



Your Attention is Needed

In this issue of Inside Choice Aviation, we need to talk about the importance of finding and declaring all dangerous goods that come through our ramps and warehouses. This is crucial for the safety of our employees, the protection of any freight involved, and the well-being of the environment. If dangerous goods are not found and declared, the company could face fines and penalties.

We provide training to help you identify dangerous goods and their labels. We have Dangerous Goods Specialists on duty to answer any questions or concerns. If additional training is needed, please contact your immediate supervisor to request.

Dangerous Goods/ Hazardous Materials cargo and their labels look like this:



Any package with one of these hazardous labels is a fully regulated Dangerous Good (DG). When loaded onto a cart or ULD, fully regulated DGs must have a CGOHAZ tag.

Note: Dry ice is not fully regulated and does not need a shipper's declaration. It must have an EPNF and hang tag if it is in a container and has a class 9 label. Cargo DG Generalists certified in dry ice acceptance can also accept shipments of dry ice that are not used for cooling.

Here are some examples of dangerous goods cargo that are not allowed:

- **Aerosols:** Spray paint, household cleaners, and pesticides
- **Flammable liquids:** Kerosene, petrol, and other petroleum-based liquids
- **Oxidizers and organic peroxides**
- **Radioactive materials**
- **Corrosives:** Acids, alkalis, mercury, and wet cell batteries
- **Flammable solids:** Magnesium, nitrocellulose, aluminum, white phosphorus, sodium, and potassium
- **Toxic and infectious materials**
- **Explosives:** Munitions, fireworks, flares, and ammunition

We must all be vigilant about the cargo coming through our warehouses and ramps.

If you are unsure, it is better to assume the cargo is dangerous goods.

For more resources, contact CHOICE's Safety and Training Department.