



Dangerous Goods



Class 8: Corrosive substances

Risks



Property damage



Cargo damage



Death or injury



Environmental damage



Insurance invalidation



Criminal prosecution







Third party claims

Which cargoes fall under this Class?

| Label | Class 8 | Examples |
|-------|---|---|
| | <p>Corrosive substances that chemically damage living tissue and metals. They include acids, alkalis and bases. If mixed with other substances, or exposed to significant deviations in temperature, they can produce heat and gases and react violently.</p> | 1. Acids. Sulfuric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Oleum (fuming sulfuric acid), Nitric acid, Hydrofluoric acid. |
| | | 2. Alkali's Caustic potash (Potassium hydroxide), Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide), Ammonia anhydrous, some drain cleaners, some bleaches. |

Classification of Class 8 cargoes is further influenced by chemistry (organic or inorganic) and state (liquid or solid).

The table here highlights key takeaways for Class 8 cargoes.

| Packing | | |
|---|---|--|
| DO... |  | DON'T... |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that the choice of packaging is important because different corrosives react with different materials Use only approved packaging or containers for Class 8 cargoes Ensure spill management equipment is close by during packing | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use damaged packaging or containers Refill containers without cleaning in line with industry standards Overfill containers |
| Storing | | |
| DO... |  | DON'T... |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in well-ventilated and, where required, temperature-controlled storage facilities Store close to ground to minimise effects of leaks or spills Store with labels forward, heavy cargoes at bottom and correct orientation (arrows up) Inspect cargoes regularly to ensure condition remains stable and safe Ensure all employees are trained in emergency response procedures Alert the dangerous goods competent person immediately if any problems, such as a suspected leak | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store near to stairways and emergency exits Store near to sources of heat, such as a radiator Store near to sources of ignition, such as electrical equipment Move cargoes unnecessarily in the storage facility Store near other cargoes that may react with it Store old or uncollected cargoes, which can become more unstable over time |
| Transporting | | |
| DO... |  | DON'T... |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all relevant transport risk assessments are up to date Ensure all staff involved in transport have the relevant dangerous goods awareness training Contact the DG competent person if you have any questions or queries about transport Pack cargoes securely to avoid movement during transport Familiarise yourself with and adhere to the relevant chapters of the CTU Code | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assume segregation requirements for all transport modes are the same |
| Remember | | |
| ALWAYS... |  | NEVER... |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the manufacturer's instructions Communicate clearly with the entire supply chain Maintain a documented emergency response plan that is regularly tested and, ideally, developed in collaboration with the cargo manufacturer | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expose Class 8 cargoes to temperature and deviations, particularly if air freight Expose Class 8 cargoes to moisture and water Throw, drop, roll, slide or drag Class 8 cargoes at any point in the supply chain Ignore abandoned cargo – it must be safely removed and disposed of |