

How to mark and label dangerous goods shipments?

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Labeling and marking dangerous goods shipments correctly not only helps avoid delays or fines, but is also essential for preventing safety hazards. Remember to also check which laws and regulations apply, and your carrier's requirements, before shipping.



Place all dangerous goods labels on one side of the box (not on the bottom)

Ensure all the dangerous goods labels and markings (printed/hand written information on the box) are on one side of the package. The labels must lie flat and not wrap around the edges of the package.



Right



Wrong

If the labels and markings don't fit on one side, get a bigger box – according to IATA regulations all information related to the dangerous goods must be on one side of the box except for the orientation labels which shall be placed on the opposite sides.

Check that all dangerous goods labels and markings are visible

The dangerous goods labels and markings must be clearly visible and not covered by any tape, banding strip, text, document pouches or other stickers.

Make sure the shipper and consignee name and addresses are securely affixed to or marked on the box

The name and addresses of both shipper and consignee must be securely affixed to or durably printed or marked on the external surface of the package. Don't put them on a loose sheet of paper inside a pouch as it might get lost and your shipment may be stopped.



Right



Wrong

If a Shipper's Declaration for dangerous goods is required, make sure it's attached to the shipment

For many dangerous goods shipments a shipper's declaration for dangerous goods is required. To make sure the declaration doesn't fall off the package, fold it and put it in a sturdy adhesive transparent pouch stuck to the outside.



Right



Wrong

Place dangerous goods labels in a diamond shape

The type of dangerous goods you're shipping can be immediately identified by their diamond-shaped dangerous goods labels. So make sure you use the correct dangerous goods labels and affix them to the box in a diamond shape (set at an angle of 45°).



Right



Wrong

Make sure dangerous goods markings on boxes are uncovered

The proper shipping name, UN number and UN packaging specification mark are often printed directly onto the cardboard boxes designed for the dangerous goods. So it's important to keep these details clear from tape and any stickers.



Right



Wrong

Attach an environmental hazard label

If you're shipping environmentally hazardous goods (with UN numbers UN 3082 or UN 3077), make sure you've attached the 'dead tree dead fish' label to the package – otherwise, you may be fined or your shipment may be delayed.



Use orientation arrows when shipping liquids

If the shipment contains liquids, make sure you stick two orientation labels on the opposite sides of the package when required and make sure the package is the right way up.



Right



Wrong

Obsolete Lithium Battery Handling Label is prohibited

From January 1st 2019 shipment containing lithium batteries Section II and Section IB must be a with a Lithium Battery Mark, which replaces the obsolete Lithium Battery Handling Label. Applying the obsolete Lithium Battery Handling Label will violate the dangerous goods regulations, though the two things look similar to each other.



Right



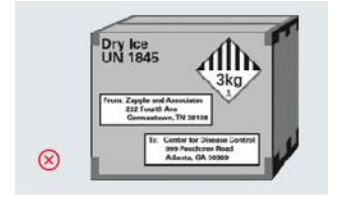
Wrong

Properly marking net weight for dry ice package

Marking net weight of dry ice for dry ice shipments is required by the IATA dangerous goods regulations. Please ensure the net weight of dry ice is marked on dry ice packages adjacent to the class 9 label instead of marking it onto the label.



Right



Wrong

Shipping requirements and documentation may vary between carriers. This website is designed to provide general information related to shipping. If you're unsure of the shipping requirements that apply to you, check with your carrier. Make sure to check the rules and regulations of the country you're shipping from and to prior to shipping. You can find this information on government websites.

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