

consignor. The responsibilities of handlers and carriers are to:

- **Understand** the meaning of the dangerous goods classes
- **Recognize** how they are identified
- **Recognize the parts of the shipping description**
- **Ask** questions if you need more information regarding dangerous goods identification or safe handling procedures

Step 2 - Packaging

General Packaging Requirements

When you package dangerous goods for transport, you must meet two basic requirements:

- Packaging must be capable of containing the dangerous goods safely until delivery
- Packaging must meet any required standards or certification for the type of dangerous goods you are transporting.



To make sure that the package is safe for transport, follow these precautions:

- Keep in mind any special conditions the package will be exposed to (cold, dampness, etc.)
- Make sure any part of the packaging in direct contact with the material is compatible (for example, avoid putting strong corrosives in aluminum or soft steel containers)
- Observe any filling limits (weight, volume or specific gravity) recommended by the packaging manufacturer.

Packaging Standards

Packaging, or **means of containment**, comes in two basic sizes. Small means of containment have an internal capacity of up to 450 Litres (99 gallons). Large means of containment exceed 450 Litres in capacity. These large packagings are sometimes called “bulk packaging”.

Packagings for dangerous goods usually have to be certified that they meet a