

§ 173.195

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(b) When the poisonous material is absorbed in a medium such as activated charcoal or silical gel, gas identification sets may be shipped as follows:

(1) If the poisonous material does not exceed 5 mL (0.2 fluid ounce) if a liquid or 5 g (0.2 ounce) if a solid, it may be packed in glass inner receptacles of not over 120 mL (4.1 fluid ounces) each. Each glass receptacle, cushioned with absorbent material must be packed in a hermetically sealed metal can of not less than 0.30 mm (0.012 inch) wall thickness. Metal cans, surrounded on all sides by at least 25 mm (1 inch) of dry sawdust, must be packed in 4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F wooden boxes. Not more than 100 mL (3.4 fluid ounces) or 100 g (3.5 ounces) of poisonous materials may be packed in one outer wooden box.

(2) If the poisonous material does not exceed 5 mL (0.2 fluid ounce) if a liquid or 20 g (0.7 ounce) if a solid, it may be packed in glass inner receptacles with screw-top closures of not less than 60 mL (2 ounces), hermetically sealed. Twelve bottles containing poisonous material, not to exceed 100 mL (3.4 ounces) or 100 g (3.5 ounces), or both, may be placed in a plastic carrying case, each glass receptacle surrounded by absorbent cushioning and each separated from the other by sponge rubber partitions. The plastic carrying case must be placed in a tightly fitting fiberboard box which in turn must be placed in a tightly fitting 4C1, 4C2, 4D or 4F wooden box.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 45183, 45381, Aug. 28, 2001]

**§ 173.195 Hydrogen cyanide, anhydrous, stabilized (hydrocyanic acid, aqueous solution).**

(a) Hydrogen cyanide, anhydrous, stabilized, must be packed in specification cylinders as follows:

(1) As prescribed in §173.192, or

(2) Specification 3A480, 3A480X, 3AA480, or 3A1800 metal cylinders of not over 126 kg (278 pounds) water capacity (nominal). Shipments in 3AL cylinders are authorized only when transported by highway and rail.

(b) Cylinders may not be charged with more than 0.27 kg (0.6 pound) of liquid per 0.45 kg (1 pound) water capacity of cylinder. Each filled cylinder must be tested for leakage before being

offered for transportation or transported and must show absolutely no leakage; this test must consist of passing a piece of Guignard's sodium picrate paper over the closure of the cylinder, without the protection cap attached, to detect any escape of hydrogen cyanide from the cylinder. Other equally efficient test methods may be used in place of sodium picrate paper.

(c) Packagings for hydrogen cyanide must conform to §173.40.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52643, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66271, Dec. 20, 1991]

**§ 173.196 Infectious substances (etiologic agents).**

(a) Authorized packagings and components are as follows:

(1) Inner packagings comprising:

(i) A watertight primary receptacle;

(ii) A watertight secondary packaging; and

(iii) When the primary receptacle contains liquids, an absorbent material must be placed between the primary receptacle and the secondary packaging. If multiple-primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging they must be wrapped individually to ensure that contact between them is prevented. The absorbent material, such as cotton wool, must be sufficient to absorb the entire contents of all primary receptacles.

(2) An outer packaging must be of adequate strength for its capacity, mass and intended use.

(b) Each package for infectious substances must be capable of passing the tests specified in §178.609 of this subchapter.

(c) Packages consigned as freight must be at least 100 mm (3.9 inches) in the smallest overall external dimensions.

(d) For all packages containing infectious substances, an itemized list of contents must be enclosed between the secondary packaging and the outer packaging.

(e) Although exceptional cases, such as whole organs, may require special packaging, the great majority of infectious substances can and must be packaged according to the following guidelines.

(1) *Lyophilized substances.* Primary receptacles include flame-sealed glass

ampoules or rubber-stopped glass vials fitted with metal seals.

(2) *Liquid or solid substances*—(i) *Substances shipped at ambient temperatures or higher.* Primary receptacles include those of glass, metal or plastic. Positive means of ensuring a leakproof seal, such as heat seal, skirted stopper or metal crimp seal must be provided. If screw caps are used, they must be reinforced with adhesive tape.

(ii) *Substances shipped refrigerated or frozen (ice, pre-frozen packs, dry ice).* Ice or dry ice must be placed outside the secondary packagings. 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 packaging must be leakproof. If dry ice is used, the outer packaging must permit the release of carbon dioxide gas.

(iii) *Substances shipped in liquid nitrogen.* Plastic primary receptacles capable of withstanding very low temperatures must be used. Secondary packaging must also withstand very low temperatures and in most cases will need to be fitted over individual primary receptacles. Requirements for shipment of liquid nitrogen must also be observed.

(f) Whatever the intended temperature of shipment, the primary receptacle or secondary packaging used for infectious substances must be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure which produces a pressure differential of not less than 95 kPa (14 psig) and temperatures in the range of  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-40^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $+131^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

(g) The requirements of this section supplement the requirements of the Department of Health and Human Services contained in 42 CFR part 72.

(h) *Exceptions.* The following substances are not subject to any requirements of this subchapter if the items as packaged do not contain any material otherwise subject to the requirements of this subchapter.

- (1) Diagnostic specimens.
- (2) Biological products.

[Amdt. 173-224, 55 FR 52634, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 173-241, 59 FR 67511, Dec. 29, 1994; 64 FR 10778, Mar. 5, 1999; 66 FR 45379, Aug. 28, 2001]

#### § 173.197 Regulated medical waste.

Regulated medical waste must be packaged in packagings conforming to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group II performance level. The packagings must be:

- (a) Rigid;
- (b) Leak resistant;
- (c) Impervious to moisture;
- (d) Of sufficient strength to prevent tearing or bursting under normal conditions of use and handling;
- (e) Sealed to prevent leakage during transport;
- (f) Puncture resistant for sharps and sharps with residual fluids; and
- (g) Break-resistant and tightly lidded or stoppered for fluids in quantities greater than 20 cubic cm.

[Amdt. 173-224, 56 FR 66271, Dec. 20, 1991, as amended at 64 FR 51919, Sept. 27, 1999; 66 FR 45380, Sept. 28, 2001]

#### § 173.198 Nickel carbonyl.

(a) Nickel carbonyl must be packed in specification steel or nickel cylinders as prescribed for any compressed gas except acetylene. A cylinder used exclusively for nickel carbonyl may be given a complete external visual inspection in lieu of the interior hydrostatic pressure test required by §173.34(e). Visual inspection must be in accordance with CGA Pamphlet C-6.

(b) Packagings for nickel carbonyl must conform to §173.40.

#### § 173.201 Non-bulk packagings for liquid hazardous materials in Packing Group I.

(a) When §172.101 of this subchapter specifies that a liquid hazardous material be packaged under this section, only non-bulk packagings prescribed in this section may be used for its transportation. Each packaging must conform to the general packaging requirements of subpart B of part 173, to the requirements of part 178 of this subchapter at the Packing Group I performance level, and to the requirements of the special provisions of column 7 of the §172.101 table.

(b) The following combination packagings are authorized:

*Outer packagings:*

Steel drum: 1A1 or 1A2