



WORKING PAPER

DANGEROUS GOODS PANEL (DGP)

TWENTY-THIRD MEETING

Montréal, 11 to 21 October 2011

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 2013-2014 Edition

REQUIREMENTS FOR FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTIONS

(Presented by the Dangerous Goods Advisory Council (DGAC))

摘要

本工作文件的建议将澄清某种浓度的甲醛溶液，应作为联合国3334：空运受管制液体，未另作规定进行运输。

危险物品专家组的行动：请危险物品专家组同意一项建议，即按附录所示在UN1198增加一个新的特殊规定。

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 While the Instructions are clear on how certain concentrations of formaldehyde and formaldehyde solutions (i.e. concentrations not less than 25% formaldehyde under UN 1198 and UN 2209) should be classified, there is some confusion on the proper classification of lower concentrations. In particular, some have indicated that certain lower concentrations should be regulated on the basis of their posing a risk to crew members (see 2;9.2.1 e)).

1.2 To clarify how these lower concentration solutions should be classified, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) has included a light typed entry in the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations covering formaldehyde solutions in the range of 10% or more formaldehyde but less than 25%. The text references **UN 3334 Aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s.** This classification is consistent with certain interpretations issued by the United States competent authority. By implication, one assumes that lower concentrations are not subject to the Instructions.

1.3 DGAC proposes that the Technical Instructions be amended to similarly reflect the guidance provided by the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations and also clarify that lower concentrations are not subject to the Instructions.

附录

第 3 部分

危险物品表，特殊规定和限制数量与例外数量

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第3章

特殊规定

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表3-2特殊规定

本细则 UN

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甲醛溶液的浓度低于 25%，但超过 10%的甲醛，必须分类为联合国 3334 空运受管制液体，未另作规定。浓度低于 10%时不受这些细则限制。

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