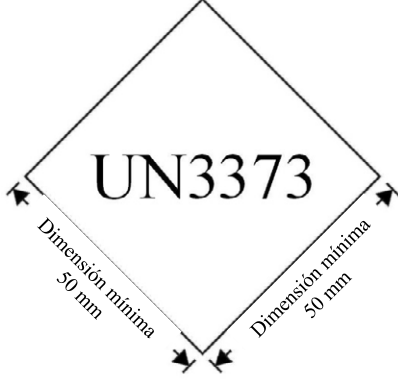
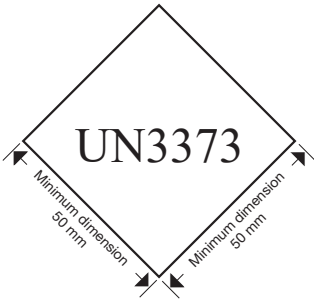


P650	INSTRUCCIÓN DE EMBALAJE	P650
Esta instrucción se aplica al n° ONU 3373.		
<p>1) El embalaje será de buena calidad y suficientemente robusto para soportar los golpes y cargas habituales del transporte, incluyendo el trasbordo entre unidades de transporte o entre unidades de transporte y el almacén así como durante cualquier recogida de un palet o sobreembalaje en la manipulación manual o mecánica. Los embalajes se construirán y cerrarán de forma que se evite cualquier fuga de su contenido en las condiciones normales de transporte por vibración o por cambios de temperatura, humedad o presión.</p> <p>2) El embalaje deberá comprender al menos los tres componentes siguientes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> un recipiente primario un embalaje secundario, y un embalaje exterior <p>de los que, o bien el embalaje secundario, o el embalaje exterior, deberá ser rígido.</p> <p>3) Los recipientes primarios se embalarán en los embalajes secundarios de forma tal que eviten, en las condiciones normales de transporte, que puedan romperse, perforarse o dejar escapar su contenido en el embalaje secundario. Los embalajes secundarios deben colocarse en embalajes exteriores con interposición de un material de relleno adecuado. Cualquier fuga de contenido no debe implicar ninguna alteración apreciable de las propiedades protectoras del material de relleno o del embalaje exterior.</p> <p>4) Para el transporte se dispondrá en la superficie exterior de cada embalaje exterior la marca que se muestra a continuación en un fondo de color que contraste con ella y sea fácilmente visible y legible. La marca deberá tener la forma de un cuadrado con un vértice hacia abajo (en rombo) con unas dimensiones mínimas de 50 mm. x 50 mm., el grosor de las líneas deberá ser al menos de 2 mm. y la altura de las letras y cifras deberá ser al menos de 6 mm. La designación oficial de transporte "MATERIA BIOLÓGICA, CATEGORÍA B", en letras de al menos 6 mm. de altura, deberá ser marcada en el embalaje exterior al lado de la marca en forma de rombo.</p> <div data-bbox="598 1086 997 1467" data-label="Diagram">  </div> <p>5) Al menos una superficie del embalaje exterior deberá tener unas dimensiones mínimas de 100 × 100 mm.</p> <p>6) El bulto completo deberá superar con éxito el ensayo de caída de 6.3.5.3, tal como se especifica en 6.3.5.2, con una altura de caída de 1,2 m. Después del ensayo de caída, no deberá haber fugas de los recipientes primarios, que deberán mantenerse protegidos por material absorbente, cuando se requiera, en el embalaje secundario.</p> <p>7) Para las materias líquidas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> El o los recipientes primarios deben ser estancos; El embalaje secundario debe ser estanco; Si se colocan varios recipientes primarios frágiles en un único embalaje secundario, se envolverán individualmente o se separarán para prevenir cualquier contacto entre ellos; Se debe colocar un material absorbente entre el recipiente primario y el embalaje secundario. La cantidad de material absorbente, debe ser suficiente para absorber todo el contenido de los recipientes primarios de manera que una fuga de la materia líquida no afecte al material de relleno o al embalaje exterior El recipiente primario o el embalaje secundario debe resistir sin escapes una presión interna de 95 kPa (0,95 bar). 		

(continúa en la página siguiente)

P650	INSTRUCCIÓN DE EMBALAJE (cont.)	P650
	<p>8) Para las materias sólidas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> El o los recipientes primarios deben ser estancos a los pulverulentos; el embalaje secundario será estanco a los pulverulentos; Si en un embalaje secundario único se introducen varios recipientes primarios frágiles, éstos deben envolverse individualmente o ir separados de manera se evite cualquier contacto entre ellos; Cuando haya dudas sobre la presencia de líquido residual en el recipiente primario durante el transporte, deberá utilizarse un embalaje adaptado para líquidos, que contenga material absorbente. <p>9) Muestras refrigeradas o congeladas: hielo, hielo seco o nitrógeno líquido</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cuando se utilice hielo seco o nitrógeno líquido como refrigerantes, serán aplicables las disposiciones del 5.5.3. Si se utiliza hielo, deberá colocarse en el exterior del embalaje secundario o en el embalaje exterior o en el sobreembalaje. Se colocarán soportes interiores para mantener la posición original de los embalajes secundarios. Si se utiliza hielo, el embalaje exterior o el sobreembalaje debe ser estanco. <i>NOTA: Si se utiliza hielo seco, no hace falta cumplir otros requisitos (véase el 2.2.9.1.14). Si se emplea nitrógeno líquido, es suficiente cumplir con el Capítulo 3.3, disposición especial 593.</i> el recipiente primario y el embalaje secundario deberán mantener su integridad a la temperatura de refrigeración utilizada así como a las temperaturas y presiones que puedan resultar si se pierde la refrigeración. <p>10) Cuando los bultos se coloquen en un sobreembalaje, las marcas de los bultos prescritas por la presente instrucción de embalaje deberán ser directamente visibles, o reproducirse en el exterior del sobreembalaje.</p> <p>11) Las materias infecciosas asignadas al ONU 3373 que se embalen y cuyos bultos se marcan conforme a esta instrucción de embalaje no están sometidas a ninguna otra disposición del ADR.</p> <p>12) Los fabricantes y distribuidores de estos embalajes deben dar instrucciones claras de su llenado y cierre al expedidor o a la persona que prepara los embalajes (por ejemplo, el paciente) con el fin de que se preparen correctamente para el transporte.</p> <p>13) En el mismo embalaje de las materias infecciosas de la clase 6.2 no deberá haber otras mercancías peligrosas, a menos que sean necesarias para mantener la viabilidad de las materias infecciosas, para estabilizarlas o para impedir su degradación, o para neutralizar los peligros que presenten. En cada recipiente primario que contenga las materias infecciosas podrá envasarse/embalarse una cantidad de 30 ml. o menos de mercancías peligrosas de las clases 3, 8 o 9. Cuando esas pequeñas cantidades de mercancías peligrosas se envasen/embalen con materias infecciosas de conformidad con la presente instrucción de embalaje, no se aplicará ninguna otra disposición del ADR.</p> <p>14) Si se produce una fuga de materias y éstas se esparcen por la unidad de transporte, no pueden reutilizarse hasta después de limpiarse a fondo y, en su caso, desinfectados o descontaminados. Las mercancías y objetos transportados en la misma unidad de transporte deben examinarse por si se han contaminado.</p>	
	<p>Disposiciones suplementarias:</p> <p>La autoridad competente del país de origen^a podrá autorizar la utilización de envases/embalajes alternativos para el transporte de material animal conforme a lo dispuesto en 4.1.8.7.</p>	

^a Si el país de origen no es una Parte contratante del ADR, la autoridad competente de la primera Parte contratante a la que llegue el envío.

P650	PACKING INSTRUCTION	P650
This packing instruction applies to UN No. 3373.		
<p>(1) The packaging shall be of good quality, strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during carriage, including transshipment between cargo transport units and between cargo transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet or overpack for subsequent manual or mechanical handling. Packagings shall be constructed and closed to prevent any loss of contents that might be caused under normal conditions of carriage by vibration or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure.</p> <p>(2) The packaging shall consist of at least three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a primary receptacle; (b) a secondary packaging; and (c) an outer packaging <p>of which either the secondary or the outer packaging shall be rigid.</p> <p>(3) Primary receptacles shall be packed in secondary packagings in such a way that, under normal conditions of carriage, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the secondary packaging. Secondary packagings shall be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning material. Any leakage of the contents shall not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging.</p> <p>(4) For carriage, the mark illustrated below shall be displayed on the external surface of the outer packaging on a background of a contrasting colour and shall be clearly visible and legible. The mark shall be in the form of a square set at an angle of 45° (diamond-shaped) with minimum dimensions of 50 mm by 50 mm; the width of the line shall be at least 2 mm and the letters and numbers shall be at least 6 mm high. The proper shipping name "BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B" in letters at least 6 mm high shall be marked on the outer packaging adjacent to the diamond-shaped mark.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>(5) At least one surface of the outer packaging shall have a minimum dimension of 100 mm × 100 mm.</p> <p>(6) The completed package shall be capable of successfully passing the drop test in 6.3.5.3 as specified in 6.3.5.2 at a height of 1.2 m. Following the appropriate drop sequence, there shall be no leakage from the primary receptacle(s) which shall remain protected by absorbent material, when required, in the secondary packaging.</p>		

(Cont'd on next page)

P650	PACKING INSTRUCTION (<i>cont'd</i>)	P650
(7)	<p>For liquid substances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The primary receptacle(s) shall be leakproof; (b) The secondary packaging shall be leakproof; (c) If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them; (d) Absorbent material shall be placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging. The absorbent material shall be in quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacle(s) so that any release of the liquid substance will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging; (e) The primary receptacle or the secondary packaging shall be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure of 95 kPa (0.95 bar). 	
(8)	<p>For solid substances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The primary receptacle(s) shall be siftproof; (b) The secondary packaging shall be siftproof; (c) If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them; (d) If there is any doubt as to whether or not residual liquid may be present in the primary receptacle during carriage then a packaging suitable for liquids, including absorbent materials, shall be used. 	
(9)	<p>Refrigerated or frozen specimens: Ice, dry ice and liquid nitrogen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used as a coolant, the requirements of 5.5.3 shall apply. When used, ice shall be placed outside the secondary packagings or in the outer packaging or an overpack. Interior supports shall be provided to secure the secondary packagings in the original position. If ice is used, the outside packaging or overpack shall be leakproof. (b) The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures which could result if refrigeration were lost. 	
(10)	When packages are placed in an overpack, the package marks required by this packing instruction shall either be clearly visible or be reproduced on the outside of the overpack.	
(11)	Infectious substances assigned to UN No. 3373 which are packed and packages which are marked in accordance with this packing instruction are not subject to any other requirement in ADR.	
(12)	Clear instructions on filling and closing such packages shall be provided by packaging manufacturers and subsequent distributors to the consignor or to the person who prepares the package (e.g. patient) to enable the package to be correctly prepared for carriage.	
(13)	Other dangerous goods shall not be packed in the same packaging as Class 6.2 infectious substances unless they are necessary for maintaining the viability, stabilizing or preventing degradation or neutralizing the hazards of the infectious substances. A quantity of 30 ml or less of dangerous goods included in Classes 3, 8 or 9 may be packed in each primary receptacle containing infectious substances. When these small quantities of dangerous goods are packed with infectious substances in accordance with this packing instruction no other requirements of ADR need be met.	
(14)	If any substance has leaked and has been spilled in a cargo transport unit, it may not be reused until after it has been thoroughly cleaned and, if necessary, disinfected or decontaminated. Any other goods and articles carried in the same cargo transport unit shall be examined for possible contamination.	
<p>Additional requirement:</p> <p>Alternative packagings for the carriage of animal material may be authorized by the competent authority of the country of origin ^a in accordance with the provisions of 4.1.8.7.</p>		

^a *If the country of origin is not a Contracting Party to ADR, the competent authority of the first Contracting Party to the ADR reached by the consignment.*

PACKING INSTRUCTION 650

STATE VARIATIONS: BHG-02, CAG-05, DQG-03, GBG-05, GHG-02, IDG-02, VCG-04

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: 4C-04, 4M-04, 5X-01, AM-06/10, AS-08, BR-14, BZ-07, CM-05, E9-03, FX-04, G3-02, IP-03, JJ-04, KC-08, KE-06, L7-04, LA-07, LP-04, LU-04, M3-04, M7-04, MS-06, OU-12, PX-08, SV-12, TN-05, UC-04, WR-03, WS-03, XL-04, XQ-05

This instruction applies to UN 3373 on passenger and cargo aircraft and Cargo Aircraft Only.

General Requirements

The packagings must be of good quality, strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during transport, including trans-shipment between transport units and between transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet or overpack for subsequent manual or 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.

The packaging must consist of three components:

- (a) a primary receptacle(s);
- (b) a secondary packaging; and
- (c) a rigid outer packaging.

Primary receptacles must be packed in secondary packagings in such a way that, under normal conditions of transport, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the secondary packaging. Secondary packagings must be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning material. Any leakage of the contents must not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging.

Packages must be prepared as follows:

(a) For liquid substances:

1. The primary receptacle(s) must be leakproof and must not contain more than 1 L;
2. The secondary packaging must be leakproof;
3. If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they must be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them;
4. Absorbent material must be placed between the primary receptacle and the secondary packaging. The absorbent material, such as cotton wool, must be in sufficient quantity to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacle(s) so that any release of the liquid substance will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging;
5. The primary receptacle or the secondary packaging must be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure of 95 kPa.
6. The outer packaging must not contain more than 4 L. This quantity excludes ice, dry ice or liquid nitrogen when used to keep specimens cold.

Note:

The capability of a packaging to withstand an internal pressure without leakage that produces the specified pressure differential should be determined by testing samples of primary receptacles or secondary packagings. Pressure differential is the difference between the pressure exerted on the inside of the receptacle or packaging and the pressure on the outside. The appropriate test method should be selected based on receptacle or packaging type. Acceptable test methods include any method that produces the required pressure differential between the inside and outside of a primary receptacle or a secondary packaging. The test may be conducted using internal hydraulic or pneumatic pressure (gauge) or external vacuum test methods. Internal hydraulic or pneumatic pressure can be applied in most cases as the required pressure differential can be achieved under

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PACKING INSTRUCTION 650 (continued)

most circumstances. An external vacuum test is not acceptable if the specified pressure differential is not achieved and maintained. The external vacuum test is a generally acceptable method for rigid receptacles and packagings but is not normally acceptable for:

- flexible receptacles and flexible packagings;
- receptacles and packagings filled and closed under an absolute atmospheric pressure lower than 95 kPa.

(b) For solid substances:

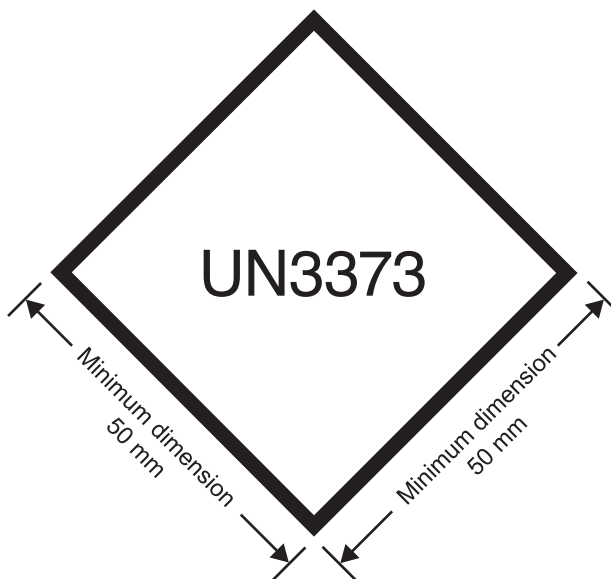
1. The primary receptacle(s) must be siftproof and must not exceed the outer packaging weight limit;
2. The secondary packaging must be siftproof;
3. If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they must be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them;
4. Except for packages containing body parts, organs or whole bodies, the outer packaging must not contain more than 4 kg. This quantity excludes ice, dry ice or liquid nitrogen when used to keep specimens cold;
5. If there is any doubt as to whether or not residual liquid may be present in the primary receptacle during transport then a packaging suitable for liquids, including absorbent materials, must be used.

☞ An itemized list of contents must be enclosed between the secondary packaging and the outer packaging.

At least one surface of the outer packaging must have a minimum dimension of 100 mm × 100 mm.

The completed package must be capable of successfully passing the drop test described in 6.5.4.4 as specified in 6.5.4.2 except that the height of the drop must not be less than 1.2 m. Following the appropriate drop sequence, there must be no leakage from the primary receptacle(s) which must remain protected by absorbent material, when required, in the secondary packaging.

△ For transport, the mark illustrated below must be displayed on the external surface of the outer packaging on a background of a contrasting colour and must be clearly visible and legible. The mark must be in the form of a square set at an angle of 45° (diamond-shaped) with each side having a length of at least 50 mm, the width of the line must be at least 2 mm and the letters and numbers must be at least 6 mm high. The entire mark must appear on one side of the package. The proper shipping name "Biological Substance, Category B" in letters at least 6 mm high must be marked on the outer packaging adjacent to the diamond-shaped mark.



- ☞ Unless all package marks are clearly visible, the following conditions apply when packages are placed in an overpack:
- the overpack must be marked with the word "Overpack" in lettering at least 12 mm high; and
 - the package marks must be reproduced on the outside of the overpack.

A Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods is not required.

Alternative packagings for the transport of animal material may be authorized by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions in 5.0.6.7.

PACKING INSTRUCTION 650 *(continued)*

Specific Requirements

Refrigerated or frozen specimens: Ice, dry ice and liquid nitrogen:

- When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used to keep specimens cold, all applicable requirements of these Regulations must be met. When used, ice or dry ice must be placed outside the secondary packagings or in the outer packaging or an overpack. Interior supports must be provided to secure the secondary packagings in the original position after the ice or dry ice has dissipated. If ice is used, the outside packaging or overpack must be leakproof. If dry ice is used, the packaging must be designed and constructed to permit the release of carbon dioxide gas to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the packagings.
- The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging must maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and the pressures, which could result if refrigeration were to be lost.

Infectious substances assigned to UN 3373 which are packed and marked in accordance with this packing instruction are not subject to any other requirement of these Regulations except for the following:

- (a) the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee must be provided on each package;
- (b) the name and telephone number of a person responsible must be provided on the air waybill or on the package;
- (c) the classification must be in accordance to 3.6.2;
- (d) the incident reporting requirements in 9.6.1 and 9.6.2 must be met; and
- (e) the inspection for damage or leakage requirements in 9.4.1 and 9.4.2.

Note:

When the shipper or consignee is also the 'person responsible' as referred to in b) above, the name and address need be marked only once in order to satisfy the name and address marking provisions in both a) and b), above.

Passengers and crew members are prohibited from transporting infectious substances as or in carry-on baggage, checked baggage or on their person.

- ✎ If an Air Waybill is used, the "Nature and Quantity of Goods" box must show "UN 3373", the text "BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B" and the number of packages (unless these are the only packages within the consignment).

Clear instructions on filling and closing such packages must be provided by packaging manufacturers and subsequent distributors to the shipper or to the person who prepares the package (e.g. patient) to enable the package to be correctly prepared for transport.

Other dangerous goods must not be packed in the same packaging as Division 6.2 Infectious Substances unless they are necessary for maintaining the viability, stabilizing or preventing degradation or neutralizing the hazards of the infectious substances. A quantity of 30 mL or less of dangerous goods included in Classes 3, 8 or 9 permitted as excepted quantities under 2.6 may be packed in each primary receptacle containing infectious substances. When these small quantities of dangerous goods are packed with infectious substances in accordance with this packing instruction, no other requirements in these Regulations need be met.

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