

# *Agonta*

*Freight Forwarding & Logistics*

## **IMO CLASSES for DANGEROUS GOODS**



[www.agonta.com](http://www.agonta.com)

# IMO Classes for Dangerous Goods

## Content:

- ❖ Regulations
- ❖ Documents
- ❖ Classification of dangerous goods
- ❖ Dangerous substances codes
- ❖ Classes, divisions, packing groups
  - ✚ Class 1 – Explosives.
  - ✚ Class 2 – Gases: Compressed, Liquefied or Dissolved under Pressure.
  - ✚ Class 3 – Flammable Liquids.
  - ✚ Class 4 – Flammable Solids or Substances.
  - ✚ Class 5 – Oxidizing Substances (agents) and Organic Peroxides.
  - ✚ Class 6 – Toxic and Infectious Substances.
  - ✚ Class 7 – Radioactive Substances.
  - ✚ Class 8 – Corrosives.
  - ✚ Class 9 – Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances and Articles.
  - ✚ MHB - Materials Hazardous only in Bulk.
- ❖ Segregation Table.

## Regulations

The Carriage of dangerous goods and marine pollutants in sea-going ships is respectively regulated in the International Convention for the Safety of the Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Convention for the Prevention of pollution from Ships (MARPOL).

Relevant parts of both SOLAS and MARPOL have been worked out in great detail and are included in the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, thus making this Code the legal instrument for maritime transport of dangerous goods and marine pollutants. As of 1st January 2004, the IMDG Code will become a mandatory requirement.

## Documents

1. The shipper of dangerous goods should provide dangerous goods declaration embodying the relevant details listed in section 9 of the general introduction to the IMDG Code and the original or a copy should be placed aboard the ship. Without such a declaration the dangerous goods shall not be accepted for shipments.
2. Those responsible for the packing of dangerous goods into a freight containers or vehicle should provide a signed dangerous goods container or vehicle packing certificate stating that the provisions of paragraph 12.3.7 or 17.7.7, as applicable, of the general introduction to the IMDG Code have been met and the original or a copy should be placed aboard the ship. Without such certification the container or vehicle shall not be accepted for shipment.
3. The documents referred to in 1 and 2 above may be combined into 1 form.

## Classification of dangerous goods

For all modes of transport (sea, air, rail, road and inland waterways) the classification (grouping) of dangerous goods, by type of risk involved, has been drawn up by the UNITED NATIONS Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (UN).

Based on this framework of grouping and for the purpose of carriage by sea, IMO Classes comprise the following, which are further subdivided as indicated:

- Dangerous Goods
- Marine Pollutants
- Material Hazardous only in Bulk (MHB)

## Dangerous substances codes

Modern maritime transportation involves the shipment of more than a million chemical materials. In such a situation it is clear that the characteristics of each of the many different chemical substances must be determined and measures taken accordingly. As a result of this requirement, in 1960 the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, known as IMCO for short, categorized the most important dangerous chemical substances in the International Maritime Dangerous Goods – Code, or IMDG-C for short, which classified dangerous substances according to international standards and stated that labels measuring at least 10 cm x 10 cm should be put on all containers carrying this kind of cargo. It listed nine different classes according to the different characteristics which constituted a hazard to life and property. These are given below with their international label and code.

## Classes, divisions, packing groups

Substances (including mixtures and solutions) and articles subject to the provisions of this Code are assigned to one of the classes 1-9 according to the hazard or the most predominant of the hazards they present. Some of these classes are subdivided into divisions. These classes or divisions are as listed below:

**CLASS 1 - Explosive materials** whose properties can explode and cause fire with explosive action, as well as devices containing explosives and explosive materials, intended to produce a pyrotechnic effect;

- ✓ **Subclass 1.1** - Substances and articles which have a mass explosion hazard. A mass explosion is one which affects almost the entire load instantaneously.
- ✓ **Subclass 1.2** - Substances and articles which have a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.
- ✓ **Subclass 1.3** - Substances and articles which have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard.
- ✓ **Subclass 1.4** - Substances and articles which present no significant hazard. The explosive effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package.
- ✓ **Subclass 1.5** - Very insensitive substances which have a mass explosion hazard. This division is comprised of substances which have a mass explosion hazard but are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of transport.
- ✓ **Subclass 1.6** - Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosion hazard. This division is comprised of articles which contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation.



## CLASS 2 - Gases: Compressed, Liquefied or Dissolved under Pressure

### ❖ Subclass 2.1 – Flammable Gas –

454 kg (1001 lbs) of any material which is a gas at 20°C (68°F) or less and 101.3 kPa (14.7 psi) of pressure (a material which has a boiling point of 20°C (68°F) or less at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psi)) which –

1. Is ignitable at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psi) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air, or
2. Has a flammable range at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psi) with air of at least 12 percent regardless of the lower limit.

### ❖ Subclass 2.2 - Non-flammable, Non-poisonous Gas

This division includes compressed gas, liquefied gas, pressurized cryogenic gas, compressed gas in solution, asphyxiant gas and oxidizing gas. A non-flammable, nonpoisonous compressed gas (division 2.2) means any material (or mixture) which –

1. Exerts in the packaging an absolute pressure of 280 kPa (40.6 psi) or greater at 20°C (68°F), and
2. Does not meet the definition of division 2.1 or 2.3.

### ❖ Subclass 2.2 - Oxygen Gas

This is an optional placard to the 2.2 Non-flammable Gas placard for compressed Oxygen in either the gas or liquid state. Oxygen is considered a non-flammable because it in and of itself does not burn. It is, however, required for combustion to take place. A high concentration of oxygen greatly increases the rate and intensity of combustion.

### ❖ Subclass 2.3 - Poison Gas

Gas poisonous by inhalation means a material which is a gas at 20°C or less and a pressure of 101.3 kPa (a material which has a boiling point of 20°C or less at 101.3kPa (14.7 psi)) and which:

1. is known to be so toxic to humans as to pose a hazard to health during transportation, or
2. in the absence of adequate data on human toxicity, is presumed to be toxic to humans because when tested on laboratory animals it has an LC50 value of not more than 5000 ml/m<sup>3</sup>.



**CLASS 3 - Flammable Liquids** легко воспламеняющиеся жидкости, смеси жидкостей, а также жидкости, содержащие твердые вещества в растворе или суспензии, которые выделяют легко воспламеняющиеся пары, имеющие температуру вспышки в закрытом тигле 61°C и ниже;

A flammable liquid means a liquid having a flash point of not more than 60.5°C (141°F), or any material in a liquid phase with a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) that is intentionally heated and offered for transportation or transported at or above its flash point in a bulk packaging, with the following exceptions:

1. Any liquid meeting one of the definitions specified in 49CFR 173.115.
2. Any mixture having one or more components with a flash point of 60.5°C (141°F) or higher, that make up at least 99 percent of the total volume of the mixture, if the mixture is not offered for transportation or transported at or above its flash point.
3. Any liquid with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) which does not sustain combustion according to ASTM 4206 or the procedure in Appendix H of this part.
4. Any liquid with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) and with a fire point greater than 100°C (212°F) according to ISO 2592.
5. Any liquid with a flash point greater than 35°C (95°F) which is in a water-miscible solution with a water content of more than 90 percent by mass.



## CLASS 4 - Flammable Solids or Substances

### ✓ Subclass 4.1 - Flammable Solids or Substances

Desensitized explosives that when dry are explosives of Class 1 and are specifically authorized by name or have been assigned a shipping name and hazard class by the Associate Administrator.

Self-reactive materials, which are thermally unstable and that can undergo a strongly exothermic decomposition even without participation of air.

Readily combustible solids that can cause a fire through friction and show a burning rate faster than 2.2 mm (0.087 inches) per second, or metal powders that can be ignited and react over the whole length of a sample in 10 minutes or less.

### ✓ Subclass 4.2 - Flammable Solids

Spontaneously Combustible material is a pyrophoric material, which is a liquid or solid that can ignite within five (5) minutes after coming in contact with air or a self-heating material that when in contact with air and without an energy supply is liable to self-heat.

### ✓ Subclass 4.3 - Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases

**Dangerous When Wet** material is a material that when it makes contact with water is liable to become spontaneously flammable or give off flammable or toxic gas at a rate greater than 1 L per kilogram of the material per hour.



## CLASS 5 - Oxidizing Substances (agents) and Organic Peroxides

### ✓ Subclass 5.1 - Oxidizing substances (agents) by yielding oxygen increase the risk and intensity of fire

Oxidizer (Division 5.1) means a material that may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or enhance the combustion of other materials.

1. A solid material is classed as a Division 5.1 material if, when tested in accordance with the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, its mean burning time is less than or equal to the burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture.
2. A liquid material is classed as a Division 5.1 material if, when tested in accordance with the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, it spontaneously ignites or its mean time for a pressure rise from 690 kPa to 2070 kPa gauge is less than the time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65 percent)/cellulose mixture.

### ✓ Subclass 5.2 - Organic peroxides - most will burn rapidly and are sensitive to impact or friction

Organic peroxide (Division 5.2) means any organic compound containing oxygen (O) in the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals, unless any of the following paragraphs applies:

1. The material meets the definition of an explosive as prescribed in subpart C of this part, in which case it must be classed as an explosive;
2. The material is forbidden from being offered for transportation according to 49CFR 172.101 of this subchapter or 49CFR 173.21;
3. The Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety has determined that the material does not present a hazard which is associated with a Division 5.2 material; or
4. The material meets one of the following conditions:
  - 4.1. For materials containing no more than 1.0 percent hydrogen peroxide, the available oxygen, as calculated using the equation in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section, is not more than 1.0 percent, or
  - 4.2. For materials containing more than 1.0 percent but not more than 7.0 percent hydrogen peroxide





## CLASS 6 - Toxic and Infectious Substances

### ✓ Subclass 6.1 - Toxic, poison substances

- known to be toxic to humans so as to afford a hazard to health during transportation or is presumed to be toxic to humans because it falls within a toxic category when tested on laboratory animals.

- an irritating material such as tear gas that causes extreme irritation, especially in confined spaces.

### ✓ Subclass 6.2 - Infectious Substance material is known to contain or suspected of containing a pathogen

#### 6.2.1. Definitions

For the purposes of these Regulations:

6.2.1.1. Infectious substances are substances which are known or are reasonably expected to contain pathogens. Pathogens are defined as micro-organisms (including bacteria, viruses, rickettsiae, parasites, fungi) and other agents such as prions, which can cause disease in humans or animals.

Note: Toxins from plant, animal or bacterial sources which do not contain any infectious substances or toxins that are not contained in substances which are infectious substances should be considered for classification in Division 6.1 and assigned to UN3172. 6.2.1.2

Biological products are those products derived from living organisms which are manufactured and distributed in accordance with the requirements of appropriate national authorities, which may have special licensing requirements, and are used either for prevention, treatment, or diagnosis of disease in humans or animals, or for development, experimental or investigational purposes related thereto. They include, but are not limited to, finished or unfinished products such as vaccines.

6.2.1.3 Cultures are the result of a process by which pathogens are intentionally. This definition does not include patient specimens as defined in 6.2.1.4.

6.2.1.4 Patient specimens are those collected directly from humans or animals, including, but not limited to, excreta, secreta, blood and its components, tissue and tissue fluid swabs, and body parts being transported for purposes such as research, diagnosis, investigational activities, disease treatment and prevention.

6.2.1.5 Medical or clinical wastes are wastes derived from the medical treatment of animals or humans or from bio-research.

#### 6.2.2 Classification of Infectious Substances

6.2.2.1 Infectious substances must be classified in Division 6.2 and assigned to UN2814, UN2900, UN 3291 or UN3373, as appropriate.

6.2.2.2 Infectious substances are divided into the following categories.

6.2.2.2.1 **Category A:** An infectious substance which is transported in a form that, when exposure to it occurs, is capable of causing permanent disability, life-threatening or fatal disease in otherwise healthy humans or animals. Indicative examples of substances that meet these criteria are given in Table 6.D.

Note: An exposure occurs when an infectious substance is released outside of the protective packaging, resulting in physical contact with humans or animals.

(a) Infectious substances meeting these criteria which cause disease in humans or both in humans and animals must be assigned to UN 2814. Infectious substances which cause disease only in animals must be assigned to UN 2900.

(b) Assignment to UN 2814 or UN 2900 must be based on the known medical history and symptoms of the source human or animal, endemic local conditions, or professional judgment concerning individual circumstances of the source human or animal.

Notes: 1. The proper shipping name for UN 2814 is Infectious substance, affecting humans. The proper shipping name for UN 2900 is Infectious substance, affecting animals only.

2. The following table is not exhaustive. Infectious substances, including new or emerging pathogens, which do not appear in the table, but which meet the same criteria must be assigned to Category A. In addition, if there is doubt as to whether or not a substance meets the criteria it must be included in Category A.

3. In the following list, the micro-organisms written in italics are bacteria, mycoplasma, rickettsia or fungi.

Bacillus anthracis (cultures only)  
Infectious substance  
Brucella abortus (cultures only)  
Brucella melitensis (cultures only)  
Brucella suis (cultures only)  
Burkholderia mallei – Pseudomonas mallei – Glanders (cultures only)  
Burkholderia pseudomallei – Pseudomonas pseudomallei (cultures only)  
Chlamydia psittaci – avian strains (cultures only)  
Clostridium botulinum (cultures only)  
Coccidioides immitis (cultures only)  
Coxiella burnetii (cultures only)  
Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus  
Dengue virus (cultures only)  
Eastern equine encephalitis virus (cultures only)  
Escherichia coli, verotoxigenic (cultures only)  
Ebola virus  
Flexal virus  
Francisella tularensis (cultures only)  
Guanarito virus  
Hantaan virus  
Hantavirus causing hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome  
Hendra virus  
Hepatitis B virus (cultures only)  
Herpes B virus (cultures only)  
Human immunodeficiency virus (cultures only)  
Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (cultures only)  
Japanese Encephalitis virus (cultures only)  
Junin virus  
Kyasanur Forest disease virus  
Lassa virus  
Machupo virus  
Marburg virus  
Monkeypox virus  
Mycobacterium tuberculosis (cultures only)  
Nipah virus  
Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus  
Poliovirus (cultures only)  
Rabies virus  
Rickettsia prowazekii (cultures only)  
Rickettsia rickettsii (cultures only)  
Rift Valley fever virus  
Russian spring-summer encephalitis virus (cultures only)  
Sabia virus  
Shigella dysenteriae type 1 (cultures only)  
Tick-borne encephalitis virus (cultures only)  
Variola virus  
Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus  
West Nile virus (cultures only)  
Yellow fever virus (cultures only)

Yersinia pestis (cultures only)  
African swine fever virus (cultures only)  
Avian paramyxovirus Type 1 – Velogenic Newcastle disease virus (cultures only)  
Classical swine fever virus (cultures only)  
Foot and mouth disease virus (cultures only)  
Goatpox virus (cultures only)  
Lumpy skin disease virus (cultures only)  
Mycoplasma mycoides – Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (cultures only)  
Peste des petits ruminants virus (cultures only)  
Rinderpest virus (cultures only)  
Sheep-pox virus (cultures only)  
Swine vesicular disease virus (cultures only)  
Vesicular stomatitis virus (cultures only)

6.2.2.2.2 **Category B:** An infectious substance which does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Category A. Infectious substances in Category B must be assigned to UN 3373.

Note: The proper shipping name of UN 3373 is Diagnostic specimens or Clinical specimens or Biological substance, category B. On 1 January 2007, it is anticipated that the use of the shipping names Diagnostic specimens and Clinical specimens will no longer be permitted.

### 6.2.2.3 Exemptions

6.2.2.3.1 Substances which do not contain infectious substances or substances which are unlikely to cause disease in humans or animals are not subject to these Regulations unless they meet the criteria for inclusion in another class.

6.2.2.3.2 Substances containing microorganisms which are non-pathogenic to humans or animals are not subject to these Regulations unless they meet the criteria for inclusion in another class.

6.2.2.3.3 Substances in a form that any present pathogens have been neutralized or inactivated such that they no longer pose a health risk are not subject to these Regulations unless they meet the criteria for inclusion in another class.

6.2.2.3.4 Environmental samples (including food and water samples) which are not considered to pose a significant risk of infection are not subject to these Regulations unless they meet the criteria for inclusion in another class.

6.2.2.3.5 Dried blood spots, collected by applying a drop of blood onto absorbent material, or faecal occult blood screening tests and blood or blood components which have been collected for the purposes of transfusion or for the preparation of blood products to be used for transfusion or transplantation and any tissues or organs intended for use in transplantation are not subject to these Regulations.

6.2.2.3.6 Patient specimens for which there is minimal likelihood that pathogens are present are not subject to these Regulations if the specimen is packed in a packaging which will prevent any leakage and which is marked with the words "Exempt human specimen" or "Exempt animal specimen", as appropriate. The packaging must meet the following conditions:

(a) The packaging must consist of three components:

(i) a leak-proof primary receptacle(s);

(ii) a leak-proof secondary packaging; and

(iii) an outer packaging of adequate strength for its capacity, mass and intended use, and with at least one surface having minimum dimensions of 100 mm × 100 mm;

(b) For liquids, absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb the entire contents must be placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging so that, during transport, any release or leak of a liquid substance will not reach the outer packaging and will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material;

(c) When multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they must be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them..

NOTE: In determining whether a patient specimen has a minimum likelihood that pathogens are present, an element of professional judgment is required to determine if a substance is exempt under this paragraph. That judgment should be based on the known medical history,

symptoms and individual circumstances of the source, human or animal, and endemic local conditions.

Examples of specimens which may be transported under this paragraph include the blood or urine tests to monitor cholesterol levels, blood glucose levels, hormone levels, or prostate specific antigens (PSA); those required to monitor organ function such as heart, liver or kidney function for humans or animals with non-infectious diseases, or therapeutic drug monitoring; those conducted for insurance or employment purposes and are intended to determine the presence of drugs or alcohol; pregnancy test; biopsies to detect cancer; and antibody detection in humans or animals.

### **6.2.3 Biological Products**

6.2.3.1 For the purposes of these Regulations, biological products are divided into the following groups:

(a) those which are manufactured and packaged in accordance with the requirements of appropriate national authorities and transported for the purposes of final packaging or distribution, and use for personal health care by medical professionals or individuals. Substances in this group are not subject to these Regulations

(b) those which do not fall under paragraph (a) and are known or reasonably believed to contain infectious substances and which meet the criteria for inclusion in Category A or Category B. Substances in this group must be assigned to UN2814, UN2900 or UN3373, as appropriate.

Note: Some licensed biological products may present a biohazard only in certain parts of the world. In that case, competent authorities may require these biological products to be in compliance with local requirements for infectious substances or may impose other restrictions.

### **6.2.4 Genetically Modified Micro-organisms and Organisms**

6.2.4.1 Genetically modified micro-organisms not meeting the definition of an infectious substance must be classified according to Subsection 3.9.

### **6.2.5 Medical or Clinical Wastes**

6.2.5.1 Medical or clinical wastes containing Category A infectious substances must be assigned to UN2814 or UN2900, as appropriate. Medical or clinical wastes containing infectious substances in Category B, must be assigned to UN3291.

6.2.5.2 Medical or clinical wastes which are reasonably believed to have a low probability of containing infectious substances must be assigned to UN3291. Note: The proper shipping name for UN3291 is Clinical waste, unspecified, n.o.s. or (Bio) Medical waste, n.o.s. or Regulated medical waste, n.o.s..

6.2.5.3 Decontaminated medical or clinical wastes which previously contained infectious substances are not subject to these Regulations unless they meet the criteria for inclusion in another class.

### **6.2.6 Infected Animals**

6.2.6.1 A live animal that has been intentionally infected and is known or suspected to contain an infectious substance must not be transported by air unless the infectious substance contained cannot be consigned by any other means. Infected animals may only be transported under terms and conditions approved by the appropriate national authority.

6.2.6.2 Unless an infectious substance cannot be consigned by any other means, live animals must not be used to consign such a substance.

6.2.6.3 Animal carcasses affected by pathogens of category A or which would be assigned to category A in cultures only, must be assigned to UN 2814 or UN 2900 as appropriate. Other animal carcasses affected by pathogens included in Category B must be transported in accordance with provisions determined by the competent authority.

6.2.7 Patient Specimens Patient specimens must be assigned to UN 2814, UN 2900 or UN 3373 as appropriate except if they comply with 6.2.2.3



#### **CLASS7 - Radioactive Substances**

Any quantity of packages bearing the RADIOACTIVE YELLOW III label (LSA-III). Some radioactive materials in "exclusive use" with low specific activity radioactive materials will not bear the label, however, the RADIOACTIVE placard is required.

**Closed transport vehicle** means a transport vehicle or conveyance equipped with a securely attached exterior enclosure that during normal transportation restricts the access of unauthorized persons to the cargo space containing the Class 7 (radioactive) materials. The enclosure may be either temporary or permanent, and in the case of packaged materials may be of the "see-through" type, and must limit access from top, sides, and bottom.

**Containment system** means the assembly of components of the packaging intended to retain the radioactive contents during transportation.

**Conveyance means:**

1. For transport by public highway or rail: any transport vehicle or large freight container;
2. For transport by water: any vessel, or any hold, compartment, or defined deck area of a vessel including any transport vehicle on board the vessel; and
3. For transport by aircraft, any aircraft.

**Design** means the description of a special form Class 7 (radioactive) material, a package, packaging, or LSA-III, that enables those items to be fully identified. The description may include specifications, engineering drawings, reports showing compliance with regulatory requirements, and other relevant documentation.

**Exclusive use** (also referred to in other regulations as "sole use" or "full load") means sole use by a single consignor of a conveyance for which all initial, intermediate, and final loading and unloading are carried out in accordance with the direction of the consignor or consignee. The consignor and the carrier must ensure that any loading or unloading is performed by personnel having radiological training and resources appropriate for safe handling of the consignment. The consignor must issue specific instructions in writing, for maintenance of exclusive use shipment controls, and include them with the shipping paper information provided to the carrier by the consignor.

**Fissile material** means plutonium-238, plutonium-239, plutonium-241, uranium-233, uranium-235, or any combination of these radionuclides. The definition does not apply to unirradiated natural uranium and depleted uranium, and natural uranium or depleted uranium that has been irradiated in a thermal reactor. Certain additional exceptions are provided in 49CFR 173.453.

**Fissile material, controlled shipment** means any shipment that contains one or more packages that have been assigned, in accordance with 49CFR 173.457, nuclear criticality control transport indices greater than 10.

**Freight container** means a reusable container having a volume of 1.81 cubic meters (64 cubic feet) or more, designed and constructed to permit its being lifted with its contents intact and intended primarily for containment of packages in unit form during transportation. A "small freight container" is one which has either one outer dimension less than 1.5 meters (4.9 feet) or an internal volume of not more than 3.0 cubic meters (106 cubic feet). All other freight containers are designated as "large freight containers."

**Highway route controlled quantity** means a quantity within a single package which exceeds:

1. 3,000 times the A1 value of the radionuclides as specified in 49CFR 173.435 for special form Class 7 (radioactive) material;
2. 3,000 times the A2 value of the radionuclides as specified in 49CFR 173.435 for normal form Class 7 (radioactive) material; or
3. 1,000 TBq (27,000 Ci), whichever is least.

**Limited quantity of Class 7 (radioactive) material** means a quantity of Class 7 (radioactive) material not exceeding the materials package limits specified in 49CFR 173.425 and conforming with requirements specified in 49CFR 173.421.

**Low Specific Activity (LSA) material** means Class 7 (radioactive) material with limited specific activity which satisfies the descriptions and limits set forth below. Shielding materials surrounding the LSA material may not be considered in determining the estimated average specific activity of the package contents.



## CLASS 8 – Corrosives

1. For the purpose of this subchapter "corrosive materials" (Class 8) means a liquid or solid that causes full thickness destruction of human skin at the site of contact within a specified period of time. A liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum is also a corrosive material.
  2. If human experience or other data indicate that the hazard of a material is greater or less than indicated by the results of the tests specified in paragraph (a) of this section, RSPA may revise its classification or make the determination that the material is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter.
  3. Skin corrosion test data produced no later than September 30, 1995, using the procedures of 49CFR 173, Appendix A, in effect on September 30, 1995 (see 49CFR Part 173, Appendix A, revised as of October 1, 1994) for appropriate exposure times may be used for classification and assignment of packing group for Class 8 materials corrosive to skin.
- 454 kg (1001 lbs) or more gross weight of a corrosive material.

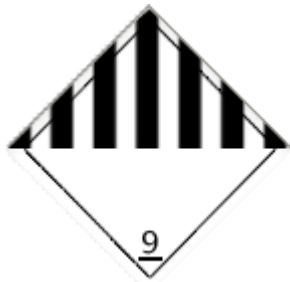
Although the corrosive class includes both acids and bases, the hazardous materials load and segregation chart does not make any reference to the separation of various incompatible corrosive materials from each other. In spite of this, however, when shipping corrosives care should be taken to ensure that incompatible corrosive materials cannot become mixed as many corrosives react very violently if mixed. If responding to a transportation incident involving corrosive materials (especially a mixture of corrosives), caution should be exercised.



## CLASS 9 - Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles

A material which presents a hazard during transportation but which does not meet the definition of any other hazard class. This class includes:

1. Any material which has an anesthetic, noxious or other similar property which could cause extreme annoyance or discomfort to a flight crew member so as to prevent the correct performance of assigned duties; or
2. Any material for an elevated temperature material, a hazardous substance, a hazardous waste, or a marine pollutant.
3. Marine pollutants which are not of an otherwise dangerous nature



## MHB - Materials hazardous only in bulk

The regulations for materials hazardous only in bulk are not applicable to these materials when they are carried in closed freight containers, however, many precautions may have to be observed.



## Segregation Table

The table below shows the general requirements for segregation between the various classes of dangerous goods.

Since the properties of substances or articles within each class may vary greatly, the individual schedules should always be consulted for particular requirements for segregation as these take precedence over the general requirements! Segregation should also take account of a single subsidiary risk table.

Class	1.1 1.2 1.5	1.3 1.6	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	3	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	6.1	6.2	7	8	9
Explosives 1.1 /1.2/ 1.5	*	*	*	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	X
Explosives 1.3 /1.6	*	*	*	4	2	2	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	2	2	X
Explosives 1.4	*	*	*	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	X	4	2	2	X
Flammable gases 2.1	4	4	2	X	X	X	2	1	2	X	2	2	X	4	2	1	X
Non-toxic, non-flammable gases 2.2	2	2	1	X	X	X	1	X	1	X	X	1	X	2	1	X	X
Toxic gases 2.3	2	2	1	X	X	X	2	X	2	X	X	2	X	2	1	X	X
Flammable liquids 3	4	4	2	2	1	2	X	X	2	1	2	2	X	3	2	X	X
Flammable solids**) 4.1	4	3	2	1	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	2	X	3	2	1	X
Substances liable to spontaneous combustion 4.2	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	X	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	X
Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases 4.3	4	4	2	X	X	X	1	X	1	X	2	2	X	2	2	1	X
Oxidizing substances (agents) 5.1	4	4	2	2	X	X	2	1	2	2	X	2	1	3	1	2	X
Organic peroxides 5.2	4	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	X	1	3	2	2	X
Toxic substances 6.1	2	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	1	X	1	X	X	X
Infectious substances 6.2	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	X	3	3	X
Radioactive materials 7	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	X	3	X	2	X
Corrosives 8	4	2	2	1	X	X	X	1	1	1	2	2	X	3	2	X	X
Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles 9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Numbers and symbols relate to the following terms as defined in this section:

- 1 - "Away from"
- 2 - "Separated from"
- 3 - "Separated by a complete compartment or hold from"
- 4 - "Separated longitudinally by an intervening complete compartment or hold from"
- X - The segregation, if any, is shown in individual schedules

\* - See subsection 6.2 of the introduction to class 1 for segregation within class 1.

\*\* - Including self-reactive and related substances and desensitized explosives.