

危险物品专家组(DGP)

第二十七次会议

2019年9月16日至20日, 蒙特利尔

议程项目2: 管理航空特有的安全风险和查明异常情况

2.2: 如有必要,拟定对《危险物品安全航空运输技术细则》 (Doc 9284号文件)的修订提案,以便纳入2021年-2022年版

对适用 "O" 值的例外情况的修改

(由D. Brennan提交)

摘要

本工作文件建议对第4;1.1.9部分中所规定的装入同一外包装中的不同危险物品需提供"Q"值要求的现有例外情况做出细微修改。

危险物品专家组的行动:请危险物品专家组审议按照本工作文件附录所示对第4;1.1.9 e) 3)部分进行修改。

1. **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Part 4;1.1.8 sets out the requirements where a shipper packs more than one item of dangerous goods into the same outer packaging.
- 1.2 Included in these provisions is subparagraph e) that describes the method by which the quantities of dangerous goods are limited through the calculation of the "Q" value which determines the ratio of the net quantity of each dangerous goods against the permitted maximum net quantity such that "Q" must not exceed 1. Subparagraph e) then lists dangerous goods that do not need to be considered in the calculation of the "Q" value.
- 1.3 One of the exclusions from being included in the "Q" value calculation are those dangerous goods with the same UN number, packing group and physical state if they are the only dangerous goods in the package and the total net quantity does not exceed the maximum net quantity shown in Table 3-1.

^{*}本文件仅提供摘要和附录的翻译。

While this works for most dangerous goods, it has been identified that for UN 1950, **Aerosols** that not all aerosol entries have the same maximum net quantity. The standard limit for UN 1950 on a cargo aircraft only is 150 kg. However, for Aerosols, non-flammable (tear gas devices) the maximum net quantity per package is just 50 kg. This would mean that a shipper applying the exception in Part 4;1.1.9 e) 3) which remove the "Q" value calculation could potentially exceed the permitted maximum net mass per package if these aerosols were packed in the same outer packaging with other aerosols.

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1.5 To address this gap, it is proposed to add an additional condition that the same maximum net quantity as shown in column 11 or 13 applies.

2. **ACTION BY THE DGP**

2.1 The DGP is invited to consider the revision to Part 4;1.1.9 as shown in the appendix to this working paper.

附录

对《技术细则》第4部分的拟议修订

第4部分

包装说明

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第1章

一般包装要求

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1.1.9 符合1.1.8的外包装,如符合如下要求,可以装入一种以上的危险物品:

- a) 每种危险物品使用的内包装及其所含数量符合适用该物品的相应的包装说明;
- b) 外包装是适用每一种危险物品的所有包装说明都允许使用的包装;
- c) 为运输而准备的包装件,符合其内装物质或物品中最严格包装等级所对应性能试验的技术标准;
- d) 根据表7-1,该危险物品不要求隔离,除非本细则另有规定;
- e) 一个外包装所装入的不同危险物品数量的条件必须是"Q"值不大于1, "Q"值按如下公式计算:

$$Q = \frac{n_1}{M_1} + \frac{n_2}{M_2} + \frac{n_3}{M_3} + \dots$$

式中 n_1 、 n_2 等是不同危险物品的净数量, M_1 、 M_2 等是按照表3-1中对客机或货机规定的不同危险物品的最大净数量。然而,下列危险物品不需要计算"Q"值:

- 1) 固态二氧化碳(干冰), UN 1845;
- 2) 在表3-1中第11栏和第13栏中标明"No limit"(无限制)的物品;
- 3) 具有相同的UN编号、包装等级和物理状态(即固态或液态)<u>以及根据表3-1第11栏或第13栏具有相同最大</u> <u>净量</u>的危险物品,且它们是这个包装件中仅有的危险物品,其净量总和不超过表3-1中最大净量。

装有6.2项物质(感染性物质)的外包装可以含有用于冷藏和冷冻的材料或包装材料,例如吸附材料。

注:含有放射性物质的包装件,见9.1.3。

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