

How to make DGD

Last update on July 22, 2014

I. Requirements for DGD

1) The basic description

On the declaration, the following four items: Proper Shipping Name, IMO class, UN number, and Packing Group compose the basic description of dangerous goods, origin office must require shippers to provide the correct sequence required by International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG).

It must appear as below (*either in vertical or horizontal format is acceptable*):

- ① UN number
- ② Proper Shipping Name including chemical name
- ③ IMO class
- ④ Subsidiary Hazard Class (if any)
- ⑤ packing group

Following the above sequence, the below is the typical example of the basic description

(Example)

UN1992
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC N.O.S. (ETHANOL)
CLASS 3
(CLASS 6.1)
PG II

The following descriptions are NOT acceptable:

Class/division --- "IMCO 8", "IMCO CLASS 8", "IMDG CLASS 8" etc. →→→ "CLASS 8"
"IMCO 3.1", "CLASS 3.3" →→→ "CLASS 3"

(CLASS 3 is no longer subdivided into CLASS 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 under the latest IMDG Code)

UN number --- "UN NO.1789", "IMCO NO.1789" etc. →→→ "UN1789"

(No need to put NO. Only UN and four digits number are appropriate.)

Packing group --- "PG 1", "PG 2" and "PG 3". →→→ "PG I", "PG II" and "PG III"

(The category number of packing group should be indicated only with the Roman numeral.)

2) Proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Names (P.S.N.) complying with IMDG Code are only appropriate for the declaration. The determination of appropriate Proper Shipping Names and UN numbers for the dangerous goods which are shown in the dangerous goods list in chapter 3.4 of IMDG Code depends on their hazards and their chemical composition.

In the case that dangerous goods are subject to special provision 274 shown in the column 6 in the dangerous goods list (N.O.S entries), technical/chemical names which specifically indicate the chemical detail of the dangerous goods have to be stated after P.S.N. and should be

enclosed in parentheses. (see the below example-1) Also, chemical names should be those which could be found in the latest source of chemical information such as chemical catalogs and journals.

In addition, if dangerous goods declared as “Marine Pollutant”, for generic or not otherwise specified (N.O.S.) entries, Proper Shipping Name (P.S.N) shall be supplemented with recognized chemical name of marine pollutant.

(Example)

UN1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (propyl acetate) class3 PG III (50°C)
MARINE POLLUTANT
UN1263 PAINT (tri ethyl benzene) class 3 PG III (27°C) MARINE POLLUTANT

3) Subsidiary Risk(s) Class

The subsidiary Hazard Class of dangerous goods provided in column 4 of chapter 3.4 in Dangerous Goods List should be enclosed in parenthesis.

(Example)

UN1992
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC N.O.S. (ETHANOL)
CLASS 3
(CLASS 6.1)
PG II

4) Flash Point

In the case of flammable liquid (including subsidiary risk), minimum flash point **in degree Celsius** by closed cup (c.c.) should be described in the “additional description”.

5) Marine Pollutant

In the case of marine pollutant applied, **MARINE POLLUTANT** should be described in the “additional description”.

(Example)

UN1866
RESIN SOLUTION
CLASS 3
PG II
FLASH POINT 10 DEG.C
MARINE POLLUTANT

6) Empty packagings, including portable tanks

Empty packagings such as portable tanks and pressure receptacles, which contain the residue of dangerous goods, should be indicated by placing words “EMPTY UNCLEARED” or “RESIDUE LAST CONTAINED” before or after the P.S.N.

(Example)

RESIDUE LAST CONTAINED, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)
or
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S., RESIDUE LAST CONTAINED (ETHANOL)

7) Limited Quantities

In the case of limited quantity, the word “limited quantity” or “LTD QTY” should be included in the “additional description”

(Example)

UN 1993
FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHANOL)
CLASS 3
PG II
Flash point 10 °C
LIMITED QUANTITY (or LTD QTY)

8) Excepted Quantities

In the case of excepted quantity, the word “dangerous goods in excepted quantities” should be included in the “additional description.”

(Example)

UN 1266
PERFUMERY PRODUCTS
CLASS 3
PG II
Flash point 13 °C
Dangerous goods in excepted quantities

9) Segregation Groups

For the purpose of segregation, dangerous goods having certain similar chemical properties have been grouped together in segregation groups as listed in below. The entries allocated to these segregation groups are listed in [3.1.4.4](#). Where in the Dangerous Goods List entry in column 16 (stowage and segregation) a particular segregation requirement refers to a group of substances, such as "acids", the particular segregation requirement applies to the goods allocated to the respective segregation group.

Segregation groups referred to in the Dangerous Goods List:

- .1 acids
- .2 ammonium compounds
- .3 bromates
- .4 chlorates
- .5 chlorites
- .6 cyanides
- .7 heavy metals and their salts (including their organometallic compounds)
- .8 hypochlorites
- .9 lead and its compounds
- .10 liquid halogenated hydrocarbons
- .11 mercury and mercury compounds
- .12 nitrites and their mixtures
- .13 perchlorates
- .14 permanganates
- .15 powdered metals
- .16 peroxides

- .17 azides
- .18 alkalis

It is recognized that not all substances falling within a segregation group are listed in this Code by name. These substances are shipped under N.O.S. entries. Although these N.O.S. entries are not listed themselves in the above groups, the shipper shall decide whether allocation under the segregation group is appropriate. Mixtures, solutions or preparations containing substances falling within a segregation group and shipped under an N.O.S. entry are also considered to fall within that segregation group.

(Example)

UN 2796
BATTERY FLUID, ACID
CLASS 8
PG II
IMDG Code Segregation Group: Acids

10) Fumigated unit

In the case that the declared dangerous goods is “fumigated unit”, the type and amount of fumigant, and the date of fumigation should be additionally indicated in the “additional description”.

11) Number and package type

The Number, type (e.g. drum, box, etc.), quantity (GROSS & NET), and UN packing code (e.g. 1A1, 3H2, etc.) of packagings containing dangerous goods should be indicated in addition to the basic description. In the case of combination packagings, the kind of inner package (e.g. can, bottle, etc.) should also be described along with the description of outer package.

✘Case” is **NOT acceptable** if final destination is USA or Canada.

(Example 1)

20 DRUMS (1A1)
5,000kgs (NET)
5,500kgs (GROSS)

(Example 2)

10 CARTONS (4G)
200 CANS
300kgs (NET)
350kgs (GROSS)

12) Emergency procedures

- A) Under 49 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations), all dangerous goods bound for USA are required to mention the emergency response telephone number which is available for 24hours day on the DG declaration. **(Per 49 CFR the international access code “011” or the “+” (plus) sign, country code, and city code, as appropriate must be included for the 24 hour telephone number.)**
- B) The 24 hour emergency number must be a direct number, not an answering machine or a voice mail service. It must be indeed 24 hours accessible and the consignor can be reached immediately for technical information about the dangerous goods in transport. In case any

phone call is not answered, the dangerous cargo might not be allowed to be discharged in USA or Canada.

- C) Shippers who use an emergency response information provider (ERI), such as Chemtrec, Chemtel, Infotrac **must** provide either the company's name (Offeror) who contracted with the emergency response information provider, or the (Contract/unique identification number) established between the Offeror and the ERI. This information must be inserted immediately before, after, above or below the emergency response telephone number, or in clear association on the dangerous goods declaration form.
- D) "EmS" (e.g. F-A,S-A, F-D,S-U, etc.) and "MFAG table No." should be also indicated. Instead of MFAG table No., the word "See IMO MFAG" is also permitted to use. EmS ---
Emergency Response Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods
MFAG -- Medical First Aid Guide



24 Hour Job Aid.xlsx

(Example)

EmS F-A, S-A
MFAG table No. 7&8 (or "See IMO MFAG")
EMERGENCY CONTACT: ABC Shipping Co. 011-81-3-####-####

13) Signature

In the case of CY cargo (Shipper's Pack),

Shipper's signature should be provided in the part of "Shipper's Declaration" and "Container Packing Certificate".

In the case of LCL cargo (CFS's Pack),

Shipper's signature should be provided in the part of "Shipper's Declaration". "Container Packing Certificate" should be signed by "the packer of the subject cargo". (i.e.: carrier)

II. Additional North America Requirements

USA:

Explosives:

- All explosives to US must contain US DOT assigned EX Number (Explosive Number) on the shipping paper and be input to GAppNET. *"EX" Explosive numbers are specific to the "offeror"/ customer.*
 - **NOTE 1:** KAM Policy does not accept Class 1, other than "certain" Fireworks – refer to Grapevine for US and Canada Port Restrictions spreadsheet.
 - **NOTE 2:** There are separate tabs for USA and Canada

Combustible Liquids: US DOT classification, and not regulated by IMDG

- Any liquid that does not meet the definition of and other hazard class and has a flashpoint > 60 degrees Celsius and < 93 degrees Celsius.
- The Class is not a numeral, but rather "**Comb Liq**"

- While not regulated outside the US, origins must ensure information is input to GAppNET and appear on the DGD / DGM. Origins should make notation “**regulated by 49 CFR in USA only**” to avoid problems with local government agencies.

Class 6.1 - Inhalation Hazard Zones: (see Excel Spreadsheet)

- Inhalation Hazard Zones as specific to US DOT’s 49CFR 172.101 - Special Provisions codes are in the DG table appear as “ 1,2,3,4,5,6, and 13” to equate “alpha” Inhalation Hazard Zone Codes.
 - **Do not accept Inhalation Hazardous Zone A to inland locations** due to inland vendor policies based upon US security restrictions. **Only acceptable when booked as: Port CY**
- The words “Toxic Inhalation Hazard” for international shipments/ “Poison Inhalation Hazard” for purely US domestic shipments in addition to ZONE A; B; C; or D for gases, or “Zone A” or Zone B” for liquids, as appropriate must appear on DGD and DGM. *If the phrase already appears in the shipping description, it need not be repeated.*



Toxic Inhalation Hazards.xlsx

Reportable Quantity (RQ):

- If the chemical contained with a package meets, or exceeds the published weight in 49 CFR Section 172.101 Appendix A, then the letters “RQ” **MUST** be appear either immediately before , or immediately after the basic description, and if the substance is not named in the proper shipping name, enter the name of the substance in parenthesis following the basic description.
 - **Note:** *This is per package, not total weight of all packages*

Canada:

ERAP (Emergency Response Assistance Plan)

- This in addition to, *and is a different requirement than* the 24 hour emergency response number.
- TDG (Transport Dangerous Goods) criteria and can be found at: <http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/tdg/clear-part7-374.htm>
- An ERAP is approved plan by the Canadian government and specific to each offeror/ importer commodity.
- To determine specific UN numbers which may be applicable please refer to: <http://wwwapps.tc.gc.ca/saf-sec-sur/3/sched1-ann1/schedule1form.aspx>
- The DGD for dangerous goods for which an emergency response assistance plan is required must include:
 - (a) The reference number of the emergency response assistance plan issued by Transport Canada preceded or followed by the letters “ERP” or “ERAP” or “PIU”; and
 - (b) The telephone number, including the area code, to call to have the emergency response assistance plan activated immediately.

- **Note:** Transshipment or in-transit cargos that require an ERAP **must be declined**. Reason is that there is no physical importer in Canada, and by regulation, the “carrier” becomes the importer. KL /KAM will **not** take such responsibility/ liability.

ERAP Calculator / Determination Process:



ERAP.pdf