**Special Provisions**

**A3**
If the nature of the solution is such that it is no longer considered a flammable liquid, it is not subject to the regulations.

**A47**
When transported as cargo, genetically modified microorganisms (GMMO) and genetically modified organisms (GMO) are not subject to the regulations if they are packaged, marked and labeled according to Packing Instruction 959.

**A48**
The completed package does not require testing.

**A58**
Any solution containing 24% or less of alcohol is not subject to the transport regulations, regardless of the quantity.

**A81**
Shipments involving body parts, organs or whole bodies infected with a Category A Infectious substance may exceed the quantity limits for Passenger or Cargo aircraft.

**Note:** IATA adds that if this Special Provision is used, the shipper must include the text “A81” in the authorization section of the Shipper’s Declaration.

**A117**
Any waste known or suspected to be contaminated with Category A Infectious substance must be shipped as a Category A Infectious substance. Any waste known or suspected to be contaminated with a Category B Infectious substance is permitted to be shipped as medical waste under UN 3291. Decontaminated wastes are not considered dangerous goods and are not subject to the regulations, unless they meet the requirements for another class of dangerous good.

**A140**
The Proper shipping name for Category A Infectious substances must be supplemented with the technical name (scientific name) on the Shipper’s Declaration.

The technical name is written in parentheses after the Proper shipping name. If the scientific name of the Category A Infectious substance is not known, or if the specimen is being shipped for proficiency testing, the technical name “Suspected Category A Infectious substance” must be included. The technical name should not be marked on the outside of the package.

**A152**
In a dry shipper, the liquid nitrogen is fully absorbed “in a porous material where the design of the insulated packaging does not allow the build-up of pressure within the receptacle, and does not permit the release of any liquid nitrogen, irrespective of the orientation of the insulated packaging”. Dry shippers are exempted from all packaging, marking, labeling and documentation requirements for liquid nitrogen. However, the words “Not Restricted” and “A152” must appear on the waybill to indicate that the packaging has been checked and meets the requirements of Special Provision A152.
A180
Exempt patient specimens or museum specimens (mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, insects, as well as invertebrates) shipped with 30 mL or less of commonly used preservatives, such as formalin, ethanol, isopropanol or other alcohols, are excluded from the regulations if they meet the following requirements:

1) Liquid or solid specimens must be placed in a rigid receptacle with 30 mL or less of the alcohol or alcohol solution.

Note: Alternatively, solid specimens may be wrapped and placed in a heat-sealed plastic liner with 30 mL or less of alcohol or alcohol solution.

2) The rigid receptacle containing alcohol or alcohol solution must be placed in a leakproof, heat-sealed plastic liner.
3) The plastic liner containing the specimen must be placed inside an additional leakproof, heat-sealed plastic liner.
4) The additional liner must be placed securely, with cushioning material, into a strong outer packaging.
5) The total quantity of alcohol or alcohol solution in the package must not exceed 1 L.
6) The outer package must be marked with the text: “Scientific research specimens, not restricted, Special Provision A180 applies”.
7) When a waybill is used, the text “not restricted” and “A180” must appear in the description of the substance in the Nature and Quantity of Goods section of the waybill.

A805
When dry ice is placed directly in an overpack, the overpack must meet the requirements of Packing Instruction 954.