2.6 Sample transport

All samples should be properly secured to avoid injury to personnel handling the samples. This means that all samples should be transported surrounded by activated charcoal in a solid shock-resistant container. In addition, the samples should be treated in accordance with the following guidelines:

- To prevent degradation of chemical warfare agents during transport and storage, both the untreated samples and the C_{18} cartridges should be kept cold, preferably in a box filled with dry ice (-78.5°C). A freezing mixture, for example sodium chloride:ice = 1:3 (-21.3°C) or calcium chloride:ice (min. -55°C) could also be used.

- Liquid samples should not be frozen but should be transported cold in an insulated box with cooling elements.

- Each container should be properly packed and labelled according to the "Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air" (ICAO Doc 9284-AN/905). The shipping names: poisonous solid n.o.s (not otherwise specified) or poisonous liquid n.o.s in class 6.1 (UN no. 2811 and UN no. 2810, respectively) may be used for environmental samples containing only traces of chemical warfare agents. These compounds may be transported by passenger aircraft, except for those with an inhalation toxicity of Packing Group I (Great danger). It should be noted, however, that only boxes which are type approved for transport of dangerous goods may be used. A completed copy of the Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods is shown in annex 2 to this report.

- A transport log should follow each parcel and be filled in by personnel in charge of each stage of the transport from the sampling site to the destination in order to maintain an unbroken chain of custody. The maximum permissible temperature during transport should be filled in by