

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION

Transporting dangerous goods/hazardous materials to or from intrastate, interstate, or international destinations is **very** tightly regulated. The definition of what is considered a dangerous good/hazardous material is very broad, as is what constitutes transportation. Shipments must conform to the many regulations stipulated by the [US Department of Transportation](#) (DOT) (ground and air transport) and the [International Air Transport Association](#) (IATA) (air transport), as well as other regulatory requirements, including, but not limited to Department of Commerce and US Customs.

Other countries, airlines, and third party carriers may also have specific rules that apply to their operations. Strict regulations apply to packaging, labeling, completing paperwork, and shipping dangerous goods/ hazardous materials from and to your laboratory and anyone involved in the shipping process must be fully trained.

Some examples of materials that must be shipped in accordance with these requirements include:

- Formaldehyde solutions and/or specimens shipped in formaldehyde solutions.
- Ethanol solutions and/or specimens shipped in ethanol solutions.
- Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and/or specimens shipped in DMSO.
- Anesthetics for use on field animals.
- Samples packaged on dry ice.
- Samples packaged in liquid nitrogen.
- Biological materials
- Infectious materials
- Radioactive materials
- Flammable liquids
- Corrosive materials
- Toxic materials
- Compressed gases
- Batteries (such as lithium batteries)
- Lab equipment
- Hazardous wastes