



WORKING PAPER

DANGEROUS GOODS PANEL (DGP)

TWENTY-SECOND MEETING

Montréal, 5 to 16 October 2009

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 2011-2012 Edition

DRAFT AMENDMENTS OF THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ALIGN TO THE UN RECOMMENDATIONS — PART 8 AND ATTACHMENT 2

(Presented by the Secretary)

SUMMARY

This working paper contains draft amendments to Part 8 and Attachment 2 of the Technical Instructions to reflect the amendments agreed by DGP-WG08 (The Hague, 3 to 7 November 2008) and DGP-WG09 (Auckland, 4 to 8 May 2009).

The DGP is invited to agree to the draft amendments in this working paper.

Part 8

**PROVISIONS CONCERNING
PASSENGERS AND CREW**

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Chapter 1

**PROVISIONS FOR DANGEROUS GOODS
CARRIED BY PASSENGERS OR CREW**

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1.1 DANGEROUS GOODS CARRIED BY PASSENGERS OR CREW

DGP/22-WP/3, paragraph 3.2.39:

1.1.1 Except as otherwise provided in 1.1.2, dangerous goods, including excepted packages of radioactive material, must not be carried by passengers or crew members, either as or in carry-on baggage or checked baggage or on their person. **Except as provided for in 1.1.2 v) below,** security type equipment such as attaché cases, cash boxes, cash bags, etc., incorporating dangerous goods, for example lithium batteries or pyrotechnic material, are totally forbidden; see entry in Table 3-1. Personal medical oxygen devices that utilize liquid oxygen are prohibited either as or in carry-on baggage or checked baggage or on the person.

1.1.2 Notwithstanding any additional restrictions which may be implemented by States in the interests of aviation security, except for the incident reporting provisions of 7.4.4, the provisions of these Instructions do not apply to the following when carried by passengers or crew members or in baggage that has been separated from its owner during transit (e.g. lost baggage or improperly routed baggage):

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Medical necessities

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DGP/22-WP/2, paragraph 3.2.56 and
DGP/22-WP/3, paragraph 3.5.1.18

- e) with the approval of the operator(s), wheelchairs or other battery-powered mobility aids with non-spillable batteries (~~see Packing Instruction 806 and Special Provision A67~~), which comply with Special Provision A67 or the vibration and pressure differential tests of Packing Instruction 872, as checked baggage provided the battery terminals are protected from short circuits [(e.g. by being enclosed within a battery container)] and the battery is securely attached to the wheelchair or mobility aid. The operator(s) must ensure that wheelchairs or other battery powered mobility aids are carried in such a manner so as to prevent unintentional activation and that they are protected from being damaged by the movement of baggage, mail, stores or other cargo;
- f) with the approval of the operator(s), wheelchairs or other battery-powered mobility aids with spillable batteries as checked baggage, provided that the wheelchair or mobility aid can be loaded, stowed, secured and unloaded always in an upright position and that ~~the battery is disconnected~~, the battery terminals are protected from short circuits (e.g. by being enclosed within a battery container) and the battery is securely attached to the wheelchair or mobility aid. The operator(s) must ensure that wheelchairs or other battery powered mobility aids are carried in such a manner so as to prevent unintentional activation and that they are protected from being damaged by the movement of baggage, mail, stores or other cargo. If the wheelchair or mobility aid cannot be loaded, stowed, secured and unloaded always in an upright position, the battery must be removed and the wheelchair or mobility aid may then be carried as checked baggage without restriction. The removed battery must be carried in strong, rigid packagings as follows:

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Consumer articles

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DGP/22-WP/2, paragraph 3.2.54:

- q) ~~consumer portable~~ electronic devices (watches, calculating machines, cameras, cellular phones, laptop computers, camcorders, etc.) containing lithium or lithium ion cells or batteries when carried by passengers or crew for personal use, which should be carried as carry-on baggage. Spare batteries must be individually protected so as to prevent short circuits (by placement in original retail packaging or by otherwise insulating terminals, e.g. by taping over exposed terminals or placing each battery in a separate plastic bag or protective pouch) and carried in carry-on baggage only. In addition, each installed or spare battery must not exceed the following:
- for lithium metal or lithium alloy batteries, a lithium content of not more than 2 grams; or
 - for lithium ion batteries, a watt-hour rating of not more than 100 Wh.

With the approval of the operator, lithium ion batteries exceeding a watt-hour rating of 100 Wh but not exceeding 160 Wh may be carried as spare batteries in carry-on baggage or in equipment in either checked or carry-on baggage. No more than two individually protected spare batteries per person may be carried.

DGP/22-WP/2, paragraph 3.2.50:

- v) Energy efficient light bulbs when in retail packaging intended for personal or home use.

DGP/22-WP/3, paragraph 3.2.39:

Security-type equipment

- w) With the approval of the operator(s), security type equipment such as attaché cases, cash boxes, cash bags, etc.

incorporating dangerous goods as part of this equipment, for example lithium batteries or pyrotechnic material, may be carried as checked baggage only if the equipment complies with the following:

- 1) the equipment must be equipped with an effective means of preventing accidental activation;
- 2) if the equipment contains an explosive or pyrotechnic substance or an explosive article, this article or substance must be excluded from Class 1 by the appropriate national authority of the State of Manufacture in compliance with Part 2;1.5.2.1;
- 3) if the equipment contains lithium cells or batteries, these cells or batteries must comply with the following restrictions:
 - a) for a lithium metal cell, the lithium content is not more than 1 g;
 - b) for a lithium metal or [lithium alloy] battery, the aggregate lithium content is not more than 2 g;
 - c) for lithium ion cells, the Watt-hour rating (see Attachment 2) is not more than 20 Wh;
 - d) for lithium ion batteries, the Watt-hour rating is not more than 100 Wh;
 - e) each cell or battery is of the type proven to meet the requirements of each test in the UN *Manual of Tests and Criteria*, Part III, section 38.3;
- 4) if the equipment contains gases to expel dye or ink, only gas cartridges and receptacles, small, containing gas with a capacity not exceeding 50 mL, containing no constituents subject to these Instructions other than a Division 2.2 gas, are allowed. The release of gas must not cause extreme annoyance or discomfort to crew members so as to prevent the correct performance of assigned duties. In case of accidental activation all hazardous effects must be confined within the equipment and must not produce extreme noise.
- 5) security type equipment that is defective or that has been damaged is forbidden for transport.

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Attachment 2

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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Glossary of terms

DGP/22-WP/3, paragraph 3.2.39:

<i>Term and explanation</i>	<i>UN Number(s), when relevant</i>
<u>SECURITY TYPE EQUIPMENT. Equipment such as attaché cases, cash boxes, cash bags, etc., incorporating dangerous goods, for example lithium batteries, gas cartridges and/or pyrotechnic material.</u>	