

How to prepare a DG Declaration according to IMDG (Amendment 31)

1. **(NEW) Continuation Page:**

Chapter 5.4.1.2.3 requires multiple pages of the DG Declaration be numbered consecutively.

(Example) PAGE 1 of 2; PAGE 2 of 2

2. **(NEW) 5.4.1.3 - Consignor, consignee and date:**

The name and address of the consignor and the consignee of the dangerous goods shall be included on the dangerous goods transport document. The date the dangerous goods transport document or an electronic copy of it was prepared or given to the initial carrier shall be included.

3. **(NEW) Basic Description for Dangerous Goods Information (Two acceptable sequences)**

- a. The Proper shipping name (P.S.N.), Class, UN number, the Packing group.

OR

Newly authorized format as of Amendment 31 Part 5.4.1.4.1:

- b. The UN number preceded by the letters "UN ", the Proper Shipping Name (P.S.N.), the Class, and Packing group when assigned.

The IMDG CODE page number should not appear on the DG declaration.

Since IMDG code 30th amendment, the class 3 (flammable liquids) is no longer divided by class 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 based on flash point criteria. Therefore it must be declared as just "class 3".

(Example)

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)
CLASS 3
UN 1993
PG II

OR

UN 1993
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)
CLASS 3
PG II

The basic description is acceptable only in the above formats and must be without any interruption.

The following descriptions are not acceptable:

Class/division - "IMCO 8", "IMCO CLASS 8", "IMDG CLASS 8" etc.

(Should be "CLASS 8")

"IMCO 3.1", "CLASS 3.3"

(Should be "CLASS 3")

UN number - "UN NO.1789", "IMCO NO.1789" etc.

No need wording "NO.", only "UN" and number are required.

(Should be "UN 1789")

Packing group - "PG 1", "PG 2" and "PG 3".

The category number of packing group should mention only with the Roman numeral. (Should be "PG I", "PG II" and "PG III")

4. The Proper shipping name

Only proper shipping name under IMDG code should be used. Dangerous goods are assigned to UN Numbers and Proper Shipping Names according to their hazard classification and their composition. Dangerous goods commonly transported are listed in the Dangerous Goods List in chapter 3.2. Where an article or substance is specifically listed by name, it should be identified in transport by the Proper Shipping Name in the Dangerous Goods List. For dangerous goods not specifically listed by name, "generic" or "not otherwise specified" entries are provided (see 2.0.2.7) to identify the article or substance in transport.

The proper shipping names are distinguished by entries on the Index in volume 2 of IMDG code 31th amendment which are in capital letters in the Substance, material or article column. In this Index, the word "see", after the name in the substance, material or article column, means that it is a synonym and for details regarding the transport provisions references should be made to the entry in the Dangerous Goods List (chapter 3.2) which is relevant to the UN number / Proper Shipping Name stated against the synonym.

In the case of the N.O.S. (Not Otherwise Specified) which is end word of P.S.N. or additional information is required by IMDG Code (Organic peroxide and etc.), a recognized chemical name currently used in readily available scientific and technical handbooks, journals and texts in parentheses is required.

Please check special provision column 6 on the Dangerous Goods List of IMDG code 31st chapter 3.2, based on the UN number provided by the shipper. If it is assigned to No. 274 in column 6, its proper shipping name of the commodity is required to be supplemented with the proper chemical name (technical name) of the materials, in parentheses. Trade and/or commercial names of the commodity are not acceptable.

(Example)

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)

5. Limited Quantity

In the case of limited quantity, the word “limited quantity” or LTD QTY should be added after basic description. The UN Number and packaging group of all substances involved has to be included, together with the other information required.

(Example)

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)
CLASS 3
PG II
Flash point 10 deg.C
LIMITED QUANTITY

OR

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHANOL), LIMITED QUANTITY
CLASS 3
UN 1993
PG II
Flash point 10 deg.C

SPECIAL NOTE: The Proper Shipping Name : "Dangerous Goods in LTD QTY of Class _ " is no longer acceptable.

6. Empty Packaging, Including Portable Tanks

Empty packaging, including portable tanks, which contain the residue of dangerous goods, should be so indicated by placing words “EMPTY UNCLEANNED” or “RESIDUE LAST CONTAINED” before or after the P.S.N.

(Example)

RESIDUE LAST CONTAINED, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)

7. Marine Pollutant

In the case of marine pollutant applied, should describe MARINE POLLUTANT on the declaration.

8. Flash Point

In the case of flammable liquid (including subsidiary risk), minimum flash point in degree Celsius by closed cup (c.c.) should be appeared on it.

(Example for UN1866 : class 3)

RESIN SOLUTION
CLASS 3
UN1866
PG II
FLASH POINT 10 DEG.C
MARINE POLLUTANT

9. Subsidiary Risk(s) Class

The subsidiary risk of dangerous goods provided in column 4 (Subsidiary risk(s)) of chapter 3.2 Dangerous Goods List should be added after basic description.

(Example for UN2924 class 3)

ISOBUTYLAMINE
Class 3
UN1214
PG II
(Sub risk class 8)
Flash point 20 deg.C

10. Number and Package Type

Number, UN package Type and quantity of dangerous goods covered by volume or mass should be appeared on it.

(Example)

20 DRUMS (1A1) 5,000 kgs

11. Emergency Procedures

24-hour emergency response telephone number is required under 49 CFR, all dangerous goods bound for/from USA are required to mention 24-hour emergency response telephone number on the DG declaration.

49 CFR is required to add the international access code "011" to the telephone number.

The emergency response telephone number MUST be monitored by a knowledgeable person of the hazardous materials and has comprehensive emergency response and mitigation information and must be available 24 hours day for response. The number indicated should indicate who the contact party (company or name- although not formally indicated in the regulation) if an emergency occurs.

The purpose of emergency telephone number is to get some advices for first aid and action etc, in the case that leakage and fire happened on board. Also “EMS No.” and “MFAG table No.” should be appeared on it.

EMS - Emergency Procedure, MFAG - Medical First Aid Guide

Considering to above requirements, here is representative description of dangerous goods on the DG declaration:

(Example)

HYDROCHLORIC ACID
CLASS 8
UN 1789
PG II
EmS No. 8-03
MFAG table No. 2
EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION 011-81-3-1234-5678

12. Signature of "Shipper's Declaration" and "Container Packing Certificate"

"Shipper's Declaration" ----- certifies that the condition and classification of the dangerous goods packaged, such as the proper shipping name, class, package, mark and label / placard etc., are in compliance with applicable international and national government regulations, and also it certifies that the conditions are in all respects in proper condition for transport according to applicable international and national government regulations (IMDG Amendment 31 Part 5.4.1.6)

"Container Packing Certificate" --- certifies that the condition including securing of the freight container loaded dangerous goods, such as mark and label / placard on the freight container etc., are in compliance with applicable international and national government regulations, and also it certifies that the conditions are in all respects in proper condition for transport according to applicable international and national government regulations (IMDG Amendment 31 Part 5.4.2.1)

In the case of CY cargo (Shipper's Pack),

The company name, name/status of Declarant including signature in the part of "Shipper's Declaration" and “Container Packing Certificate" on the DG declaration should be described by "Shipper".

In the case of LCL cargo (CFS's Pack)

The company name, name/status of declarant including signature in the part of "Container Packing Certificate" on the DG declaration should be described by "Packer who loaded in to the freight container".

The company name, name/status of declarant including signature in the part of "Shipper's Declaration" on the DG declaration should be described by "Shipper".

Remarks: Regarding affixing Label and subsidiary risk label on the freight container, All U.S. railroads require the placard be a minimum height of 6 feet from the bottom rail of the container. If the position of label is not sufficient, the rail company replaces its non-effective label to proper position with additional cost for the shipper's account, before connecting to rails.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR DG DECLARATION

As per IMDG code requirements, the classification of dangerous goods is the shipper's responsibility, and should be done in a laboratory, which was accredited by the competent authority in accordance with the United Nations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Test and Criteria.

The details and specifications of dangerous goods must be provided by shipper in accordance with results of above test.

Please see below each item, and we hope that these explanations may be useful to make DG declaration.

UN number under IMDG code

UN number should be provided in accordance with results of above United Nations test, and UN number of dangerous goods for sea transportation should be assigned from IMDG code.

Class and division under IMDG code, including subsidiary risk class if applicable

Class including subsidiary risk class and division are based on UN number under IMDG code.

Proper shipping name under IMDG code.

Any synonym of the proper shipping name under IMDG code is not acceptable for transportation. Only proper shipping name under IMDG code should be used. Trade and/or commercial names of any commodity are not acceptable.

Proper chemical name (if applicable)

Please check special provision column 6 on the Dangerous Goods List of IMDG code 31st chapter 3.2, based on the UN number provided by the shipper. If it is assigned to No. 274 in column 6, its proper shipping name of the commodity is required to be supplemented with the proper chemical name (technical name) of the materials, in parentheses. Trade and/or commercial names of the commodity are not acceptable.

Generally speaking, the proper shipping name including N.O.S. (not otherwise specified) is usually required to be supplemented with the proper chemical name (technical name) of the materials, in parentheses.

The proper chemical name, being not more than the two constituents which contribute most to the hazardous nature of the material, needs be shown.

- Quantity of Inner / Outer Package
- The number of packages such as drum, jerri can, box, etc.
- Type of inner / outer package e.g.: drums, jerri can, cylinders, box or IBC etc.

The package for dangerous goods must be approved by competent authority that carried out a quality assurance test under IMDG code package requirements, and the competent authority must provide the package certificate.

Note : The “PALLET” is not package for dangerous goods and also ”CARTON”, “PAIL CAN” and “CARBOY” are not registered as the package for dangerous goods in IMDG code.

In the case that the package is used IBC (Intermediate Bulk Containers), IBC code should be mentioned on the DG declaration.

Total gross and net weight or the individual gross weight of each package in unit kgs.

Total gross and net weight should be declared by each package type. Total gross and net weight including various packages is not acceptable.

Packing Group

Dangerous goods of all classes other than class 1, class 2, class 6.2 and class 7 have for packing purposes been apportioned among three categories (packing group) according to criteria of the degree of danger for its class. The packing group is assigned to its commodity in accordance with the result of the examination of classification and the criteria of the degree of danger for its class.

- Great danger
- Medium danger
- Minor danger - Packing group I

- - Packing group II
- - Packing group III

The type and volume of the package for dangerous goods should be assigned by the commodity and packing group.

Flash point in unit degrees C (if applicable)

If the commodity is assigned to class 3 include subsidiary risk class, it should have an actual flash point in accordance with United Nations test and criteria for classification of dangerous goods.

"Flash Point" is the lowest temperature of the liquid at which its vapor forms an ignitable mixture with air.

It should be declared as actual temperature in unit degrees C, not as a temperature range.

Marine pollutant (if applicable)

The marine pollutant commodity may have some possibility of being applied to class 1 to class 8 accordingly and please ask the shipper whether its commodity is classified as "Marine Pollutant", or not.

Even though the commodity is not classified as dangerous goods under IMDG code, its commodity should be offered as UN 3077, class 9 : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,SOLID,N.O.S., or UN 3082, class 9 : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,LIQUID,N.O.S. for the sea transportation under IMDG code, if its commodity is classified as Marine Pollutant.

UN 3077 and UN 3082 require declaration of the proper chemical name of the commodity.

Limited Quantities" (when appropriate)

As per the chapter 3.4, the provisions of this chapter concern the transport of dangerous goods of certain classes packed in limited quantities. The applicable inner packaging quantity limit is specified for each substance in Column 7 of the Dangerous Goods List in chapter 3.2. In addition, the word "None" has been indicated in Column 7 of the Dangerous Goods List in chapter 3.2 for each entry not permitted to be transported in accordance with this chapter.

Limited quantities - Column 7 column provides the maximum quantity per inner packaging authorized for transport of the substance or article concerned according to the provisions for limited quantities in Chapter 3.4. The word "None" in this column means that the substance or article is not permitted to be transported under the provisions of Chapter 3.4.

In general, the provision for Limited Quantity does not apply to:

- Explosive of Class 1;
- Gases of class 2 (with exception of AEROSOLS, UN 1950) which exhibit a flammable, corrosive, oxidizing or toxic risk;
- Self-reactive and related substances and desensitized explosives of class 4.1;
- Substances of class 4.2 which are liable to spontaneous combustion;
- Organic peroxides of class 5.2 requiring temperature control;
- Infectious substances of class 6.2;
- Radioactive materials of class 7;
- ASBESTOS, UN 2212 and 2590, POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS(PCB), UN2315, POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS(PCB) and POLYCHLORINATED TERPHENYLS, UN 3151 and 3152 of class 9.

Dangerous goods transported according to these special requirements should be packaged only in inner packaging placed in a suitable outer packaging. The total gross mass of a package should not exceed 30 kg.

Additional information regarding Marking of Limited Quantities:

1. Packaging of dangerous goods in limited quantities isn't needed to be marked with the Proper Shipping Name of the contents, but shall be marked with the UN Number of the contents (preceded by the letters "UN") placed within a diamond. The width of the line forming the diamond shall be at least 2mm; the number shall be at least 6mm high. Where more than one substance assigned to different UN Numbers are included in the package, the diamond shall be large enough to include each number. Paragraph 3.4.5.1
2. Cargo transport units containing dangerous goods in only limited quantities need not be placarded. They shall, however, be suitably marked on the exterior as "LIMITED QUANTITIES" or "LTD QTY" not less than 65 mm high. Paragraph 5.3.2.4>
3. "LIMITED QUANTITIES" or "LTD QTY" shall clearly display one placard on each side and one on each end of cargo transport unit. Paragraph 5.3.1.1.4.1) Placards of "LIMITED QUANTITIES" (or "LTD QTY") must be affixed on each side and one on each end of such container (total 4 Marking) in accordance with latest IMDG Code (31st Amendment) to avoid unexpected penalty or charge.