

CLASS 1 - Explosives

- 1.1 A substance or article with a mass explosion hazard.
- 1.2 A substance or article with a fragment projection hazard, but not a mass explosion hazard.
- 1.3 A substance or article which has a fire hazard along with either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard.
- 1.4 A substance or article which presents no significant hazard; explosion effects are largely confined to the package and no projection or fragments of appreciable size or range are to be expected.
- 1.5 A very insensitive substance which nevertheless has a mass explosion hazard like those substances in 1.1.
- 1.6 An extremely insensitive article which does not have a mass explosion hazard.



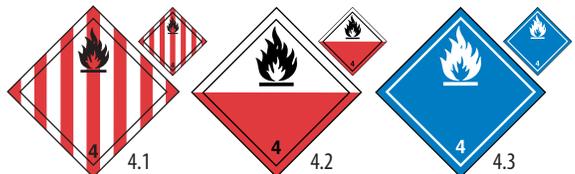
CLASS 2 - Gases

- 2.1 Flammable Gas.
Commonly used as fuel (example: propane).
 - 2.2 Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gas.
Commonly used in food refrigeration (example: nitrogen).
 - 2.3 Toxic Gas.
Commonly used in pulp bleaching (example: sulphur dioxide).
 - 2.2(5.1) Oxygen and oxidizing gases.
- *Placard for UN1005, Anhydrous Ammonia only.



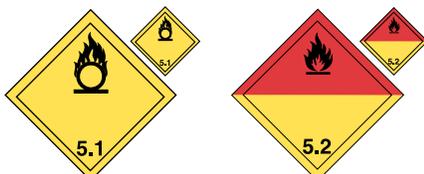
CLASS 3 - Flammable Liquids

A liquid which has a closed-cup flash point not greater than 60°C.
Commonly used as fuel (example: gasoline, ethanol, fuel oil (diesel)).



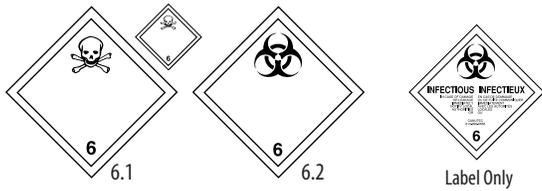
CLASS 4 - Flammable Solids, Substances liable to spontaneous combustion; Substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases (water-reactive substances)

- 4.1 A solid that under normal conditions of transport is readily combustible, or would cause or contribute to fire through friction or from heat retained from manufacturing or processing, or is a self-reactive substance that is liable to undergo a strongly exothermic reaction, or is a desensitized explosive that is liable to explode if they are not diluted sufficiently to suppress their explosive properties.
Commonly used in lacquers (example: naphthalene).
- 4.2 A substance liable to spontaneous combustion, under normal conditions of transport, or when in contact with air, liable to spontaneous heating to the point where it ignites.
Commonly used in rocket fuel (example: sodium hydrosulphite).
- 4.3 A substance that, on contact with water, emits dangerous quantities of flammable gases or becomes spontaneously combustible on contact with water or water vapour.
Commonly used in heat exchangers (valves) (example: sodium).



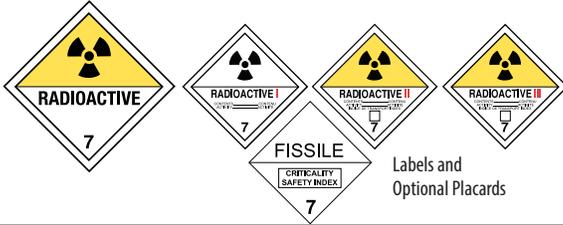
CLASS 5 - Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides

- 5.1 A substance which causes or contributes to the combustion of other material by yielding oxygen or other oxidizing substances whether or not the substance itself is combustible.
Commonly used in fertilizers (example: ammonium nitrate).
- 5.2 An organic compound that contains the bivalent "-O-O-" structure which is a strong oxidizing agent and may be liable to explosive decomposition, be sensitive to heat, shock or friction or react dangerously with other dangerous goods.
Commonly used in automobile body shops as body filler (example: dibenzoyl peroxide).



CLASS 6 - Toxic Substances and Infectious Substances

- 6.1 A solid or liquid that is toxic through inhalation, by skin contact or by ingestion. *Commonly used as a germicide or general disinfectant (example: phenol).*
- 6.2 Micro-organisms that are infectious or that are reasonably believed to be infectious to humans or animals. *Commonly used in disease research (example: rabies virus).*



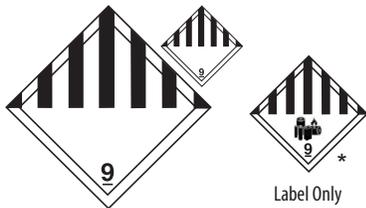
CLASS 7 - Radioactive Materials

Substances defined as Class 7, Radioactive Materials in the Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations. *Commonly used in nuclear fuel rods (example: radioactive material - LSA (yellow cake)).* There are three categories which indicate the surface radiation level for a package with Category I being the lowest level and Category III the highest.



CLASS 8 - Corrosives

A substance that causes destruction of skin or corrodes steel or non-clad aluminum. *Commonly used in batteries and industrial cleaners (example: sulphuric acid and sodium hydroxide).*



CLASS 9 - Miscellaneous Products, Substances or Organisms

A substance that does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Classes 1 to 8, but is nonetheless a dangerous good in transport. This includes marine pollutants (environmentally hazardous substances) and elevated temperature materials. *Examples are dry ice, asbestos and lithium batteries.*



Lithium Battery Mark



Mark for Category B Infectious substances, UN3373



Orange Panel



Mixed Load Shipment



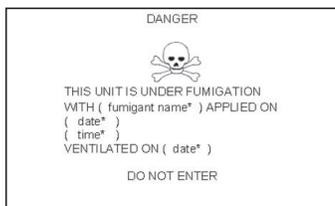
Marine Pollutant Mark



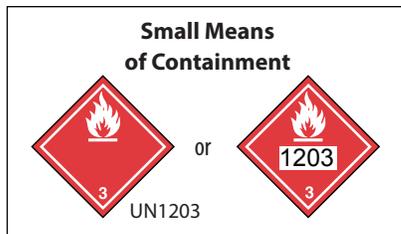
Elevated Temperature Sign



Excepted Quantities Mark

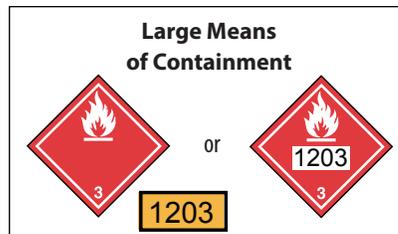


Fumigation Sign

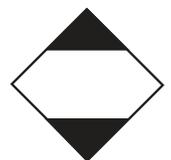


Small Means of Containment

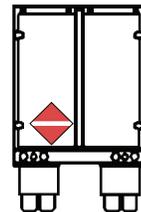
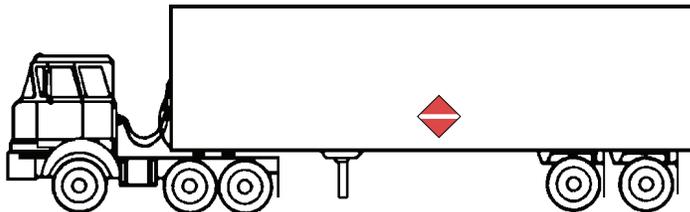
UN1203



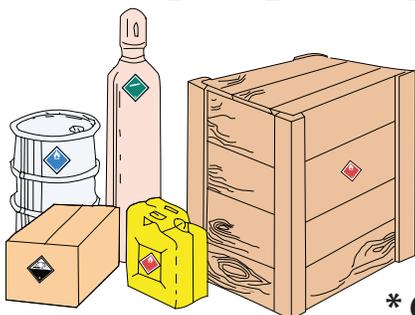
Large Means of Containment



Limited Quantities Mark



Limited Quantities Mark (ICAO Technical Instructions)



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*** 666 for cellular phones (in Canada only)**

