



DGP/20-IP/20  
31/10/05

## **DANGEROUS GOODS PANEL (DGP)**

### **TWENTIETH MEETING**

**Montréal, 24 October to 4 November 2005**

### **DANGEROUS GOODS PLACED ON BOARD TO PROVIDE, DURING FLIGHT, MEDICAL AID TO A PATIENT**

(Presented by G. Leach)

(Relating to WP/17)

## JAR-OPS 1 Subpart R

## SECTION 1

### JAR-OPS 1.1150(a)(13) (continued)

(vi) Involves verified exposure to infectious substances or injurious radiation.

(14) *State of Origin.* The Authority in whose territory the dangerous goods were first loaded on an aircraft.

(15) *Technical Instructions.* The latest effective edition of the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284-AN/905), including the Supplement and any Addendum, approved and published by decision of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

(16) *UN Number.* The four-digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods to identify a substance or a particular group of substances.

(17) *Unit Load Device.* Any type of aircraft container, aircraft pallet with a net, or aircraft pallet with a net over an igloo. (Note: an overpack is not included in this definition; for a container containing radioactive materials see the definition for freight container.)

[Ch. 1, 01.03.98; Amdt. 3, 01.12.01]

### JAR-OPS 1.1155 Approval to Transport Dangerous Goods (See IEM OPS 1.1155)

An operator shall not transport dangerous goods unless approved to do so by the Authority.

### JAR-OPS 1.1160 Scope

(a) An operator shall comply with the provisions contained in the Technical Instructions on all occasions when dangerous goods are carried, irrespective of whether the flight is wholly or partly within or wholly outside the territory of a State.

(b) Articles and substances which would otherwise be classed as dangerous goods are excluded from the provisions of this Subpart, to the extent specified in the Technical Instructions, provided:

- (1) They are required to be aboard the aeroplane in accordance with the relevant JARs or for operating reasons (See IEM OPS 1.1160(b)(1));
- (2) They are carried as catering or cabin service supplies;
- (3) They are carried for use in flight as veterinary aid or as a humane killer for an animal See IEM OPS 1.1160(b)(3));

### JAR-OPS 1.1160(b) (continued)

(4) They are carried for use in flight for medical aid for a patient, provided that (See IEM OPS 1.1160(b)(4)):

(i) Gas cylinders have been manufactured specifically for the purpose of containing and transporting that particular gas;

(ii) Drugs, medicines and other medical matter are under the control of trained personnel during the time when they are in use in the aeroplane;

(iii) Equipment containing wet cell batteries is kept and, when necessary secured, in an upright position to prevent spillage of the electrolyte; and

(iv) Proper provision is made to stow and secure all the equipment during take-off and landing and at all other times when deemed necessary by the commander in the interests of safety; or

(5) They are carried by passengers or crew members. (See IEM OPS 1.1160(b)(5).)

(c) Articles and substances intended as replacements for those in (b)(1) [and (b)(2)] above shall be transported on an aeroplane as specified in the Technical Instructions.

[Ch. 1, 01.03.98; Amdt. 3, 01.12.01]

### JAR-OPS 1.1165 Limitations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

(a) An operator shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that articles and substances that are specifically identified by name or generic description in the Technical Instructions as being forbidden for transport under any circumstances are not carried on any aeroplane.

(b) An operator shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that articles and substances or other goods that are identified in the Technical Instructions as being forbidden for transport in normal circumstances are only transported when:

(1) They are exempted by the States concerned under the provisions of the Technical Instructions (see IEM OPS 1.1165(b)(1)); or

(2) The Technical Instructions indicate they may be transported under an approval issued by the State of Origin.

**JAR-OPS 1 Subpart R**

**SECTION 2**

**IEM OPS 1.1160(b)(3) (continued)**

aeroplane after that animal has been carried when it is impracticable to load or unload the goods at the time of the flight on which the animal is carried.

[Ch. 1, 01.03.98]

**IEM OPS 1.1160(b)(4)**

**Medical Aid for a Patient**

See JAR-OPS 1.1160(b)(4)

1 Gas cylinders, drugs, medicines, other medical material (such as sterilising wipes) and wet cell or lithium batteries are the dangerous goods which are normally provided for use in flight as medical aid for a patient. However, what is carried may depend on the needs of the patient. These dangerous goods are not those which are a part of the normal equipment of the aeroplane.

2 The dangerous goods referred to in paragraph 1 above may also be carried on a flight made by the same aeroplane to collect a patient or after that patient has been delivered when it is impracticable to load or unload the goods at the time of the flight on which the patient is carried.

**IEM OPS 1.1160(b)(5)**

**Scope – Dangerous goods carried by passengers or crew**

See JAR-OPS 1.1160(b)(5)

1 The Technical Instructions exclude some dangerous goods from the requirements normally applicable to them when they are carried by passengers or crew members, subject to certain conditions.

2 For the convenience of operators who may not be familiar with the Technical Instructions, these requirements are repeated below.

3 The dangerous goods which each passenger or crew member can carry are:

a. Alcoholic beverages [containing more than 24% but] not exceeding 70% alcohol by volume, when [in retail packagings not exceeding 5 litres and with a total not exceeding 5 litres per person;]

b. Non-radioactive medicinal or toilet articles (including aerosols, hair sprays, perfumes, medicines containing alcohol); and, in checked baggage only, aerosols which are non-flammable, non-toxic and without subsidiary risk, when for sporting or home use. The net quantity of each single article should not exceed 0.5 litre or 0.5 kg and the total net quantity of all articles should not exceed 2 litres or 2 kg;

c. Safety matches or a lighter for the person's own use and when carried on him. "Strike anywhere" matches, lighters containing unabsorbed liquid fuel (other than liquefied gas), lighter fuel and lighter refills are not permitted;

d. A hydrocarbon gas-powered hair curler, providing the safety cover is securely fitted over the heating element. Gas refills are not permitted;

e. Small carbon dioxide gas cylinders worn for the operation of mechanical limbs and spare cylinders of similar size if required to ensure an adequate supply for the duration of the journey;

f. Radioisotopic cardiac pacemakers or other devices (including those powered by lithium batteries) implanted in a person, or radio-pharmaceuticals contained within the body of a person as a result of medical treatment;

g. A small medical or clinical thermometer containing mercury, for the person's own use, when in its protective case;

h. Dry ice, when used to preserve perishable items, providing the quantity of dry ice does not exceed 2 kg and the package permits the release of the gas. Carriage may be in carry-on (cabin) or checked baggage, but when in checked baggage the operator's agreement is required;

i. When carriage is allowed by the operator, small gaseous oxygen or air cylinders for medical use;

j. When carriage is allowed by the operator, [not more than two] small carbon dioxide cylinders fitted into a self-inflating life-jacket and [not more than two] spare cylinders;