

Hazardous Materials

This list of hazardous materials covers most of the major categories, but is not all inclusive.

Explosives

- Any substance or article (including a device) that is designed to function by explosion. Example: Fire works, blasting caps, explosive charges of any type.

Flammable Gas

- Any material that is a gas (boiling point) at 68 degrees F or less and has a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch. Example: Propane cooking gas.

Flammable Liquid

- A flammable liquid is any liquid having a flash point equal to or below 141 degrees F. Example: Cigarette lighter fluid.

Flammable Solids

- Flammable Solids consist of solids, which are readily combustible under conditions encountered in transport, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction. Example: Book, card or strike-on-the-box matches.

Spontaneously Combustible Material

- Liquids or solids that are prone to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport or heating with air and thus are liable to ignite.

Dangerous When Wet Material

- Solids liable to become spontaneously flammable or emit flammable gases when they come into contact with water. Example: Wet wool.

Cryogenic Liquid

- A refrigerated liquefied gas having a boiling point colder than -130 degrees F at 14.7 pounds per inch. Example: Medical chemicals used for freezing.

Oxidizers

- A material that may cause or enhance the combustion of other material, generally by yielding oxygen. Example: Washing detergent.

Organic Peroxides

- A substance prone to explosive decomposition or rapid burning; be sensitive to impact or friction; reacts dangerously with other material; or cause damage to the eyes.

Poisonous Materials

- A material, other than gas, which is known to be so toxic to humans as to afford a hazard to health during transportation. Example: Rat and mice poisons, insect poisons.

Infectious Substances

- A substance that has a microorganism, or toxin, which may cause disease in humans or animals. Example: Bio-medical samples.

Radioactive Article

- Any manufactured instrument or article such as clocks, electronic tube or apparatus, or similar instrument or article having radioactive material as a component part.

Corrosive Material

- A liquid or solid that causes destruction or irreversible alterations to human skin. Example: Vehicle battery acid.

Magnetic Material

- Magnets of any type.

Compressed Gas

- Compress gas of any type. Example: Oxygen tanks used for medical treatments.

Refrigerant Gas

- Refrigerant gas used in home type refrigerators.

Batteries

- Any type of batteries, wet or dry cell.

Note: A complete listing of hazardous materials is contained in Air Force Joint Manual 24-204 Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments. For specific questions concerning hazardous materials request a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) from the item manufacturer.