

Summary of important information

49 CFR: The United States Code of Federal Regulations (49, parts 100–185), or 49 CFR, regulates the transport of hazardous materials.

IATA: The Dangerous Goods Regulations guide created by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) helps classify, mark, pack, label, and document dangerous shipments and hazardous materials.

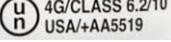
Shipper’s responsibility: It is the employer’s responsibility to train all individuals involved in the handling or transporting of dangerous goods. By understanding the regulations, employees will have the knowledge to properly pack and declare the substances to minimize potential risks of exposure during transportation.

Proper shipping name: The standard name used to identify the substance.

Technical name: The recognized chemical name (needs to be included when there is a bold star [*] or a “G” in the regulation).

Training: A 90-day grace period is allowed for new employees (except for those handling air shipments, who need to be trained immediately). Retraining every 2 years for air shipments and every 3 for ground is required.

Certification: Records must be kept for 36 months and should include employee’s name, training date, copy of materials used, name and address of company providing training, and evidence of test completed satisfactorily.

	UN2814 – Category A	UN3373 – Category B	UN1845 – Dry Ice
Classification	When exposure occurs, capable of causing permanent disability or life-threatening or fatal disease to humans or animals	A substance that does not cause permanent disability or life-threatening or fatal disease when exposure occurs	Carbon dioxide, solid
Packaging	Triple-layer packaging: inner (primary) leak proof, secondary leak proof with absorbent material, and rigid outer packaging—include itemized list of contents between secondary and outer packaging	Triple-layer packaging: inner (primary) leak proof, secondary leak proof with absorbent material, and rigid outer packaging—include itemized list of contents between secondary and outer packaging	Packaging must permit the release of carbon dioxide gas to prevent buildup of pressure
Box	UN certified box 	Pass a drop test of 1.2 meters without any leakage	
Labeling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infectious substance affecting humans • UN2814 • Class 6 infectious substance label • Shipper • Recipient • Responsible person’s name and phone number • Orientation arrows on opposite sides of the box 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological substance Category B • Diamond shape UN3373 marking in a contrasting color • Shipper • Recipient • Responsible person’s name and phone number • Orientation arrows on opposite sides of the box 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry ice • UN1845 • Class 9 label • Net weight in kg
Documentation	Shipper’s declaration and air waybill (when applicable)	Air waybill (when applicable)	Air waybill (when applicable). Shipper’s declaration not required when used as a refrigerant

Cultures: Any culture shipped for ID purposes or intentional generation of pathogens must be shipped as Category A. Other cases can be shipped as Category B but should come in a Mayo Clinic Laboratories–supplied secondary container (pop can).

Safety training: Employees must participate in trainings such as employer’s lab safety training and OSHA and employee right-to-know training. Employees should always wear gloves and treat all spills as if they were infectious.

Security awareness training: Required within 90 days of employment, and recommended as soon as possible. DOT offers training or employers can develop their own. Training must include risks of transporting dangerous goods, methods of enhancing transport security, ways to recognize risks, and steps for responding to security threats. Both training certificates (security awareness and dangerous goods) must be kept on file to comply with the regulation.