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Imo dangerous goods declaration example

Example of completed imo dangerous goods declaration. What is imo dangerous goods declaration. Imo dangerous goods declaration instructions.

ship dangerous goods, consignors are required to prepare a form certifying that the cargo has been packed, labeled and declared according with the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR). The attached sample Shipper's Declarations form reflect those that have been adopted into the 60th edition of the DGR. Forms of the design as shown in the 59th edition may continue to be used until 31 December 2024. Download the Dangerous Goods Declaration: Please note that the fillable form of the "Shipper's Declaration" requires Adobe Acrobat (c) software in version 6 or 7. When using the free Acrobat Reader version, the file can be saved for printing or future use. Electronic Dangerous Goods Shipper's Declaration (e-DGD) The air cargo industry recognized the need for a digital and paperless process to manage the IATA Dangerous Goods Shipper's Declaration (DGD) among various stakeholders in the air cargo supply chain. Changes incorporated in 2009 in the ICAO Technical Instructions enable and support the use of electronic data for DGD, which can be shared using, for example, the IATA Cargo XML standard (XSDG) developed for the industry. e-DGD Concept The e-DGD is an electronic approach to manage the IATA DGD, leveraging industry initiatives to digitalize data and embrace data sharing platform principles. Data is made available on the data sharing platform by the data owner and is accessible to whoever requires it depending on the roles and responsibilities in the supply chain. The data sharing platform principle allows for a close collaboration between all stakeholders, including shippers, forwarders, carriers, ground handling agents and third party providers. In March 2018, the IATA Cargo Services Conference endorsed the principles of data sharing platform for e-DGD with the adoption of a policy item. Benefits Increased data quality More transparency and traceability Reduced number of errors and delays Leaner and faster DG processes Improved customer experience Projects The IATA e-DGD initiative began at the end of 2016 with the establishment of the e-DGD Proof of Concept (PoC) Focus Group including three airlines and one ground handler (Air France – KLM Cargo, Lufthansa Cargo, Swiss WorldCargo and Cargologic), who had recognized the momentum of the industry to move forward. These actors see the need for the paperless process among various stakeholders in the air cargo supply chain, and are contributing to three non-related DG-community driven projects for the electronic Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods: e-DGD by Cargo Information Network in France (CIN), e-DG App by IAGC Switzerland in ZRH and InFr8-DGD by DaKoSy / Fraport in FRA. To facilitate and support these projects, the role of the IATA e-DGD Focus Group is to: Ensure that the business processes are aligned among the 3 PoC Make sure the XML standard developed (XSDG) is fit for purpose Engage with CAA of the pilot trade lanes to verify the acceptance state of electronic data and paper requirement e-DGD Implementation Guide e-DGD Implementation Guide (pdf) We use some cookies on our website. You can change your cookie settings at any time. You can find out more about cookies by clicking on the link below. You have accepted additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. You have rejected additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. The shipper's declaration of dangerous goods is a vital document that a shipper has to attach while handling hazardous goods. It ensures the safe loading and unloading of sensitive packages, thus preventing mishaps. The form known as dangerous goods declaration (DGD) comprises crucial information regarding the nature of the shipment, packaging instructions, etc., apart from the basic shipping details. Such data ensures shippers handle the package with extra care. What Requires a Shipper's Declaration? Any item or substance that can pose a risk to the environment if not handled properly is classified as dangerous. Such articles require an official shipper's declaration to caution all the responsible authorities managing the shipment directly or indirectly. There are nine categories of dangerous goods in shipping, and knowing each of these will help the consignors pack the products appropriately. 1. Explosive items: Flares, seatbelt pretensioners, fireworks, etc. 2. Dangerous gases: Non-flammable, toxic, and flammable gases like spray, compressed oxygen, etc. 3. Flammable liquids: Nail polish, paints, etc. 4. Dangerous solids: Flammable solids, substances emitting flammable gases in water, and substances susceptible to instant combustion like matches, phosphorus, and calcium carbide. 5.

[illegible]

Dangerous oxidizing agents: Oxidizing substances and organic peroxides like fertilizers, adhesives, etc. 6. Toxic and infectious substances: Solid and liquid pesticides, blood tests, cell samples, etc. 7. Radioactive items and materials: Medical isotopes, smoke detectors, etc. 8. Corrosive items: Bleach, drain cleaners, etc. 9. Other dangerous substances: Magnets, dry ice, lithium batteries, etc. Shippers can also refer to the official list of dangerous goods comprising the UN number of various items termed as dangerous goods. What is a Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods? As mentioned earlier, a DGD is a document stating that the package complies hazardous items.

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This declaration or statement also confirms that the parcel meets all the respective national and international laws related to the shipment of goods. Moreover, it cautions the shipping officials to handle the shipment with care as it contains harmful items that can prove hazardous. Apart from the basic shipment information, the declaration includes vital details adequate for any shipper to identify the nature of the goods.

IMO DANGEROUS GOODS DECLARATION				
1. Transport Document Number:		2. Page 1 of 1 pages 3. Sticker / Stickers: 5. Fright Forwarders Reference: 6. Additional Handling Information:		
4. Outgoing:		I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described below by the Proper Shipping Name, and are classified, packed, marked, labeled and documented in accordance with all relevant provisions of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code for transport according to applicable international and national conditions.		
8. Ship's name: Voyage #:				
9. Port of Loading:				
10. On Carriage:				
11. Special Declaration:				
12. No Carriage:				
13. Number of Packages and Size		Kind of Package(s) of Goods (technical name, IMO Class, UN No, IMDG Code) and Size	Net Weight (kg)	Gross Weight (kg)
14. Substance Identification Number:		16. Container/Vehicle/Storage Cages		Weight (kg)
15. Emergency Contact, Company Name & Phone Number (International & Domestic)		Weight (kg)		
18. CONTAINER/VEHICLE PACKING DECLARATION It is declared that the packing of the container/vehicle has been carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions.				
Packing Company Name: Name and Date: Signature of Packer:		20. Name of Company Preparing this Document: Name/Status of declarant: Name and Date: Signature of declarant:		

Listed below are some of these details: The UN number of the product/Quantity of the product/Nature of the item- whether radioactive or not/Division or class of the product (category)/The product's exact name/Extra contact details of the shipper in case of an emergency/Dangerous goods packing group-I, II, or III/Total weight of the package and net weight of the goods/Any other information and instructions, if required/Contact details and address of the consignor and the consignee/The shipment process must comply with a different set of rules and regulations depending upon the mode of transport. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is responsible for laying down the Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR). As per their mandate, every individual shipping hazardous goods must declare the same by attaching a DGD. Alternatively, to make the process seamless, shippers can use the e-DGD service to enter all the required details and share the same with various stakeholders like freight forwarders, ground handlers, and other third-party individuals. Adopting this approach helps enhance the data quality and improves the overall customer experience.

