

## **SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS TO THE 50<sup>th</sup> EDITION IATA DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS (2009)**

The 50<sup>th</sup> edition of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations incorporates all amendments made by the Dangerous Goods Board and includes changes advised, at time of printing, by ICAO to the 2009-2010 Edition of the ICAO Technical Instructions. The following list is intended to assist the user with identifying the main changes introduced in this edition and must not be considered an exhaustive listing. The changes have been prefaced by the section or subsection in which the change occurs.

### **1.5 – Training Requirements**

The recurrency period for dangerous goods training has been revised to permit recurrent training conducted within the final 3 months of the 24-month period to be considered to have been completed on the expiry date of the 24-month period.

For example, a person who completed a course on 30 June 2007 needs to complete a revalidation by 30 June 2009. However, the revalidation may be taken between 1 April and 30 June 2009 for the revalidation to be considered to have been completed on 30 June 2009. The next revalidation date will then be 30 June 2011.

### **2 – Limitations**

**2.3 – Dangerous Goods Carried by Passengers or Crew.** The provisions for carbon dioxide, solid, small oxygen cylinders, underwater high intensity lamps (heat producing articles), lithium batteries and fuel cell cartridges have all been revised.

**2.7 – Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities.** The requirements for excepted quantities have been revised to align with the provisions in the UN Model Regulations. This includes the assignment of an “EQ” code from E0 to E5 to identify if a substance is permitted in excepted quantities, in what quantity per inner packaging and per package. The current IATA Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities label has been replaced by a new excepted quantity marking.

### **3 – Classification**

**3.2.2.4.** The exemption value for Division 2.2 gases has been revised to become 200 kPa (gauge) from the current value of 280 kPa (absolute).

**3.9.2.4.** The criteria for classification of environmentally hazardous substances has been aligned with the provisions of 2.9.3 of UN Model Regulations.

### **4 – Identification**

#### **4.2 – List of Dangerous Goods.**

The format of Table 4.2 has been revised to accommodate a new column for the “EQ” codes to identify maximum quantity per inner and outer packaging for dangerous goods in excepted quantities in accordance with Subsection 2.7. To accommodate the additional column, the columns for Class or Division (Column C) and subsidiary risk (Column D) have been combined into a single Column C. Any assigned subsidiary risk is shown in parentheses following the primary risk, as is required to be shown on the Shipper’s Declaration.

Amendments to the List of Dangerous Goods include: new entries for E85 and other ethanol and gasoline fuel mixtures.; new fuel cell entries in Division 2.1, Class3, Division 4.3 and Class 8. Revision to the entry for lithium batteries to separate lithium metal batteries and lithium ion batteries.

#### **4.4 – Special Provisions**

A number of new and revised special provisions particularly for lithium batteries and fuel cell cartridges.

#### **5 – Packing**

##### **Packing Instructions**

New packing instructions added for fuel cell cartridges in Division 2.1, Class 3, Division 4.3 and Class 8.

**602** – The wording in PI 602 with respect to the primary receptacle and the secondary packagings being “watertight” has been revised to read “leakproof” to align with the terminology used in PI 650.

The existing packing instructions for lithium batteries have been deleted. These packing instructions have been replaced by six new packing instructions, three for lithium metal and three for lithium ion batteries.

The per package limit for lithium metal batteries fully regulated as Class 9 on passenger aircraft has been reduced to 2.5 kgG per package and there must be a metal intermediate packaging or the outer packaging must be metal. The new packing instructions also include the provisions for shipping small lithium ion and lithium metal batteries that previously appeared in Special Provision A45 for batteries “not restricted” for transport. The weight of batteries permitted in each package as “not restricted” has been significantly reduced. Lithium metal batteries are restricted to 2.5 kgG per package and lithium ion batteries to 10 kgG per package. The format of the packing instructions and the numbers assigned are aligned with the reformatting exercise for the other packing instructions that will apply from 1 January 2011.

#### **7 – Marking & Labelling**

New marking requirements for packages containing environmentally hazardous substances, liquid or solid (UN 3077 or UN 3082).

A new label has been added to reflect the handling label required for packages containing lithium metal or lithium ion batteries.

#### **8 – Documentation**

The provisions of Section 8 have been revised to allow the shipper to use electronic data transmission of the information required on the Shipper's Declaration in lieu of a paper document provided that the shipper has the agreement of the operator to accept electronic data transmission.

#### **9 – Handling**

**9.1 – Acceptance.** The requirements for acceptance of dangerous goods has been restructured and the specific items identified under acceptance checklist have been expanded.

**9.3.4** – The provisions for loading of Cargo Aircraft Only dangerous goods have been significantly revised. It will no longer be necessary for every package bearing a CAO label to be visible when loaded accessible to the flight crew. In addition it will be possible for CAO dangerous goods that previously had to be accessible to be loaded in Class C underfloor cargo compartments.

#### **10 – Radioactive Material**

Section 10 has been significantly restructured based on changes to the UN Model Regulations. The restructure has expanded Subsection 10.3 – Classification to identify that for radioactive materials the assignment of the proper shipping name is determined by the radionuclide A<sub>1</sub> or A<sub>2</sub>

together with the type of package. Subsection 10.3 now includes the table listing the  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  values for common radionuclides, previously Table 10.4.B, as well as much of the text from Subsection 10.5 that dealt with the activities of radionuclides permitted in the different types of packages.

**Appendix H** – A new appendix H has been added for this edition. This appendix contains the reformatted packing instructions that will come into effect 1 January 2011 for Classes 3, 4, 5, Division 6.1, Classes 8 and 9.

**Appendix I** – Is a listing by UN number and packing group that shows the existing packing instruction number and the new packing instruction number for limited quantity, passenger aircraft and Cargo Aircraft Only.