

June 30, 2022

Mr. Ivan Butts President National Association of Postal Supervisors 1727 King Street, Suite 400 Alexandria, VA 22314-2753

Dear Mr. Butts:

This is in further reference to our previous correspondence concerning revisions to Publication 52, Hazardous, Restricted, and Perishable Mail. As discussed in our June 23 correspondence concerning this matter, revisions are being made to incorporate new requirements for mailers to separate all hazardous material (HAZMAT) requiring hazardous marks or labels from other mail when tendering it to the Postal Service. The revisions also include changes to related operating procedures to maintain the integrity of these HAZMAT separations after acceptance by the Postal Service from the mailer.

The Postal Service is also updating the *Identifying and Handling HAZMAT – Nonacceptance Personnel* training to reflect these changes. A copy of the script of this training is enclosed.

If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Bruce Nicholson at extension 7773.

Sincerely,

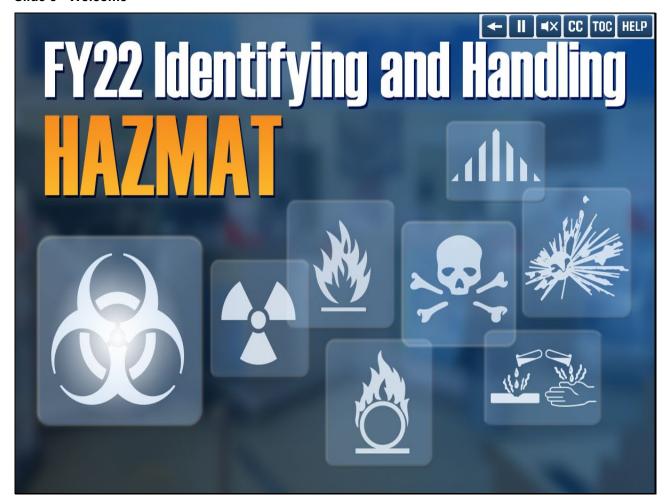
David E. Mills

Director

Labor Relations Policies and Programs

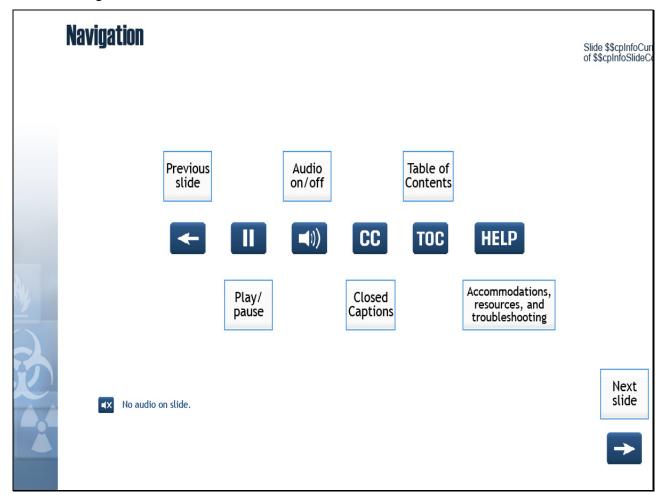
Enclosure

Slide 3 - Welcome



Welcome to FY22 Identifying and Handling Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT).

Slide 4 - Navigation



Slide 5 - Introduction



Slide notes

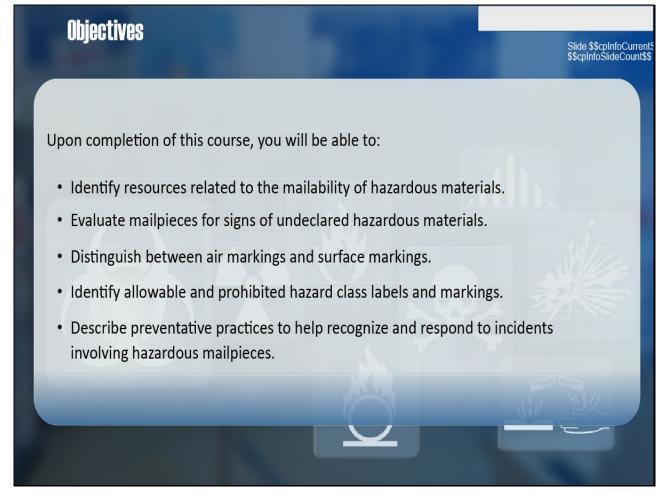
The Postal Service is committed to the safety and security of employees, customers, and the networks used to transport mail.

All Postal Service employees have a shared responsibility in keeping the mail safe.

Once a parcel is accepted, processing and distribution employees are the final gatekeepers

for recognizing mailable and nonmailable HAZMAT markings and preventing prohibited items from continuing in the mailstream.

Slide 6 - Objectives

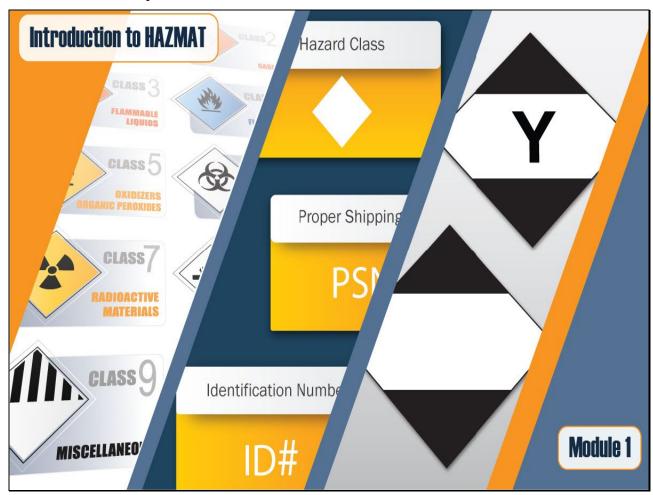


Slide notes

Upon completion of this course, you will be able to identify resources related to the mailability of hazardous materials, evaluate mailpieces for signs of undeclared hazardous materials,

distinguish between air markings and surface markings, identify allowable and prohibited hazard class labels and markings, and describe preventative practices to help recognize and respond to incidents involving hazardous mailpieces.

Slide 7 - Module 1: Key Terms



In Module 1, Introduction to HAZMAT, we will review HAZMAT resources and key terminology.

Slide 8 - 49 CFR

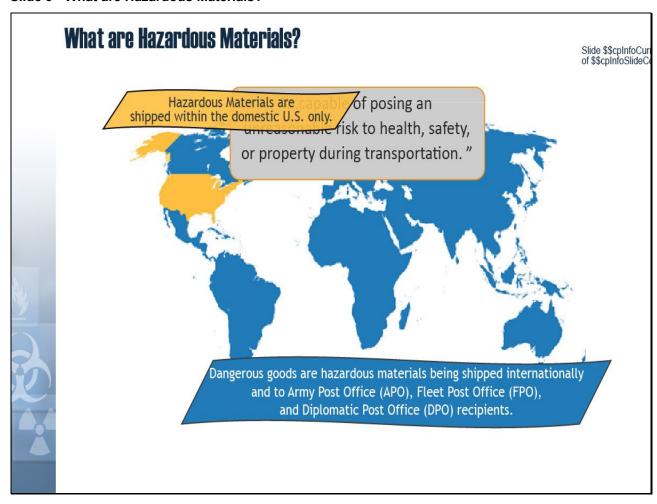


Slide notes

The United States Department of Transportation, or DOT, is the federal agency responsible for regulating commercial transportation of HAZMAT within the United States.

DOT publishes transportation regulations in Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR) and these regulations provide the foundation for Postal Service mailing standards regarding hazardous materials.

Slide 9 - What are Hazardous Materials?



A hazardous material is any article or substance designated by the DOT

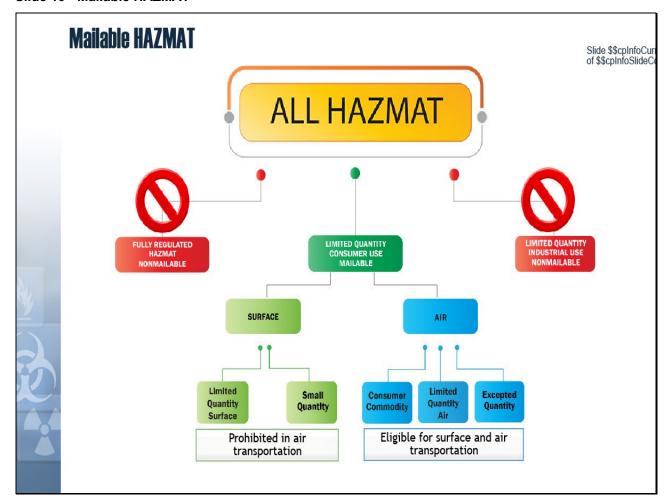
as being capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or property during transportation.

The term hazardous materials applies to U.S. domestic transportation only.

Dangerous goods (DG) refers to hazardous materials being shipped internationally

and to Army Post Office (APO), Fleet Post Office (FPO), or Diplomatic Post Office (DPO) recipients.

Slide 10 - Mailable HAZMAT



The DOT categorizes all HAZMAT into one of three groups.

Fully regulated HAZMAT, such as high-powered lithium batteries or large quantities of materials transported in tanker trucks, and limited quantity materials intended for industrial use are not mailable.

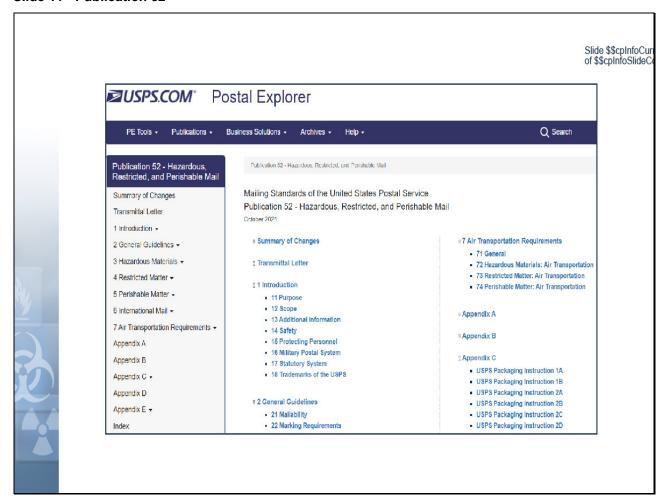
Only limited quantity materials intended for consumer use are potentially mailable via surface or air transportation within Postal Service networks.

Additionally, under Postal Service standards, a limited quantity hazardous material is only mailable if it can be further categorized as Limited Quantity Surface, Small Quantity, Consumer Commodity, Limited Quantity Air, or an Excepted Quantity material.

Materials designated for surface mail are always prohibited in air transportation,

while those designated for air transportation are eligible in both surface and air networks.

Slide 11 - Publication 52



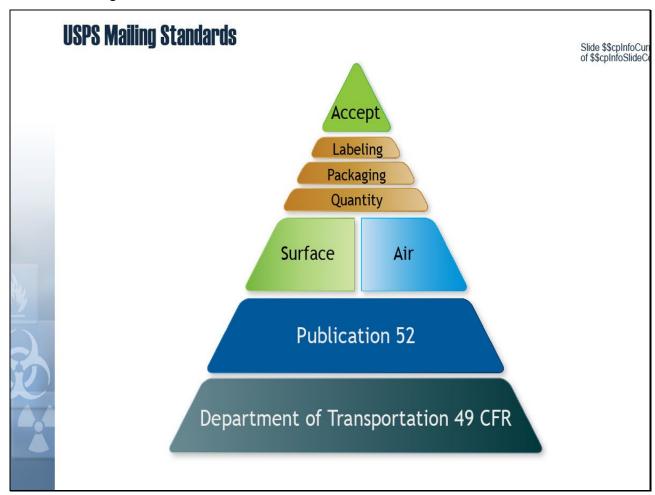
Slide notes

Publication 52, or Pub 52, is the primary source of mailing standards for transporting hazardous materials,

restricted matter, and perishable goods within Postal Service networks.

Pub 52 can be accessed via Postal Explorer and includes a HAZMAT search tool for quick and easy mailability information.

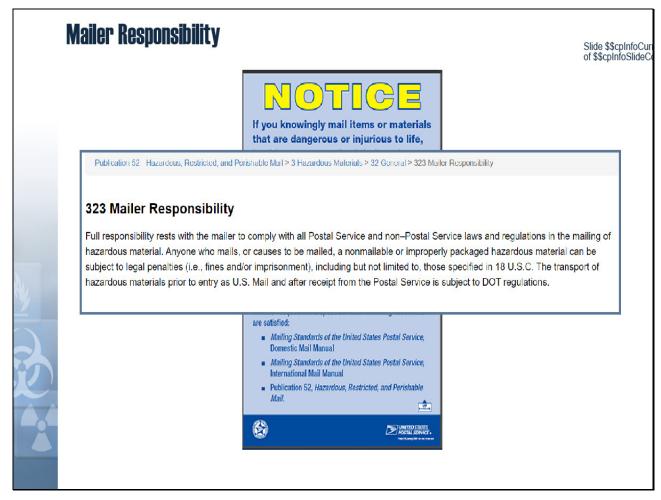
Slide 12 - Mailing Standards



HAZMAT transportation regulations published in 49 CFR are the foundation for Postal Service mailing standards contained in Publication 52, which includes comprehensive guidance on surface and air eligibility, quantity limitations, and packaging and labeling requirements.

Only parcels meeting these requirements can be accepted into the mailstream.

Slide 13 - Mailer Responsibility



Slide notes

Anyone who mails, or causes to be mailed, an improperly packaged hazardous material can be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

While full responsibility rests with the mailer, all Postal Service employees share in the responsibility to constantly monitor the mailstream.

Slide 14 - Mail Incident Report Tool

Mail Incident Report Tool Slide \$\$cpInfoCur of \$\$cpInfoSlideC Examples of nonmailable items include: ❖ Air carrier returns. Spill/leak that causes injury, illness, significant property damage, or disruption to operations. Hazardous and non-hazardous materials. Create a Mailpiece Incident Report Hazardous or Non-Hazardous Materials Incident Report Report a leaking/non-leaking mallable or non-mallable mailbleck Report a malipiece returned by air carrier or foreign postal service. ■ Hazardous or Non-Hazardous Materials Incident Report To create a new Report Record inductine appropriate facility and then click the "Decate" button below if the correct facility is not available, please amili the MIR Help Desk Support: <u>square</u> with the Facility Name, Address, and if known Finance Number District: Facility: • *Incident Date/Time: Note: When creating a new MIR the system will capy forward the Section A data from the last MIR you created for the selected facility Greate Cancel

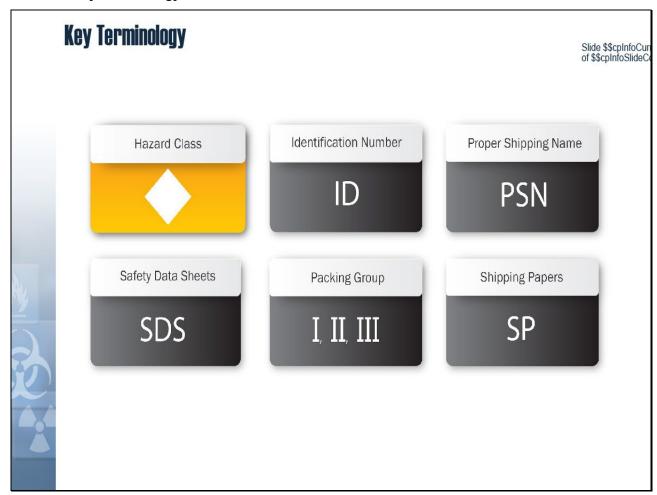
Slide notes

The Mail Incident Report Tool (MIRT) is the official method for reporting all incidents of nonmailable items found in the mailstream, including air carrier returns, and/or any spill or leak from a mailpiece that causes injury, illness, significant property damage, or disruption to operations. Nonmailable items can include both hazardous and non-hazardous materials.

When you encounter such an item, notify your supervisor or a HAZMAT resource

so that they can enter the incident into MIRT and take any further action as needed.

Slide 15 - Key Terminology

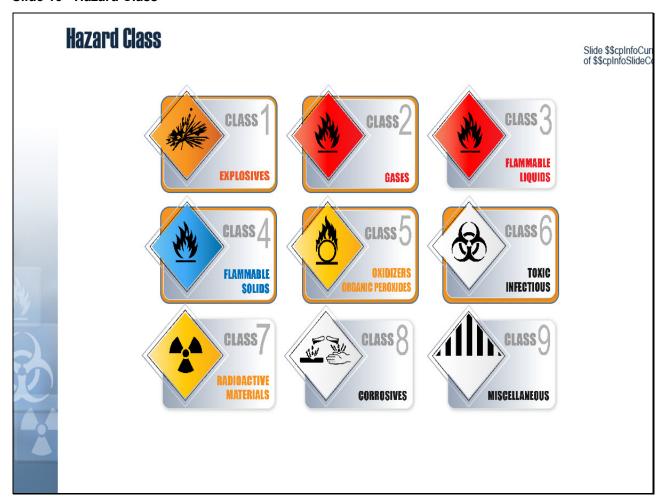


If you identify a parcel with HAZMAT markings or suspect it may contain HAZMAT,

knowing a few key terms can better prepare you to communicate potential issues to coworkers, supervisors, or a HAZMAT resource.

A good place to start is with the term Hazard Class.

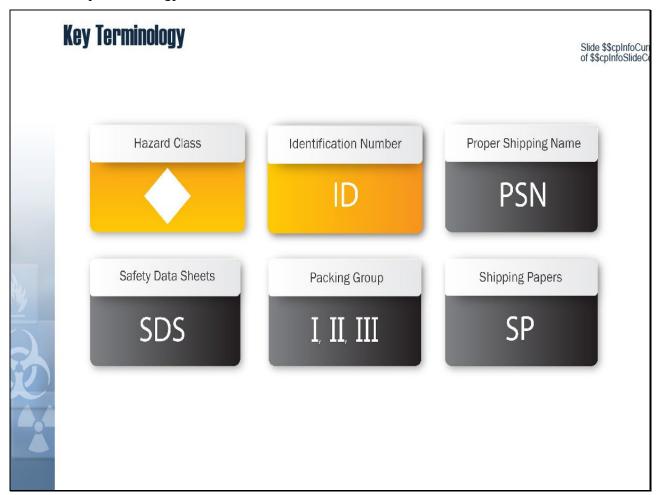
Slide 16 - Hazard Class



The DOT assigns all hazardous materials into one of nine hazard classes, five of which are further separated into divisions.

Mailability differs within classes and divisions depending on the risk the material presents during transportation.

Slide 17 - Key Terminology



Identification Number.

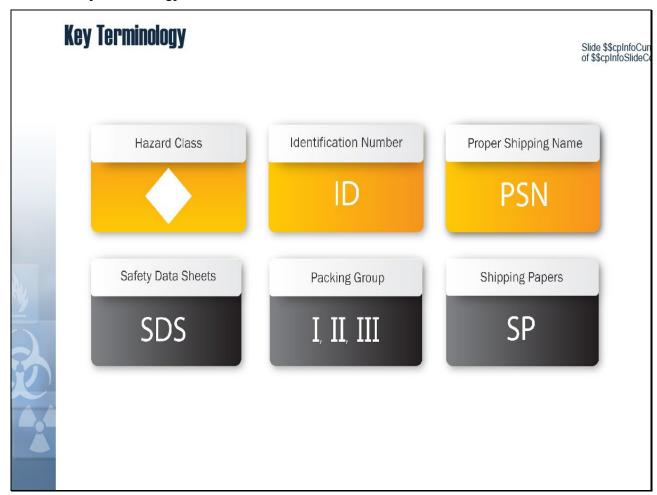
Slide 18 - Identification Number



Regulated hazardous materials have an assigned Identification, or ID, Number.

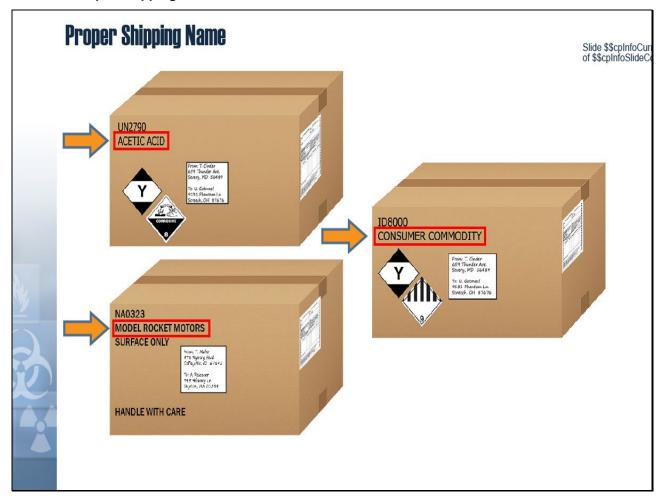
Acceptable ID numbers contain one of three prefixes: ID, UN, or NA.

Slide 19 - Key Terminology



Proper Shipping Name.

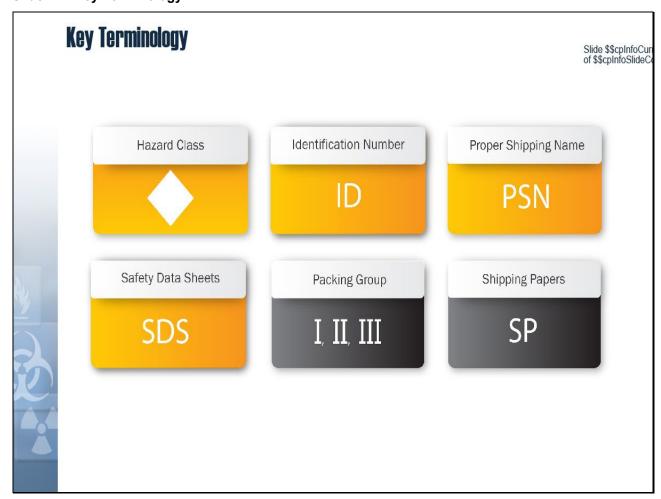
Slide 20 - Proper Shipping Name



The Proper Shipping Name (PSN) of a hazardous material is the name officially recognized by DOT and the Postal Service.

The PSN is frequently a required marking on parcels containing hazardous materials.

Slide 21 - Key Terminology



Safety Data Sheets.

Slide 22 - Safety Data Sheets

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier

Product name: Dilute Acetic Acid, 80%

Product No.: EAN 970013. P1178300

Additional identification

Chemical name: acetic acid **CAS-No.:** 64-19-7

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: Solvent

Uses advised against: None known.

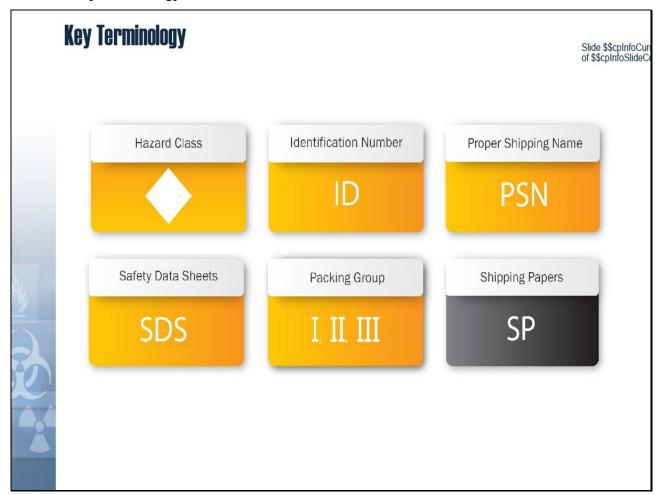
Slide notes

Safety Data Sheets, or SDSs, are created by the manufacturer of a hazardous material and contain material safety information.

Not every SDS provides information in the same format, but Section 14 typically contains transportation information

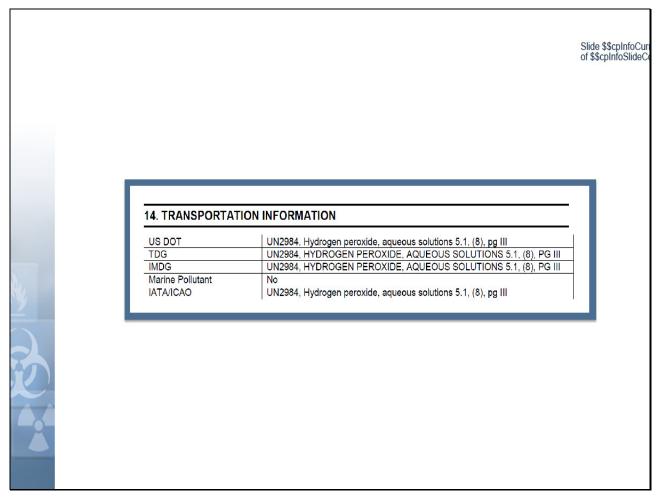
used to determine mailability via Postal Service networks.

Slide 23 - Key Terminology



Packing Group.

Slide 24 - Packing Group



Slide notes

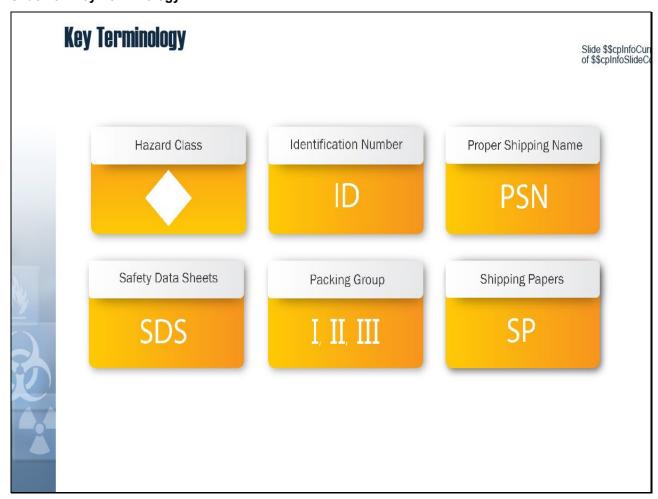
Packing Group, or PG, assignments are determined by DOT and indicate the degree of danger

presented by an individual hazardous material during transport.

Packing Group I indicates a great danger and is prohibited in Postal Service networks.

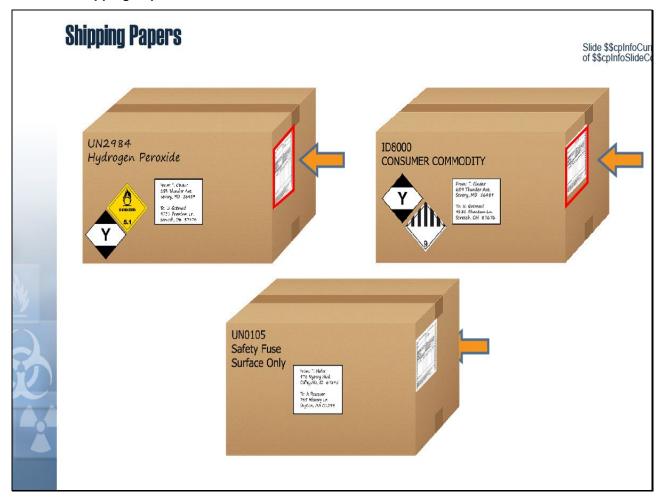
Packing Group II poses a medium danger, and Packing Group III indicates minor danger.

Slide 25 - Key Terminology



Shipping Papers.

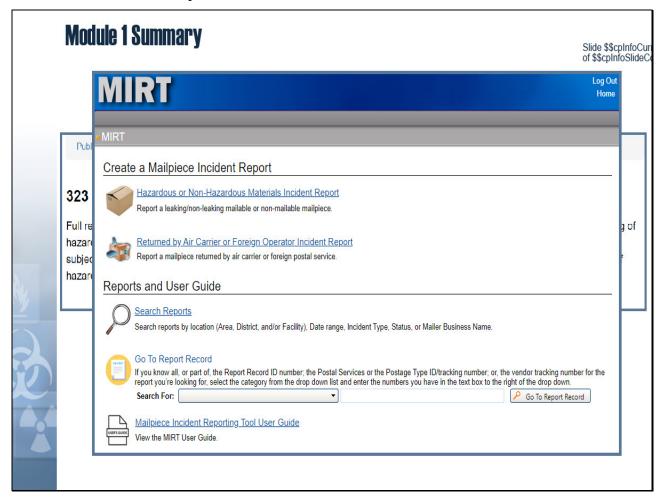
Slide 26 - Shipping Papers



Shipping papers are required for the shipment of most regulated hazardous materials transported by air.

Model rocket motors, igniters, and safety fuses transported via surface also require shipping papers as documentation.

Slide 27 - Module 1 Summary



To review, the term HAZMAT refers to hazardous materials being transported within the domestic United States.

Hazardous materials can be identified by the ID number or Proper Shipping Name displayed on the outer packaging.

Remember that we all have a shared responsibility to constantly monitor the mailstream.

Ensure any incidents involving a disruption to operations are reported to your supervisor or a HAZMAT resource for entry into MIRT.

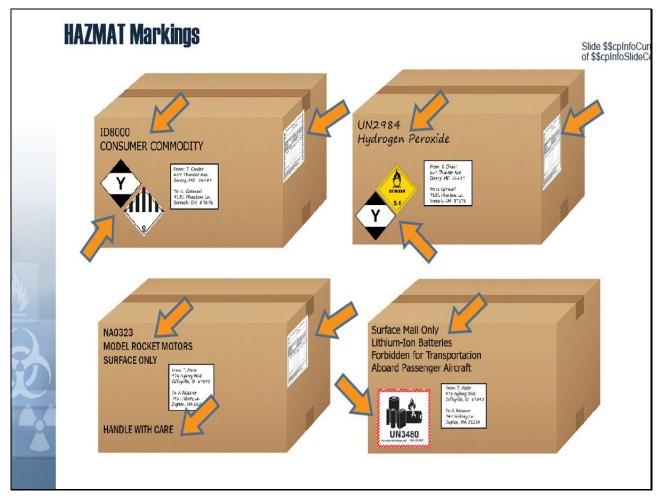
Slide 28 - Module 2: Identifying HAZMAT



Welcome to Module 2: *Identifying HAZMAT*.

In this module, you will see examples of how correctly labeled parcels should look for different mail categories.

Slide 29 - HAZMAT Markings



When properly marked and labeled, eligible hazardous materials transported in Postal Service networks can be easily identified

by text markings, DOT approved labels, and completed shipping papers affixed to the outer packaging,

all of which provide an indication of whether it is intended for air or surface transportation.

Slide 30 - Previously Used Packaging



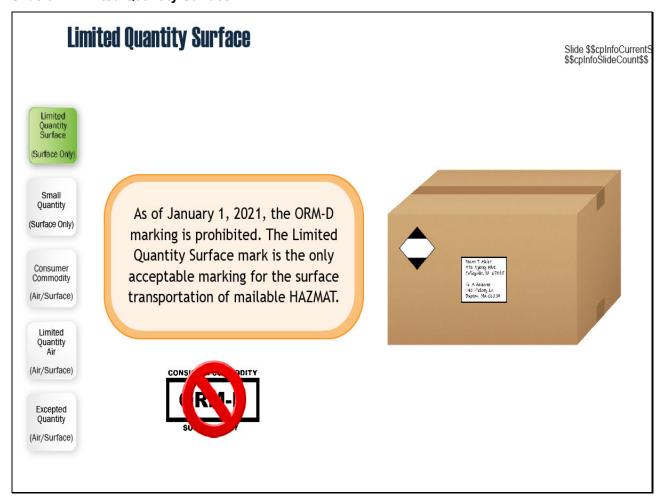
Customers frequently reuse boxes to mail items.

This is acceptable as long as any previous markings have been completely covered or removed by the mailer.

You must treat any visible labels or markings as though the package actually contains what the labels indicate.

When parcels appear to contain nonmailable materials, they must be removed from the mailstream.

Slide 31 - Limited Quantity Surface



As of January 1st, 2021, the ORM-D marking is prohibited.

For surface only HAZMAT, customers must use a DOT Limited Quantity Surface mark.

When the Limited Quantity Surface mark is used, no other text or markings are required.

Slide 32 - Small Quantity

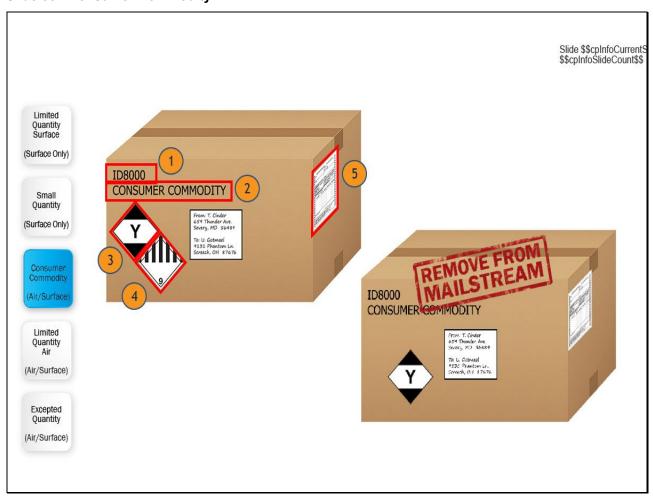


Mailpieces shipped as Small Quantity materials must bear the text marking:

"This package conforms to 49 CFR 173.4 for domestic highway or rail transport only."

Mailpieces with this text label are prohibited in international mail and to APO, FPO, or DPO recipients.

Slide 33 - Consumer Commodity



Mailers using the Consumer Commodity category must include five elements when marking the parcel:

the Identification Number "ID8000," Proper Shipping Name "Consumer Commodity,"

a Limited Quantity Air mark, an approved DOT Hazard Class 9 label, and shipping papers.

If any of these elements are not visible, remove the parcel from the mailstream and notify your supervisor.

Slide 34 - Limited Quantity Air

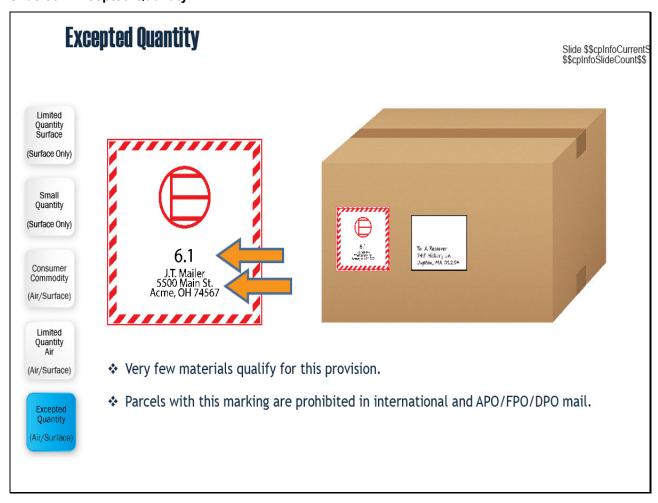


The Limited Quantity Air category is unique to the Postal Service and these parcels must also display five marking elements:

the ID number, Proper Shipping Name, a Limited Quantity Air mark, an approved DOT hazard class label, and shipping papers.

If any of these five elements are not visible, remove the parcel from the mailstream and notify your supervisor.

Slide 35 - Excepted Quantity



Eligible materials qualifying for the Excepted Quantity provision must include a unique "E" marking, which includes the hazard class or division, and mailer information if it's not already included on the shipping label.

It should be noted that very few materials qualify for this provision,

and any parcels with this marking are prohibited in international and APO, FPO, or DPO mail.

Slide 36 - USPS Provided Packaging



Priority Mail Express and Priority Mail packaging are not considered adequate for mailing hazardous materials.

If you see HAZMAT marks or labels on Postal Service provided packaging,

notify your supervisor and route the parcel to the HAZMAT staging area for further evaluation.

Slide 37 - Separation Policy

Separation Policy

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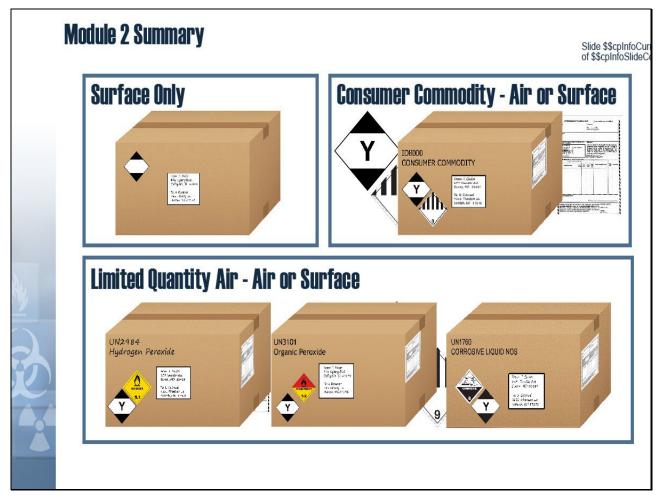
Effective June 6, 2022, mailpieces marked with HAZMAT text markings or DOT Hazard Class labels must be separated from all non-HAZMAT mail. Once separated by its hazardous contents, these parcels must then be further separated and remain separated by transportation type.

Slide notes

Effective June 6th, 2022, mailpieces marked with HAZMAT text markings or DOT Hazard Class labels must be separated from all non-HAZMAT mail.

Once separated by its hazardous contents, these parcels must then be further separated and remain separated by transportation type.

Slide 38 - Module 2 Summary



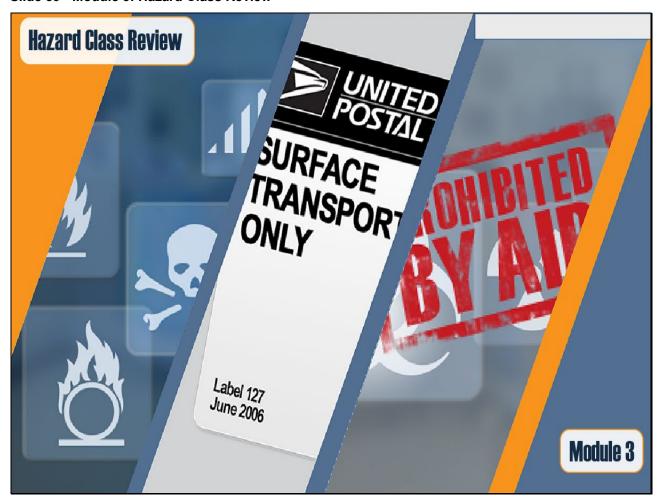
To review, parcels with a Limited Quantity Surface mark must only be transported via surface transportation.

Consumer Commodity markings are the same every time and require all five elements to be present.

Limited Quantity Air mailpieces must always have a Limited Quantity Air mark and completed shipping papers;

however, the DOT label, Proper Shipping Name, and ID Number will vary.

Slide 39 - Module 3: Hazard Class Review



Welcome to Module 3, Hazard Class Review.

This module provides an overview of mailability and markings for each of the nine hazard classes.

Slide 40 - Hazard Class 1, Explosives



Hazard Class 1 consists of explosive materials.

If you see any of the DOT Hazard Class 1 labels on a parcel, you must assume the parcel contains explosives and immediately remove it from the mailstream.

If you have any doubt, notify your supervisor or the HAZMAT resource for your facility.

Slide 41 - Hazard Class 2, Gases



Hazard Class 2 consists of flammable, nonflammable, and toxic gases.

Any parcel displaying the DOT Class 2 label is prohibited in Postal Service networks and must be removed from the mailstream.

Slide 42 - Hazard Class 3, Flammable and Combustible Liquids



Hazard Class 3 consists of flammable and combustible liquids.

Any parcel with a DOT Class 3 label is prohibited in Postal Service networks and must be removed from the mailstream.

Slide 43 - Hazard Class 4, Flammable Solids

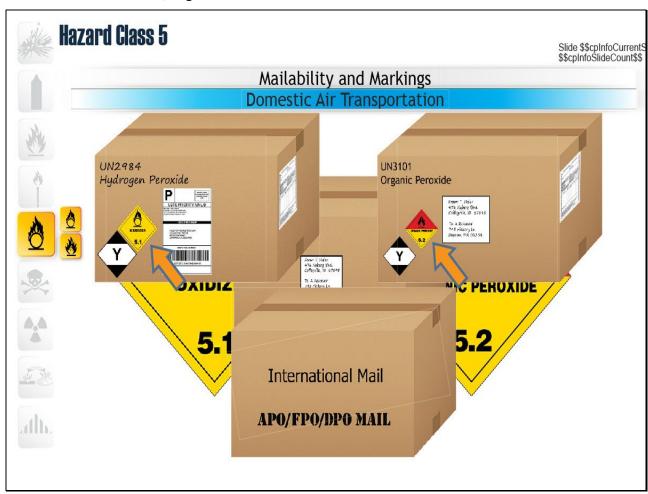


Hazard Class 4 consists of flammable solids.

Any parcel with a DOT Class 4 label or prohibited text marking, such as "Strike Anywhere Matches"

is prohibited in Postal Service networks and must be removed from the mailstream.

Slide 44 - Hazard Class 5, Organic Peroxides and Oxidizers



Hazard Class 5 has two divisions, Division 5.1 and Division 5.2.

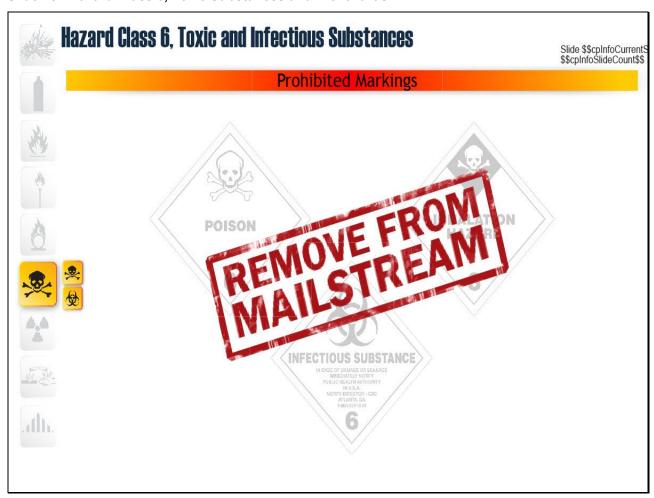
Both divisions have the same packaging requirements and can be transported as limited quantity materials.

Class 5 materials transported as Limited Quantity Air must display the five required elements discussed earlier.

The only difference will be the DOT hazard class label for the specific division.

Materials from both divisions are prohibited in international mail and to APO, FPO, or DPO recipients.

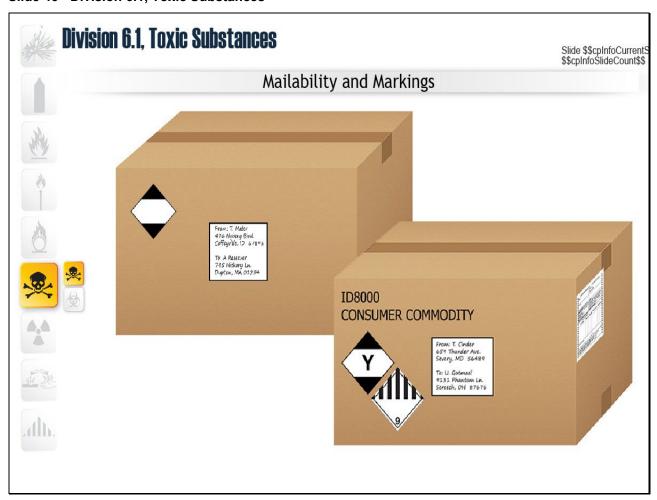
Slide 45 - Hazard Class 6, Toxic Substances and Biohazards



Hazard Class 6 also has two divisions: 6.1, Toxic Substances, and 6.2, Infectious Substances, both of which include mailable materials.

However, any parcel displaying a Hazard Class 6 label is prohibited in Postal Service networks and must be removed from the mailstream.

Slide 46 - Division 6.1, Toxic Substances



Mailable materials from Division 6.1 must be marked as Limited Quantity Surface or ID8000 Consumer Commodity materials.

Slide 47 - Division 6.2, Infectious Substances



Mailable Division 6.2 materials must be marked according to their specific contents.

Parcels displaying a DOT UN3373 label must also include the Proper Shipping Name "Biological Substance, Category B."

Additionally, the shipping label must include the name and telephone number of an emergency contact.

Mailpieces containing Sharps materials must be marked with the ID Number UN3291,

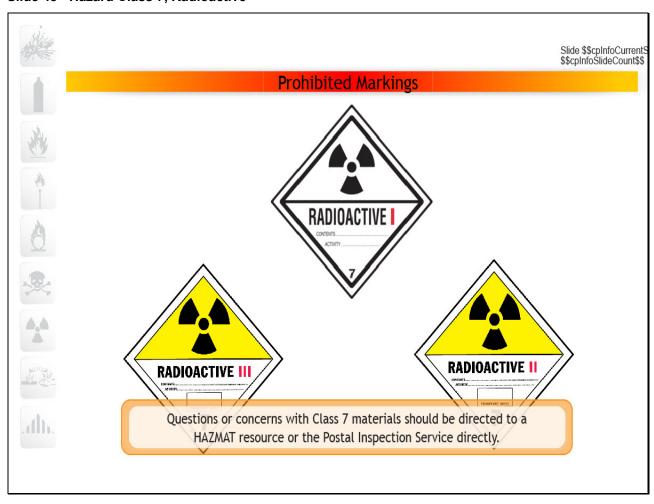
a Proper Shipping Name of "Regulated Medical Waste" or "Regulated Medical Waste-Sharps."

A DOT UN3291 label may be used in lieu of the text ID Number.

Please note, parcels marked as "Exempt human specimen" or "Exempt animal specimen"

should be treated as nonregulated materials and processed promptly, as they contain time-sensitive materials.

Slide 48 - Hazard Class 7, Radioactive

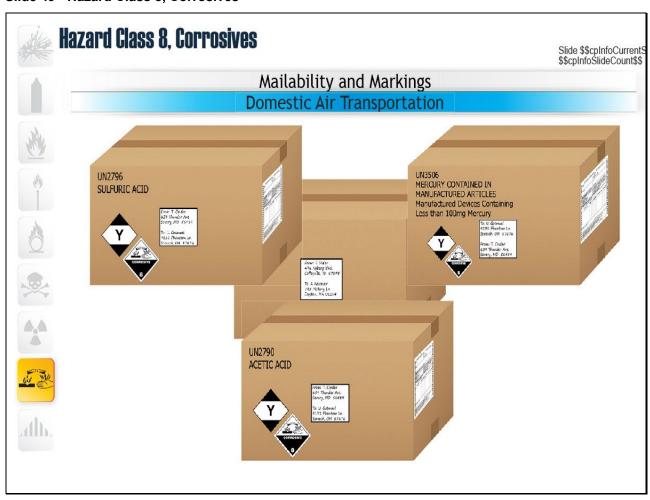


Hazard Class 7 consists of radioactive materials.

Any parcel bearing one of the DOT Hazard Class 7 labels is prohibited and must be removed from the mailstream.

Questions or concerns with Class 7 materials should be directed to a HAZMAT resource or the Postal Inspection Service directly.

Slide 49 - Hazard Class 8, Corrosives



Hazard Class 8, Corrosives, can be sent via surface or air transportation as limited quantity materials.

Parcels containing Class 8 materials designated for air transportation must have all five markings required for Limited Quantity Air materials.

Slide 50 - Non-Spillable Wet Batteries



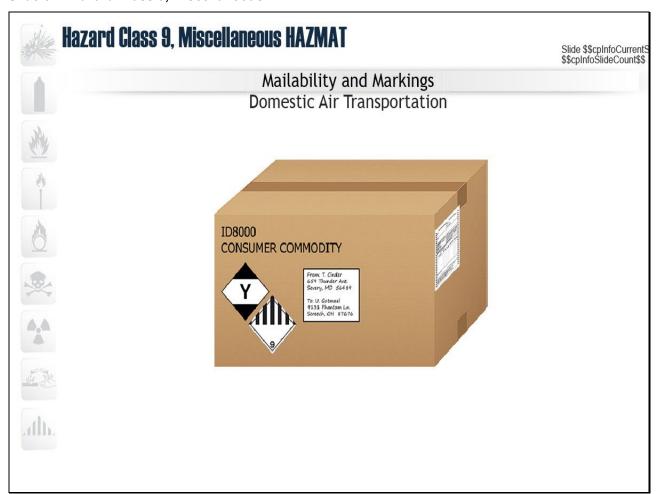
Nonspillable wet batteries are commonly transported Class 8 materials.

Parcels containing these batteries look the same for both air and surface transportation.

Mailers are not required to include a Limited Quantity Air mark, a DOT Class 8 label, or shipping papers.

Nonspillable batteries are prohibited to international and APO, FPO, or DPO recipients.

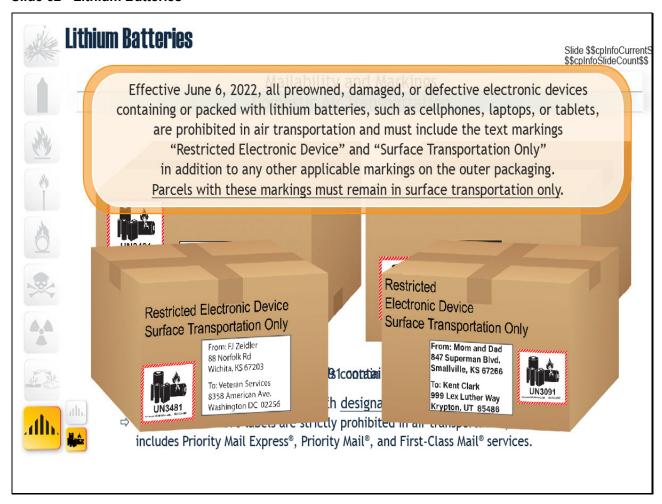
Slide 51 - Hazard Class 9, Miscellaneous HAZMAT



Hazardous materials in Class 9 being sent via surface transportation require a Limited Quantity Surface mark,

while those designated for air transportation must include markings as an ID8000 Consumer Commodity.

Slide 52 - Lithium Batteries



Parcels with UN3480 (lithium ion) and UN3090 (lithium metal) labels indicate the lithium batteries are being shipped separately from any equipment and are therefore more dangerous. UN3480 and UN3090 labels are strictly prohibited in air transportation, which also means they can never be accepted in Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail, or First-Class Mail services.

Parcels with label UN3481 (lithium ion) or UN3091 (lithium metal)

indicate the batteries have been packaged in, or with, equipment and are eligible for air transportation with designated carriers only.

However, effective June 6, 2022, all preowned, damaged, or defective electronic devices containing or packed with lithium batteries,

such as cellphones, laptops, or tablets, are prohibited in air transportation and must include the text markings

"Restricted Electronic Device" and "Surface Transportation Only" in addition to any other applicable markings on the outer packaging.

Parcels with these markings must remain in surface transportation only.

Slide 53 - Prohibited Battery Markings



Parcels marked with a DOT Class 9 label together with a rectangular lithium battery mark

or a parcel with the DOT Class 9 label that incorporates a lithium battery mark are also prohibited.

These marks indicate the contents are prohibited in Postal Service networks and the parcels must be removed from the mailstream.

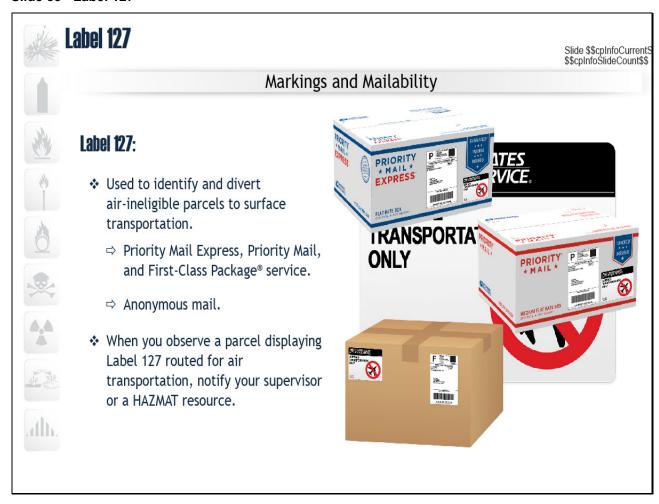
Slide 54 - Cargo Aircraft Only Label



The orange Cargo Aircraft Only label is also prohibited in Postal Service networks,

and any parcel with this label must be removed from the mailstream.

Slide 55 - Label 127



Slide notes

Label 127 is used to identify and divert air-ineligible parcels found in the mailstream to surface transportation.

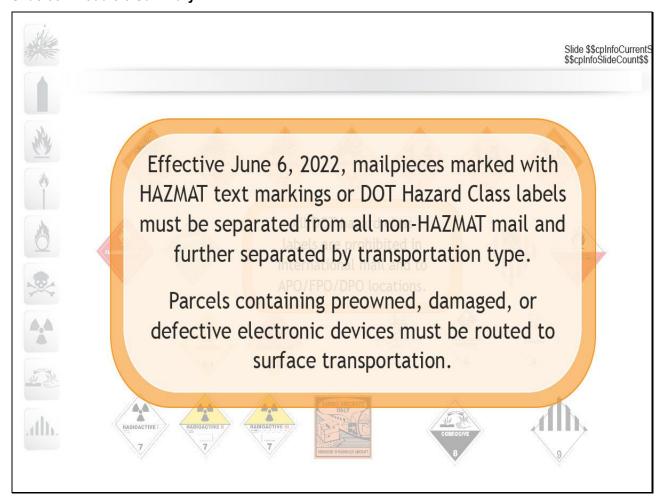
This includes parcels designated for Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail, and First-Class Package service, both domestically and internationally.

It is also used to divert mailpieces identified as anonymous mail.

If you observe a mailpiece with Label 127 that is improperly routed to air, notify your supervisor or a HAZMAT resource,

who will enter the incident into MIRT and then reroute it to surface transportation.

Slide 56 - Module 3 Summary



To review, for the surface transportation of eligible hazardous materials from any of the nine hazard classes,

parcels are generally required to be marked as a Limited Quantity Surface material.

In U.S. domestic air mail, parcels transported as Limited Quantity Air or Consumer Commodity materials must contain all five marking elements and must only display one DOT Hazard Class label indicating Division 5.1, Division 5.2, Class 8, or Class 9 materials.

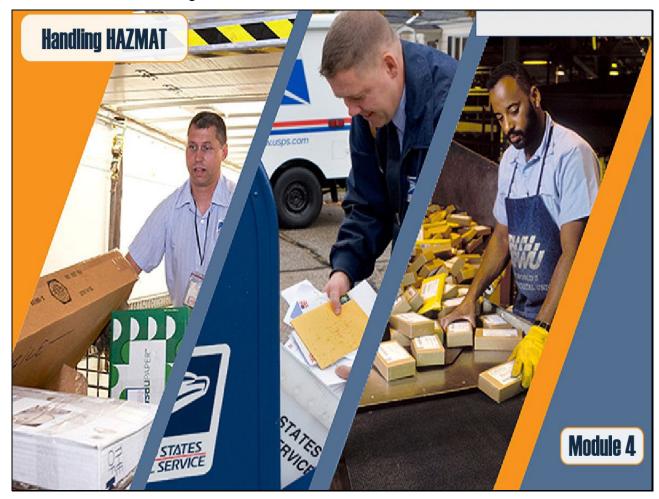
Any parcel displaying a Class 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, or Cargo Aircraft Only label is prohibited and must be removed from the mailstream.

All DOT hazard class labels are prohibited in international mail and to APO, FPO, or DPO locations.

Mailpieces marked with mailable HAZMAT text markings or DOT hazard class labels must be separated from all non-HAZMAT mail and further separated by transportation type.

Parcels containing preowned, damaged, or defective electronic devices must be routed to surface transportation.

Slide 57 - Module 4: Handling HAZMAT



Welcome to Module 4, *Handling HAZMAT*.

In this module, you will review steps you can use to identify potentially undeclared HAZMAT and how to stay safe in an emergency situation.

Slide 58 - Recognize-Remove-Report

Recognize-Remove-Report All Postal Service employees have a shared responsibility to constantly monitor the mailstream. Never assume a mailpiece inducted through acceptance channels meets all mailing requirements. Recognize Remove Report

Slide notes

All employees have a shared responsibility to constantly monitor for red flag items that may need to be removed from the mailstream.

Never assume a mailpiece inducted through acceptance channels meets all mailing requirements.

Using the Recognize-Remove-Report approach can help you prevent red flag items, such as undeclared HAZMAT,

from entering or remaining in the mailstream.

Slide 59 - Recognize

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Undeclared hazardous materials refers to parcels with no visible indication it contains HAZMAT.

Slide notes

An undeclared hazardous material refers to parcels with no visible indication the package contains HAZMAT.

Undeclared HAZMAT represents a significant threat to Postal Service networks,

so knowing how to recognize red flags of undeclared HAZMAT can help keep the mailstream safe.

Red flags include prohibited labels, previously used markings that have not been obliterated,

and parcels with Label 127 designated for air transportation.

Other red flags may include mailer or recipient information indicating a chemical, electronics, or weapons company.

Slide 60 - Remove



Slide notes

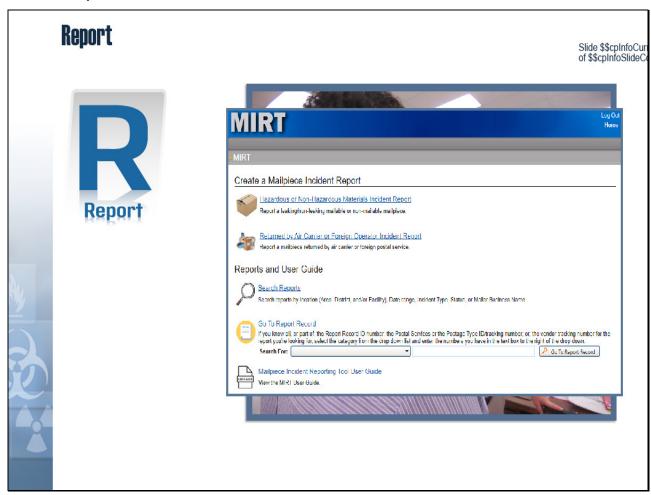
When you recognize a potential red flag and suspect it may contain undeclared HAZMAT,

remove the package from the mailstream and route it to the designated HAZMAT staging area in your facility.

However, it's critical to note here, if the parcel has indications of an unknown leaking substance or other suspicious characteristics,

do not disturb it. In these situations, you need to follow the Package-People-Plan approach, which we will discuss later in the module.

Slide 61 - Report

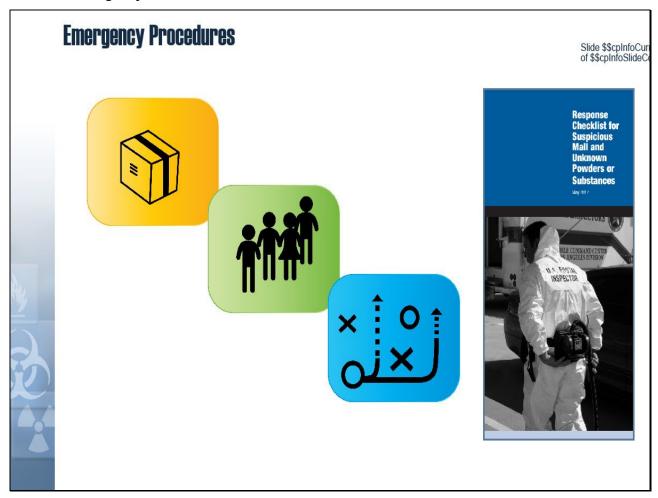


Slide notes

Report the location and details to your supervisor, who will notify a HAZMAT resource or designated personnel

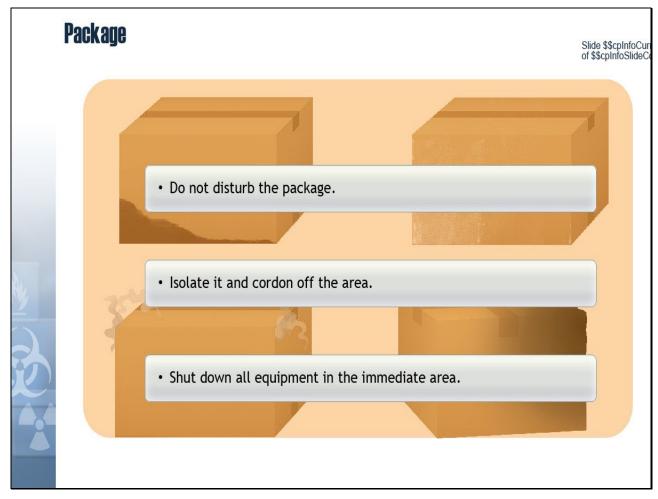
for entry into MIRT and any further action as needed.

Slide 62 - Emergency Procedures



In the event of an emergency, follow the Package, People, Plan approach, as outlined in Publication 167B, for everyone's safety.

Slide 63 - Package

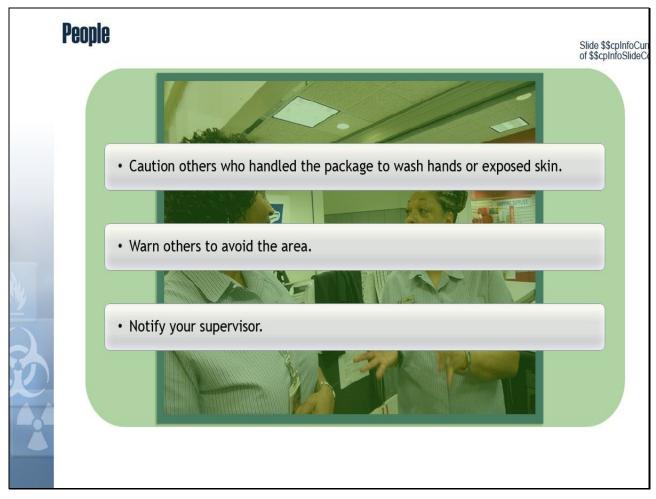


If you observe a package in the mailstream exhibiting suspicious characteristics,

such as evidence of stains or leakage of an unknown substance, unusually hot or cold temperatures, smoke, fumes, or vapors; do not disturb it.

Instead, isolate the package by cordoning it off and shutting down all equipment in the immediate area.

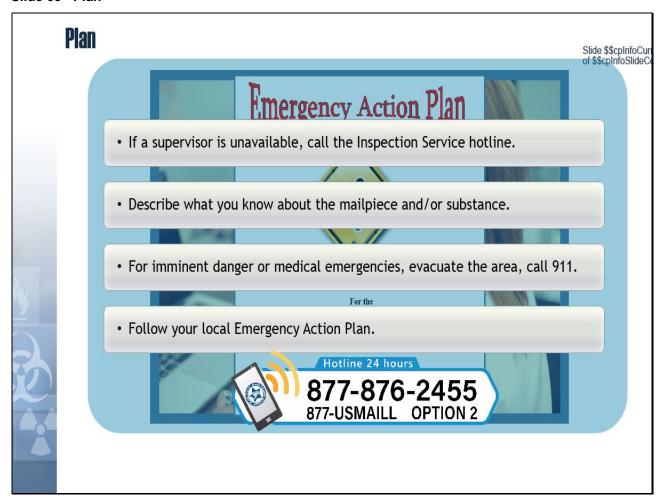
Slide 64 - People



Caution anyone who may have had contact with the substance to wash hands and other exposed skin with soap and water.

Warn others in the facility to avoid the area and notify your supervisor.

Slide 65 - Plan



Slide notes

If a supervisor is unavailable, call the 24-hour, toll-free Inspection Service hotline at 877-876-2455, or 877-US MAILL,

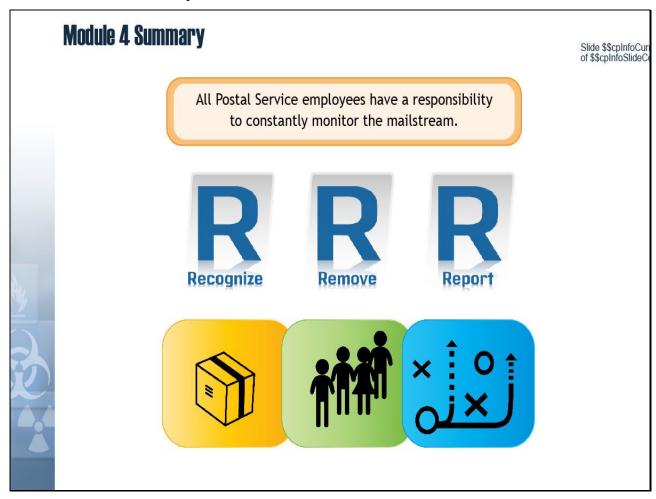
and tell them what you know about the mailpiece and/or substance. They will conduct a threat assessment and provide further instruction.

For a situation presenting imminent danger, or if there is evidence of an emergency, such as smoke, fumes, vapors,

or employees exhibiting medical symptoms, immediately evacuate the area and notify your supervisor.

If a supervisor is unavailable, call 911. Lastly, remember to always follow your local Emergency Action Plan.

Slide 66 - Module 4 Summary



Slide notes

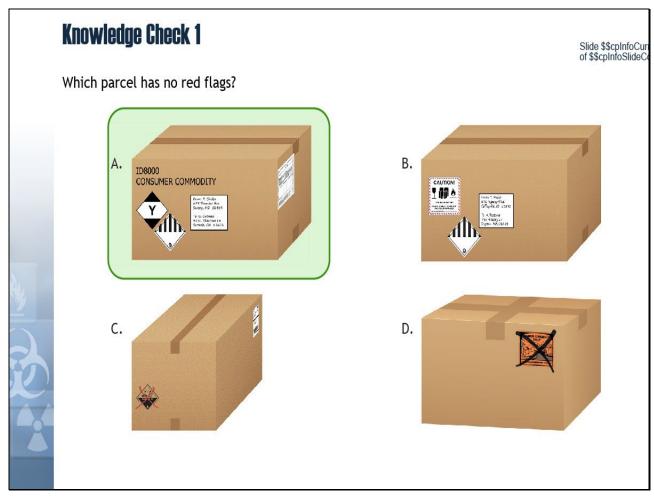
To review, all employees have a responsibility to constantly monitor for red flag items that may need to be removed from the mailstream.

Use the Recognize, Remove, and Report strategy to prevent undeclared HAZMAT from continuing in the mailstream.

If an emergency incident involving HAZMAT does occur,

the Package, People, Plan action plan ensures maximum safety for you and your coworkers.

Slide 67 - Knowledge Check 1



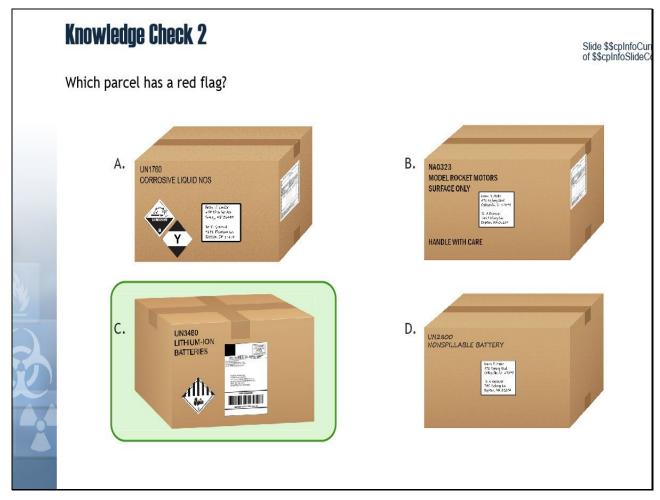
Slide notes

Which parcel has no red flags?

This parcel is correctly marked as a Consumer Commodity because it has the correct ID number and Proper Shipping Name,

a Limited Quantity Air marking, a DOT Class 9 label, and shipping papers.

Slide 68 - Knowledge Check 2

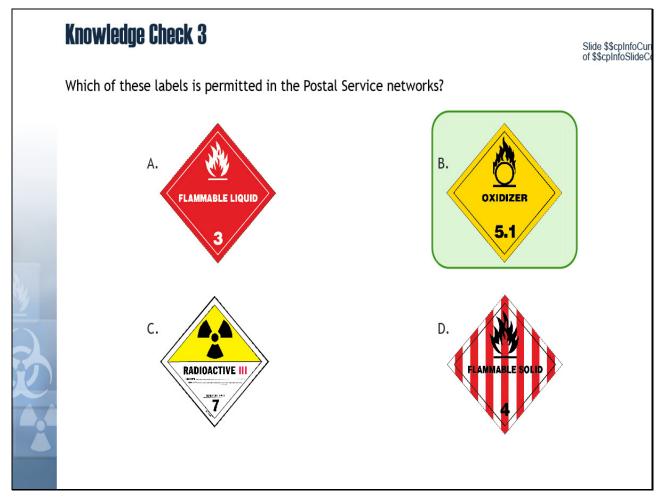


Slide notes

Which parcel has a red flag?

This parcel indicates the batteries are too strong for Postal Service networks.

Slide 69 - Knowledge Check 3



Slide notes

Which of these labels is permitted in the Postal Service networks?

The Division 5.1 label is permitted.

Slide 70 - Knowledge Check 4

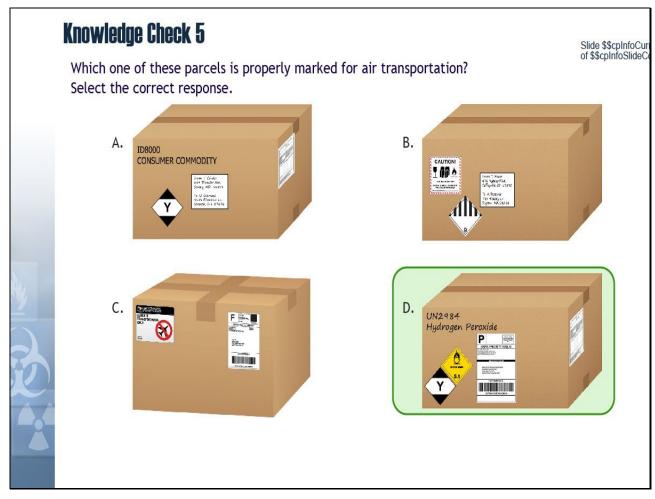
Knowledge Check 4 You see a parcel that is leaking an unknown substance. What should you do? Select the correct response. A. Call 911. B. Call the Inspection Service hotline. C. Isolate the package. D. Nothing.

Slide notes

You see a parcel that appears to be leaking an unknown substance. What should you do?

Isolate the package, then notify your supervisor immediately.

Slide 71 - Knowledge Check 5

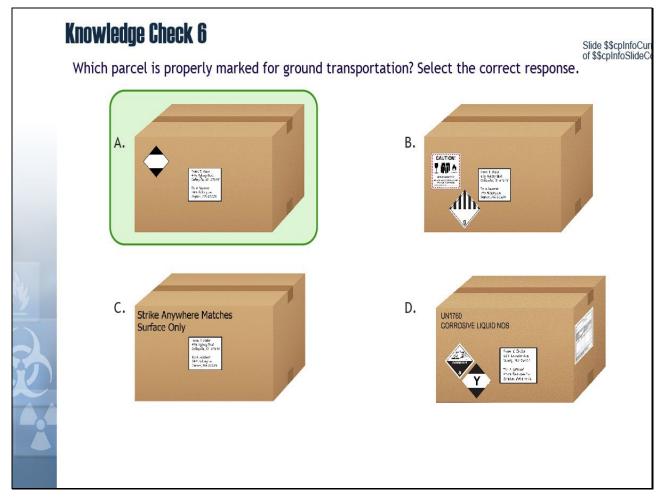


Slide notes

Which one of these parcels is properly marked for air transportation?

The parcel marked as hydrogen peroxide contains all five required elements for air transport.

Slide 72 - Knowledge Check 6

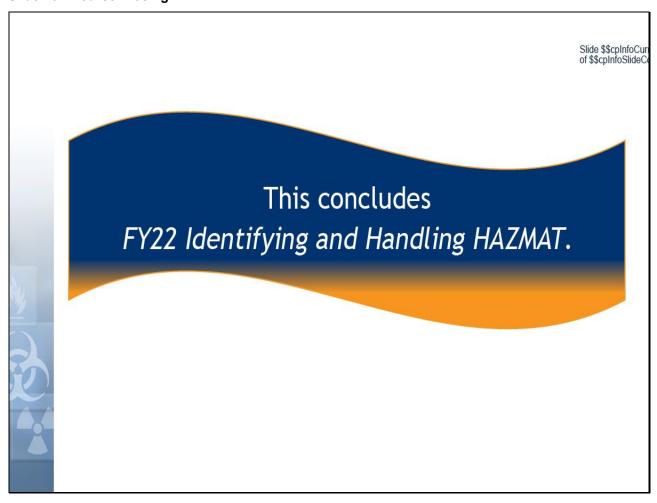


Slide notes

Which of these parcels is properly marked for ground transportation?

This parcel is correctly marked as a Limited Quantity Surface material.

Slide 73 - Course Closing



Slide notes

This concludes the FY22 Identifying and Handling HAZMAT training course.

While full responsibility rests with the mailer, all Postal Service employees share in the responsibility to constantly monitor the mailstream.

Remember to notify your supervisor, a HAZMAT resource, or the Postal Inspection Service

when you identify red flag items that need further evaluation.

Slide 74 - Course Completion

