



CHANGE IS IN THE AIR!

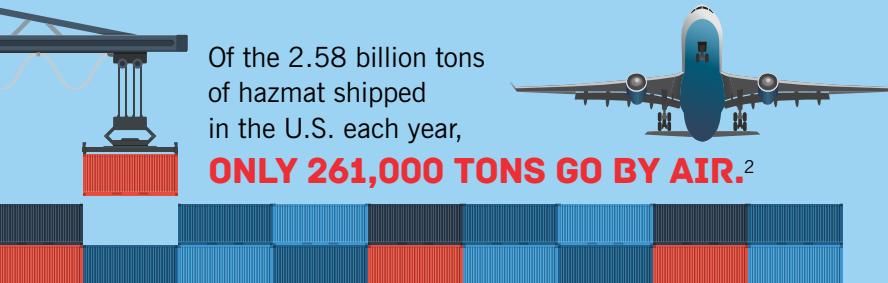


Get up to date on all the changes—get your 2017 IATA DGR today!

IF THERE'S ONE MODE OF TRANSPORTATION THAT TRULY ENABLES THE GLOBAL ECONOMY,
IT'S AVIATION.



AND IF YOU'VE EVER SHIPPED DANGEROUS GOODS BY AIR,
YOU SHOULD KNOW THE NAME IATA
(the International Air Transport Association).



While air shipments represent less than 1% of the total tonnage, they account for

~5% OF ALL DANGEROUS GOODS SHIPMENTS.³



In late July, IATA released a document summarizing the changes that will appear in the **58th** edition of the Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA DGR), which will become **EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1, 2017.**



As always, we encourage you to review the upcoming changes for yourself (which you can do at labelmaster.com/blog), but we've highlighted a few of the significant ones here.



CHANGES ON THE FLY

A new paragraph was added (1.2.8.2) that clarifies what happens if the regulations change while your shipment is in transit.

Bottom line—if the shipment was compliant when it left, it's OK through to its destination.



ABSORBING READING

When shipping liquid dangerous goods, section 2.6.5 now allows for the **absorbent material** to be either in the **intermediate packaging** or the **outer packaging**.



BANNED ON PASSENGER AIRCRAFT

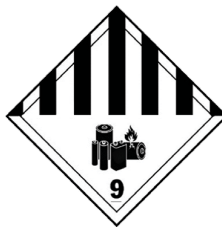
Among the changes to the List of Dangerous Goods (4.2), the entry for UN 3480 (lithium batteries) now shows “forbidden” across columns I and J to reflect the April 1, 2016 rule that restricted UN 3480 to Cargo Aircraft Only.

THE LATEST LITHIUM LABELS

All the entries for lithium batteries in the List of Dangerous Goods (4.2) have been revised to indicate the new lithium battery Class 9 label.



**JANUARY 1, 2017
NEW HAZARD CLASS LABEL
COMES INTO EFFECT**



This new hazard class label comes into effect January 1, 2017 with a two-year transitional period during which time the existing Class 9 – Miscellaneous hazard label may still be used.

HEAVY LIFTING

New provisions in section 5.0.1.12 have been added to **allow** (with the approval of the authorities of the States of origin and the operators) for the use of UN specification large packagings for articles that weigh in excess of 400 kg (880 lbs.).



These are just a few of the changes you can expect in the new IATA DGR. There are new provisions for **polymerizing substances** (PI 459), new subsidiary risks assigned to **uranium hexafluoride** (yes, both fissile and non-fissile) (4.2) and new provisions for calculating the **internal pressure of liquefied gases charged with a compressed gas in a cylinder** (PI 200).

LEARN MORE

Visit labelmaster.com/iata for the latest editions of the DGR and more IATA resources.

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SOFTWARE PRODUCTS SERVICES



Labelmaster is an official IATA Publication Sales Agent. Our teams are ready to help answer any and all questions regarding these changes, and we have the packaging, labels, marks and documentation you need to stay compliant!

¹www.aviationbenefits.org

²http://www.rita.dot.gov/bts/sites/rita.dot.gov/bts/files/publications/commodity_flow_survey/2012/hazardous_materials/table1a

³http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/PHMSA/DownloadableFiles/Files/app_e.pdf