



**WORKING PAPER**

**DANGEROUS GOODS PANEL (DGP)**

**TWENTY-FIRST MEETING**

**Montréal, 5 to 16 November 2007**

**Agenda Item 2: Development of recommendations for amendments to the *Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air* (Doc 9284) for incorporation in the 2009-2010 Edition**

**ACCEPTANCE**

(Presented by G.A. Leach)

**SUMMARY**

This paper proposes changes to Part 7;1 of the Technical Instructions.

Action by the DGP is in paragraph 2.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 At the DGP Working Group of the Whole Meeting in Memphis in May 2007, a proposal was made to revise text in 7;1 of the Technical Instructions in respect of the acceptance of dangerous goods by operators (DGP-WG/07-WP/47). The proposal was agreed, although two issues were left to be resolved prior to DGP/21. This paper seeks to address these issues by proposing slight changes to the text originally proposed.

1.2 The first issue was regarding the proposal for the operator to verify, as part of the acceptance check, that “the specification marking on the package, if applicable, is suitable for the packing group of the dangerous goods contained within.” Comments received at WG07 suggested that the wording was open to misinterpretation, with operators possibly believing they had to check elements of the UN specification marking other than the packing group. Consequently, new wording is proposed for consideration by the panel.

1.3 The second issue concerned the order of the paragraphs in Part 7;1. A more logical sequence of paragraphs is now proposed.

**2. ACTION BY THE DGP**

2.1 The DGP is invited to:

a) *replace* 7;1.2 d) proposed at WG07 with the following:

“d) the letter in the packaging specification marking designating the packing group for which the design type has been successfully tested is appropriate for the dangerous goods contained within;”:

b) *reorganize* 7;1 as follows:

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1.1 below moved to 1.4:

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### ~~1.1 ACCEPTANCE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY OPERATORS~~

~~— 1.1.1 An operator must not accept from a shipper a freight container or a unit load device containing dangerous goods other than:~~

~~— a) a freight container for radioactive material (see 6;7.1);~~

~~— b) a unit load device or other type of pallet containing consumer commodities prepared according to Packing Instruction 910;~~

~~≠ — c) a unit load device or other type of pallet containing dry ice used as a refrigerant for other than dangerous goods prepared according to Packing Instruction 904; or~~

~~— d) a unit load device or other type of pallet containing magnetized material.~~

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new 1.1 below moved from 1.4:

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### 1.1 CARGO ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES

1.1.1 Operators' acceptance staff must be adequately trained to assist them in identifying and detecting dangerous goods presented as general cargo.

1.1.2 Cargo acceptance staff should seek confirmation from shippers about the contents of any item of cargo where there are suspicions that it may contain dangerous goods, with the aim of preventing undeclared dangerous goods from being loaded on an aircraft as general cargo. Many innocuous-looking items may contain dangerous goods, and a list of general descriptions which, experience has shown, are often applied to such items is shown in Chapter 6.

### 1.2 ACCEPTANCE OF DANGEROUS GOODS BY OPERATORS

1.4-2.1 An operator must not accept for transport aboard an aircraft a package or overpack containing dangerous goods or a freight container containing radioactive material or a unit load device or other type of pallet containing the dangerous goods as described in 1.1-1 b) and c).3 unless it is accompanied by two copies of the dangerous goods transport document or, where permitted, by the alternative documentation. One copy of the document must accompany the consignment to final destination and one copy must be retained by the operator at a location on the ground where it will be possible to obtain access to it within a reasonable period; the document must be retained at this point until the goods have arrived at final destination, after which time it may be stored elsewhere.

### 1.3 THE ACCEPTANCE CHECK

~~1.3.1 The~~An operator must also not accept the package, overpack, freight container or a unit load device mentioned above unless the operator has inspected it, found it to be properly marked and labelled and determined that there is no leakage or other indication that its integrity has been compromised. With regard to overpacks and the packages they contain, the operator must take all reasonable steps to establish that: for transport aboard an aircraft a package or overpack containing dangerous goods or a freight container containing radioactive material or a unit load device or other type of pallet containing dangerous goods as described in 1.3 unless the operator has, by use of a checklist, verified the following:

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Original a) moved to h), original b) moved to j), original c) moved to e):

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a) below moved from existing 1.3 b) (no changes):

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a) the documentation complies with the detailed requirements specified in 5:4;

b) the quantity of dangerous goods stated on the dangerous goods transport document is within the limits per package on a passenger or cargo aircraft as appropriate;

c) the marking of the package, overpack or freight container accords with the details stated on the accompanying dangerous goods transport document and are clearly visible;

d) the letter in the packaging specification marking designating the packing group for which the design type has been successfully tested is appropriate for the dangerous goods contained within;

e) proper shipping names, UN numbers, labels, “limited quantities” (when applicable) and special handling instructions appearing on the interior package(s) are clearly visible or reproduced on the outside of the an overpack;

f) the labelling of the package, overpack or freight container is as required by 5:3;

g) the outer packaging of a package is of the type stated on the accompanying dangerous goods transport document and is permitted by the applicable packing instruction;

h) the package or overpack does not contain packages of different dangerous goods which require segregation from each other according to Table 7-1;

i) the package, overpack, freight container or unit load device is not leaking and there is no indication that its integrity has been compromised;

j) the an overpack does not contain packages bearing the “Cargo aircraft only” label unless:

1) the packages are assembled in such a way that clear visibility and easy access to them is possible; or

2) the packages are not required to be accessible under 7;2.4.1; or

3) not more than one package is involved;

~~With regard to freight containers containing radioactive material, the operator must ensure that all four sides of the container are correctly labelled.~~

~~+ When an operator accepts a unit load device or other type of pallet containing consumer commodities, dry ice or magnetized material as permitted by 1.1.1 b), c) or d), the operator must attach an identification tag as required by 2.7.1 to the unit load device.~~

*Note 1.— Minor discrepancies, such as the omission of dots and commas in the proper shipping name appearing on the transport documents or on package markings, or minor variations in hazard labels which do not affect the obvious meaning of the label, are not considered as errors if they do not compromise safety and should not be considered as reason for rejecting a consignment.*

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Note 2 and Note 3 below moved from 1.3, Note 1 and Note 2:

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*Note 2.— Where packages are contained in an overpack or freight container, as permitted by 1.3, the checklist should establish the correct marking and labelling of such overpack or other type of pallet or freight container and not the individual packages contained in them. Where packages are contained in a unit load device, as permitted by 1.3.1, the checklist should not require the checking of packages individually for the correct marking and labelling.*

*Note 3.— An acceptance check is not required for dangerous goods in excepted quantities and radioactive material in excepted packages.*

#### **1.4 ACCEPTANCE OF FREIGHT CONTAINERS AND UNIT LOAD DEVICES**

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1.4.1 below moved from existing 1.1.1:

1.4.1 An operator must not accept from a shipper a freight container or a unit load device containing dangerous goods other than:

a) a freight container for radioactive material (see 6;7.1);

b) a unit load device or other type of pallet containing consumer commodities prepared according to Packing Instruction 910;

c) a unit load device or other type of pallet containing dry ice used as a refrigerant for other than dangerous goods prepared according to Packing Instruction 904; or

d) a unit load device or other type of pallet containing magnetized material.

1.4.2 below taken from 1.1.2, last paragraph with reference changed (1.4.1):

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1.4.2 When an operator accepts a unit load device or other type of pallet containing consumer commodities, dry ice or magnetized material as permitted by 1.4.1, the operator must attach an identification tag as required by 2.7.1 to the unit load device.

#### **1.3 ACCEPTANCE CHECKLIST**

~~To assist in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to the acceptance of dangerous goods, operators must use a checklist. This checklist must include all reasonable steps to establish that:~~

~~— a) the package(s), overpack(s) or freight container(s), as applicable, is correctly marked and labelled in accordance with 5;2 and 5;3;~~

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~~b) below moved to 1.2 a):~~

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~~— b) the documentation complies with the detailed requirements specified in 5;4; and~~

~~— e) the requirements of 1.1.2 have been fulfilled.~~

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Notes 1 and 2 below moved to 1.2 Notes 2 and 3:

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~~— *Note 1. Where packages are contained in an overpack or freight container, as permitted by 1.1.1, the checklist should establish the correct marking and labelling of such overpack or other type of pallet or freight container and not the individual packages contained in them. Where packages are contained in a unit load device, as permitted by 1.1.1, the checklist should not require the checking of packages individually for the correct marking and labelling.*~~

~~— *Note 2. A checklist is not required for dangerous goods in excepted quantities and radioactive material in excepted packages.*~~

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1.4 below moved to 1.1:

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## **~~1.4 CARGO ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES~~**

~~— 1.4.1 Operators' acceptance staff must be adequately trained to assist them in identifying and detecting dangerous goods presented as general cargo.~~

~~— 1.4.2 Cargo acceptance staff should seek confirmation from shippers about the contents of any item of cargo where there are suspicions that it may contain dangerous goods, with the aim of preventing undeclared dangerous goods from being loaded on an aircraft as general cargo. Many innocuous-looking items may contain dangerous goods, and a list of general descriptions which, experience has shown, are often applied to such items is shown in Chapter 6.~~

### **~~1.2~~1.5 SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN ACCEPTING INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES**

#### **Routing**

Whatever the mode used, transport must be made by the quickest possible routing. If trans-shipment is necessary, precautions must be taken to ensure special care, expeditious handling and monitoring of the substances in transit.

#### **~~1.5~~1.6 UNDELIVERABLE CONSIGNMENTS OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**

Where a consignment is undeliverable, the consignment must be placed in a safe location and the appropriate competent authority must be informed as soon as possible and a request made for instructions on further action.

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