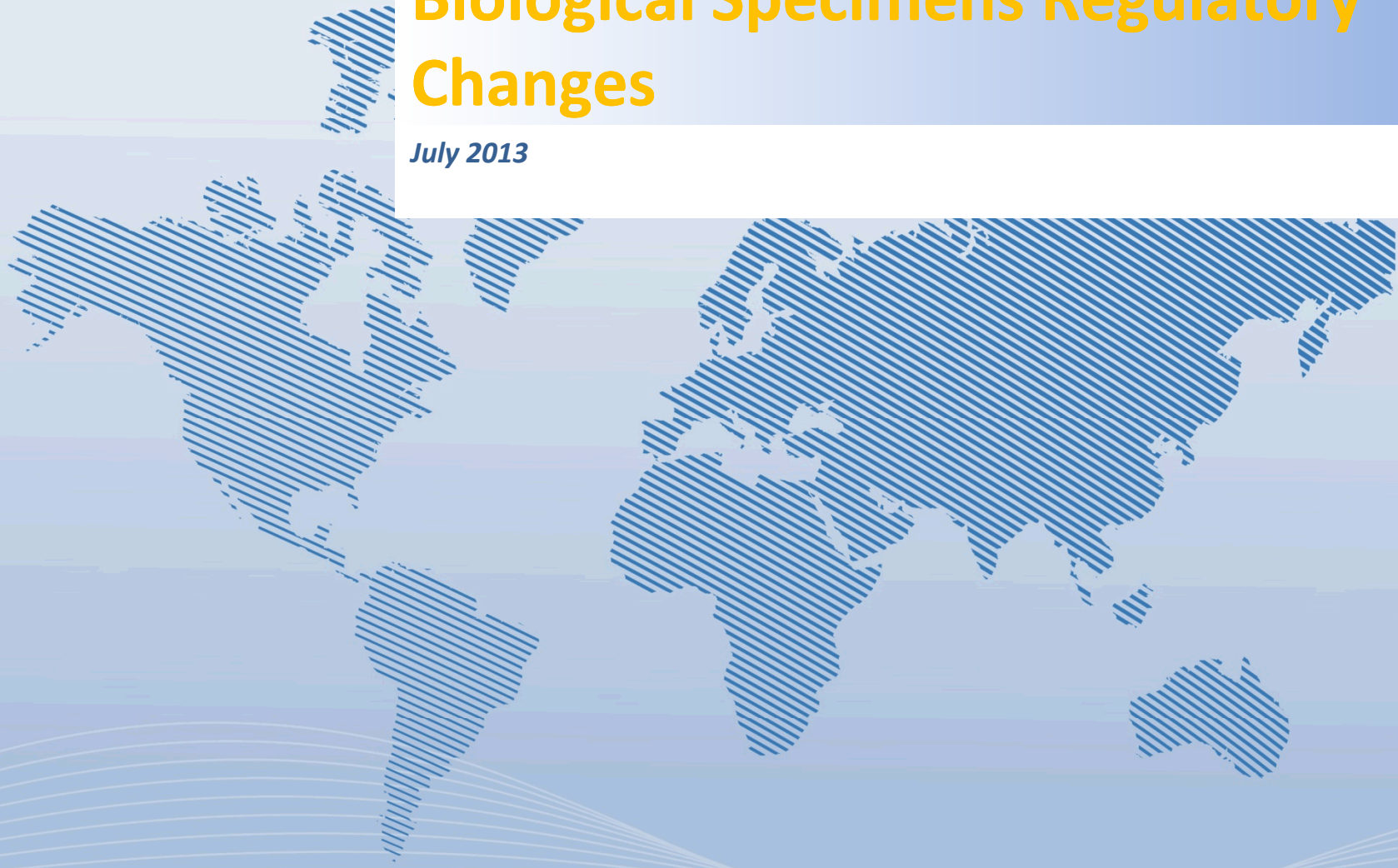


# Shipping Infectious Substances & Biological Specimens Regulatory Changes

SAND2013-5341C

*July 2013*



# Introductions

- Instructors
- Students
  - What is your name?
  - Where are you from?
  - What is your role in shipping dangerous goods?



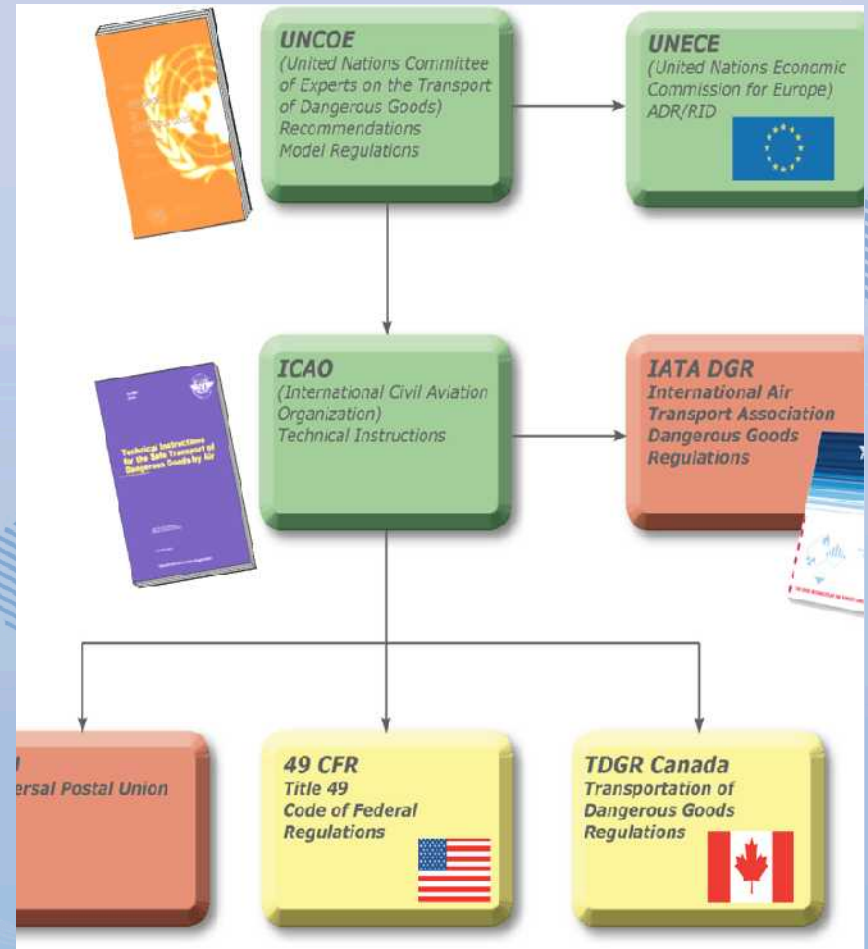
# Objectives

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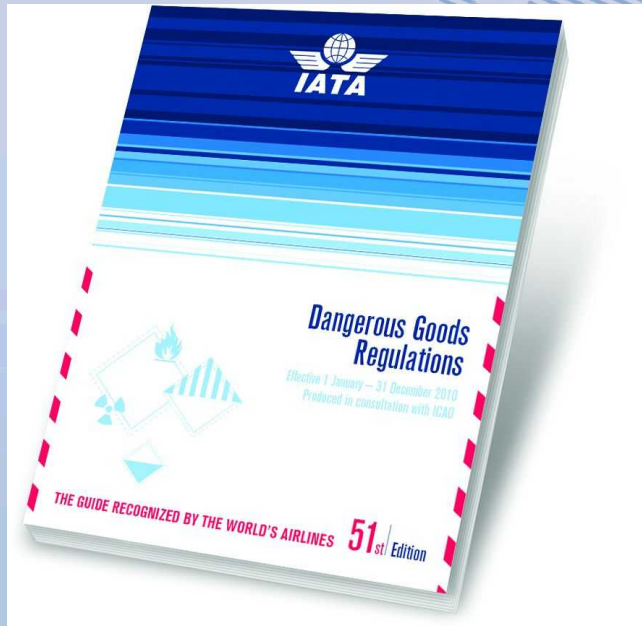
- Short review of infectious substance shipping regulations
- Presentation of changes in the regulations over the past few years
- Answer regulatory related questions submitted by participants
- Discussion of frequently asked questions

# Shipping & Transport Regulations

- International
- Regional
- National
- Industry
- Postal regulations
- Mode requirements (Air, Road, Rail, Sea)
- Carrier requirements
- Import/Export



# IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations



- IATA – Represents, leads and serves the air industry
- 230 member airlines and air carriers (93% of intl. air traffic)
- International standard – most air shipments will be inspected based on IATA requirements
- Generally most restrictive
- Incorporates all ICAO/UN requirements and most national regulations

[http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/dangerous\\_goods](http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/dangerous_goods)

# Steps to shipping

- Classify - Determine whether or not a substance is dangerous and using classification criteria determine the relevant class(es)/division(s)
- Identify - Select a proper shipping name from the *List of Dangerous Goods* (or *Hazardous Materials Table*)
- Select Proper Packaging - Use the packing instruction to identify and select appropriate packaging.
- Package - Follow the instructions provided by the packaging manufacturer and the packing instruction to pack the dangerous good.
- Mark and Label - Addresses, proper shipping name, name and tel. number of person responsible, appropriate hazards labels, other necessary labels
- Complete documentation - air waybill, shipper's declaration for dangerous goods
- Make arrangements - check for import/export permit, notify consignee, et.

# Changes in Classification/Definitions

## IATA/UN/ICAO

- New exception for used medical devices
- New exception for very small quantities (De Minimis)
- Revised definition / clarification of GMO

## US DOT 49 CFR

None

# Identification

## IATA/UN/ICAO

- Clarification on formalin and formaldehyde classification and added small qty exception
- New Packing instruction numbers (602 to 620; 913 to 959; 904 to 954)
- Dry ice no longer assigned to Packing group
- Separation of liquid and solid infectious substances (formatting change)

## US DOT 49 CFR

- No changes to Formalin
- No changes to packing instruction
- Dry ice no longer assigned to Packing group

# Packing Instructions and Packaging

## IATA/UN/ICAO

- Securing primary receptacle closures
- Significant changes to PI for GMO (959).
- Essentially same as Category B triple packaging without pressure or testing requirements

## US DOT 49 CFR

- Same
- Details on closure requirements by mfg.



# Documentation

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## IATA/UN/ICAO

- New format for Shipper's declaration (several years old now)
- FX 18 – Must be an approved error free computer generated form.
- GMO now requires waybill documentation (similar to Category B)

## US DOT 49 CFR

None

# Miscellaneous / Other

## IATA/UN/ICAO

- Training month rather than date.
- New instructor qualification added: adequate instructional skills, receive updates on annual basis
- Working on changes to used medical devices

## US DOT 49 CFR

- New effort for harmonizing updates and release date for updates
- Working on new definition for hazmat employee
- New fines/penalties