



## IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations

49<sup>th</sup> Edition (English)  
Effective 1 January 2008

### ADDENDUM II (Corrected Version)

Posted 16 June 2008

Users of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations are asked to note the following amendments and corrections to the 49<sup>th</sup> Edition, effective immediately.

Where appropriate, changes or amendments to existing text have been highlighted (in yellow - PDF or grey - hardcopy) to help identify the change or amendment.

#### **New or Amended Operator Variations (Section 2.9.4)**

##### **Amend AY (Finnair)**

**AY-02** Dangerous Goods as defined in these Regulations including items exempted in Subsection 2.4 will not be accepted in air mail. The only exception to this is **are** patient specimens provided they meet the requirements of Subsection 2.4.2 **(b)(a)**.

Add new

**AY-04** Single packagings containing liquid dangerous goods are not acceptable for transport unless overpacked with, for example, a suitably sized wooden pallet to protect at least the top and bottom of the packagings.

##### **Amend KZ (Nippon Cargo Airlines)**

**KZ-04** **The maximum net quantity of magnetized materials that can be carried in one Unit Load Device (ULD) is 2,000 kg. For UN 2807, Magnetized material, the net weight of the magnetized material (magnet itself) must be provided in the Additional Handling Information box of the Shipper's Declaration. The maximum net weight of the magnetized material (magnet itself) per package is limited to 2,000 kg (see Packing Instruction 902).**

##### **Amend LX (Swiss International)**

**LX-05** The shipper must provide a 24-hour emergency telephone number of a person/agency who is knowledgeable of the hazards, characteristics and actions to be taken in the case of an accident or incident concerning each of the dangerous goods being transported. **This telephone number, including the country and area code, preceded by the words "Emergency Contact" or "24-hour number", must be inserted on the Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods, preferably in the "Handling Information" box.**

A 24-hour emergency telephone number is not required for shipments that do not require a Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods

##### **Amend US (US Airways)**

**US-01** Shipments which contain articles and substances listed in these Regulations and / or DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations and revisions thereto, ~~except those listed as not restricted, in said regulations will not be accepted for carriage as Cargo Shipments~~ **for the following:**

- **Articles and substances listed as not restricted or non-regulated in said regulations;**
- **Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) in individual packages with 4.4 pounds (2.0 kg) or less per package cooling non-restricted contents;**
- **Envirotainer – unit load device equipment with dry ice cooling non-restricted contents;**
- **US Airways company material transported as aircraft replacement items.**

## **Section 4**

Pg. 134 – Amend 4.1.3.2 as shown:

### **4.1.3.2 Mixtures and Solutions Containing Two or more Dangerous Goods**

**4.1.3.2.1** Unless otherwise specified substances specifically listed by name in the List of Dangerous Goods containing traces or small quantities of one or more other dangerous goods must be assigned the UN number and proper shipping name for that substance unless:

- (a) the mixture is specifically identified by name in these Regulations;
- (b) the entry in these Regulations specifically indicates that it applies only to the pure substance;
- (c) the hazard class or division, physical state or packing group of the mixture is different from that of the pure dangerous substance; or
- (d) there is significant change in the measures to be taken in emergencies.

**4.1.3.2.2** Except as provided for in 4.1.3.2.1, a mixture or solution containing two or more dangerous goods, whether listed or not, must be described by the appropriate n.o.s. proper shipping name followed, in parentheses, by the technical names of not more than two of the constituents which most predominantly contribute to the hazard(s), unless it is a controlled substance and a national law or international convention prohibits its disclosure. If a subsidiary risk label is required, the technical names must include the component which requires the use of subsidiary label(s). Qualifying words such as “mixture”, “solution”, should be added where appropriate (see also Subsection 3.10, 4.1.2.1(c) and 4.1.2.1(d)).

#### **Note:**

*For classification purposes, the characteristics of the mixture or solution must be checked, not the individual characteristics of each of the contents.*

**Example 8:** Engine cleaning mixture is not listed by name in the List of Dangerous Goods. It is described as a mixture of gasoline and carbon tetrachloride having a flash point less than 23°C (73°F) and meeting the definition of Division 6.1 (oral toxicity). According to Table 3.10.A, the primary hazard is Class 3 with a subsidiary risk of Division 6.1. Therefore, the proper shipping name should be **Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Gasoline/Carbon tetrachloride mixture)**, or **Flammable liquid, toxic, n.o.s. (Gasoline/Carbon tetrachloride solution)**.

## **Section 5**

Pg. 350 – Amend 5.2.0.2 as shown:

**5.2.0.2** Parts of cylinders and closed cryogenic receptacles which are in direct contact with dangerous goods must not be affected or weakened by those dangerous goods and must not cause a dangerous effect (e.g. catalysing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods). **In addition to the requirements specified in the relevant packing instruction, which take precedence, the applicable** provisions of ISO 11114-1:1997 and ISO 11114-2:2000 must be met **as applicable**. Cylinders for UN 1001, **Acetylene, dissolved** and UN 3374, **Acetylene, solvent free** must be filled with a porous mass, uniformly distributed, of a type that conforms to the requirements and testing specified by the appropriate national authority and which:

- (a) is compatible with the cylinder and does not form harmful or dangerous compounds either with the acetylene or with the solvent in the case of UN 1001; and
- (b) is capable of preventing the spread of decomposition of the acetylene in the porous mass.

In the case of UN 1001, the solvent must be compatible with the cylinders.

Pg. 352 – Amend Packing Instruction 200 as shown:

## **PACKING INSTRUCTION 200**

STATE VARIATIONS: BHG-02, CAG-17, USG-02/04/06/13/15

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AM-02, AS-03, AV-04, BR-10, CI-01, CM-02, CO-02, CS-02, CZ-06, FX-02/13/15, HA-02, IJ-02, IR-06, KQ-04, LC-04, LY-04/05, MX-02, NW-02, SQ-03, TN-03, TU-02/03/04, UA-13, VN-06, XK-04

This instruction applies to gases in Divisions 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3 on passenger and cargo aircraft and CAO.

For cylinders, the general packing requirements of **5.0.2 and** 5.2.0 must be met.

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For some substances the Particular Packing Provisions of Tables 200.A and 200.B may prohibit a particular type of cylinder.

The following requirements must be met:

1. Pressure relief devices must be fitted on cylinders used for the transport of UN 1013 Carbon dioxide and UN 1070 Nitrous oxide. Other cylinders must be fitted with a pressure relief device if specified by the appropriate national authority of the country of use. The type of pressure relief device, the set to discharge pressure and relief capacity of pressure relief devices, if required, must be specified by the appropriate national authority of the country of use. Manifolding of cylinders is not permitted.
2. Tables 200.A and 200.B provide:
  - a. the UN number, and for Table 200.B, the name and description of the substance;
  - b. the LC<sub>50</sub> for toxic substances;
  - c. the maximum test period for periodic inspection of the cylinders;
  - d. the minimum test pressure of the cylinders;
  - e. the maximum working pressure of the cylinders for compressed gases (where no value is given, the working pressure must not exceed two thirds of the test pressure) or the maximum filling ratio(s) dependent on the test pressure(s) for liquefied and dissolved gases;
  - f. particular packing provisions that are specific to a substance.
3. **Gas mixtures containing any of the following gases must not be offered for transport in aluminium cylinders unless approved by the appropriate national authority of the State of origin:**

**UN 1037 Ethyl chloride**

**UN 1063 Methyl chloride**

**UN 1063 Refrigerant gas R40**

**UN 1085 Vinyl bromide, stabilized**

**UN 1086 Vinyl chloride, stabilized**

**UN 1860 Vinyl fluoride, stabilized**

**UN 1912 Methyl chloride and methylene chloride mixture**

**Note:**

*The Carriage of Oxygen to provide life support to aquatic animals must comply with 5.0.1.8 of these Regulations.*

**TABLE 200.A**  
**Compressed Gases (6.4.1.1.5)**

UN Numbers	Test Period	
	5 Years	10 Years
UN 1071	X	
UN 1002, UN 1006, UN 1046, UN 1049, UN 1056, UN 1065, UN 1066, UN 1072, UN 1954, UN 1956, UN 1957, UN 1964, UN 1971, UN 2034, UN 3156		X

**Particular Packing Provisions**

1. For all compressed gases, the working pressure must not exceed two thirds of the test pressure.
2. For UN 1049, UN 1957: When steel cylinders are used only those bearing the “H” mark **must be authorized are permitted.**
3. UN 1072: Aluminium alloy cylinders must be:
  - Equipped only with brass or stainless steel valves; and
  - Cleaned only in accordance with ISO 11621:1997 and not contaminated with oil.
4. UN 1954, UN 1956, UN 1964, **UN 3156**: The construction materials of the cylinders and their accessories must be compatible with the contents and must not react to form harmful or dangerous compounds therewith. The test pressure and filling ratio must be calculated in accordance with the relevant requirements of 5.2.0.6. The necessary steps must be taken to prevent dangerous reactions (i.e. polymerisation or decomposition) during transport. If necessary, stabilization or addition of an inhibitor must be required.

Page 356 – Amend Packing Instruction 200 as shown:

**Particular Packing Provisions**

**Material compatibility** (for gases see ISO 11114 1:1997 and ISO 11114 2:2000)

- (a) Aluminium alloy cylinders are ~~not authorised~~ **forbidden.**
- (b) Copper valves **must not be used are forbidden.**
- (c) Metal parts in contact with the contents must not contain more than 65% copper.
- (d) When steel cylinders are used, only those bearing the “H” mark **must be authorised are permitted.**

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