

AIR CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS. ⁽¹⁾

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Air Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations*. ⁽¹⁾ Short title.

2.—(1.) In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears— Definitions.

“aircraft” includes aeroplanes, seaplanes, airships, balloons, or any other means of aerial locomotion;

“carry by aircraft” means carry, or cause to be carried, in or on or attached to or by means of any aircraft;

“compressed gas” means any article which is specified in the first column of the Third Schedule and which is subject to a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure;

“dangerous or corrosive chemical” means any article which is specified in the first column of the Second Schedule;

“explosive” means explosive within the meaning of the *Explosives Ordinance 1928-1934*; ⁽²⁾

“inflammable liquid” means any article which is specified in the first column of the First Schedule.

(2.) Any reference in these Regulations to a Schedule shall be read as a reference to a Schedule to these Regulations.

(1) The *Air Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations* (made under the *Administrator's Powers Ordinance 1923-1938*) comprises the original *Air Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations*, as amended by the other Regulations referred to in the following Table:—

TABLE.

PART I.—REGULATIONS MADE BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Description and number and year.	Date on which made by Administrator.	Date on which published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i>	Date on which took effect.
<i>Air Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations</i> (1937, No. 21)	27.9.1937	15.10.1937	1.1.1938 (<i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 15.10.1937)

PART II.—REGULATIONS MADE BY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL.

Description and number and year.	Date on which made by Administrator in Council.	Date on which published in <i>N.G. Gaz.</i>	Date on which took effect and came into operation.
<i>Amending Regulations</i> (1940, No. 2)	3.1.1940	15.1.1940	15.1.1940 (<i>N.G. Gaz.</i> of 15.1.1940)

(2) Now the *Explosives Ordinance 1928-1938*.

EXPLOSIVES AND INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS—

Prohibition of, or restriction on, carriage of certain dangerous goods.

3. A person shall not carry by aircraft any—
- (a) inflammable liquid, compressed gas, or dangerous or corrosive chemical, except in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations and the Schedules;
 - (b) explosive which has been at any time unpacked, or otherwise removed, from the original manufacturer's package;
 - (c) article of canvas, calico, or other fabric which has been treated with, or brought in contact with, any linseed oil or other oily substance, unless he has reasonable grounds for belief that the fabric has previously been fully unfolded and exposed in the air for twenty days after such treatment or contact;
 - (d) empty container which formerly held prickly pear poison, weed eradicator, or dissolved arsenic, unless the consignor of the container gives a certificate in writing that the container has been thoroughly washed out and all trace of poison removed from it;
 - (e) cinematograph film or bioscope film unless it is—
 - (i) enclosed in a double package, the inner one of metal and the outer one of metal lined with a non-conductor of heat; or
 - (ii) packed in the same manner, and in the same package, in which it was received into the Territory; or
 - (f) detonator.

Additional restrictions if passengers being carried.

4. A person shall not carry by aircraft—
- (a) any matches in bulk or any explosive or fireworks while any passenger is in the aircraft; or
 - (b) any inflammable liquid or compressed gas in any passenger compartment where smoking is permitted and in which any passenger is then being carried.

Type of package to be used.

5. Any article specified in the first column of the First, Second, or Third Schedule shall be contained in the type of package set out in the second column and opposite to the name (or to the group of names which includes the name) of the article so specified.

Certificates regarding cylinders and drums.

6. A person shall not carry by aircraft a cylinder containing any compressed gas or drum containing any inflammable liquid or dangerous or corrosive chemical, unless he first receives from the consignor a certificate that—

- (a) the cylinder has been charged, in the case of—

Air Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

- (i) acetylene gas, in accordance with Order No. 9 made under the Imperial Act the Explosives Act, 1875 by the Secretary of State and dated the 23rd of June, 1919; or
 - (ii) any other compressed gas, in accordance with the appropriate standard specification issued by the British Engineering Standards Association; or
- (b) the drum has been constructed in accordance with the specifications contained in the Fourth Schedule and complies with the next succeeding regulation.

7. Every drum used for the conveyance of any inflammable liquid or dangerous or corrosive chemical shall— Requirements regarding drums.

- (a) be in good condition, sound and free from leakage, and strongly constructed of iron or steel of a thickness which in any part of the drum shall not be less than that set out in the Fourth Schedule according to the type of the drum and its capacity;
- (b) have such rolling hoops as are on any drum and are not swaged or rolled into the shell—
 - (i) properly secured to the shell by means of a small bead on each side of each rolling hoop or welded at several places round the circumference for a length of not less than four inches at each place; and
 - (ii) not attached by spot welding or beading under the rolling hoops;
- (c) have the bung-hole and plug of the drum—
 - (i) engaging at least five screw threads when a gasket is in place; and
 - (ii) possessing faced surfaces which bear squarely on each other for at least one quarter of an inch across at right angles to the direction of the screw threads; and
- (d) have, where it contains an inflammable liquid, at least seven and one-half per centum less volume of inflammable liquid than the total capacity of the drum.

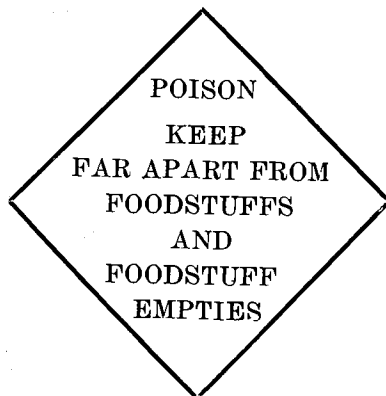
8.—(1.) Every cylinder containing any compressed gas shall bear securely fastened to it an address tag, with the name and full address Labels and address tags.

EXPLOSIVES AND INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS—

of the consignee on one side and the name of the consignor on the other side.

(2.) Every package containing any inflammable liquid or any dangerous or corrosive chemical shall exhibit a marking, or have securely fastened to it a label, showing conspicuously printed the trade name of its contents and the name and address of the consignor, and in addition—

- (a) the marking or label on every package containing any article specified in the first column of Division A of the First Schedule shall bear the words “Highly Inflammable”; and
- (b) every package containing any dangerous or corrosive chemical shall bear a red label measuring not less than four inches square and in the words and shape following:—



Leaking packages.

9. Notwithstanding the production to him of any certificate prescribed by these Regulations, a person shall not carry by aircraft any inflammable liquid, compressed gas, or dangerous or corrosive chemical in any case where there are signs of leakage from the package in which it is contained.

Exemption of Ammonia.

10. Dilute solution of ammonia such as is usually forwarded to chemists and druggists in the Territory and is known by the trade name of “ammonia” shall be exempt from the provisions of these Regulations.

Penalty.

11. Any person who contravenes any provision of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Fifty pounds or imprisonment for six months, or both.

Air Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Division A.

First
Schedule
am. by
1940, No. 2,
r. 1.

Inflammable liquids having a flash point of less than 73 degrees Fahrenheit, Abel Pensky apparatus.

Name of Article.	Type of Package.
Benzine Benzol (benzone) Benzoline Crude oil Gasoline Motor spirit Petrol Petroleum	<p>In a steel or iron cask, drum, or can, strongly made and securely closed so as to prevent all possibility of leakage; or</p> <p>In a hermetically sealed tin packed in a case; or</p> <p>In bottles packed in sawdust in metal containers in a case; or</p> <p>In sound hermetically sealed one, two, or four-gallon tins, protected against damage by a wooden case or other approved package: Provided that sufficient air space is allowed in the tins for expansion of the contents and not more than eight, four, or two tins respectively are enclosed in any one outer package.</p>
Acetone Collodion Enamel anti-fouling composition Hydrocarbon oil for gas manu- facture Naphtha Nitro-cellulose solution and pyroxyllin Pentane Rubber solution partly composed of naphtha or other highly inflammable liquids Thinners and plasticisers (for lacquers and varnishes) Toluol	<p>In a steel or iron cask, drum, or can, strongly made and securely closed so as to prevent all possibility of leakage; or</p> <p>In a hermetically sealed tin packed in a case; or</p> <p>In bottles packed in sawdust in metal containers in a case; or</p> <p>In sound hermetically sealed one, two, or four-gallon tins, protected against damage by a wooden case or other approved package: Provided that sufficient air space is allowed in the tins for expansion of the contents; not more than eight, four, or two tins respectively are enclosed in any one outer package; and each tin is so separated as to prevent abrasion.</p>
Alcohol absolute Ethyl alcohol (rectified spirit) Methyl alcohol (wood naphtha, wood spirit, methanol) Methylated spirit Spirit varnish	<p>In a wooden cask or a steel or iron cask, drum, or can, strongly made and securely closed so as to prevent all possibility of leakage; or</p> <p>In hermetically sealed tins or bottles, packed in sawdust in a case; or</p> <p>In sound hermetically sealed one, two, or four-gallon tins, protected against damage by a wooden case or other approved package: Provided that sufficient air space is allowed in the tins for expansion of the contents; not more than eight, four, or two tins respectively are enclosed in any one outer package; and each tin is so separated as to prevent abrasion.</p>

EXPLOSIVES AND INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS—

Name of Article.	Type of Package.
Chloroform Ether (ethyl) Ethyl chloride	{ In an approved steel or iron drum, hermetically sealed; or In hermetically sealed tins or bottles, packed in sawdust in a case, not exceeding 100 lbs. gross weight each package.
Bisulphide of carbon	

Division B.

Inflammable liquids having a flash point of not less than 73 and not more than 150 degrees Fahrenheit, Abel Pensky apparatus.

Name of Article.	Type of Package.
Acetone oil Fly spray liquids Kerosene (petroleum oil) Nitro-cellulose solution and pyroxyllin Petropine Terebine or liquid driers Thinners and plasticisers (for lacquers and varnishes) Turpentine substitute Turpentine varnish	{ In a steel or iron cask, drum, can, or tin, strongly made and securely closed so as to prevent all possibility of leakage; or In bottles packed in sawdust in a case; or In sound hermetically sealed one, two, or four-gallon tins, protected against damage by a wooden case or other approved package: Provided that sufficient air space is allowed in the tins for expansion of the contents; not more than eight, four, or two tins respectively are enclosed in any one outer package; and each tin is so separated as to prevent abrasion.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Dangerous or Corrosive Chemicals.

Name of Article.	Type of Package.
ACIDS.	
Acetic acid Wood acid	{ In a drum; or In carboys packed in a case.
Bromine	

Air Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

Name of Article.	Type of Package.
Carbolic acid	{ In tins packed in a case; or In an approved cask; or In a steel or iron drum.
Chlorine	In an approved metal cylinder.
Chromic acid, liquid	{ In bottles or carboys, packed in a hamper or case; or In an approved cask; or In a steel or iron drum.
Hydrochloric acid	{ In glass carboys packed in a hamper or case; or In bottles packed in a hamper or in sawdust in a case; or In jars packed in bagging and enclosed in a case or crate.
Muriatic acid	
Spirits of salts	
Hydrofluoric acid	{ In containers of india-rubber, ceresine, or lead, packed in a suitable case; or In a lead-lined drum.
Aquafortis	{ In a strong wicker-covered stoneware jar; or In bottles or glass carboys, packed in a case of timber of not less than 1-inch thickness, to which cleats are affixed to admit of ready handling, accom- panied by a declaration that the bottles or carboys are completely sur- rounded with Kieselguhr, whiting, or other approved material on which the contents have no dangerous chemical action. A cap of plaster of paris shall be placed over screw top of jars, carboys, or bottles. Each package shall be indorsed with dis- tinctive lettering showing the contents. Nitric acid and sulphuric acid shall not be enclosed in the same package. Sawdust, straw, or bagging shall not be used for packing.
Nitric acid	
Oil of vitriol	
Sulphuric acid	
Sulphuric acid crystals	In hermetically sealed iron containers packed in a case.
Sulphuric anhydride	
Sulphurous acid	{ In an approved cask; or In glass bottles (not carboys) packed in a case.
CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.	
Ammonia, liquid	{ In bottles carefully and securely packed in a hamper or case; or In wicker-covered stoneware jars packed in a suitable crate. Liquid ammonia shall not be enclosed in the same package with any acid or bromine.

EXPLOSIVES AND INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS—

Name of Article.	Type of Package.
Arsenic (white) or arsenious oxide	In tins packed in a strongly made and tightly jointed case; or In a thoroughly sound well coopered cask, lined with strong paper; or In a strong hermetically sealed steel or iron drum. All packages shall be of sufficient strength to withstand the wear and tear of carriage and be closed in such a manner as to prevent any leakage of contents.
Calcium carbide (carbide of calcium)	In hermetically sealed tins packed in a case of timber of not less than 5-8-inch thickness, strongly bound with hoop-iron; or In an airtight and damp-proof steel or iron drum. Each package shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Carbide of Calcium—Dangerous if not Kept Dry"; the words "The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas"; and the name and address of the sender.
Chloride of iron Iron perchloride (perchloride of iron, iron liquor) Nitrate of iron	In bottles or glass carboys, packed in a hamper or case; or In an approved cask; or In a steel or iron drum.
Lead arsenate (arsenate of lead)	In a hermetically sealed steel or iron drum; or In tins packed in a case or corrugated cardboard container; or In bottles or jars, in packing packed in a strongly made case.
Amorphous phosphorus Phosphorus, stick	In a hermetically sealed iron container; or In strong hermetically sealed tins, properly packed in sawdust in a wooden case.
Potassium chlorate (chlorate of potash)	In a steel or iron drum; or In a paper-lined cask or case of sufficient strength to prevent the escape of the contents when subjected to rough usage; or In glass jars or bottles, packed in a case.

Air Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

Name of Article.	Type of Package.	
Calcium cyanide or cyano gas .. } Potassium cyanide (cyanide of } potassium) } Sodium cyanide } (cyanide of sodium) }	<p>In airtight zinc cases packed in a substantial iron-bound wooden case containing not more than 2 cwt.; or In a drum; or In tins, jars, or bottles, packed in a case. Any cyanide shall not be enclosed in the same package with any acid. All packages shall be of sufficient strength to withstand the wear and tear of carriage and be closed in such a manner as to prevent any leakage of contents.</p>	
Potassium hydroxide (caustic } potash) } Sodium or potassium (metallic) } Sodium amalgam } Sodium hydroxide (caustic } soda) }		<p>In hermetically sealed iron containers packed in a case.</p>
Sodium hypochlorite		<p>In jars packed in a crate.</p>
Sodium peroxide (peroxide of } sodium) }		<p>In hermetically sealed tins each not exceeding 14 lbs. gross weight or drums, packed in a strongly bound wooden case, all of sufficient strength to prevent either the escape of the peroxide or the admission of moisture to it. The contents of any one package shall not exceed 1 cwt. in weight.</p>
Sodium sulphide (sulphide of } sodium) }	<p>In a hermetically sealed steel or iron drum.</p>	
Sulphur chloride (chloride of } sulphur) }	<p>In bottles or glass carboys, packed in a hamper or case.</p>	
Zinc chloride (chloride or muriate } of zinc) }	<p>In an approved cask; or In a steel or iron drum.</p>	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Accumulators } Batteries (charged) }	<p>Cells constructed of glass or other material shall be sealed around the top edge with pitch or other suitable material, and the filling hole securely plugged to prevent leakage of the acid contents; and Cells shall be well insulated to prevent short circuits, and packed in sawdust, straw, or wood-wool, in a sound case marked in distinctive characters "Sulphuric Acid—Battery Fully Charged—This Side Up" and of sufficient strength to withstand the weight of the contents.</p>	
Bleaching liquids (corrosive) ..	<p>In bottles or glass carboys, packed in a case.</p>	

EXPLOSIVES AND INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS—

Name of Article.	Type of Package.
Disencrusting fluids	{ In an approved cask; or In a steel or iron drum; or In tins or bottles, packed in a case.
Oil of mirbane or other liquid nitro-benzine compounds ..	{ In a steel or iron drum; or In strong, securely closed, sound tins packed in sawdust or straw in a case.
Painters' solution (corrosive) ..	In jars or carboys, packed in a case.
Soldering fluids	In carboys, earthenware jars, or tins packed in a case.
POISONOUS CHEMICALS.	
Hydrocyanic acid (prussic acid)	{ In luted and tied-over well stoppered glass bottles not exceeding 3 lbs. in capacity, packed in a strong wooden case containing Kieselguhr sufficient to absorb the whole of the liquid in case of fracture and mixed with sufficient lime (calcium oxide) to neutralize the whole of the acid. Not more than 12 bottles shall be en- closed in one case.
Dissolved arsenic Prickly pear poisons Weed eradicator (Non-corrosive to metal)	{ In a steel or iron drum with the open- ing flush with the top of the drum, hermetically sealed with a 24-gauge tinned iron round disc brazed over the bung-hole, and the edge around the disc soldered. The disc shall in all cases be 1 inch more in diameter than the bung- hole, in order that there shall be at least 1-8 inch around the bung-hole brazed to the drum; or In a drum constructed of not less than 3/16-inch steel, with the edges welded together, and fitted with one or more metal plugs well greased and serewed into the top: Provided that the bung-hole is secured by a suitable threaded metal plug in such a manner as to prevent leakage.
Orchard pests specific Sheep dip	{ In a hermetically sealed steel or iron drum; or In sealed tins packed in a case.

Air Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Compressed Gases.

Name of Article.	Type of Package.
Acetylene gas	In a cylinder containing a proper porous filling.
Carbonic acid gas	In a cylinder.
Chlorine gas	
Hydrogen gas	
Liquid ammonia gas (liquid anhydrous ammonia gas)	
Nitrous oxide gas (laughing gas)	
Oxygen gas	
Sulphur dioxide gas	

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Type 1.—Plain cylindrical type of drum, or drum not having rolling hoops swaged or rolled into the shell.

Capacity in Gallons.	Minimum Thickness of Metal in Inches.
Up to 8 gallons	Between .037 and .043
Over 8 and up to 29 gallons ..	Between .049 and .055
Over 29 and up to 46 gallons ..	Between .061 and .069
Over 46 and up to 92 gallons ..	Between .076 and .091

Type 2.—Bilge type of drum, or drum having rolling hoops swaged or rolled into the shell.

Capacity in Gallons.	Minimum Thickness of Metal in Inches.
Up to 8 gallons	Between .049 and .055
Over 8 and up to 29 gallons ..	Between .061 and .069
Over 29 and up to 46 gallons ..	Between .076 and .091
Over 46 and up to 92 gallons ..	Between .107 and .122

EXPLOSIVES AND INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS—