marked with the name and address of the shipper and consignee, which suggests that for UN 3373 — **Biological substance, Category B** and Packing Instruction 650, the requirement may be related to facilitation and is not safety critical.

1.6 On that basis it is proposed to revise the requirements for information marked on packages prepared in accordance with Packing Instruction 650 to make the application of the name and address of the shipper and consignee optional.

2. **ACTION BY THE DGP**

2.1 The DGP is invited to consider revising Packing Instruction 650 to make the marking of the name and address of the shipper and consignee optional as shown in the appendix to this working paper.

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附录

对《技术细则》包装说明 650 的修订提案

第 4 部分

包装说明

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第 8 章

第 6 类 — 毒性和感染性物质

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包装说明 650

此包装说明适用于 UN 3373。

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11) 按照本包装说明进行包装并作出标记的划入 UN 3373 的感染性物质不受本细则中的任何其他要求的限制，但必须遵守下列要求：

- a) 必须在每个包装件上写明托运人和收货人的姓名和地址。可通过使用条形码、QR 码或其他等效手段提供这些信息；
- b) 必须提供一份有关负责人的姓名和电话号码的书面文件（例如一份航空货运单），或者将这些信息标写在包装件上；
- c) 必须按照 2;6.3.2 进行分类；
- d) 必须符合 7;4.4 和 7; 4.5 中所述的事故征候报告要求；
- e) 符合 7;3.1.3 和 7;3.1.4 中所述的对于损坏或泄漏的检查要求；
- f) 禁止旅客和机组成员作为手提行李或交运行李或在其中运输感染性物质或随身携带感染性物质。

注：当托运人或收货人也是 b) 所指的“负责人”时，只需要标明一次其姓名和地址，以满足 a) 和 b) 关于姓名和标记的规定。

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