



U.S. Department
of Transportation

**Research and
Special Programs
Administration**

400 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

JUL 22 1999

Mr. Sooran Al-Qabbani
Cargo Sales Representative
Kuwait Airways Corp.
P.O. Box 31899
Damascus-Syria

Ref. No. 99-0101

Dear Mr. Al-Qabbani:

This is in response to your letter dated April 4, 1999, regarding the applicability of the International Civil Aviation Organization's Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (ICAO). Specifically, you asked whether any United States (U.S.) Variations or U.S. Government restrictions apply to the loading of Perfumery products, 3, UN1266, PG II or PG III onto a passenger aircraft.

A Perfumery product being imported into the U.S. that is not a limited quantity or a consumer commodity, and is properly packaged for transportation in accordance with ICAO must conform to the requirements in 49 CFR 171.11 (copy enclosed) and certain U.S. variations. The variations that may apply to your products are the following: U.S. Variation 1 requiring the use of English for all required package markings and for the dangerous goods transport document, U.S. Variation 12 requiring the shipper to provide a 24-hour emergency response telephone number and, if applicable, U.S. Variation 4 requiring the identification of hazardous substances. The applicable variation must be listed on the Shipper's Declaration of Dangerous Goods.

I hope this information is helpful. If we can be of further assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Hattie L. Mitchell, Chief
Regulatory Review and Reinvention
Office of Hazardous Materials Standards

Enclosure



990101

Vessel includes every description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

Viscous liquid means a liquid material which has a measured viscosity in excess of 2500 centistokes at 25° C. (77° F.) when determined in accordance with the procedures specified in ASTM Method D 445-72 "Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and the Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)" or ASTM Method D 1200-70 "Viscosity of Paints, Varnishes, and Lacquers by Ford Viscosity Cup."

Volatility refers to the relative rate of evaporation of materials to assume the vapor state.

Water reactive material See §173.124(c) of this subchapter.

Water resistant means having a degree of resistance to permeability by and damage caused by water in liquid form.

Wooden barrel means a packaging made of natural wood, of round cross-section, having convex walls, consisting of staves and heads and fitted with hoops.

W.T. means watertight.

§171.9 Rules of construction. (a) In this subchapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) Words imparting the singular include the plural;
- (2) Words imparting the plural include the singular; and
- (3) Words imparting the masculine gender include the feminine;
- (b) In this subchapter, the word:
 - (1) "Shall" is used in an imperative sense;
 - (2) "Must" is used in an imperative sense;
 - (3) "Should" is used in a recommendatory sense;
 - (4) "May" is used in a permissive sense to state authority or permission to do the act described, and the words "no person may" or "a person may not" means that no person is required, authorized, or permitted to do the act described; and
 - (5) "Includes" is used as a word of inclusion not limitation.

§171.10 Units of measure. (a) General. To ensure compatibility with international transportation standards, most units of measure in this subchapter are expressed using the International System of Units ("SI" or metric). Where SI units appear, they are the regulatory standard. U.S. standard or customary units, which appear in parentheses following the SI units, are for information only and are not intended to be the regulatory standard.

(b) Abbreviations for SI units of measure generally used throughout this subchapter are as shown in paragraph (c) of this section. Customary units shown throughout this subchapter are generally not abbreviated.

(c) Conversion values: (1) Conversion values are provided in the following table and are based on values provided in ASTM E 380-89, "Standard for Metric Practice."

(2) If an exact conversion is needed, the following conversion table should be used.

TABLE OF CONVERSION FACTORS FOR SI UNITS

Measurement	SI to U.S. standard	U.S. standard to SI
Activity	1 TBq = 27 Ci	1 Ci = 0.037 TBq
Density	1 kg/m ³ = 0.06242797 lb/ft ³	1 lb/ft ³ = 16.01846 kg/m ³
Length	1 cm = 0.3937008 in. 1 m = 3.280840 ft	1 in = 2.540000 cm 1 ft = 0.3048000 m
Mass (weight)	1 kg = 2.204622 lb. 1 gr = 0.03527397 oz.	1 lb = 0.4535924 kg 1 oz = 28.34952 gr
Pressure	1 kPa = 0.1450377 psi 1 Bar = 100 kPa = 14.504 psi 1 kPa = 7.5 mm Hg	1 psi = 6.894757 kPa 1 psi = 0.06895 Bar
Radiation level	1 Sv/hr = 100 rem/hr.	1 rem/hr = 0.01 Sv/hr
Thickness	1 mm = 0.03937008 in.	1 in = 25.40000 mm
Volume (liquid)	1 l = 0.2641720 gal 1 ml = 0.03381402 oz. 1 m ³ = 35.31466 ft ³	1 gal = 3.785412 l 1 oz = 29.57353 ml 1 ft ³ = 0.02831685 m ³

Abbreviations for units of measure are as follows:
Unit of measure and abbreviation:
(SI): millimeter, mm; centimeter, cm; meter, m; gram, g; kilogram, kg; kiloPascal, kPa; liter, L; milliliter, ml; cubic meter, m³; Terabecquerel, TBq; Gigabecquerel, GBq; millisievert, mSv;
(U.S.): Inch, in; foot, ft; ounce, oz; pound, lb; pounds per square inch, psi; gallon, gal; cubic feet, ft³; Curie, Ci; millicurie, mCi; millirem, mrem.

§171.11 Use of ICAO Technical Instructions. Notwithstanding the requirements of Parts 172 and 173 of this subchapter, a hazardous material may be transported by aircraft, and by motor vehicle either

before or after being transported by aircraft, in accordance with the ICAO Technical Instructions if the hazardous material:

(a) Is packaged, marked, labeled, classified, described and certified on a shipping paper and otherwise in a condition for shipment as required by the ICAO Technical Instructions;

(b) Is within the quantity limits prescribed for transportation by either passenger-carrying or cargo aircraft, as appropriate, as specified in the ICAO Technical Instructions;

(c) Is not a forbidden material or package according to §173.21 of this subchapter or Column 3 of the §172.101 Table; and

(d) Fulfills the following additional requirements as applicable:

(1) For a material that meets the definition of a hazardous substance as defined in this subchapter, the shipping paper and package markings must conform to the provisions in §§172.203(c) and 172.324, respectively, of this subchapter.

(2) When a hazardous material, which is subject to the requirements of the ICAO Technical Instructions, is also a hazardous waste as defined in this subchapter:

(i) The word "Waste" must precede the proper shipping name on shipping papers and package markings; and

(ii) It must comply with §172.205 with respect to the hazardous waste manifests.

(3) When a hazardous material is not subject to the requirements of the ICAO Technical Instructions, it must be transported as required by this subchapter.

(4) When a hazardous material that is regulated by this subchapter for transportation by highway is transported by motor vehicle on a public highway under the provisions of this section, the following requirements apply:

(i) The motor vehicle must be placarded in accordance with subpart F of part 172 of this subchapter; and

(ii) The shipping paper may include an indication that the shipment is being made under the provisions of this section or the letters "ICAO."

(5) If a liquid or solid material in a package meets the definition of a poison according to this subchapter, and the fact that it is a poison is not disclosed in the shipping name or by a class entry, an indication that the material is a poison shall be entered on the shipping paper in association with the basic description. For transportation by motor vehicle, this indication must be made by entering the word "Poison or Toxic" on the shipping paper in association with the basic description.

(6) For radioactive materials:

(i) Shipping papers for highway route controlled quantity radioactive materials shipments must meet the requirements of §172.203(d)(4) of this subchapter.

(ii) Competent authority certification and any necessary revalidation for Type B, Type B(U), Type B(M), and fissile materials packages must be obtained from the appropriate authorities as specified in §§173.471, 173.472 and 173.473 of this subchapter, and all requirements of the certificates and revalidations must be met.

(iii) Except for limited quantities of Class 7 (radioactive) material, the provisions of §§172.204(c)(4), 173.448(e), (f) and (g)(3) of this subchapter apply.

(iv) Limited quantities of radioactive materials must meet the provisions of §173.421, §173.424 or §173.426, of this subchapter, as appropriate, and

(v) Type A package contents shall be limited in accordance with §173.431 of this subchapter.

(7) If a United States variation is indicated in the ICAO Technical Instructions for any provision governing the transport of the hazardous material, the hazardous material is transported in conformance with that variation.

(8) Abbreviations may not be used in shipping paper entries or package markings unless they are specifically authorized by this subchapter. ICAO class or division numbers are not considered to be abbreviations.

(9) When a hazardous material, which is subject to the requirements of the ICAO Technical Instructions, is a material poisonous by inhalation (see §171.8 of this subchapter)—

(i) The shipping description must include the words "Toxic Inhalation Hazard" or "Poison Inhalation Hazard" or "Inhalation Hazard", as required in §172.203(m) of this subchapter;

(ii) The material must be packaged in accordance with the requirements of this subchapter; and

(iii) The package must be marked in accordance with §172.313

PART 171



KUWAIT AIRWAYS

الخطوط الجوية الكويتية

DAMASCUS : 4th April, 1999

دمشق

To:
Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety
US Department of Transportation
Research and Special Programs Administration
Washington, D.C. 20590-0001
U.S.A

Beito
§ 171.11
99-0101

Dear Sirs,

We frankly admit, we have some confusion in deciding if any State Variation/ U.S. Government Restriction is imposed on loading **Perfumes Products**, on board Passenger Aircraft, relating to the under-shown UN1266.

UN ID NO. A	Proper Shipping Name/Description B	Class or Div C	Sub Risk D	Hazard Label(s) E	PG F	Passenger and Cargo Aircraft		Cargo Aircraft		S.P. see 4.4 M		
						Ltd Qty						
						Pkg Inst G	Max Qty Per Pkg H	Pkg Inst I	Max Qty Per Pkg J		Pkg Inst K	Max Qty Per Pkg L
1266	Perfumery Products with flammable solvents	3		Flamm. Liquid	II III	Y305 Y309	1L 10L	305 309	15 L 60 L	307 310	60 L 220 L	A3

Your assistance in advising situation for this specific UN ID, will be highly appreciated, and if it is more convenient to you, you may kindly use SITA address: DAMFYKU, or FAX 00963-11-2226504 for your reply.

Thank you in advance, and Please do agree our best Regards.

Sooran Al-Qabbani
Cargo Sales Representative

Kuwait Airways Corp.
P. O. Box 31899
Damascus - Syria