





Workshop on Dangerous goods

07 – Shipper's responsibilities



EU-ASEAN Sustainable Connectivity Package Aviation Partnership Project (EU-ASEAN SCOPE APP)
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Doc 9284 Federal International for the Sale Transport of Designation Goods by Air International Sales (Sales Sales Sale

Part 5. SHIPPER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

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01 – General

General requirements

Before offering any package or overpack of DG for transport by air, the shipper must ensure that:

- the goods are properly classified and not forbidden for transport by air;
- the DGs are packaged in compliance with all the applicable air transport requirements (inner/outer/single packaging, maximum quantity per package, compatibility, absorbent material, etc.);
- the DGs are properly marked and labelled;
- the transport document has been properly executed and the declaration signed (>> see dedicated chapter);
- the overpack does not contain packages of dangerous goods which require segregation (>> see presentation 09);
- when an overpack is used, packages must be secured within the overpack.

Additional provisions may apply to specific DG (e.g. Class 7).



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01 - General

Empty packaging



Other than for Class 7, a packaging which previously contained dangerous goods must be identified, marked, labelled and placarded as required for those dangerous goods unless steps such as cleaning, purging of vapours or refilling with a non-dangerous substance are taken to nullify any hazard.

Before an empty packaging which had previously contained an infectious substance is returned to the shipper, or sent elsewhere, it must be disinfected or sterilized to nullify any hazard, and any label or mark indicating that it had contained an infectious substance must be removed or obliterated.

Freight containers as well as other packaging and overpacks used for the transport of radioactive material must not be used for the storage or transport of other goods unless decontaminated.

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01 – General

Information to employees

A shipper must provide such information to employees as will enable them to carry out the functions for which they are responsible with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by air.

Training

All relevant persons involved in the preparation of a shipment of DG must have received training to enable them to carry out the functions for which they are responsible.

Where a shipper does not have trained staff, the "relevant persons" may be interpreted as applying to those employed to act on the shipper's behalf and to undertake the shipper's responsibilities in the preparation of the consignment.

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03 – Documentation

General

The shipper must provide to the operator the information applicable the consignment.

It may be provided on a paper document or, where an agreement exists with the operator, by EDP or EDI techniques.

UNLESS otherwise specified in the TIs (e.g. 🥊).

- Where a paper document is used, the person who offers dangerous goods for transport by air must provide to the operator two copies of the dangerous goods transport document, completed and signed.
- Where the dangerous goods transport information is provided by EDP or EDI techniques the data must be able to be produced as a paper document without delay.

EDP - electronic data processing EDI - electronic data interchange

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Dangerous goods transport document

ICAO: A dangerous goods transport document may be in any form, provided it contains all of the information required by the Technical Instructions.

IATA: "Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods" - DGD:



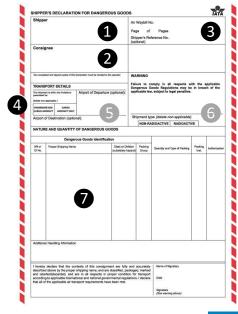
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03 – Documentation

DG transport document

- 1 Shipper's name and address
- 2 Consignee's name and address
- 3 Page number (required if more than one)
 IATA AWB number
- 4 Aircraft restriction (PAX / CAO)
- **5** IATA Departure and arrival airports
- 6 IATA Radioactive / non-radioactive
- **7** For each dangerous good, in this order:
 - UN/ID number preceded by the letters "UN" or "ID";
 - Propper shipping name, incl. the technical name in brackets;
 - cl./div. main risk and subsidiary risk(s);
 - packing group;
 - · number and type of packages;
 - quantity per package;
 - packing instructions.





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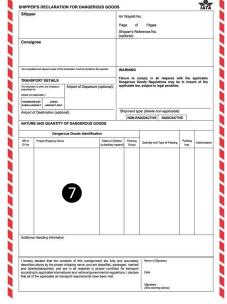
DG transport document

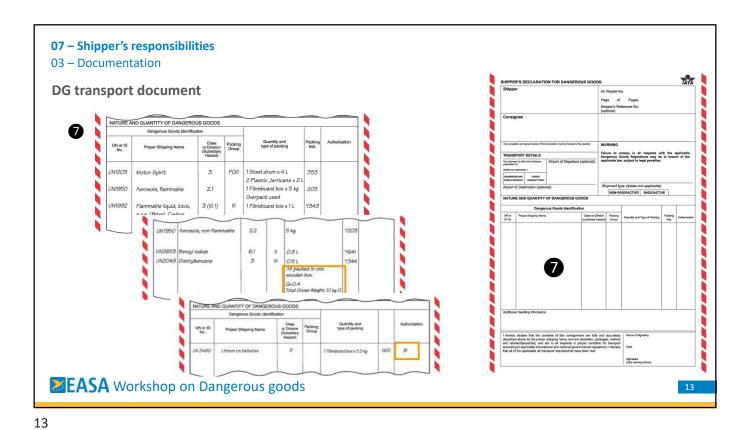
- **7** Where applicable:
 - reference to special provisions A1, A2, A4, A5, A51, A78,
 - A190, A191, A201, A202, A208, A211 or A212;
 - approval / exemption;
 - indication of the use of an overpack;
 - "Q" value rounded up to the 10th;
 - special requirements depending on the DG (e.g. Cl.7).



English should be used ("must" for IATA) in addition to any languages required by the country of origin.

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DG transport document

③ Additional handling information (e.g. keep away from heat)
(see Fr7: emergency contact details)

④ Declaration of honor (pre-filled in IATA form)

① Date and signature

■ Date and signat

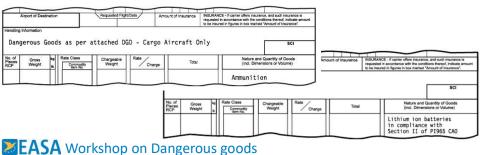
03 – Documentation

Airway bill (AWB)

When an air waybill is issued for a consignment for which a dangerous goods transport document is required, the air waybill must contain a statement to indicate that the dangerous goods are described on an accompanying dangerous goods transport

document.

An air waybill issued for a consignment must, when applicable, indicate that the consignment must be loaded on cargo aircraft only.





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Additional documentation (other than Cl.7)

When dangerous goods are shipped as authorized by Special Provision A1 or A2, they must be accompanied by a copy of the document(s) of approval, showing the quantity limitations, the packing requirements and, in the case of A2, the labelling requirements.

When dangerous goods are shipped under exemption a copy of the exemption must accompany the consignment. Where more than one State has granted an exemption for a particular consignment, the documents that need to accompany it are the exemptions granted by the States of Origin, Transit (if relevant) and Destination.

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03 – Documentation

Retention of information

The shipper must retain a copy of the dangerous goods transport document and additional information and documentation as specified in the Technical Instructions, for a minimum period of three months.



When the documents are kept electronically or in a computer system, the shipper must be able to reproduce them in a printed form.



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