

LIMITED ACCESS

29 Sept 2008 / 03 Oct 08

Lima Peru

OBJECTIVES

- Define the term Limited Access
- What the ICAO TI's Allow
- Why we have Limited Access Provisions
- Who are the Stakeholders
- Approval of State Exemptions
- State Variation
- Examples of Approved Limited Access Commodities.

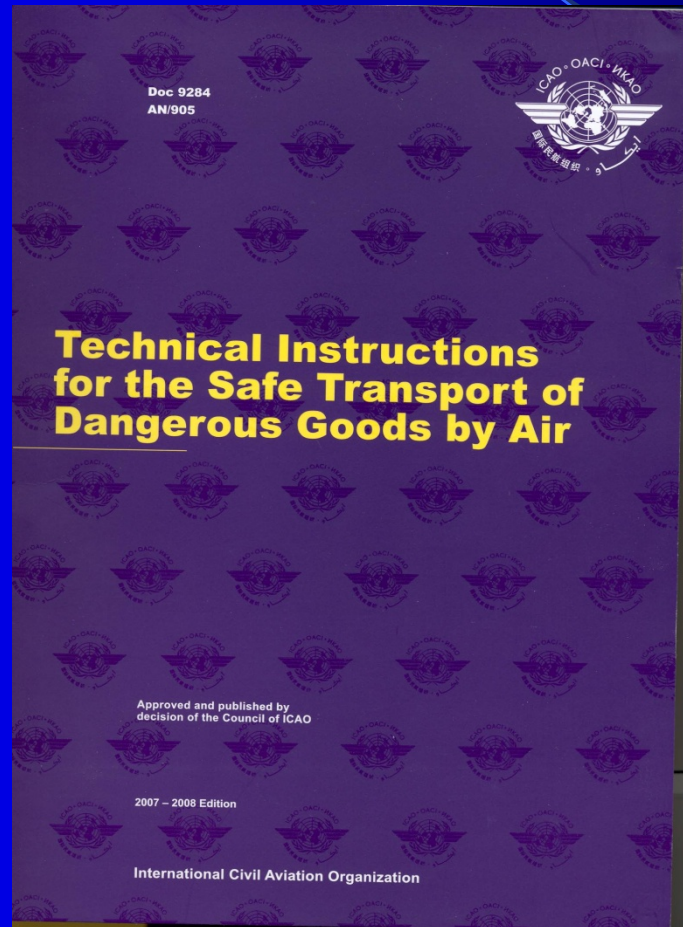
Limited Access Defined

Limited access includes Dangerous Goods transported:

- To or from a remote or isolated location where access is limited or unavailable
- There is no practical or readily available alternate means of transporting the Dangerous goods
- The goods are required for the safety and security of the State and specific Communities



ICAO Technical Instructions



ALLOW

- In cases of extreme urgency, or when *other forms of transport are inappropriate*
- Or full compliance with the prescribed requirements is contrary to the public interest
- The States concerned may grant exemptions from the provisions of the instructions provided that in such cases every
- Effort is made to achieve an overall level of safety
- The States concerned are the States of Origins, transit, over flight and destination of the consignment, and of the State of the Operator...

WHY REMOTE ACCESS

Some states take advantage of the ICAO exemption because they have remote or isolated locations which cannot be accessed by all means of transport year round and application of fully regulated transport requirements “is not practical .”

AIRCRAFT IS THE ONLY MEANS
OF ACCESSING THE COMMUNITY



STAKEHOLDERS

- Air Operators and other Stakeholders may apply to the State to Transport Dangerous Goods utilizing Limited Access Provisions.
- The subject State will approve or reject the application.
- The approved products will be listed in Regulations.

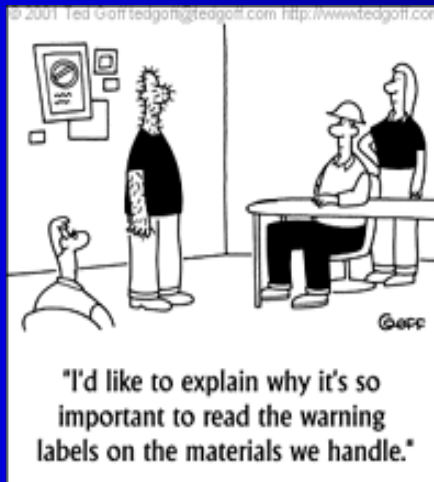
Exemption Relief

Some examples of relief provided by LAP may include :

- Documentation
- Marking
- Labelling
- Passenger or Cargo Aircraft
- Quantities

CRITICAL

SAFETY OF TRANSPORT CAN NEVER
BE COMPROMISED

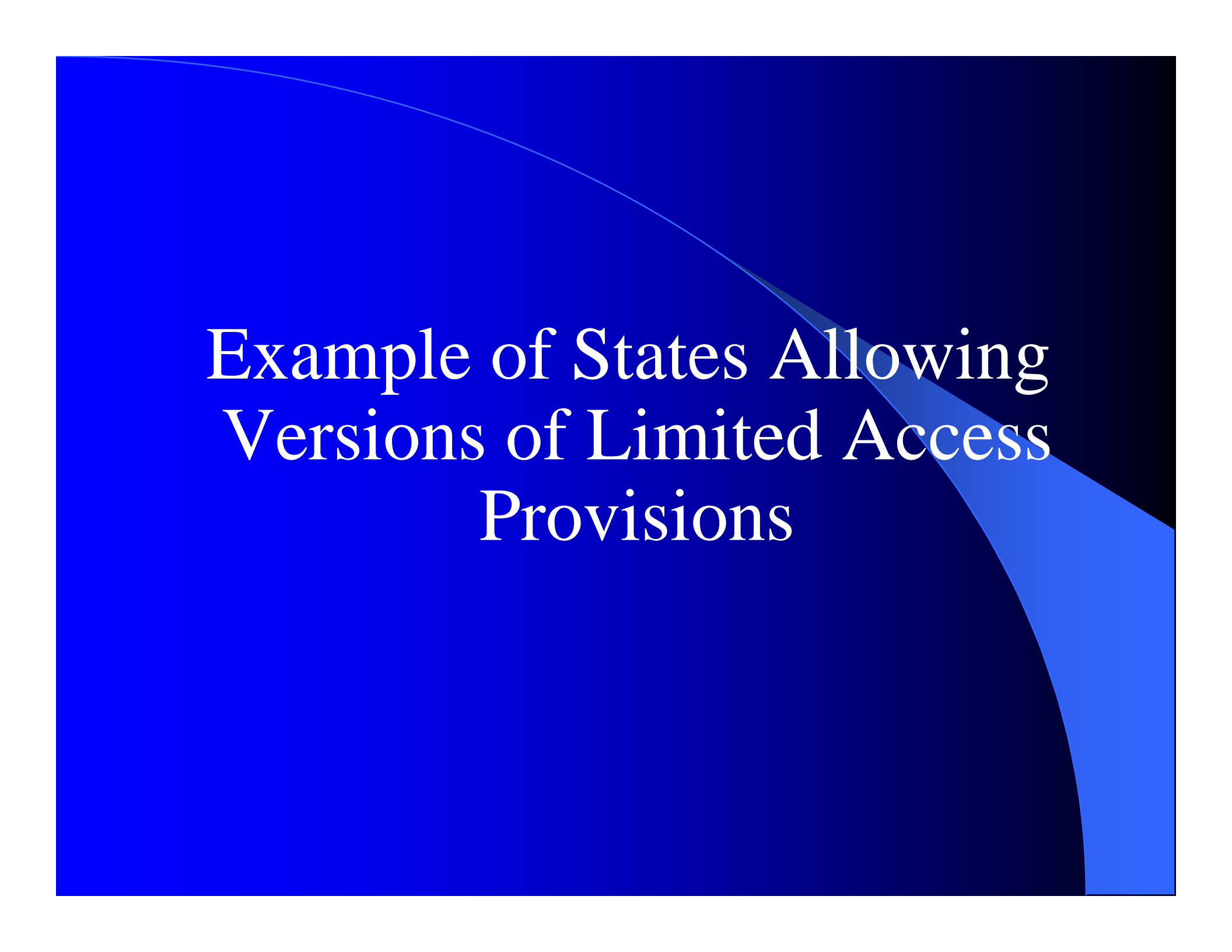


LIMITED ACCESS APPROVAL

Each individual State is responsible for approving the commodities to be transported using the Remote Access provisions.

Not all states use the term LIMITED ACCESS

Limited Access = Exemptions

The background is a blue gradient that transitions from a lighter blue on the left to a darker blue on the right. A thin, light blue curved line starts near the top left and arcs across the upper portion of the slide. The text is centered in a white, serif font.

Example of States Allowing Versions of Limited Access Provisions

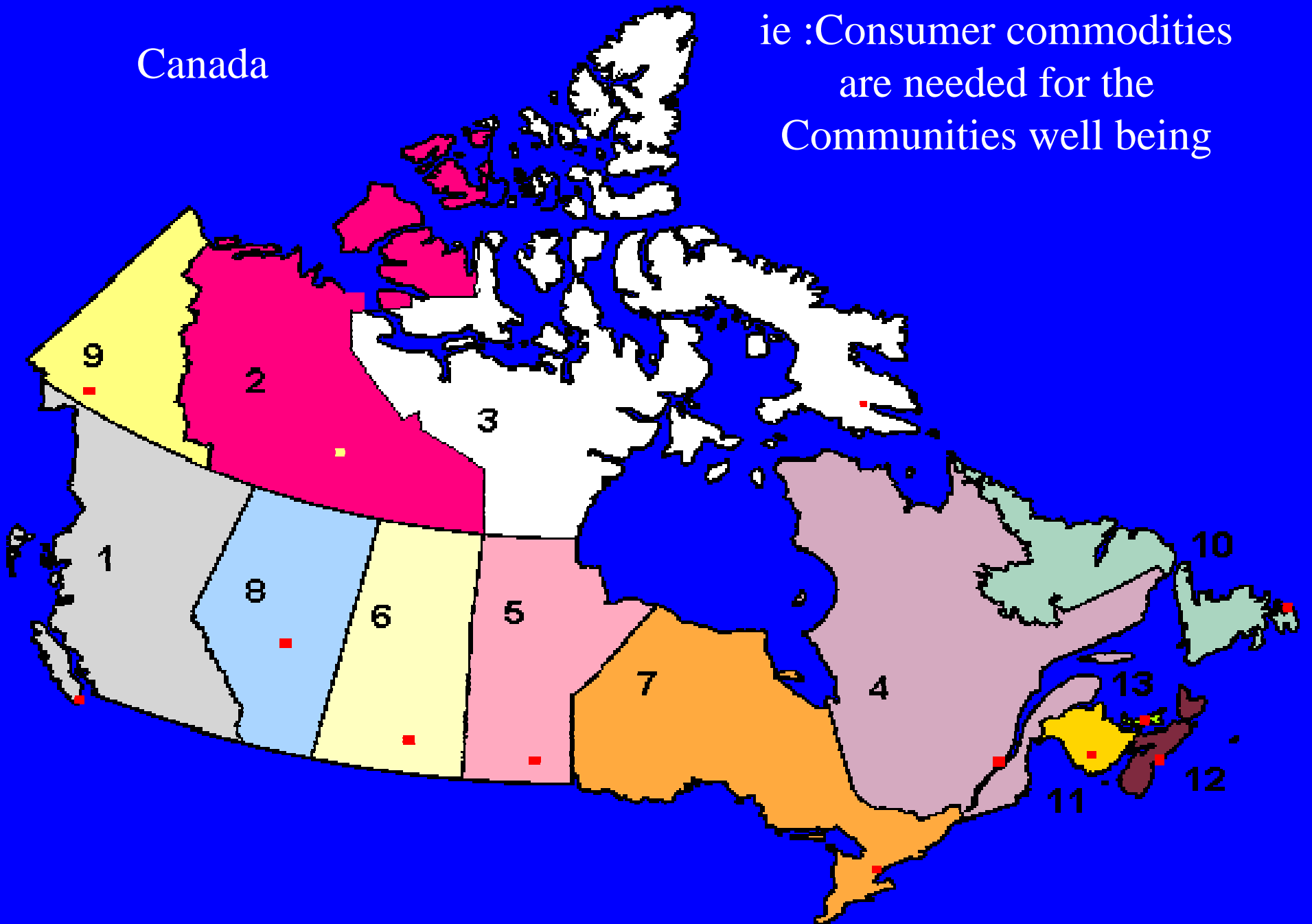
CANADA



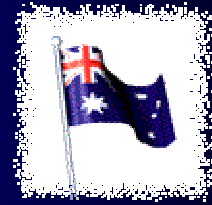
Limited access allowed under 12.9
Transportation of Dangerous Goods
Regulations

Canada

ie :Consumer commodities
are needed for the
Communities well being

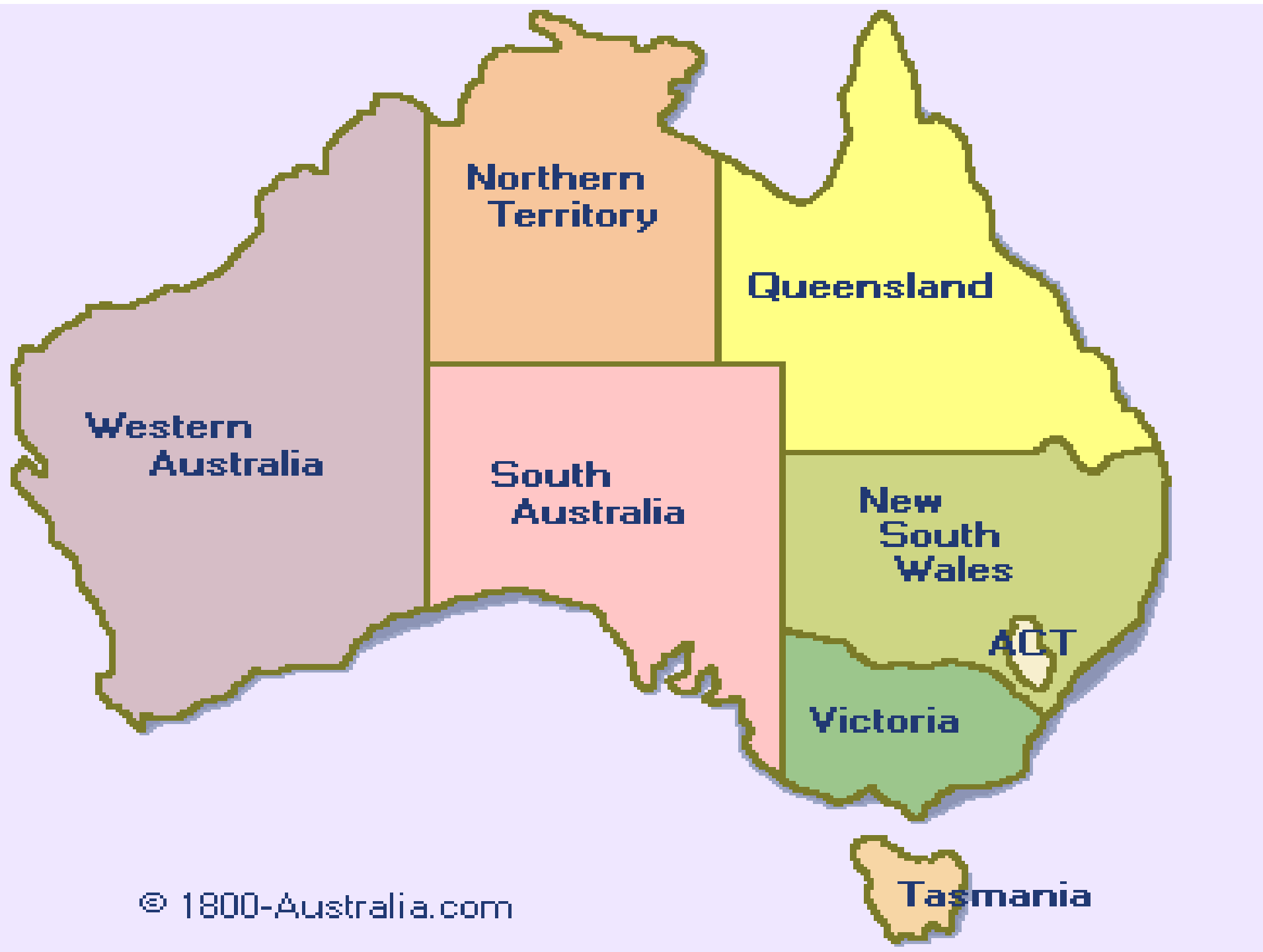


AUSTRALIA



Exceptions for Dangerous Goods are included
in Statutory Exclusions located in

- Civil Aviation Safety Regulations
- CASR 92.170 to 92.195
- Products are specific



UNITED STATES



Exceptions for Dangerous Goods are found in

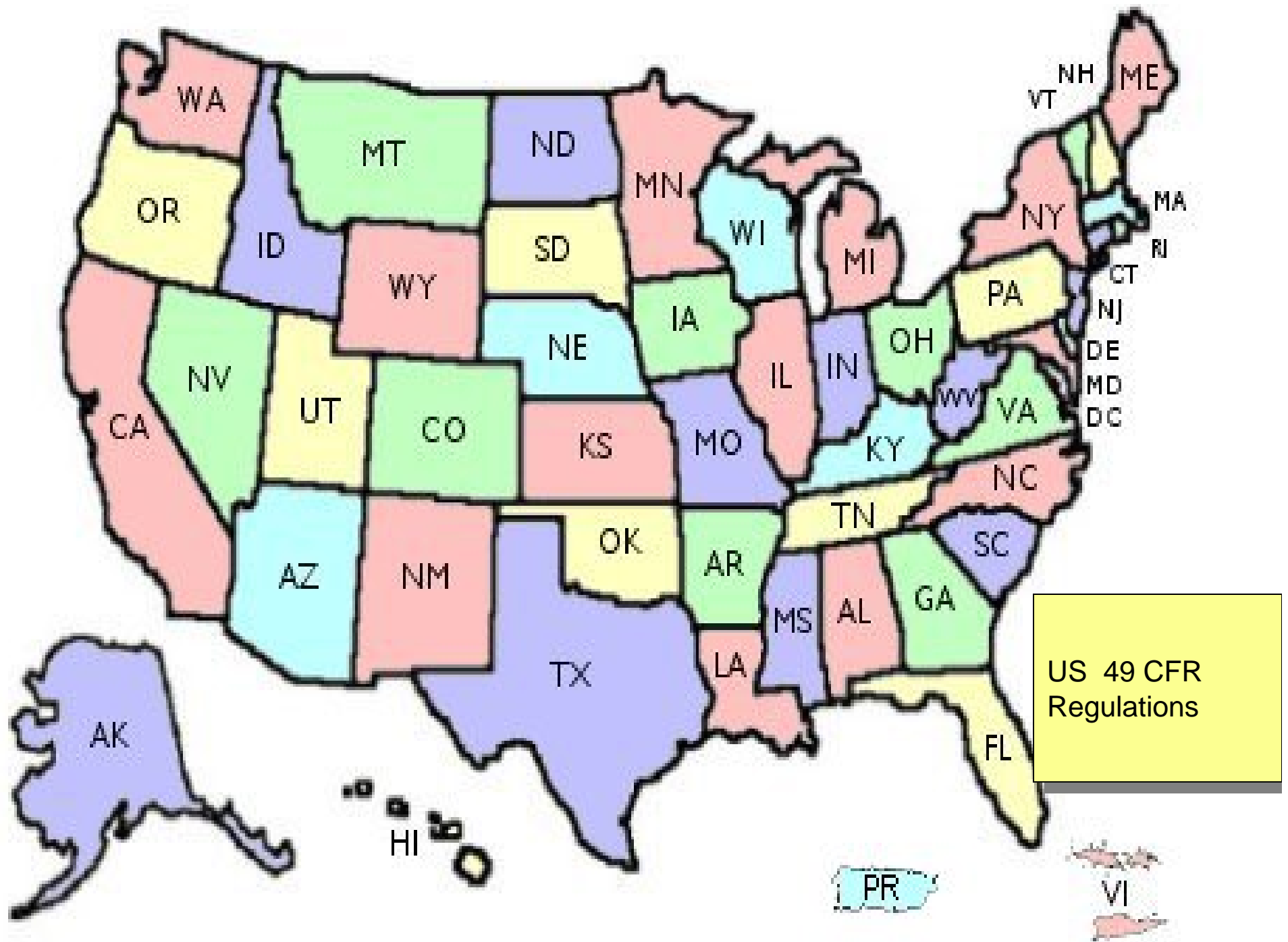
49CFR

USA Regulations

Mostly used in Alaska for transporting Liquid Fuel

State approval is mandatory.

There are maximum amount limits



NOT ALL

**DANGEROUS GOODS CAN BE
TRANSPORTED UNDER
LIMITED ACCESS
PROVISIONS**

EXEMPTED

COMMODITY EXAMPLES

Class 3 Flammable Liquids

UN 1202 Gas Oil, or Diesel Fuel or Heating Oil, light

UN 1203 Gasoline or Motor Spirit or Petrol

UN 1219 Isopropanol or Isopropanol Alcohol

UN 1223 Kerosene

UN 1268 Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S or Petroleum Products N.O.S Packing Groups II or III only

UN 1863 Fuel Aviation Turbine Engine Packing Group II or III only



Internal Combustion Engines or Vehicles

UN 3166 Engines Internal Combustion (Flammable Gas Powered)

UN 3166 Engines Internal Combustion (Flammable Liquid Powered)

UN 3166 Vehicle (Flammable Gas Powered)

UN 3166 (Flammable Liquid Powered)



Fire Extinguishers



UN 1044 Fire Extinguishers Class 2.2



Gases

UN 1011 Butane

UN 1012 Butylene

UN 1055 Isobutylene

UN 1075 Liquefied Petroleum Gases

UN 1077 Propylene

UN 1969 Isobutane; or

UN 1978 Propane

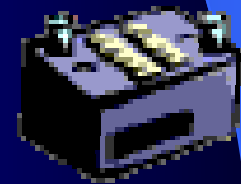


Batteries

UN 2794 Batteries Wet Filled with Acid

UN 2795 Batteries Wet Filled with Alkalai; or

UN Batteries Wet Non-Spillable



Sodium Chlorite and Hypochlorite Solution

UN 1496 Sodium Chlorite

UN 1791 Hypochlorite Solution

The available Chlorine **MUST** be less the 7%



**All other Dangerous Goods MUST be
Transported as Fully Regulated Product(s)
and **must** meet all regulatory requirements of
Air Transport ...**

(In Accordance with the ICAO Technical Instructions)

SUMMARY

- Legislation mandates that the ICAO TI's are to be utilized for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air
- ICAO provides exemptions to States to deviate from the regulations for domestic reasons
- Some States with the Authority of the ICAO TI's have developed their own regulations for the transport of Dangerous Goods .
- Approval of Limited Access consideration must be applied for by the Air Operator.
- State approved Commodities will appear in Domestic Regulations.
- The Air Operator must display how Safety will not be compromised.

Without the provisions of Limited Access some essential commodities would not be available to remote or isolated communities .

FINALLY

**Safety must NEVER be
compromised.**

Discussion





The End

