

(4) Absorbent material must not react dangerously with the liquid (see §§ 173.24 and 173.24a.).

(5) Absorbent material is not required if the inner packagings are so protected that they are unlikely to break and leak their contents from the outer packaging under normal conditions of transportation.

* * * * *

(i) Air eligibility marking. Each person who offers for transportation a hazardous material by aircraft must mark the packages containing the hazardous materials with an air eligibility mark as specified in § 172.321 of this subchapter.

■ 27. In § 173.62, the following changes are made:

■ a. In paragraph (b), in the Explosives Table, a new entry is added in appropriate numerical order; and

■ b. In paragraph (c), in the Table of Packing Methods, in the first column, for the packing instruction entry 112(b), in the last sentence, the wording “3. For UN 0222 and UN 0223” is removed and “3. For UN 0222” is added in its place.

■ The new entry to be added to the paragraph (b) Explosives Table reads as follows:

§ 173.62 Specific packaging requirements for explosives.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

EXPLOSIVES TABLE

ID No.	PI
* * * * *	*
UN0503	135
* * * * *	*

* * * * *

■ 28. In § 173.115, paragraphs (d) and (e) are revised to read as follows:

§ 173.115 Class 2, Divisions 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3—Definitions.

* * * * *

(d) *Non-liquefied compressed gas*. A gas, which when packaged under pressure for transportation is entirely gaseous at -50°C (-58°F) with a critical temperature less than or equal to -50°C (-58°F), is considered to be a non-liquefied compressed gas.

(e) *Liquefied compressed gas*. A gas, which when packaged under pressure for transportation is partially liquid at temperatures above -50°C (-58°F), is considered to be a liquefied compressed gas. A liquefied compressed gas is further categorized as follows:

(1) *High pressure liquefied gas* which is a gas with a critical temperature

between -50°C (-58°F) and $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$ (149°F), and

(2) *Low pressure liquefied gas* which is a gas with a critical temperature above $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$ (149°F).

* * * * *

■ 29. In § 173.152, paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(4)(ii) are revised to read as follows:

§ 173.152 Exceptions for Division 5.1 (oxidizers) and Division 5.2 (organic peroxides).

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) For oxidizers in Packing Group III, inner packagings not over 5 L (1.3 gallons) net capacity each for liquids or not over 5.0 kg (11 lbs) net capacity each for solids, and packed in strong outer packagings.

* * * * *

(4) * * *

(ii) The flammable liquid component must be packed in inner packagings not over 5 L (1.3 gallons) net capacity each for Packing Group II or III liquid; and

* * * * *

■ 30. In § 173.153, in paragraph (b) introductory text, a new first sentence is added, and paragraph (b)(1) is revised to read as follows:

§ 173.153 Exceptions for Division 6.1 (poisonous materials).

* * * * *

(b) *Limited quantities of Division 6.1 materials*. The exceptions in this paragraph do not apply to poison-by-inhalation materials. * * *

(1) For poisonous liquids in Packing Group III, inner packagings not over 5 L (1.3 gallons) net capacity each, packed in strong outer packagings; and

* * * * *

■ 31. In § 173.154, paragraph (b)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 173.154 Exceptions for Class 8 (corrosive materials).

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) For corrosive materials in Packing Group III, in inner packagings not over 5.0 L (1.3 gallons) net capacity each for liquids, or not over 5.0 kg (11 lbs) net capacity each for solids, and packed in strong outer packagings.

* * * * *

■ 32. In § 173.159, in paragraph (a), a second sentence is added, and a new paragraph (d)(4) is added to read as follows:

§ 173.159 Batteries, wet.

(a) * * * For transportation by aircraft, the packaging for wet cell batteries must incorporate an acid-or alkali-proof liner, or include a

supplementary packaging with sufficient strength and adequately sealed to prevent leakage of electrolyte fluid in the event of spillage.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(4) At a temperature of 55°C (131°F), the battery must not contain any unabsorbed free-flowing liquid, and must be designed so that electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case.

* * * * *

■ 33. Section 173.161 is revised to read as follows:

§ 173.161 Chemical kits and first aid kits.

(a) Chemical kits and First aid kits must conform to the following requirements:

(1) The kits may only contain hazardous materials for which packaging exceptions are provided in column 8(A) the § 172.101 Table of this subchapter.

(2) The kits must be packed in a strong outer packaging conforming to the packaging requirements of subpart B of this subchapter.

(3) The kits must include sufficient absorbent material to completely absorb the contents of any liquid hazardous materials contained in the kits. The contents must be separated, placed, or packed, and closed with cushioning material to protect them from damage.

(4) The contents of the kits must be packed so there will be no possibility of the mixture of contents causing dangerous evolution of heat or gas.

(5) The packing group assigned to the kits as a whole must be the most stringent packing group assigned to any individual substance contained in the kits.

(6) Inner receptacles containing hazardous materials within the kits must not contain more than 250 ml for liquids or 250 g for solids per receptacle.

(7) The total quantity of hazardous materials in any one outer package must not exceed either 10 L or 10 kg.

(b) Chemical kits and First aid kits are excepted from the specification packaging requirements of this subchapter. Chemical kits and First aid kits are also excepted from the labeling requirements of this subchapter except when offered for transportation or transported by air. In addition, Chemical kits and First aid kits are not subject to subpart F of part 172 of this subchapter (Placarding), part 174 (Carriage by rail) of this subchapter except § 174.24 (Shipping papers), and part 177 (Carriage by highway) of this subchapter except § 177.817 (Shipping