Undeclared/Hidden Dangerous Goods Prevention Guide for Customers

Dangerous goods (DG) are articles or substances capable of posing a risk to health, safety, property or the environment and that meet one of the dangerous goods hazard classes in IATA (International Air Transportation Association) DG regulations. Undeclared dangerous goods are dangerous goods articles or substances offered for FedEx Express air transportation without any required DG markings, DG labels, DG paperwork or an airbill entry indicating the shipment contains dangerous goods. These shipments are referred to as **undeclared/hidden dangerous goods**.

1. Are you shipping **dangerous goods** or **hazardous materials**? These terms are synonymous in meaning.
   - When completing a paper airbill, answer the question, “Does this package contain dangerous goods?”
   - Customers using computer systems to prepare shipments must select dangerous goods or dry ice as applicable in the automation device used.
   - A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) provides product safety and DG transportation requirements. Section 14 Transportation of the SDS will include International Air Transport Association/International Civil Aviation Organization (IATA/ICAO) DG requirements for UN/ID number, proper shipping name, hazard Class and if applicable, subsidiary hazard and/or packing group.
   - Products that are **not** DG under IATA/ICAO will usually indicate “**non-hazardous**,” or “**not restricted**” or “**not regulated**” next to the IATA/ICAO DG designation (see examples below).

### Dangerous Goods SDS Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOT</th>
<th>UN Number: UN 1790</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name: Hydrofluoric acid</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class(es): 8, 6.1</th>
<th>Label(s): II</th>
<th>Packing Group: II</th>
<th>Marine Pollutant: No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMDG</th>
<th>UN Number: UN 1790</th>
<th>UN Proper Shipping Name: HYDROFLUORIC ACID (WITH NOT MORE THAN 60% ACID)</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class(es): 8</th>
<th>Label(s): II, 6.1</th>
<th>Packing Group: II</th>
<th>Marine Pollutant: No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IATA</th>
<th>UN Number: UN 1790</th>
<th>Proper Shipping Name: Hydrofluoric acid</th>
<th>Transport Hazard Class(es): 8, 6.1</th>
<th>Label(s): II, 6.1</th>
<th>Packing Group: II</th>
<th>Marine Pollutant: No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Non-Dangerous Goods SDS Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IATA-OGSR</th>
<th>Not regulated as a dangerous good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMDG-UN199</th>
<th>Not regulated as a dangerous good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IATA-UN199</th>
<th>Not regulated as a dangerous good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
Not applicable for product as supplied.

National Regulations

TDG
Not regulated as a dangerous good
2. There are several keywords on products and other conditions that may indicate the presence of DG:

- **Aerosols, ammunition, batteries (wet and lithium), camping stove, drain cleaners, dry ice, fireworks, lighters, matches, oil-based paint or corrosive paint, parts (with gasoline or kerosene), perfume, propane, radioactive materials and solvents.**

- **Aerosols and cylinders** – these are under pressure regardless of the product. Typically, they meet the definition of a gas (either non-flammable, flammable or toxic). Gases are DG.

- Used parts or equipment that contain fuel or have the residue of fuel. Fuels (such as gasoline, kerosene) are flammable and these items are regulated as DG even when emptied of fuel because of remaining odor/residue. In order to send as a non-hazardous item, the equipment must be cleaned and purged of fuel with an appropriate neutralizing agent to nullify the hazard per the requirements in the IATA DG regulations on this topic.

- **NOTE:** Firearms without ammunition are not dangerous goods.

- Some examples of DG are shown below.

3. Is your product perishable? Is Dry Ice, UN1845 being used in the package as a coolant? Another name for Dry Ice is carbon dioxide solid. Dry Ice is a regulated dangerous good under the IATA DG regulations when shipped in any amount and for any purpose (food, medical, to keep chemicals cold, etc.)

- **NOTE:** Blue ice and gel paks are non-hazardous (not DG).
4. The manufacturer’s label located on the product often has visual indications of DG.
   - If the manufacturer’s label says “flammable” or “inflammable,” which are synonymous, or “corrosive” or “toxic,” these are indications that the product is DG.
   - Globally Harmonized Labels (GHS labels), also known as pictograms, appear on inner products and sometimes on the outermost packaging, especially single-unit drums and jerrican packaging types.
   - GHS labels meet Occupational Safety Health Administration requirements for required safety warnings on products. The presence of the following labels indicate dangerous goods (DG):

   ![Flames](image1)
   ![Exploding Bomb](image2)
   ![Flame over circle](image3)
   ![Gas cylinder](image4)
   ![Skull & Crossbones](image5)
   ![Environment](image6)

   - The corrosive GHS symbol MAY indicate the presence of DG. The shipper should consult the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) to see if it also meets the definition of a corrosive for transportation.

   ![Corrosion](image7)

   - These two GHS labels communicate health hazards but do not usually represent DG. The shipper should consult the Safety Data Sheet.

   ![Health hazard](image8)
   ![Exclamation point](image9)
Be aware of Hazard and Handling Labels. These all indicate dangerous goods.

**DG Hazard Labels**

- Division 1.4
- Division 2.1
- Division 2.2
- Class 3
- Division 4.1
- Division 4.2
- Division 4.3
- Division 5.1
- Division 5.2
- Division 6.1
- Division 6.2
- Class 7 - I White
- Class 7 - II Yellow
- Class 7 - III Yellow
- Criticality Safety Index
- Class 8
- Class 9
- Class 9 Lithium Battery

**DG Handling Labels**

* IATA package orientation arrows may indicate dangerous goods.

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5. Customers that are shipping a product that they received, such as a return of an item ordered, and are returning, should be aware of all the markings and labels on the product and outermost package. Any of the following clues on the outermost package may indicate the contents are DG:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORM-D in a rectangle</th>
<th>Limited Quantity Ground Marking</th>
<th>Limited Quantity Air Marking</th>
<th>UN or ID prefix followed by four-digit number on package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORM-D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ORM-D mark is now obsolete in 49CFR regulations.

6. Customer resources available for DG Shipping

- DOT/PHMSA Hazardous Materials Information Center 1.800.467.4922.
- For questions or assistance, refer customers to the FedEx Express Dangerous Goods/Hazardous Materials hotline 1.800.Go.FedEx and say “dangerous goods” or press 81, then press “4” for the next available DG agent. Non-U.S. locations may call 1.901.375.6806, then press “4”.
- FedEx Express DG seminars within the US: https://fedex.registration.meetingevolution.net/
- Express brochure on undeclared prevention for customers. Refer to: fedex.com/content/dam/fedex/us-united-states/services/DG_Shipping_Brochure.pdf