



Category B infectious substances are infectious but do not meet the criteria for Category A. Category B infectious substances have:

proper shipping name of **Biological Substance, Category B**

identification number **UN 3373**

Training from EH&S on how to ship biological materials

Packaging*:

Category B infectious substances must be tripled packaged and compliant with IATA Packing Instruction 650 detailed in Figure 1. Packing notes include:

The maximum quantity for a primary receptacle is 500 ml or 500g and outer packaging must not contain more than 4 L or 4 kg.

Include an itemized list of contents between the secondary and outer container.

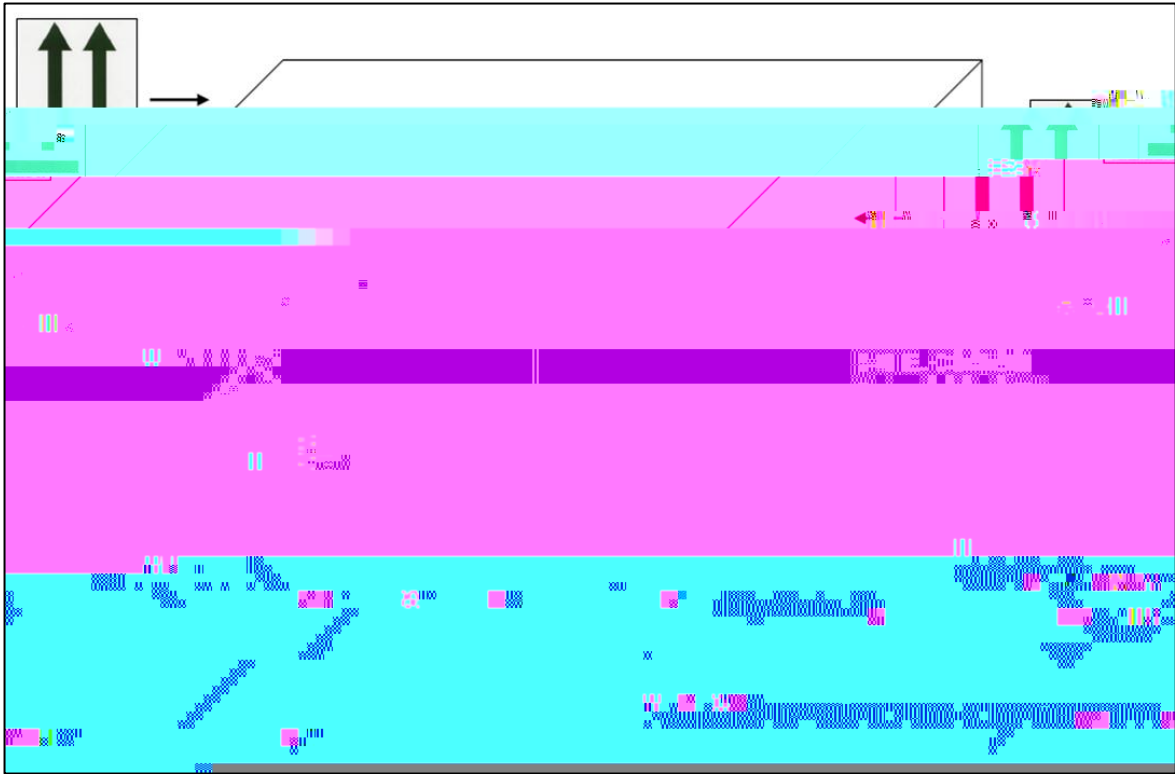
The package must be marked with the following information: **Category B, Biological Substance**

x

Figure 1: Cross Section of Triple Packaged Shipment



Figure 2: Marking/Labeling for Cat. B on Dry Ice



PACKING INSTRUCTION 650 Biological Substances, Category B

STATE VARIATION: ~~DOC~~

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: ~~SA, AG03, AS08, CG07, CS07, FX09, JD06, JW03, LA07, LH12, PX08, QF03, US09~~

This packing instruction applies to UN 3373 on passenger and cargo aircraft and CAO.

General Requirements

The packagings must be of good quality, strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during transport, including transshipment between transport units and between transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet or overpack for subsequent manual mechanical handling. Packagings must be constructed and closed so as to prevent any loss of contents that might be caused under normal conditions of transport, by vibration, or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure.



PACKING INSTRUCTION 904 t Class 9 t Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods

STATE VARIATIONS: BEG05 SAC04 USG12

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: BMS01 CA08 CG09 CS09 HP02 IG08 KE06 US02 VN11

This instruction applies to UN 1845 on passenger and cargo aircraft and CAO. The General Packing Requirements 5.0.2 must be met.

Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) in packages, when offered for transport by air, must be in packaging designed and constructed to permit the release of carbon dioxide gas and to prevent a buildup of pressure that could rupture the packaging.

Arrangements between shipper and operator(s) must be made for each shipment, to ensure ventilation safety procedures are followed.

The Shipper's Declaration requirements of Subsections 8.1 and 10.8.1 are only applicable when the ice or solid (dry ice) is used as a refrigerant for dangerous goods that require a Shipper's Declaration.

When a Shipper's Declaration is not required, the following information, as required by 8.2.3 for the Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice), should be provided:

- x UN 1845;
- x proper shipping name (Dry ice or Carbon dioxide, solid);
- x Class 9;
- x the number of packages; and
- x the net quantity of dry ice in each package.

The net weight of the Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) must be marked on the outside of the package.

Dry ice used as a refrigerant for other than dangerous goods may be shipped in a unit load device or other type of pallet prepared by a single shipper provided that the shipper has made prior arrangements with the operator. In such case, the unit load device, or other type of pallet must allow the venting of the carbon dioxide gas to prevent a buildup of pressure. The shipper must provide the operator with written documentation stating the total quantity of the dry ice contained in the unit load device or other type of pallet.

Notes

1. Refer to the relevant airline's loading procedures for Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) limitations.
2. For Air Waybill requirements see 8.2.3. For loading instructions see 9.3.12.
3. For cooling purposes, an overpack may contain Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice), provided that the overpack meets the requirements of Packing Instruction 904.