

copy must be retained for three years after the material is accepted by the initial carrier. For all other hazardous materials, the shipping paper copy must be retained for 375 days after the material is accepted by the initial carrier. Each shipping paper copy must include the date of acceptance by the initial carrier, except that, for rail, vessel, or air shipments, the date on the shipment waybill, airbill, or bill of lading may be used in place of the date of acceptance by the initial carrier. A motor carrier (as defined in §390.5 of subchapter B of chapter III of subtitle B) using a shipping paper without change for multiple shipments of one or more hazardous materials having the same shipping name and identification number may retain a single copy of the shipping paper, instead of a copy for each shipment made, if the carrier also retains a record of each shipment made, to include shipping name, identification number, quantity transported, and date of shipment.

[Amdt. 172-29A, 41 FR 40677, Sept. 20, 1976]

EDITORIAL NOTE: FOR FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §172.201, see the List of CFR Sections Affected which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

**§ 172.202 Description of hazardous material on shipping papers.**

(a) The shipping description of a hazardous material on the shipping paper must include:

(1) The proper shipping name prescribed for the material in column 2 of the §172.101 table;

(2) The hazard class or division number prescribed for the material, as shown in Column (3) of the §172.101 Table. Except for combustible liquids, the subsidiary hazard class(es) or subsidiary division number(s) must be entered in parentheses immediately following the primary hazard class or division number.

In addition—

(i) The words “Class” or “Division” may be included preceding the primary and subsidiary hazard class or division numbers.

(ii) The hazard class need not be included for the entry “Combustible liquid, n.o.s.”.

(iii) For domestic shipments, primary and subsidiary hazard class or division names may be entered following the numerical hazard class or division, or following the basic description.

(3) The identification number prescribed for the material as shown in column 4 of the §172.101 table;

(4) The packing group in Roman numerals, as designated for the hazardous material in Column 5 of the §172.101 Table. Class 1 (explosives) materials, self-reactive substances, organic peroxides and entries that are not assigned a packing group are excepted from this requirement. The packing group may be preceded by the letters “PG” (for example, “PG II”); and

(5) The total quantity of hazardous materials covered by the description must be indicated (by mass or volume, or by activity for Class 7 materials) and must include an indication of the applicable unit of measurement. For example, “200 kgs.” or “50 L.” The following provisions also apply:

(i) For Class 1 materials, the quantity must be the net explosive mass. For an explosive that is an article, such as Cartridges, small arms, the net explosive mass may be expressed in terms of the net mass of either the article or the explosive materials contained in the article.

(ii) For hazardous materials in salvage packaging, an estimate of the total quantity is acceptable.

(iii) The following are excepted from the requirements of paragraph (a)(5) of this section:

(A) Bulk packages, provided some indication of the total quantity is shown, for example, “1 cargo tank” or “2 IBCs.”

(B) Cylinders, provided some indication of the total quantity is shown, for example, “10 cylinders”.

(C) Packages containing only residue.

(6) The number and type of packages must be indicated. The type of packages must be indicated by description of the package (for example, “12 drums”). Indication of the packaging specification number (“1H1”) may be included in the description of the package (for example, “12 1H1 drums” or “12 drums (UN 1A1).” Abbreviations may be used for indicating packaging types (for example, “cyl.” for “cylinder”)

## § 172.203

provided the abbreviations are commonly accepted and recognizable.

(b) Except as provided in this subpart, the basic description specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (2), (3) and (4) of this section must be shown in sequence with no additional information interspersed. For example, “Cyclobutyl chloroformate, 6.1, (8,3), UN2744, PG II”. Alternatively, the basic description may be shown with the identification (ID) number listed first. For example, “UN2744, Cyclobutyl chloroformate, 6.1, (8, 3), PG II.”

(c) The total quantity of the material covered by one description must appear before or after, or both before and after, the description required and authorized by this subpart. The type of packaging and destination marks may be entered in any appropriate manner before or after the basic description. Abbreviations may be used to express units of measurement and types of packagings.

(d) Technical and chemical group names may be entered in parentheses between the proper shipping name and hazard class or following the basic description. An appropriate modifier, such as “contains” or “containing,” and/or the percentage of the technical constituent may also be used. For example: “Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains Xylene and Benzene), 3, UN 1993, II”.

(e) Except for those materials in the UN Recommendations, the ICAO Technical Instructions, or the IMDG Code (IBR, see §171.7 of this subchapter), a material that is not a hazardous material according to this subchapter may not be offered for transportation or transported when its description on a shipping paper includes a hazard class or an identification number specified in the §172.101 Table.

[Amdt. 172-101, 45 FR 74665, Nov. 10, 1980, as amended by Amdt. 172-103, 51 FR 5970, Feb. 18, 1986; Amdt. 172-123, 55 FR 52589, Dec. 21, 1990; 56 FR 66252, Dec. 20, 1991; Amdt. 172-127, 57 FR 52938, Nov. 5, 1992; Amdt. 172-130, 58 FR 51531, Oct. 1, 1993; 66 FR 33425, June 21, 2001; 68 FR 45030, July 31, 2003; 68 FR 75741, Dec. 31, 2003; 69 FR 34611, June 22, 2004; 69 FR 54046, Sept. 7, 2004; 69 FR 76153, Dec. 20, 2004; 70 FR 34397, June 14, 2005]

## 49 CFR Ch. I (10-1-05 Edition)

### § 172.203 Additional description requirements.

(a) *Exemptions.* Each shipping paper issued in connection with a shipment made under an exemption must bear the notation “DOT-E” followed by the exemption number assigned and so located that the notation is clearly associated with the description to which the exemption applies.

(b) *Limited quantities.* The description for a material offered for transportation as “limited quantity,” as authorized by this subchapter, must include the words “Limited Quantity” or “Ltd Qty” following the basic description.

(c) *Hazardous substances.* (1) Except for Class 7 (radioactive) materials described in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section, if the proper shipping name for a material that is a hazardous substance does not identify the hazardous substance by name, the name of the hazardous substance must be entered in parentheses in association with the basic description. If the material contains two or more hazardous substances, at least two hazardous substances, including the two with the lowest reportable quantities (RQs), must be identified. For a hazardous waste, the waste code (e.g., D001), if appropriate, may be used to identify the hazardous substance.

(2) The letters “RQ” shall be entered on the shipping paper either before or after, the basic description required by §172.202 for each hazardous substance (see definition in §171.8 of this subchapter). For example: “RQ, Allyl alcohol, 6.1, UN 1098, I”; or “Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s., 9, UN 3077, III, RQ (Adipic acid)”.

(d) *Radioactive material.* The description for a shipment of a Class 7 (radioactive) material must include the following additional entries as appropriate:

(1) The name of each radionuclide in the Class 7 (radioactive) material that is listed in §173.435 of this subchapter. For mixtures of radionuclides, the radionuclides that must be shown must be determined in accordance with §173.433(g) of this subchapter. Abbreviations, e.g., “<sup>99</sup>Mo,” are authorized.

(2) A description of the physical and chemical form of the material, if the