### PACKAGING INSTRUCTION P1650

This packing instruction applies to UN 3373

1. The packaging shall be of good quality, strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during carriage, including trans-shipment between vehicles and containers and between vehicles or containers and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet or over-pack for subsequent manual or mechanical handling. Packaging 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.

2. The packaging shall consist of three components:
   (a) a primary receptacle
   (b) a secondary packaging; and
   (c) an outer packaging.

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

4. For transport, the recognised label, diamond in shape stating UN3373, 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 width of the line shall be at least 2mm; the letters and numbers shall be at least 6mm high.

5. The completed package shall be capable of successfully passing the drop test set out in the regulations except that the height of the drop test shall not be less than 1.2m. The smallest external dimension of the outer packaging shall not be less than 100mm.

6. For liquid substances:
   (a) The primary receptacle(s) shall be leak-proof
   (b) The secondary packaging shall be leak-proof.
   (c) If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in 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 substances 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).

7. For solid substances:
   (a) The primary receptacle(s) shall be sift-proof.
   (b) The secondary packaging shall be sift-proof.
   (c) If the multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them.

8. Refrigerated or frozen specimens: Ice, dry ice and liquid nitrogen:
   (a) When dry ice or liquid nitrogen is used to keep specimens cold, all applicable requirements of these Regulations shall be met. When used, ice or dry ice shall be placed outside the secondary packaging or in the outside packaging or an over-pack. Interior
supports shall be provided to secure the secondary packaging in the original position after the ice or dry ice has dissipated. If ice is used the outside packaging or over-pack shall be leak-proof. If carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice) is used, the packaging shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of carbon dioxide gas to prevent a build-up pressure that could rupture the packaging and shall be marked “Carbon dioxide, solid” or “Dry ice”.

9. Infectious substances assigned to UN 3373 and are packed and marked in accordance with this packing instruction are not subject to any other requirement in these Regulations.

10. 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 transport.

11. If any substances has leaked or has been split in a vehicle or container, it may not be reused until after it has been thoroughly cleaned, and, if necessary disinfected or decontaminated. Any other goods or articles carried in the same vehicle or container shall be examined for possible contamination.