

DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS

Definition of Dangerous Goods

Any article or substance which is capable of posing a significant risk to health, safety or to property when transported by air.

Shipper's Responsibilities

Before shipper exports a package of Dangerous Goods, he must: -

- ensure that his employees are trained in the dangerous good regulations,
- identify the dangerous goods from the non-dangerous goods,
- check if the dangerous goods can be shipped by air or is forbidden (prohibited),
- classify, pack, mark, label and document the dangerous goods according to the IATA (International Air Transport Association) Regulations.

Classes of Dangerous Goods

Dangerous goods are divided into 9 Classes according to the type of danger: -

Class 1 – Explosives bullets, fireworks

Class 2 – Gases oxygen, ammonia

Class 3 – Flammable liquid petrol, paint

Class 4 – Flammable solid matches, lighters

Class 5 – Oxidizers and organic peroxides

Class 6 – Toxic and infectious substances pesticides, biological specimen

Class 7 – Radioactive material, uranium

Class 8 – Corrosives acids

Class 9 – Miscellaneous: dry ice, vehicle, battery, magnets

Dangerous goods cannot be transported in envelope, flyer and mail bag.

Prohibited by Law

No service shall be rendered by the carrier in the transportation of any shipment which is prohibited by law or regulation of any federal, state or local government in the origin or destination countries.

Right of Inspection

The carrier reserves the right to open and inspect any package tendered to it for transportation.

Refusal of Packages

The Carrier reserves the right to refuse any package which by reason of the dangerous or any other character of its contents is liable, in the judgement of the carrier, to soil, taint, or otherwise damage other merchandise or equipment, or which is economically or operationally impracticable to transport or which is hazardous in nature or which is improperly packed or wrapped.