



# Importing Dangerous Goods Fact Sheet



# CORRECTLY CLASSIFY YOUR DANGEROUS GOODS

If you are considering sending dangerous goods internationally you must ensure the packaging, labelling and documentation meet the legislative requirements of the Civil Aviation Organisation & International Air Transport Association for air freight and the IMO for sea freight.

As a shipper or importer, it is your responsibility to ensure your goods are classified correctly.

## THE 9 DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSES

There are nine primary classes of dangerous goods and additional sub-classes to appropriately describe the properties of all hazardous cargo.



## DANGEROUS GOODS DECLARATIONS FOR AIR AND SEA

- For sea shipments, a dangerous goods declaration needs to be completed by the shipper known as [MO41](#).
- For air shipments, a similar document is required and can be [downloaded here](#). This can be arranged by ICE on your behalf.

# DOCUMENTATION

For transport, your goods must have an MSDS Document.

An MSDS document follows an internationally agreed standard and provides 16 sections which identify:

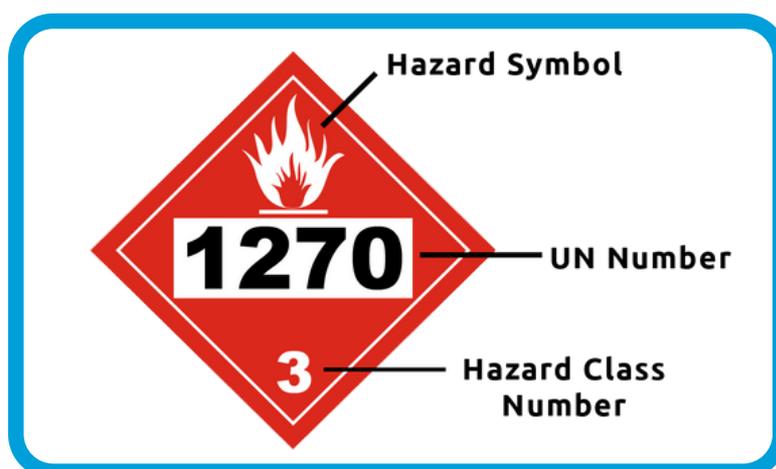
- Hazardous Class
- Ingredients and composition
- First aid and firefighting measurements
- Measures for handling, storage and transportation
- Reactivity, toxicity, ecological and disposal considerations

You can download a sample MSDS document on the website for the Civil Aviation Safety Authority [here](#).

Within the MSDS document, under section 14 Transport Information you will find the following:

- UN Number (United Nations DG Number)
- UN Proper Shipping Name
- Class and subsidiary risk
- Packing Group Special precautions for user

UN Numbers are four-digit numbers that identify dangerous goods, hazardous substances and articles (such as explosives, flammable liquids, toxic substances, etc.) in the framework of international transport.



## PACKAGING AND LABELLING IS VITAL

Once the details within section 14 of your MSDS document are clarified, it is important that your goods are packaged correctly for transport. There is a label for each class/division to show what each hazard is. For example, toxic substances or radioactive material. These labels must appear on the outside of the package and must stay on the package while it's in transit.

In addition to this, each UN Number and hazardous class carries its own mandatory DG Compliant Packing options based on the quantity/variety and volume of dangerous goods you are sending noting that multiple substances may require segregation.



## WHAT IMPORTERS CAN EXPECT

- Expect dangerous goods surcharges for handling your shipment. These will be levied at both a transport and administration level.
- Expect that some Carriers may not allow certain DG Cargo to be carried. Those that do approve the cargo to be loaded, would be subject to a standby status or only be allowed to move on Cargo Aircraft.
- Some countries may have limitations on types of DG Cargo that can be received or transferred through their country. For example, Singapore will not allow Class 1 Cargo to transit through their country.
- Expect to provide the documentation above and understand you will experience challenges without it.
- Engage ICE to ensure you have all your documentation in order before you ship.
- Know that failure to comply with dangerous goods regulations can lead to heavy financial penalties which can run into thousands of dollars and/or up to seven years in prison.
- You can read more about dangerous goods [here](#).

