

*This document serves as guidance on transporting dangerous goods via the Logistics Cluster. In South Sudan, the Logistics Cluster facilitates air transportation of relief items to a variety of locations for the humanitarian community as provider of last resort. According to the International Air Transport Association (IATA), some items are classified as dangerous goods and follow strict regulations and handling procedures. In order to send cargo classified as dangerous goods via the Logistics Cluster, the below guidance needs to be adhered to.*

## I. What is a Dangerous Good?

Dangerous goods are materials or items with hazardous properties which, if not properly controlled, present a potential hazard to human health and safety, infrastructure and/or their means of transport. Classification of dangerous goods is broken down into nine classes according to the type of dangerous materials or items present.

Class	Name	Description	Examples
1	<b>Explosives</b>	Substances that can quickly detonate or conflagrate as consequence of a chemical reaction	Ammunition, Fireworks, TNT, Pyrotechnics
2	<b>Gases</b>	Any substance that at 20°C is completely gaseous or results in great vapor pressure when heated. It can be transported as either compressed, liquefied, refrigerated liquefied or gas in solution. It includes aerosols.	Butane, Propane, Fire extinguisher – compressed or liquefied gas
3	<b>Flammable Liquids</b>	Liquids with a boiling point of 35°C or less or a flash point of 60°C or less	Petrol, Diesel, Jet A1 Fuel, Kerosene
4	<b>Flammable Solids</b>	Substances which can spontaneously combust (emit flammable gases) and substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases.	Fuel tablets for camping stoves, Phosphorus
5	<b>Oxidizing Substances</b>	5.1 Oxidizing substances - Substances that contribute to oxygen generation and fire. 5.2 Organic peroxides - Derivatives of hydrogen peroxide, thermally unstable substance which may generate heat or decomposition.	Chemical oxygen generators, Fertilizers, Bleaching chemicals
6	<b>Toxic &amp; Infectious Substances</b>	6.1 Toxic substances - Substances that can cause death or serious injuries if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Examples: rat poison 6.2 Infectious substances - Substances with potentially carry pathogens. Example: medical waste	Rat poison, medical waste
7	<b>Radioactive Material</b>	Materials that emit radiation	Isotopes, Uranium
8	<b>Corrosives</b>	Substances that can corrode living tissues or parts of an aircraft/storage	Batteries, Fire extinguisher – Corrosive liquid
9	<b>Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods</b>	Magnetic articles, which can have an impact on an aircraft compass, internal combustion engines, dry ice (solid carbon dioxide) etc.	Dry ice, Lithium ion batteries, Engines

**NB: The Logistics Cluster is not able to airlift all of the above classified dangerous goods.**

## II. Checklist for Transporting Dangerous Goods

### Complete separate Service Request Form (SRF) for Dangerous Goods

- ✓ Declare Dangerous Good
- ✓ Fill in UN ID number. You can find the number by clicking at the hyperlink or [here](#)

SPECIAL REQUEST(S)	
Cold chain required:	NO YES/NO
Temperature range from:	C°
to:	C°
Dangerous goods included:	YES YES/NO
UN ID Number:	1748
You can find the UN ID Number <a href="#">HERE</a>	

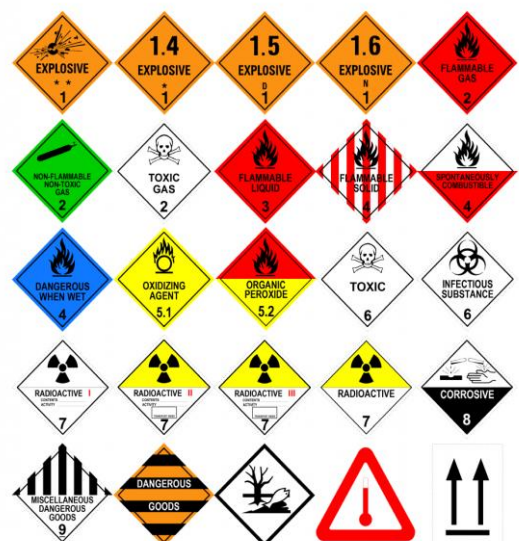
### Complete a Dangerous Goods Declaration Form (DGF)

A completed Dangerous Goods Declaration Form must accompany the cargo along with the Service Request Form (SRF) prior to delivering cargo to any Logistics Cluster warehouse. The template can be found [here](#)

### Ensure correct packaging according to the table below

### Affix hazard label to cargo

- ✓ Identify the correct hazard label for your cargo and copy from [here](#).
- ✓ Affix label firmly and visibly to the item.
- ✓ The numbers assigned to each type of label are a global standard and are not to be altered.



### III. Most Common Dangerous Goods

LIST OF DANGEROUS GOODS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

DANGEROUS GOOD	Classification	Hazard Label Number	UN ID Number	Packaging Details
BATTERIES (DRY)	Corrosive	8	3028	Packed in intact carton
BATTERY FLUID (ACID)	Corrosive	8	2796	Plastic Container, sealed
BATTERIES, LITHIUM	Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods	9	3090	Packed in intact carton
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE (DRY)	Oxidizing substances	5.1	1748	Sealed packaging, max. 100 kg, sealed
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE (HYDRATED)	Oxidizing substances	5.1	2880	Sealed packaging, max. 100 kg, sealed
CHLORITE SOLUTION	Corrosive	8	1908	Max. 60 litre container, sealed
DIESEL	Flammable	3	1202	Metal container, max. 200 litres, no leaks, spills or corrosion
ENGINE	Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods	9	3166	
FIRE EXTINGUISHER – COMPRESSED OR LIQUEFIED GAS	Non-flammable gas	2 (green)	1044	Integral Unit, max. 150 kg
FIRE EXTINGUISHER – CORROSIVE LIQUID	Corrosive	8	1774	Integral Unit, max. 30 litres
GAS (BUTANE)	Flammable Gas	2 (red)	1011	Integral Unit, max. 150 kg
GAS (PROPANE)	Flammable Gas	2 (red)	1978	Integral Unit, max. 150 kg
GENERATOR	Oxidizing substances	5.1	3356	Not leaking
JET A1 FUEL	Flammable	3	1863	Metal container, max 220 litres
KEROSENE	Flammable	3	1323	Metal container, max 220 litres
OXYGEN (COMPRESSED)	Non-flammable, non-toxic	2.2	1072	Integral Unit, max. 150 kg
PETROL	Flammable	3	1203	Metal container, max. 60 litres (Metal 20 litre jerry cans are suitable), no leaks, spills or corrosion
VEHICLE	Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods	9	3166	Full tank. Antennas, roof racks, etc. removed