



WORKING PAPER

**DANGEROUS GOODS PANEL (DGP)
MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP OF THE WHOLE**

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 7 to 11 November 2010

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

2.8: Part 8 — Provisions Concerning Passengers and Crew

ACCEPTANCE OF MEDICAL GASEOUS OXYGEN OR AIR CYLINDERS, OCCASIONALLY CARRIED BY MEDICAL TRAINED PERSONNEL OF THE OPCW

(Presented by T.L Muller)

SUMMARY

This paper seeks clarification that the provision in Part 8;1.1.2 a) of the *Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods* (Doc 9284) also applies to the medical gaseous oxygen, or air cylinders carried by medically trained inspectors of the OPCW.

Action by the DGP-WG is in paragraph 2.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is the implementing body of the Chemical weapons Convention (CWC or Convention). One hundred and eighty eight nations are signatories to the CWC, and it is the primary international disarmament treaty dealing with chemical warfare agents.

1.2 OPCW medical and paramedical staff carry an emergency medical kit for the immediate treatment and stabilization of acute injuries and illnesses, including trauma, cardiac events and chemical exposures. The majority of the treatment protocols for these events include the delivery of high flow, high concentration oxygen. Without a portable oxygen supply the treatment cannot be met, and emergency life saving treatment will be significantly compromised. To meet these medical protocols the carriage of medical gaseous oxygen, or air cylinders is required for medical necessities. Purchase or hire on arrival in country is not feasible because of variations in cylinders and regulators which cause compatibility issues with equipment carried, and because of varying restrictions on access to medical oxygen.

1.3 The provisions for passengers in Part 8;1.1.2 a) allow passengers to carry medical gaseous oxygen, or air cylinders required for medical use as medical necessities under the following conditions:

- a) approval by flight operator required;
- b) each cylinder must not exceed 5 kg gross mass; and
- c) cylinders, valves and regulators, where fitted, must be protected from damage which could cause inadvertent release of the contents.

Note.— Devices containing liquid oxygen are forbidden as or in carry-on baggage, checked baggage or on the person.

1.4 In order to allow the OPCW to carry out their responsibilities anywhere around the world, with the possibility of the use of medical gaseous oxygen, or air cylinders on their duty, we propose that the passenger and crew provision in Part 8, Chapter 1, Paragraph 1.1.2. a) also apply to medical gaseous oxygen, or air cylinders carried by medically trained inspectors of the OPCW.

2. ACTION BY THE DGP-WG

2.1 The DGP-WG is invited to adopt the amendment of Part 8;1.1.2. a) as shown in the appendix.

APPENDIX

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS

Part 8

PROVISIONS CONCERNING
PASSENGERS AND CREW

Chapter 1

PROVISIONS FOR DANGEROUS GOODS
CARRIED BY PASSENGERS OR CREW

Parts of this Chapter are affected by State Variations CH 1, US 15; see Table A-1

1.1 DANGEROUS GOODS CARRIED BY PASSENGERS OR CREW

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 y) 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. Electroshock weapons (e.g. Tasers) containing dangerous goods such as explosives, compressed gases, lithium batteries, etc. are prohibited 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) or in excess baggage carried as cargo as permitted by 1;1.1.4.1 g):

Medical necessities

- a) with the approval of the operator(s), small gaseous oxygen or air cylinders required for medical use. Each cylinder must not exceed 5 kg gross mass. Cylinders, valves and regulators, where fitted, must be protected from damage which could cause inadvertent release of the contents. The pilot-in-command must be informed of the number of oxygen or air cylinders loaded on board the aircraft and their loading location(s). This provision also applies to medical gaseous oxygen, or air cylinders carried by medically-trained inspectors of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) as part of their standard operation;

Note.— Devices containing liquid oxygen are forbidden as or in carry-on baggage, checked baggage or on the person.

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