



工 作 文 件

危险物品专家组 (DGP)

第二十三次会议

2011年10月11日至21日，蒙特利尔

议程项目2： 拟定对《危险物品安全航空运输技术细则》(Doc 9284号文件)的修订建议，以便纳入2013年—2014年版

产生热量的物品

(由G. A. Leach提交)

概要

本份工作文件建议澄清旅客可携带的“产生热量的物品”的条件。

危险物品专家组的行动：请危险物品专家组—工作组按照本份工作文件附录所示，修订《技术细则》第8部分 1.1.2 p)。

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Part 8;1.1.2 p) of the Instructions provides for passengers to carry battery-powered equipment subject to certain conditions, including that the heat producing component or the battery must be “packed separately so as to prevent activation during transport”. The Technical Instructions does not define what is meant by “packed separately” and could be interpreted as requiring the items to be packed in separate bags, as recently occurred in the United Kingdom. Underwater diving torches can be very expensive and some are transported in specially made carrying bags, with provision being made for the battery to be physically disconnected (and protected against short circuit) and carried in the bag with the other components of the torch. It is suggested this is a perfectly safe practice and a slight clarification to 8;1.1.2 p) could avoid any unnecessary confusion. The opportunity has also been taken to recognize the ability of such devices to be disabled by the removal of a fuse.

附录

对《技术细则》的修订

第 8 部分

有关旅客和机组成员的规定

.....

1.1.2 在不妨碍各国为了航空保安所实行的其他限制的情况下，除了7;4.4或7;4.5（酌情而定）的事故征候报告规定以外，本细则的规定不适用于由旅客或机组成员携带的或放在转运中已与物主分离的行李（如丢失行李或错运行李）中，或放在1;1.1.4.1 g)允许作为货物运输的超重行李中的下列危险物品：

.....

- p) 经运营人批准，可携带如启动即可产生高热和起火的电池动力设备（如潜水强光灯），但必须拆除产生热量的部件、电池或类似部件（如保险丝），将能产生热量的部件或和电池相互隔离单独进行包装，以防止在运输过程中意外启动。对拆下的电池必须做好保护以防短路；

.....