



Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air

Joseph LE-TONQUEZE – Pascal TATIN

DG Expert/Consultant – DG Referent for France

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Your safety is our mission.







Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air

Part 10 – Radioactive Material



Doc 9284

Technical Instructions for the Safe
Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air

2019-2020 Edition



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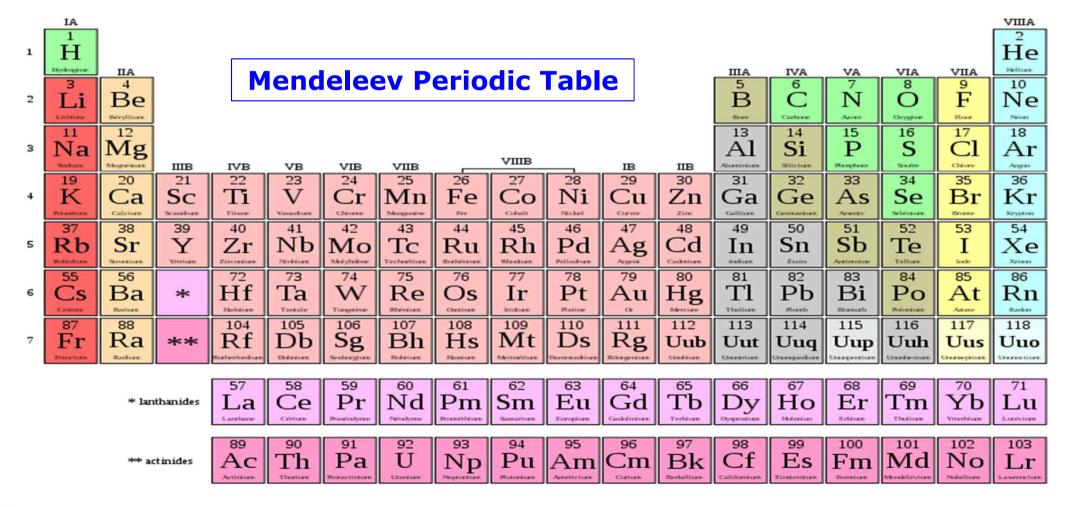
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION



RADIOACTIVITY BASIS

ATOMS

- > Material is an atom combination
- There is around 100 kind of different atoms
- > The difference between atoms is related to their internal structure, and to their chemical properties





ATOM'S ISOTOPES

- > A kind of atom exists in several "sort", named isotopes
- > 2 isotopes of an atom have:
- ✓ the same chemical properties
- ✓ different masses
- → Example: Standard Carbon = "Carbon 12", but there is also "Carbon 14"
- > Some isotopes are unstable, and named "radioisotope"
- → Example: Carbon 14 isotopes are disintegrating themselves in a natural way
- > A disintegration is a transformation in another isotope/atom and particle

emission or a radiation

 \rightarrow Example: Carbon 14 = Nitrogen 14 + $<<\beta^->>$



nitrogen-14

(electron

carbon-14

RADIOACTIVITY BASIS

BECQUEREL

> Definition: 1 disintegration per minute = 1 Becquerel (Bq)

- > Usual activities:
- √ 1 banana = 20 Bq
- \checkmark human body = 100 Bq / kg



 $(1 GBQ = 1 000 000 000 Bq = 10^9 Bq)$



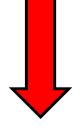
SIEVERT

- > When there is a disintegration (transformation in another isotope and particle emission or radiation):
- \rightarrow different types of radiation/particle may occur (α , β ⁺, β ⁻, γ , neutron)
- → the radiation type and the associated energy are dependent to the radionuclide
- > Definition:
- → Sievert is the measurement of the damages done by the radiation on human body
- > As the type of radiation and its associated energy is dependent to each radionuclide
- → there is no direct link between Becquerel and Sievert



SIEVERT

- radiation exposure time (examples):
- ✓ to eat a banana: 0,1 µSv
- ✓ teeth panoramic radio: 5 µSv
- ✓ exposure limit for public (except medical, ...): 1 mSv/year
- ✓ average natural radioactivity in Europe:
- 2,4 mSv/year/habitant (can be 10 to 50 mSv in certain parts of India, China or Brazil)
- √ crew staff: 3 to 5 mSv/year
- √ thoracic scanner: 7 mSv
- √ exposure limit for nuclear workers: 20 mSv/year
- > 100 mSv exposure once = 15 % increasing of cancer's risk
- > 1 Sv exposure once = burns
- > 5 Sv exposure once = 50 % chance to survive





Protection against radiation

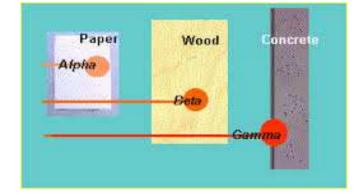
- > 3 types of protection:
- √ Time: reduction of the time spent near a radiation source



- ✓ Distance: exposure decreases with square distance
- at 1 m → 4 mSv/h
- at 2 m → 1 mSv/h
- at 10 m \rightarrow 0,04 mSv/h

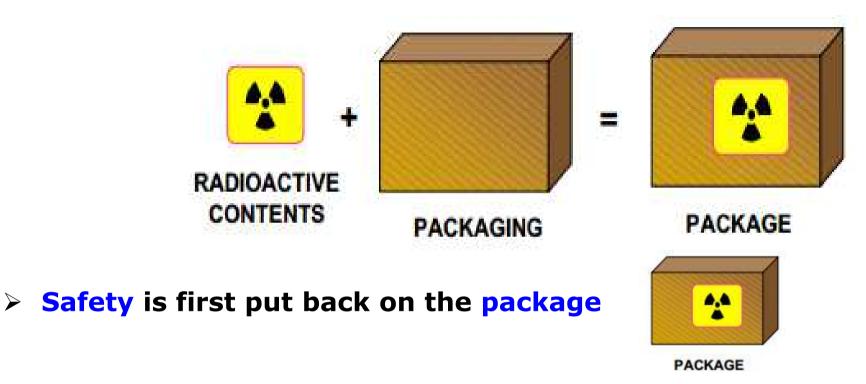


✓ Screen: radiation is absorbed by these material



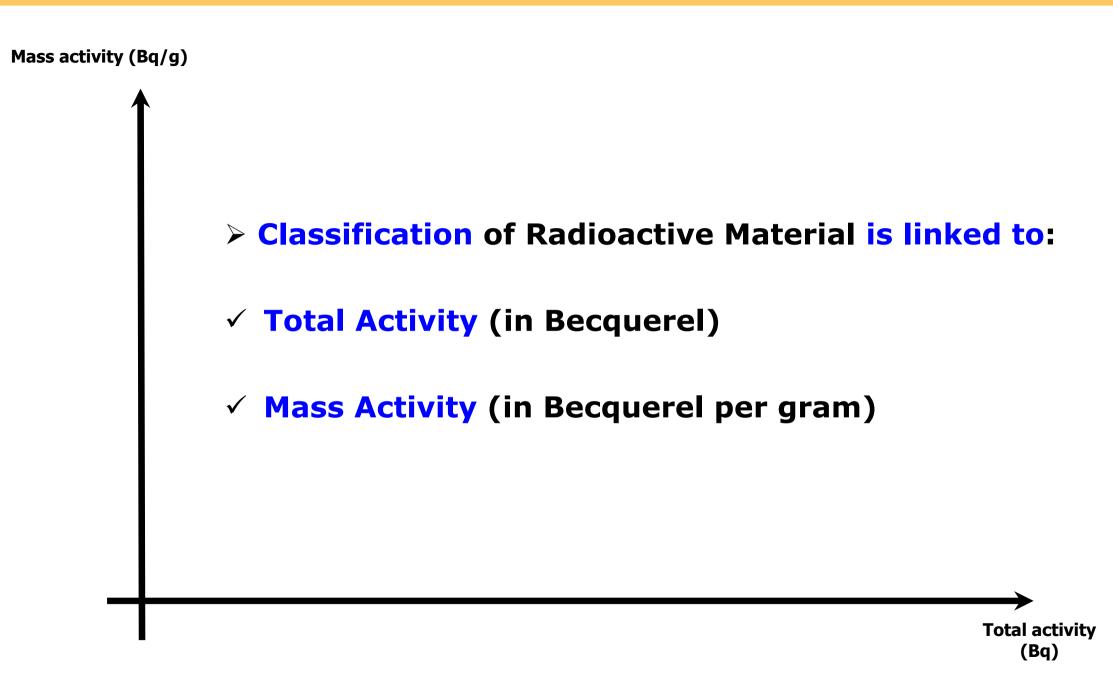


Terminology



- More dangerous is the contents, more resistant the package shall be!
- > There is different types of packages, for different types and quantity of material, depending of their dangerousness







Exempted Material

- > Conditions to be fully exempted:
- → for each radionuclide, depending of its atomic number

Activity Concentration Limit OR



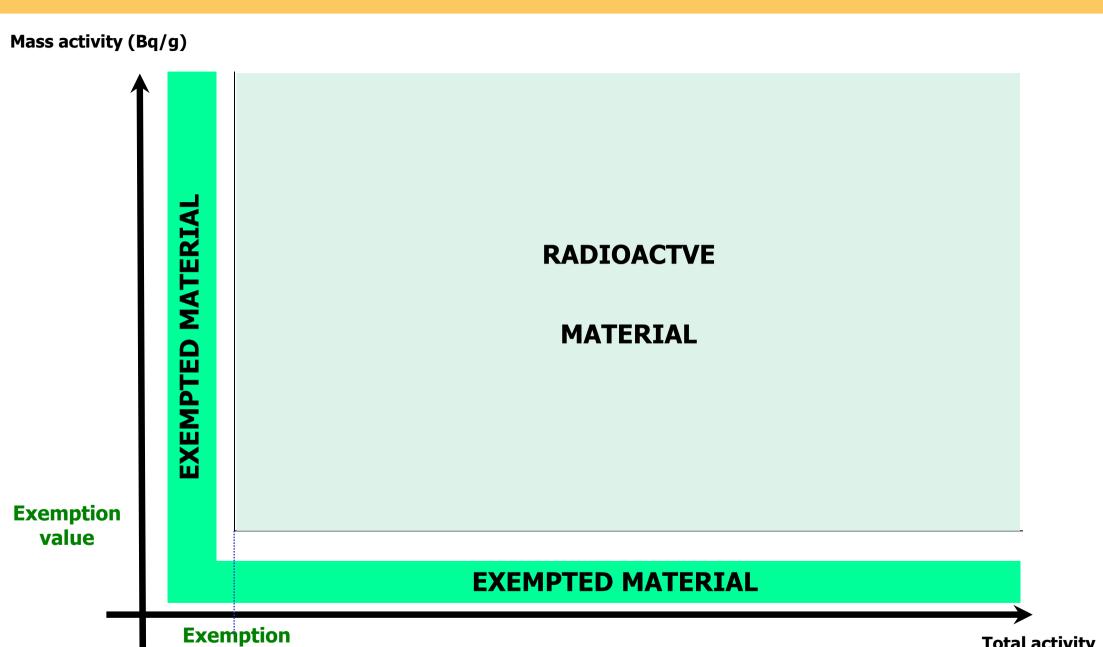
Threshold Limit (Table 2-12)

Activity Limit per package

Table 2-12. Basic radionuclides values for individual radionuclides

| Radionuclide (atomic number) | Special form A ₁ (TBq) | Other form A ₂ (TBq) | Activity concentration limit for exempt material (Bq/g) | Activity limit for an exempt consignment (Bq) |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Actinium (89) | | | | |
| Ac-225 (a) | 8 × 10 ⁻¹ | 6 × 10 ⁻³ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁴ |
| Ac-227 (a) | 9 × 10 ⁻¹ | 9 × 10 ⁻⁵ | 1 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ³ |
| Ac-228 | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 5 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Silver (47) | | | | |
| Ag-105 | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Ag-108m (a) | 7 × 10 ⁻¹ | 7 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ (b) | 1 × 10 ⁶ (b) |
| Ag-110m (a) | 4 × 10 ⁻¹ | 4 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Ag-111 | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ³ | 1 × 10 ⁶ |







value

Total activity

(Bq)

Radioactive Material

- > A radioactive material can be classified as:
- → Excepted package
- → Type A Package
- → Type B Package
- → Industrial Package (IP1, IP2, IP3)
- → Type C Package
- > For each radionuclide, it has been determined a risk threshold as:
- 30 mn of exposure at 1 m of the material without protection = 50 mSv
- > it gives two values:
- → A₁ = activity of the radionuclide which is in a form non "easily dispersible", called "special form"
- → A₂ = activity of the radionuclide which is in a "dispersible" form, called "non-special form"
- → Table 2-12 (IATA DGR Table 10.3.A) provides these basic radionuclides values for individual radionuclides



Table 2-12. Basic radionuclides values for individual radionuclides

| Radionuclide (atomic number) | Special form A ₁ (TBq) | Other form A ₂ (TBq) | Activity concentration limit for exempt material (Bq/g) | Activity limit for an exempt consignment (Bq) |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Actinium (89) | | | | |
| Ac-225 (a) | 8 × 10 ⁻¹ | 6 × 10 ⁻³ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁴ |
| Ac-227 (a) | 9 × 10 ⁻¹ | 9 × 10 ⁻⁵ | 1 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ³ |
| Ac-228 | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 5 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Silver (47) | | | | |
| Ag-105 | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Ag-108m (a) | 7 × 10 ⁻¹ | 7 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ (b) | 1 × 10 ⁶ (b) |
| Ag-110m (a) | 4 × 10 ⁻¹ | 4 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Ag-111 | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ³ | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Aluminium (13) | | | | |
| Al-26 | 1 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁵ |
| Americium (95) | | | | |
| Am-241 | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁻³ | 1 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ⁴ |
| Am-242m (a) | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁻³ | 1 × 10 ⁰ (b) | 1 × 10 ⁴ (b) |
| Am-243 (a) | 5 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ⁻³ | 1 × 10 ⁰ (b) | 1 × 10 ³ (b) |
| Argon (18) | | | | |
| Ar-37 | 4 × 10 ¹ | 4 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | 1 × 10 ⁸ |
| Ar-39 | 4 × 10 ¹ | 2 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁷ | 1 × 10 ⁴ |
| Ar-41 | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁹ |
| Arsenic (33) | | | | |
| As-72 | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁵ |
| As-73 | 4 × 10 ¹ | 4 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ³ | 1 × 10 ⁷ |
| As-74 | 1 × 10 ⁰ | 9 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| As-76 | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁵ |
| As-77 | 2 × 10 ¹ | 7 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ³ | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Astatine (85) | | | | |
| At-211 (a) | 2 × 10 ¹ | 5 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ³ | 1 × 10 ⁷ |
| Gold (79) | | | | |
| Au-193 | 7 × 10 ⁰ | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁷ |
| Au-194 | 1 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Au-195 | 1 × 10 ¹ | 6 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁷ |
| Au-198 | 1 × 10 ⁰ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Au-199 | 1 × 10 ¹ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Barium (56) | | | | |
| Ba-131 (a) | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ |
| Ba-133 | 3 × 10 ⁰ | 3 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ |

| Radionuclide (atomic number) | Special form A ₁ (TBq) | Other form A ₂ (TBq) | Activity concentration limit for exempt material (Bq/g) | Activity limit for an exempt consignment (Bq) | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Ba-133m | 2 × 10 ¹ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Ba-140 (a) | 5 × 10 ⁻¹ | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ 1 × 10 ¹ (b) | | 1 × 10 ⁵ (b) | |
| Beryllium (4) | | | | | |
| Be-7 | 2 × 10 ¹ | 2 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ³ | 1 × 10 ⁷ | |
| Be-10 | 4 × 10 ¹ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ⁴ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Bismuth (83) | | | | | |
| Bi-205 | 7 × 10 ⁻¹ | 7 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Bi-206 | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁵ | |
| Bi-207 | 7 × 10 ⁻¹ | 7 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Bi-210 | 1 × 10 ⁰ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ³ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Bi-210m(a) | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 2 × 10 ⁻² | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁵ | |
| Bi-212 (a) | 7 × 10 ⁻¹ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ (b) | 1 × 10 ⁵ (b) | |
| Berkelium (97) | | | | | |
| Bk-247 | 8 × 10 ⁰ | 8 × 10 ^{−4} | 1 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ⁴ | |
| Bk-249 (a) | 4 × 10 ¹ | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ³ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Bromine (35) | | | | | |
| Br-76 | 4 × 10 ⁻¹ | 4 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁵ | |
| Br-77 | 3 × 10 ⁰ | 3 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Br-82 | 4 × 10 ⁻¹ | 4 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Carbon (6) | | | | | |
| C-11 | 1 × 10 ⁰ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| C-14 | 4 × 10 ¹ | 3 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ⁴ | 1 × 10 ⁷ | |
| Calcium (20) | | | | | |
| Ca-41 | Unlimited | Unlimited | 1 × 10 ⁵ | 1 × 10 ⁷ | |
| Ca-45 | 4 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ⁴ | 1 × 10 ⁷ | |
| Ca-47 (a) | 3 × 10 ⁰ | 3 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ¹ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Cadmium (48) | | | | | |
| Cd-109 | 3 × 10 ¹ | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ⁴ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Cd-113m | 4 × 10 ¹ | 5 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ³ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Cd-115 (a) | 3 × 10 ⁰ | 4 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Cd-115m | 5 × 10 ⁻¹ | 5 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ³ | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Cerium (58) | | | | | |
| Ce-139 | 7 × 10 ⁰ | 2 × 10 ⁰ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Ce-141 | 2 × 10 ¹ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁷ | |
| Ce-143 | 9 × 10 ⁻¹ | 6 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ² | 1 × 10 ⁶ | |
| Ce-144 (a) | 2 × 10 ⁻¹ | 2 × 10 ⁻¹ | 1 × 10 ² (b) | 1 × 10 ⁵ (b) | |
| Californium (98) | | | | | |



Excepted Package

> Shall respect the limit activity indicated in Table 2-14 (Table 10.3.C), depending of the physical state of content (solid, liquid, gas), and if it is an instrument/article or a material

Table 2-14. Activity limits for excepted packages

| | | Instrumen | nts or article | | Materia | als | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Physical state of contents | Item | limits* | Package | e limits* | Package | limits* | |
| Solids | | | | | | | |
| Special form | 10 | $10^{-2} A_1$ | | A ₁ | | 10 ⁻³ A ₁ | |
| Other form | 10 | 10 ⁻² A ₂ | | A ₂ | | $10^{-3} A_2$ | |
| Liquids | 10 | 10 ⁻³ A ₂ | | A_2 | 10 ⁻⁴ A | 12 | |
| Gases | | | | | | | |
| Tritium | 2 × 1 | 10 ⁻² A ₂ | 2 × 10 |) ⁻¹ A ₂ | 2 × 10 ⁻⁷ | $^{2}A_{2}$ | |
| Special form | 10 | ⁻³ A₁ | 10 ⁻² | ² A ₁ | 10 ⁻³ A | \ ₁ | |
| Other forms | 10 | $^{-3}$ A ₂ | 10 ⁻² | ² A ₂ | 10 ⁻³ A | 12 | |



Excepted Package

> Examples:



toxic gas detector



lead analyzer and its bag





immune diagnosis



Excepted Package

- > Example of the lead analyser and its bag = Package
- → Limit to be classified as an excepted package is A₁ in Bq
- > Example of toxic gas detector:
- \checkmark each detector = article, but whole in a packaging = package

Table 2-14. Activity limits for excepted packages

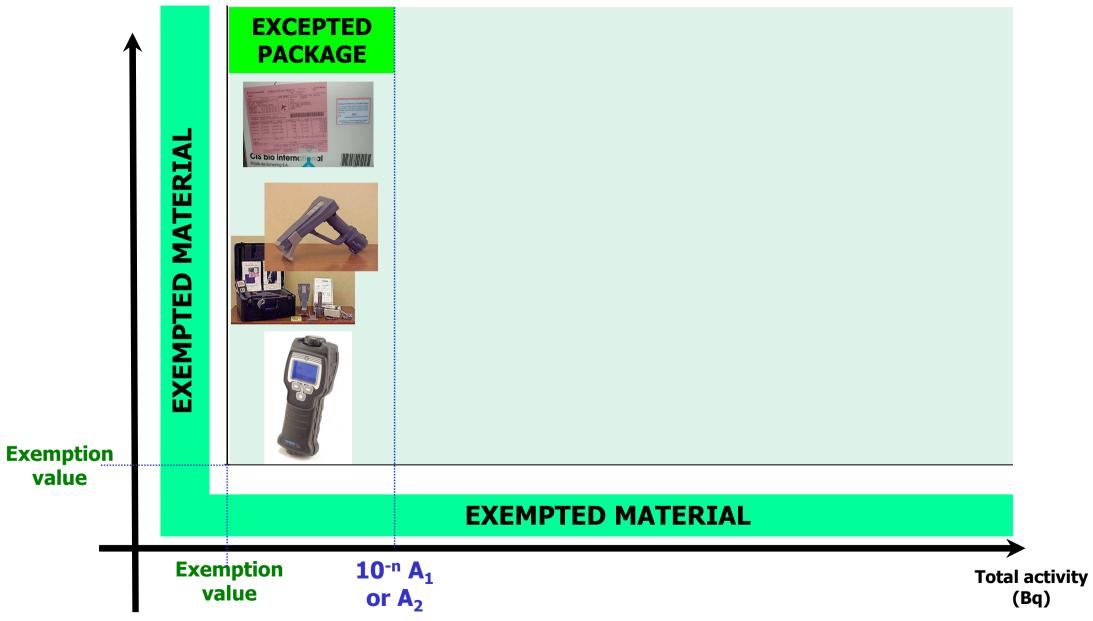
| | Instrumer | Materials | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Physical state of contents | Item limits* | Package limits* | Package limits* |
| Solids | | | |
| Special form | $10^{-2} A_1$ | A ₁ | 10 ⁻³ A ₁ |
| Other form | $10^{-2} A_2$ | A_2 | $10^{-3} A_2$ |
| Liquids | $10^{-3} A_2$ | $10^{-1} A_2$ | 10 ⁻⁴ A ₂ |
| Gases | | | |
| Tritium | $2 \times 10^{-2} A_2$ | $2 \times 10^{-1} A_2$ | $2 \times 10^{-2} A_2$ |
| Special form | $10^{-3} A_1$ | $10^{-2} A_1$ | $10^{-3} A_1$ |
| Other forms | $10^{-3} A_2$ | 10 ⁻² A ₂ | $10^{-3} A_2$ |



Additional limit: a package containing radioactive material may be classified as an excepted package provided that the radiation level at any point on its external surface does not exceed 5 µSv/h



Mass activity (Bq/g)





Type A Packages

> Examples:



gamma density meter

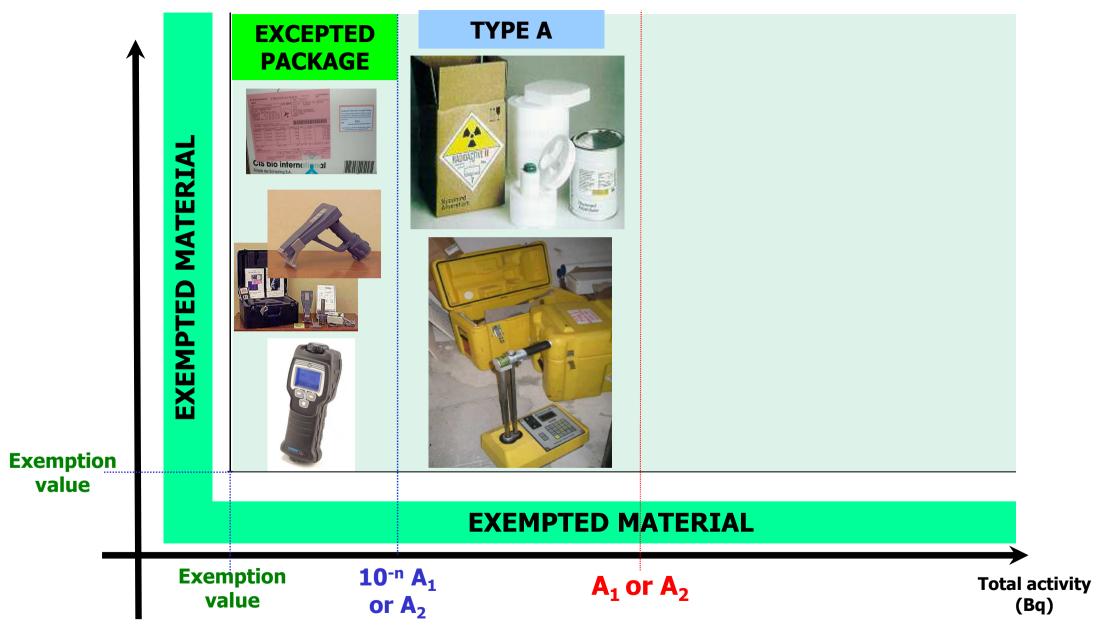




Radiopharmaceutic al products (Iodine, Thallium)



Mass activity (Bq/g)



Type B Packages

> Examples:



Research combustible packages



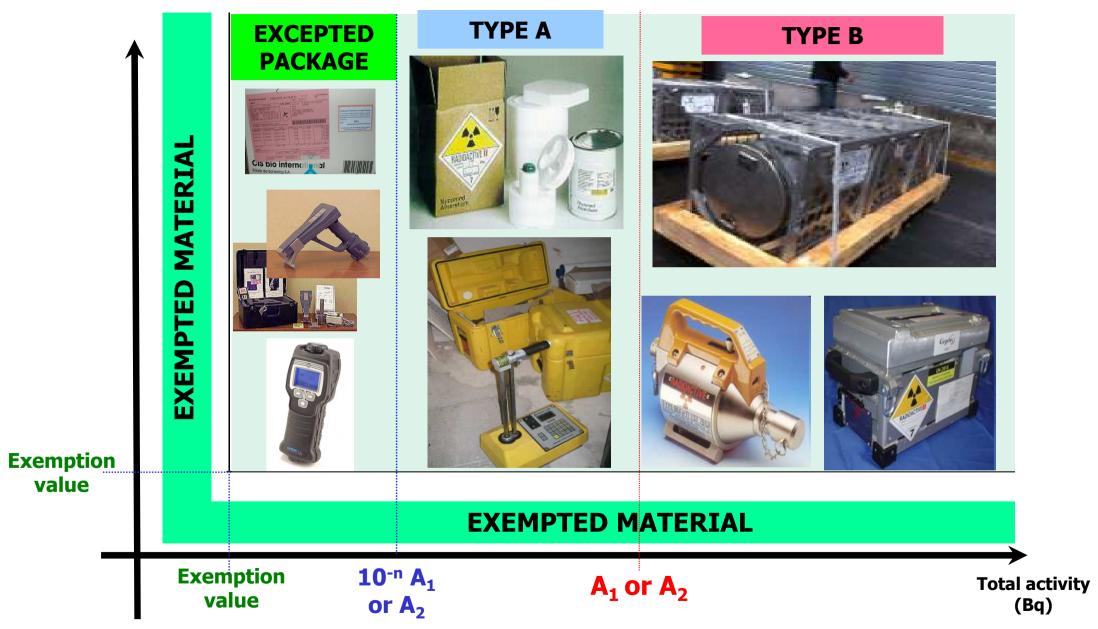


Industrial gamma graphic devices

Type B Packages shall be agreed by Nuclear Authority



Mass activity (Bq/g)



Industrial Type Packages

> Examples:



Concentrated Natural Uranium Transportation



Uranyl Nitrate Transportation



Industrial Packages

- > Contents:
- LSA Material (Low Specific Activity):
- √ 3 groups: LSA-I, LSA-II, LSA-III
- √ Radioactive material which by its nature has a limited specific activity

- > SCO (Surface Contaminated Object):
- √ 2 groups: SCO-I, SCO-II
- ✓ solid object which is not itself radioactive but which has radioactive material distributed on its surface

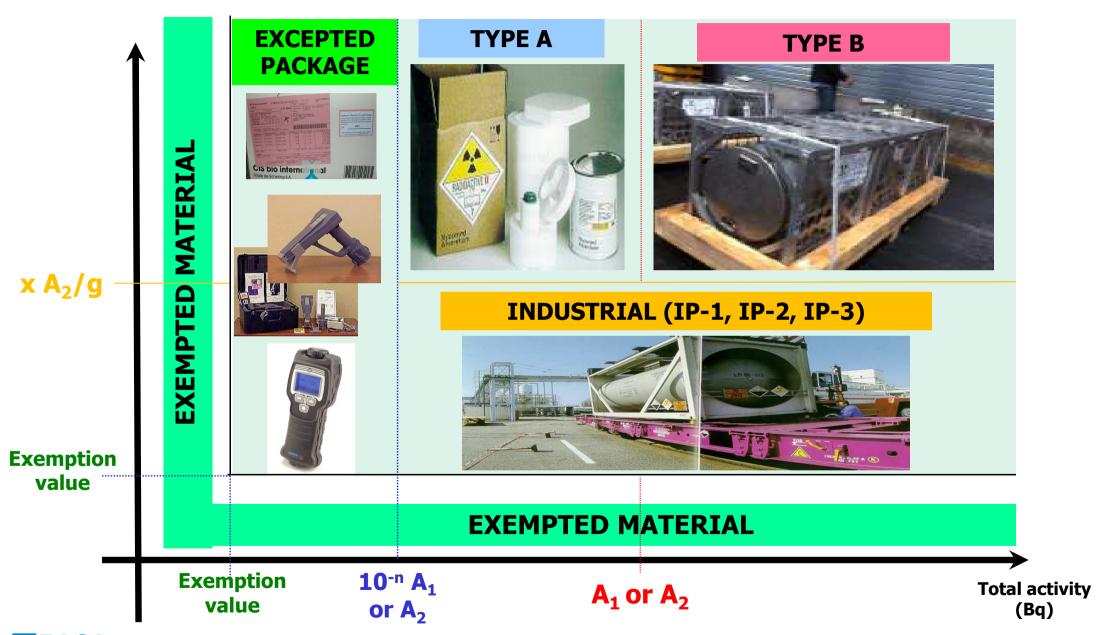


Industrial Packages

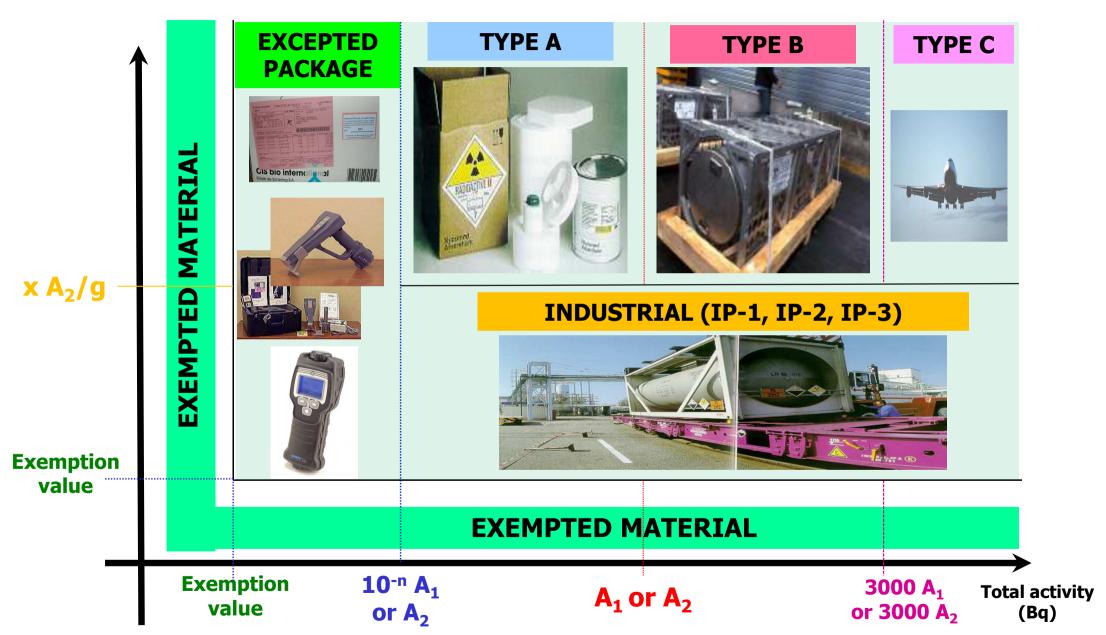
- > Examples and Definition:
- > LSA Material (Low Specific Activity): Some examples
- ✓ Uranium and Thorium ores
- ✓ Isotopes with an unlimited A₁ or A₂ value
- ✓ Material in which the activity is distributed throughout and the estimated average specific activity does not exceed 10^{-5} A₂/g for solids and gases, and 10^{-5} A₂/g for liquids
- > SCO (Surface Contaminated Object): Some examples
- ✓ Tools and Maintenance equipments/appartus
- ✓ Contaminated laundry
- ➤ Full definition could be found in Part 2, paragraph 7.2.3 (10.3.5 & 10.3.6)



Mass activity (Bq/g)



Mass activity (Bq/g)



- Checking of the shipment :
- → Verification of the adequacy between substance and packaging
- can the substance be transported?
- representation can the selected packaging contain this substance?
- → Checking of the contamination
- it has to be maintain as low as possible and in each case, below the applicable mandatory limits
- → Checking of the radiation activity
- limited to 2mSv/h at contact, and 0,1 mSv/h at 1 meter
- → Transport Index calculation
- radiation quantification of a package/full shipment
- F TI = 100 X dose rate at 1 meter



- > Signalling the packages :
- → The risk presented by a shipment shall be clearly communicated as to
- protect the workers against the ionising radiations at all time
- inform the rescue teams in case of an accident/incident





- → Signalling is realized by
- marking of the packages
- labelling of the packages

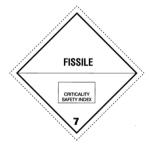


- > Labelling:
- → Different types of labels
- depending to the radiation activity of the package
- function to the dose rate at contact and to the TI (Transport Index)
- dedicated label for fissile material
- → Applicable for packages and overpacks









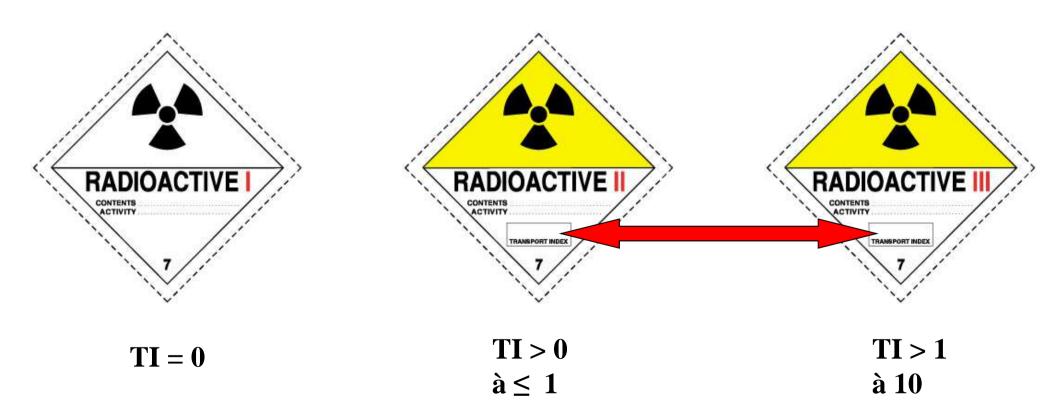


→ For excepted packages "RRE" →





- > Labelling:
- TI (Transport Index) is dedicated to a package, an overpack or a freight container
- * this number is used to provide the information on the radiation level





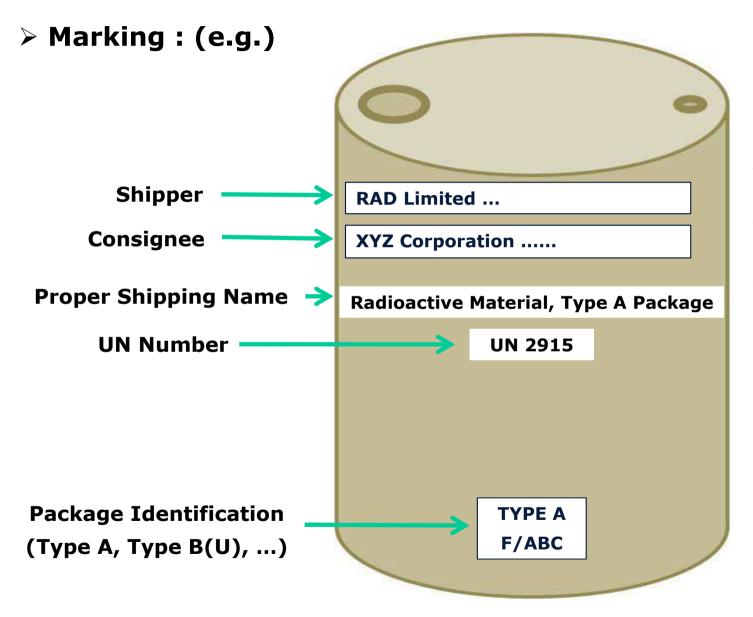
> Labelling:

| Transport Index | Maximum radiation level at any point on external surface | Category | Label |
|-----------------|--|---|-----------------|
| 0 | ≤ 0.005 mSv/h | I-White | RADIOACTIVE |
| > 0 - ≤ 1 | > 0.005 mSv/h - ≤ 0.5 mSv/h | II-Yellow | RADIOACTIVE II |
| >1-≤10 | > 0.5 mSv/h - ≤ 2 mSv/h | III-Yellow | RADIOACTIVE III |
| > 10 | > 2 mSv/h - ≤ 10 mSv/h | III-Yellow, under exclusive use and special arrangement | RADIOACTIVE II |



RADIOACTIVITY BASIS

Shipper's Responsibilities



And also:

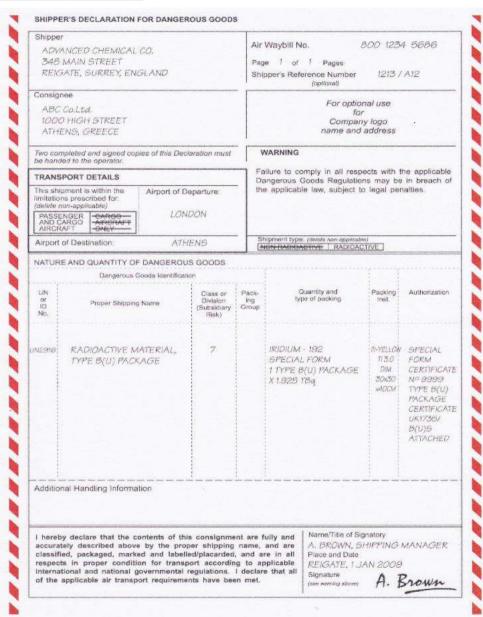
- Gross weight (if more than 50 kg)
- Serial number dedicated to the package in compliance with the agreed model
- Trefoil marking for Type B packages



- > Documentation : (e.g.)
- range and address of the shipper and the consignee
- UN number, proper shipping name, Class
- name or symbol of each radionuclide, description of the physical and chemical form of the material
- maximum activity of the radioactive contents, in becquerels (Bq)

For fissile material, the mass of fissile material in grams (g)

- category of the package, TI, CSI where applicable
- Fidentification mark for each competent authority certificate of approval for the shipment
- * where applicable, the statement "exclusive use shipment", LSA and SCO activity, ...









Thank you for your attention



Your safety is our mission.









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