



SHIPPER / PACKER

Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities

acc. IATA-DGR 2.6

If liquids, goods or objects are transported that pose an immediate danger to people, animals or the environment, they are referred to as dangerous goods.

The UN number is a four-digit number defined by an expert committee of the United Nations for all hazardous substances and goods (dangerous goods).

Legal basis

Depending on the mode of transport, there are different international regulations (air freight: **IATA-DGR**, road freight: **ADR**, sea freight: **IMDG Code**) that govern the shipment of dangerous goods. The respective national laws (in AT, for example, the **Hazardous Goods Transportation Act (GGBG)**, **Hazardous Goods Transportation Ordinance (GGBV)**) make it legally binding to comply with these regulations.

While the ADR and IMDG Code are updated every two years, the requirements for air freight are adjusted on an annual basis.

Note: The regulations are organized into numbered sections. The first number in the references always indicates the section in which you can read the rules.

Excerpts from the regulations:

ADR 1.4.2.1.1

*"The **consignor** of dangerous goods is obliged to hand over a consignment for transportation that complies with the provisions of the ADR."*

IATA-DGR 1.3.1.1

*"A **consignor** must comply fully with these requirements when offering a consignment of dangerous goods to air carriers..."*

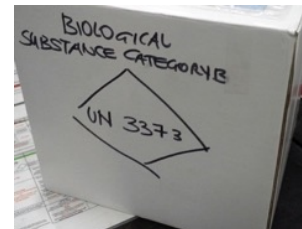
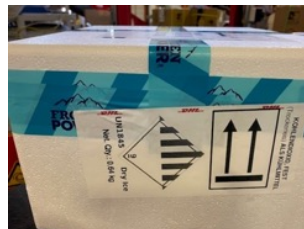
IATA DGR 1.2.8

"Except as otherwise provided in the Regulations, no person shall offer or accept dangerous goods for carriage by air unless such goods are properly classified, documented, certified, described, packaged, marked and labeled and in a condition ready for shipment as required by these Regulations."

IATA-DGR 1.2.3.2

"In the regulations, the word "must" is used to indicate a mandatory condition. The words "should" and "may" indicate a preferred condition that is not mandatory."

The carrier is obliged to check whether the consignments comply with the legal requirements and must report non-compliant air freight consignments to the competent authority (**Austro Control GmbH**).



Markings must not be covered or crossed out. They must have the correct shape, color and size and must be applied more completely on one side of the package.

Before shipment / General part

All persons involved, i.e. **every person** who packs dangerous goods, affixes labels or markings and/or fulfills the documentary requirements, must be trained in their responsibilities (IATA-DGR 1.5). Training may only be provided by officially recognized training providers.

Refresher training must be provided within a period of 24 months. According to the Hazardous Goods Transportation Ordinance, refresher training may be attended up to six months before the certificate expires (note that the month of expiry must be counted).

a) After you have successfully completed your final repetition, how long is your training valid?

b) From what date can you attend your refresher training?

Successful completion of dangerous goods training authorizes you to ship the trained dangerous goods. As a passenger or crew member, you are subject to other regulations. Table 2.3.A regulates what passengers and crew members may carry in their checked or hand baggage.

Extract:

The pilot-in-command must be informed of the location				
Permitted in or as carry-on baggage				
Permitted in or as checked baggage				
The approval of the operator is required				
Alcoholic beverages, when in retail packagings, containing more than 24% but not more than 70% alcohol by volume, in receptacles not exceeding 5 L, with a total net quantity per person of 5 L.	NO	YES	YES	NO
Note: Alcoholic beverages containing 24% or less alcohol by volume are not subject to any restrictions.				
Dry ice (carbon dioxide, solid), in quantities not exceeding 2.5 kg per person when used to pack perishables not subject to these Regulations in checked or carry-on baggage, provided the baggage (package) permits the release of carbon dioxide gas. Checked baggage must be marked "dry ice" or "carbon dioxide, solid" and with the net weight of dry ice or an indication that there is 2.5 kg or less dry ice.	YES	YES	YES	NO

c) After this dangerous goods training, are you allowed to carry infectious substances with 3 kg of dry ice for cooling in your hand luggage as a passenger?

Ensure that the goods to be shipped are handed over to the carrier in accordance with the law. Air carriers must pay attention to various indicators of hidden dangerous goods when accepting shipments (IATA DGR 2.2):

⇒ GHS pictograms



While some pictograms denote substances that only pose a hazard during provision and use, other GHS pictograms contain symbols that essentially correspond to the symbols in the hazard labels for transportation and which are therefore to be classified as dangerous goods.

⇒ General descriptions

⇒ other clues (e.g.: Markings, labels, undeclared liquids, rattling noises from spray cans)

If the package does not contain items or substances classified as dangerous goods, the shipper should indicate "not restricted", "non-hazardous" or "non-dangerous" in the air waybill or on other transportation documents to avoid transit delays (IATA DGR 8.2.6).

Safety data sheets (SDS), also known as **material safety data sheets (MSDS)**, are used to communicate safety-related information on chemical substances and mixtures (not all products therefore have to have an MSDS). The structure is regulated in the REACH Regulation. Make sure that the MSDS is as up-to-date as possible (not older than 2 years). The note "(EU) 2020/878" shows that the current REACH version is complied with. The creation or update date is always relevant, never the print date!

Information on transportation can be found under point 14. Not all modes of transport must be listed there, but this does not mean that the product cannot be restricted on the modes of transport not listed. Please note that if something is classified as dangerous goods in road transport (a UN number is given), then the product is restricted on all modes of transport.

SICHERHEITSDATENBLATT

gemäß Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1907/2006

Version 8.2
Überarbeitet am 01.03.2021
Druckdatum 22.03.2021

ABSCHNITT 1: Bezeichnung des Stoffs beziehungsweise des Gemischs und des Unternehmens

1.1 Produktidentifikatoren

Produktname : 1-Hexadecanthal

d) Are you allowed to send a bottle of this product by air after this dangerous goods training?

ABSCHNITT 14: Angaben zum Transport

14.1 UN-Nummer

ADR/RID: - IMDG: - IATA: 3334

14.2 Ordnungsgemäße UN-Versandbezeichnung

ADR/RID: Kein Gefahrgut
IMDG: Not dangerous goods
IATA: Aviation regulated liquid, n.o.s.

e) Is this MSDS valid?

14.3 Transportgefahrenklassen

ADR/RID: - IMDG: - IATA: 9

14.4 Verpackungsgruppe

ADR/RID: - IMDG: - IATA: III

14.5 Umweltgefahren

ADR/RID: nein IMDG Meeresschadstoff: nein IATA: nein

14.6 Besondere Vorsichtsmaßnahmen für den Verwender

Keine Daten verfügbar

Please note that each transport company and each airline may have additional requirements (IATA-DGR 2.8). Please clarify before shipping whether additional requirements are imposed by the carrier (e.g. additional contract).

Classification

Dangerous goods are divided into 9 classes with various subclasses. The order is for convenience and does not indicate a relative degree of danger (Class 1 is not more dangerous than Class 9) (IATA-DGR 3.0.2). An object or substance may have more than one hazardous characteristic.

For packaging purposes, some substances are assigned to a packing group according to their degree of danger (IATA-DGR 3.0.3.1).

Class 1	Class 1 goods are assigned to one of six subclasses and one of thirteen compatibility groups.     1.1, 1.2, 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6
Class 2	Gases are substances that have a vapor pressure of 3 bar at 50°C or are completely gaseous at 20°C and a standard pressure of 1.01 bar.    2.1 Flammable gases 2.2 Non-flammable, non-toxic gases 2.3 Toxic gases
Class 3	The liquid gives off vapors that can be ignited at max. 60° Celsius.    Note: The number of the class is shown in the bottom corner of each label.
Class 4	Flammable or combustible solids are divided into three subclasses depending on their main properties.    4.1 Flammable solids; self-reactive substances, polymerizing substances, and desensitized explosive solids 4.2 Spontaneously flammable substances 4.3 Substances that form flammable gases in contact with water
Class 5	Substances that support the formation of fire or combustion by releasing oxygen.   5.1 Inflammatory (oxidizing) substances 5.2 Organic peroxides Note: For some labels (2.1, 2.2, 3, 4.3 and 5.2) the symbols may be displayed in black or white.
Class 6	Substances with directly harmful properties are assigned to one of two subclasses based on their effect/property.    6.1 Toxic substances 6.2 Infectious substances Category A or Category B Must only have 5 x 5 cm
Class 7	Substances containing radionuclides whose activity concentration and total activity are above the specified limits     Excepted packages Category I White Category II Yellow Category III Yellow

Class 8	A chemical reaction causes serious damage on contact with living tissue.		Corrosive substances
Class 9	This class is a "catch-all" for dangerous goods that cannot otherwise be assigned.		Various hazardous substances and objects (e.g. dry ice, asbestos)
			Only for fully declarable lithium batteries
			Must only have 5 x 5 cm ! UN 3245 GMOs

Subsection 4.2, the "blue pages", contains around 3000 articles and substances that are assigned a UN number and "Proper Shipping Name" according to their hazard classification and composition. Such a list cannot be exhaustive.

If there is any doubt as to whether, or under what conditions, an unlisted article or substance is accepted for carriage by air, the consignor and/or the air carrier must seek advice from an appropriate specialized authority (IATA DGR 4.0.2.4).

Packing

When packing dangerous goods, the shipper must comply with all specifications of the applicable packing instructions (e.g. type of packaging, maximum quantities) (IATA-DGR 5.0.1.2).

Packages must be of such dimensions that there is sufficient space to affix all necessary markings and labels (IATA-DGR 5.0.2.13.4, 7.0.1 and 7.2.6.1).

There are different types of packaging:

- ⇒ Individual packaging (e.g. canisters)
- ⇒ Combination packaging (inner container and outer packaging inseparable)
- ⇒ Composite packaging (inner and outer packaging)

The type of packaging permitted for shipping is specified in the respective packaging instructions.

If packages ready for shipment are grouped together (e.g. wrapped on a pallet or placed in a larger outer carton), this is referred to as **overpack**. Each package within an overpack must be correctly packed, marked, labeled and without signs of damage or leakage.

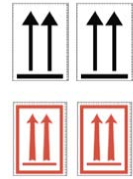
The overpack does not have to be tested and the packages inside the overpack must be secured. The substances inside the overpack must not be able to react dangerously with each other (IATA Table 9.3.A). If not all representative labels and markings are visible through the overpack, they must be affixed again on the outside. Only in this case must the word "OVERPACK" (at least 12 mm high) also be affixed (IATA-DGR 7.1.7).



As the "UN3373" must be at least 6 mm high, it is questionable whether the wording "OVERPACK" has the required 12 mm.

The package in the outer packaging must be labeled/marked; it is not sufficient if only the outer packaging bears the prescribed labels/markings. In the case of transparent outer packaging, only a label/markings on the outside would be necessary if you cannot see everything on the package.

Bei flüssigen Gefahrgütern in zusammengesetzten Verpackungen muss die Ausrichtung beim Transport durchgehend eingehalten werden. Daher muss In the case of liquid hazardous goods in composite packaging, the orientation must be maintained throughout transportation. The shipper must therefore affix **package orientation marks** on 2 opposite sides. These may be red or black and have a minimum dimension of 74 × 105 mm.



The “arrows” **are not required** for **inner packagings with max. 120 mL**, gas-tight inner packagings with max. 500 mL, primary receptacles with infectious substances with max. 50 mL and radioactive substances.

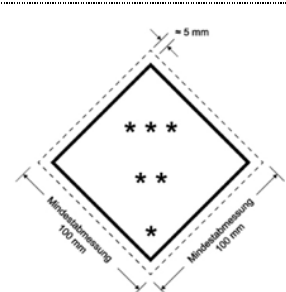
Dangerous goods must always be packed in undamaged packages of good quality. The packaging must not be attacked or weakened by direct contact with the dangerous goods, must not react dangerously and must not pose a risk during transportation. Depending on the dangerous goods being shipped, the packaging must have undergone certain tests.

Marking and labeling

The shipper is responsible for all necessary markings and labels on each package and overpack containing dangerous goods. **Each package must be large enough to provide sufficient space to affix all required markings and labels** (IATA DGR 7.0.1).

The label must have the shape of a square turned at a 45° angle (a diamond). Inside the border forming the diamond, a line must run parallel, approximately 5 mm from the outside of the line to the edge of the label. And the line inside the border in the lower half of the label must be of the same color as the class or subclass number in the lower corner. All features for which no dimensions are specified must be approximately in the same proportion as those shown.

7.2.6.1(b): Each label must be applied or printed on a contrasting color background or bordered with a **dotted or solid** outline.



Handling markings and other markings:

- magnetized materials and objects (magnetized material),
- only with cargo aircraft (Cargo Aircraft Only (CAO)),
- frozen liquid substances (cryogenic liquid),
- Protect from heat (Keep away from heat),
- Radioactive material- Excepted Package (with indication of UN No.),
- Excepted quantities (with specification of the class / subclass),
- Limited quantities,
- Battery mark(with indication of UN no.),
- Environmentally hazardous substances,
- Package orientation marks.

 a) 11 x 9 cm	 b) 12 x 11 cm	 c) 7,4 x 10,5 cm	 d) 7,4 x 10,5 cm	 e) 10,5 x 7,4 cm
 f) 10 x 10 cm	 g) 10 x 10 cm / 5 x 5 cm	 h) 10 x 10 cm / 10 x 7 cm	 i) 10 x 10 cm	 j) 7,4 x 10,5 cm

You are welcome to print out labels/markings yourself. It must be ensured that all specifications regarding size, shape, color and quality are adhered to. **It is not permitted to draw them on packages yourself.**

Documentation

A "Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods" or "DGD" is required for many dangerous goods shipments. This may only be completed and signed by appropriately trained persons. A **DGD is not required** for

- ⇒ UN 3373 Biological substances, Category B
- ⇒ Dangerous goods in excepted quantities
- ⇒ UN 3164 Articles under hydraulic or pneumatic pressure
- ⇒ UN 1845 Dry Ice
- ⇒ UN 3245 Genetically modified (micro)organisms
- ⇒ Lithium/sodium-ion or lithium-metal cells or batteries meeting the provisions of Part II of the relevant packing instruction
- ⇒ UN 2807, Magnetized substances and articles
- ⇒ Radioactive material, excepted package

The image shows a sample IATA Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods form. The form is titled 'SHIPPER'S DECLARATION FOR DANGEROUS GOODS' and includes fields for Shipper, Consignee, Transport Details, and Nature and Quantity of Dangerous Goods. A large red 'X' is drawn over the entire form, indicating that it is not to be filled out for the exceptions listed in the text.

If no DGD is prescribed, the following information **must be provided** in the "Nature and Quantity of Goods" field of the air waybill (AWB, shipping bill, freight label):

- ⇒ UN or ID number (not required for magnetized substances and objects);
- ⇒ Correct shipping name (in English);
- ⇒ Number of packages (unless they are the only packages within that consignment (not applicable to UN 1845)); and
- ⇒ Net quantity per package. (Only required for UN 1845).

Attention: The packing instructions or the subsection in the IATA-DGR may impose further requirements on the content declaration (e.g. lithium batteries)!

Ground Handling

Before a shipment of dangerous goods is accepted for transportation for the first time, the carrier must inspect the package. In Austria, all dangerous goods incidents and accidents must be reported to Austro Control GmbH within 72 hours. (§12 Z 2 GGBG).

Emergency procedures

In the event of damaged or leaking packages, **self-protection and the safety of everyone** involved must always be taken into serious consideration!

- ⇒ Do not touch the package!
- ⇒ Clear the area!
- ⇒ Warn colleagues! (Always warn everyone in the area, nobody is left behind!)
- ⇒ Inform supervisors / emergency contacts / rescue services!

Specific Part – Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities / De Minimis

Under certain conditions, **small quantities of dangerous goods not contained in articles** can benefit from a transport facilitation. The so-called Excepted Quantities (EQ) are not possible for every UN number. Shippers are required to undergo training in accordance with IATA-DGR 2.6.1. in order to know all the requirements and to be able to determine whether EQ is possible.

The shipper determines the permitted quantities based on the code in column F in IATA-DGR subsection 4.2 (blue pages).

section 4.2 (blue pages).														
PAX CAO														
UN/ ID Nr.	Richtige Versandbezeichnung/ Beschreibung	Kl. oder Unt. Kl. (Neb. Gef.)	Gefahren- kennzeichen	Verp. Gr.	Passagier- und Frachtflugzeug					Nur mit Frachtflugzeug				ERG Code
					Begr. Menge			Max. Netto- menge/ Ver- sand- stk.	VA	Max. Netto- menge/ Ver- sand- stk.	VA	Max. Netto- menge/ Ver- sand- stk.	Sond. Best. siehe 4.4	
					EQ siehe 2.6	VA								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
2837	Hydrosulfate, wässrige Lösung	8	Ätzend	II	E2	Y840	0.5 L	851	1 L	855	30 L	A3	8L	
				III	E1	Y841	1 L	852	5 L	856	60 L	A803	8L	

A	UN number or ID number (ID numbers in the 8000 series, e.g. ID 8000)	I	Packing instruction (PI, VA) for shipment by passenger and cargo aircraft (PAX).
B	German shipping name (the correct English shipping name <i>proper shipping name</i>) can be found under 4.3)	J	Max. permitted net quantity per package for PAX shipping ***.
C	Main hazard and possibly (secondary hazard(s))	K	Packing instruction (PI, VA) for shipment by cargo aircraft only (CAO).
D	Labels / Markings that must be affixed to the package. *	L	Max. permitted net quantity per package for shipping CAO.***
E	Packaging group (PI, VA) (I, II, III) If no packaging group is specified here, this column also remains empty in the DGD.	M	Special provisions must always be applied to the UN number in all packing groups. ** (4.4)
F	EQ- Excepted Quantities - Code for identification of the max. possible quantity according to 2.6.A	N	Emergency Response Drill Code (only relevant for crew)
G	Packing instruction (PI, VA) for dangerous goods in limited quantities- always starts with Y.	* Additional labels may be required by special provisions or notes.	
H	Max. permitted net quantity per package for dangerous goods in limited quantities . Gross weight is always max. 30 kg (2.7).	** Words on packages that are required by a special provision must always be 12 mm high.	
		*** If a "G" is also stated here, this is the gross weight of the package instead of the net quantity.	

Under 4.1.6 you will find the explanation of each individual column.

- ⇒ Stay in the correct line for UN numbers with several VG!
- ⇒ Do not "read over" the texts in column B that are not in bold!
- ⇒ The UN/ID number is always directly in front of the entry. If there is no UN number, do not use the one from the entry above!

4.3 Numerical cross-reference list (sorted by UN number)

In the numerical cross-reference list (subsection 4.3, behind the "blue pages") you will find all UN numbers sorted in ascending order and the page where you can find further information in the list of dangerous goods (subsection 4.2). In the German version of the IATA-DGR you find here also the correct English shipping name (Proper Shipping Name, PSN).

Table 2.6.A

The E-code can be found in Table 2.6.A to find out the maximum permitted quantity per inner packaging and per outer packaging.

UN/ID Nr.	Richtige Versandbezeichnung/ Beschreibung	Kl. oder Unt. Kl. (Neb. Gef.)	Gefahrenkennzeichen	Verp. Gr.	EQ siehe 2.6
2837	Hydrosulfate, wässrige Lösung	8	Ätzend	II	E2
2693	Hydrosulfite, wässrige Lösung, n.a.g. *	8	Ätzend	III	E1

Important:
For UN numbers with several packing groups, stay in the correct line!

Tabelle 2.6.A Freigestellte Mengen Codes für Tabelle 4.2 (2.6.4.1)

EQ Code	Maximale Nettomenge pro Innenverpackung	Maximale Nettomenge pro Außenverpackung
E0	30 g/30 mL	1 kg/1 L
E1	30 g/30 mL	500 g/500 mL
E2	30 g/30 mL	300 g/300 mL
E3	1 g/1 mL	500 g/500 mL
E4	1 g/1 mL	300 g/300 mL
E5	1 g/1 mL	300 g/300 mL

Inner packaging

Outer packaging

Where dangerous goods in excepted quantities, for which different codes are assigned, are packaged together the total net quantity per outer packaging must be limited to that corresponding to the most restrictive code.

Example

Sicherheitsdatenblatt

gemäß Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1907/2006 (REACH), geändert mit 2020/878/EU

Acetonitril ≥99,5 %, zur Synthese

Artikelnummer: 4380

Version: 7.0 de

Ersetzt Fassung vom: 03.03.2024

Version: (6)

Datum der Erstellung: 20.10.2015

Überarbeitet am: 18.09.2024

f) Is this MSDS valid?

ABSCHNITT 14: Angaben zum Transport

14.1 UN-Nummer oder ID-Nummer

ADR/RID/ADN	UN 1648
IMDG-Code	UN 1648
ICAO-TI	UN 1648

14.2 Ordnungsgemäße UN-Versandbezeichnung

ADR/RID/ADN	ACETONITRIL
IMDG-Code	ACETONITRILE
ICAO-TI	Acetonitrile

14.3 Transportgefahrenklassen

ADR/RID/ADN	3
IMDG-Code	3
ICAO-TI	3

14.4 Verpackungsgruppe

ADR/RID/ADN	II
IMDG-Code	II
ICAO-TI	II

g) Is this substance allowed for shipment as dangerous goods in excepted quantities?

h) What is the maximum permitted quantity per inner packaging and how much per outer packaging?

i) If you want to ship 2 L UN 1648, II, how many inner packagings do you need and how many packages?

UN/ID Nr.	Richtige Versandbezeichnung/ Beschreibung	Kl. oder Unt. Kl. (Neb. Gef.)	Gefahrenkennzeichen	Verp. Gr.	EQ siehe 2.6	Pass. Fracht	Begr. Meng.	Max. Nettomenge/Verpackung	Max. Nettomenge/Verpackung	Max. Nettomenge/Verpackung
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1648	Acetonitril	3	Entzündb. Flgkt.	II	E2	Y341	1 L	353	5 L	364

Packaging, labeling, and documentation

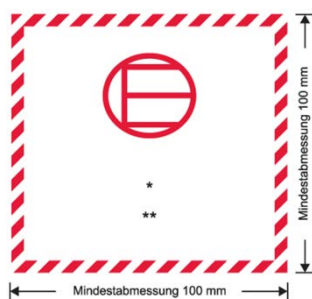
Dangerous goods in EQ must be packed in 3-parted packaging (IATA-DGR 2.6.5):

- Inner packaging** made of plastic (with a thickness of at least 0.2 mm when used for liquid substances) or of glass, porcelain, stoneware, clay or metal. The closure must be securely fastened with wire, adhesive tape or other effective means. Jars with a neck with a molded screw thread must have a liquid-tight screw cap. The closure must be resistant to the contents.
- Each inner packaging must be securely packed in **intermediate packaging using cushioning material** so that the contents cannot be broken, punctured or released under normal transportation conditions. In the case of liquid substances, the intermediate or outer packaging must contain sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire contents of the inner packaging.
- The intermediate packaging must be securely packed in **strong, rigid outer packaging** (made of wood, cardboard or another equally strong material).

Packaging for excepted quantities **does not have to be type-tested (UN specification package)**, but must comply with IATA-DGR 2.6.6 testing requirements:

- ⇒ **Drop test** onto a rigid, non-springy, flat and horizontal surface from a height of **1.8 m**.
- ⇒ A force acting on the surface of the upper side for a period of **24 hours corresponding to the total weight up to a height of 3 m** of stacked identical packages (including test samples) (stack pressure test).

Each package must be of a size that provides sufficient space to attach all necessary labels/markings.



You “only” need the marking for exempted quantity (IATA-DGR Fig. 2.6.B).

- ⇒ It must have the shape of a square;
- ⇒ Hatching and the symbol must be in the same color (black or red) on a white or suitably contrasting background and
- ⇒ it must be at least 100 x 100 mm in size.

The number of the dangerous goods class or subclass according to the “blue pages” (column C) must be entered on the marking. This can be done by hand (but must be legible). Only the main hazard, not what is written in brackets next to it, is entered on the marking. There is no size specification for the number that must be observed. If there are 2 or more dangerous goods in the same packaging, all main hazards must be entered. These are separated from each other with a comma or a slash (/).

You do not need a shipper's declaration for dangerous goods, but “**Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities**” (Abbreviations are not permitted!) and the number of packages (unless the shipment consists only of these packages) must be entered on the shipping label (Air Waybill) (pay attention to deviations of the airlines, which may also require the UN number) (IATA-DGR 2.6.8).

De Minimis

For substances assigned to code **E1, E2, E4 or E5**, it is possible to ship without marking and entry on the air Waybill (De Minimis quantities IATA-DGR 2.6.10).

The quantities per inner packaging are limited to **max. 1 mL/g** and per outer packaging to **max. 100 mL/g**. The packaging requirements, with the exception that intermediate packaging is not required if the inner packagings are securely packed in the outer packaging with cushioning material so that they cannot break, be punctured or leak under normal transportation conditions and if the outer packaging contains sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire contents of the inner packagings in the case of liquid dangerous goods, must continue to be complied with.

Exercises

Use the "blue pages" (subsection 4.2) on the last page of the handout to answer the questions.

1. Is the following shipment correct?



2. Can the marking for excepted quantities have an other color than red?

3. You would like to ship 200 mL UN 3430. How many inner packagings do you need and is it possible to ship in one package?

4. Could the following entries in the air waybill (AWB) be correct?

„Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities, UN 3451”

☐ Ja

☐ Nein

„Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities, UN 2013”

☐ Ja

☐ Nein

„DeMinimis, not restricted, 5 x 1 mL, UN 2956”

☐ Ja

☐ Nein

„DeMinimis, not restricted, 3 x 1 mL, UN 3417”

☐ Ja

☐ Nein

5. Is the following package IATA-compliant? If not, please justify your decision and give all the reasons why it cannot be shipped.



6. You want to send a total of 300 mL UN 2055 and 200 g UN 2779, II in one package. Is that possible?

7. You would like to send UN 3013, III. Your inner packaging has a content of 35 mL. 4 inner packages shall be shipped in one parcel. Is this possible?

8. Is the package shown correct?



9. Are you allowed to instruct other persons (e.g. colleagues) how to ship dangerous goods in excepted quantities after successfully passing the test?

10. You would like to ship 4 L UN 3014, II. Each inner packaging contains 1 mL. How many packages do you need to create?

UN/ ID Nr.	Richtige Versandbezeichnung/ Beschreibung	Kl. oder Unt. Kl. (Neb. Gef.)	Gefahren- kennzeichen	Verp. Gr.	Passagier- und Frachtflugzeug						Nur mit Frachtflugzeug		Sond. Best. siehe 4.4	ERG Code	
					EQ siehe 2.6	Begr. Menge		VA	Max. Netto- menge/ Ver- sand- stk.	VA	Max. Netto- menge/ Ver- sand- stk.	VA			Max. Netto- menge/ Ver- sand- stk.
						VA	Max. Netto- menge/ Ver- sand- stk.								
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N		
1327	Stroh Strontium-Legierungen, pyrophor, siehe Pyrophores Metall, n.a.g. ★ (UN 1383) oder Pyrophore Legierung, n.a.g. ★ (UN 1383)	4.1				verboten		verboten		verboten		A2 A198	3L		
1507	Strontiumnitrat	5.1	Oxidierend	III	E1	Y546	10 kg	559	25 kg	563	100 kg	A803	5L		
1508	Strontiumperchlorat	5.1	Oxidierend	II	E2	Y544	2.5 kg	558	5 kg	562	25 kg		5L		
1509	Strontiumperoxid	5.1	Oxidierend	II	E2	Y544	2.5 kg	558	5 kg	562	25 kg		5L		
2013	Strontiumphosphid	4.3 (6.1)	Wasser reaktiv & Giftig	I	E0	verboten		verboten		487	15 kg		4PW		
2055	Styren, monomer, stabilisiert	3	Entzündb.Flgkt.	III	E1	Y344	10 L	355	60 L	366	220 L	A209	3L		
2779	Substituiertes Nitrophenol-Pestizid, fest, giftig ★	6.1	Giftig	I II III	E5 E4 E1	verboten Y644 Y645	1 kg 1 kg 10 kg	666 669 670	5 kg 25 kg 100 kg	673 676 677	50 kg 100 kg 200 kg	A3 A5	6L 6L 6L		
2780	Substituiertes Nitrophenol-Pestizid, flüssig, entzündbar, giftig ★ Flammpunkt unter 23°C	3 (6.1)	Entzündb.Flgkt. & Giftig	I II	E0 E2	verboten Y341	1 L	verboten 352	1 L	361 364	30 L 60 L	A4	3P 3P		
3014	Substituiertes Nitrophenol-Pestizid, flüssig, giftig ★	6.1	Giftig	I II III	E5 E4 E1	verboten Y641 Y642	1 L 1 L 2 L	652 654 655	1 L 5 L 60 L	658 662 663	30 L 60 L 220 L	A3 A4	6L 6L 6L		
3013	Substituiertes Nitrophenol-Pestizid, flüssig, giftig, entzündbar, ★ mit einem Flammpunkt von 23°C oder darüber Sucrose oktanitrat (trocken)	6.1 (3)	Giftig & Entzündb.Flgkt.	I II III	E5 E4 E1	verboten Y641 Y642	1 L 1 L 2 L	652 654 655	1 L 5 L 60 L	658 662 663	30 L 60 L 220 L	A3 A4	6F 6F 6F		
2967	Sulfaminsäure	8	Ätzend	III	E1	Y845	5 kg	860	25 kg	864	100 kg	A803	8L		
1834	Sulfurylchlorid	6.1 (8)		I		verboten		verboten		verboten			6C		
1294	Toluen	3	Entzündb.Flgkt.	II	E2	Y341	1 L	353	5 L	364	60 L		3L		
2078	Toluendiisocyanat	6.1	Giftig	II	E4	Y641	1 L	654	5 L	662	60 L	A113	6L		
	Toluensulfonsäure, siehe Arylsulfonsäuren, fest , (UN 2583, UN 2585) oder Arylsulfonsäuren, flüssig , (UN 2584, UN 2586)														
3451	Toluidine, fest	6.1	Giftig	II	E4	Y644	1 kg	669	25 kg	676	100 kg	A113	6L		
1708	Toluidine, flüssig	6.1	Giftig	II	E4	Y641	1 L	654	5 L	662	60 L	A113	6L		
	Toluol, siehe Toluen (UN 1294)														
1709	2,4-Toluyldiamin, fest	6.1	Giftig	III	E1	Y645	10 kg	670	100 kg	677	200 kg		6L		
3418	2,4-Toluyldiamin, Lösung	6.1	Giftig	III	E1	Y642	2 L	655	60 L	663	220 L	A3	6L		
1307	Xylene	3	Entzündb.Flgkt.	II III	E2 E1	Y341 Y344	1 L 10 L	353 355	5 L 60 L	364 366	60 L 220 L	A3	3L 3L		
2956	Xylenmoschus	4.1		III		verboten		verboten		verboten			3E		
2261	Xylenole, fest	6.1	Giftig	II	E4	Y644	1 kg	669	25 kg	676	100 kg		6L		
3430	Xylenole, flüssig	6.1	Giftig	II	E4	Y641	1 L	654	5 L	662	60 L		6L		
3452	Xylidine, fest	6.1	Giftig	II	E4	Y644	1 kg	669	25 kg	676	100 kg		6L		
1711	Xylidine, flüssig	6.1	Giftig	II	E4	Y641	1 L	654	5 L	662	60 L		6L		
3417	Xylylbromid, fest	6.1	Giftig	II	E4	verboten		669	25 kg	676	100 kg		6L		
1701	Xylylbromid, flüssig	6.1	Giftig	II	E0	verboten		verboten		661	60 L	A1	6L		
	p-Xylyldiazid					verboten		verboten		verboten					
2000	Zelluloid in Blöcken, Stangen, Rollen, Platten, usw. (ausgenommen Abfälle)	4.1	Entzündb.Fest.	III	E1	verboten		456	25 kg	456	100 kg	A3 A48 A205	3L		
2002	Zelluloid, Abfall	4.2		III		verboten		verboten		verboten		A2 A3	4L		