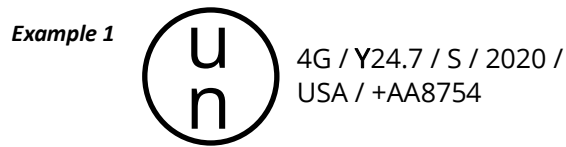
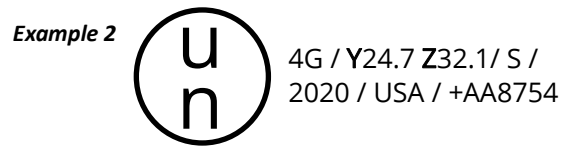


UN Markings Explained

It's not difficult to determine UN certified packaging. This Symbol "UN" should be printed on the package, preceding the rest of the code. But after the UN symbol is where the letters and numbers might get confusing if you don't know how to read the rest of the markings. Here's a breakdown of how to read these markings.



Example showing only one Packing group being tested



Example showing only multiple Packing Groups being tested

Here's a look at how to read it from the start.

Type of Package

UN markings will always begin with a number that identifies the type of package that it is. These numbers range from 1

1.	Drums	2.	Reserved	3.	Jerricans
4.	Boxes	5.	Bags	6.	Composites

through 6 and are, in order:

In our examples above, the "4" would stand for "boxes."

Container Packaging Head or Material Wall Type

In the cases of Drums, Jerricans and Bags, a code may follow the Type of Package designation and will refer to the Container Packaging Head or Material Wall Type. These include, but are not limited to.

For Drums / Jerrican:

- 1 - Closed Head (Non-Removable Head)
- 2 - Open Head (Removable Head)

For Bags:

- 5M1 - Multiwall
- 5M2 - Multiwalled, Water-Resistant

Refer Section 6 of IATA regs for additional types

Material and Category

Following the material, any subcategory is listed. For example, drum packaging may have a removable or non-removable head. Boxes may be ordinary or with coatings. These subcategories are often listed with a number. The "G" would designate a fiber-board box with a sift proof wall in our example above.

Steel	— A	Reconstituted Wood	— F	Paper	— M
Aluminum	— B	Fiberboard	— G	Other Metal than	
Wood	— C	Plastic	— H	steel or aluminum	— N
Plywood	— D	Textile	— L	Glass	— P

Packaging Group

Next, you'll find a letter – either X, Y, or Z – indicating the hazardous packaging group that the item classifies as. Products are broken down into three packaging groups. Group 1 (X) indicates a high level of danger; Group 2 (Y) indicates medium risk, and Group 3 (Z) indicates a low level of danger. Following the packaging group indication, the max gross mass is listed. In some instances packages can be tested more than once. In example "2" you can see where both Packing groups "Y" and "Z" have been tested individually.

Solid or Liquid?

Next, the marking will indicate whether the substance is a solid or a liquid. If it's a solid, an "S" will display. If it's a liquid, its hydrostatic test pressure is listed in numeric form.

Year and Country of Manufacture

The next two pieces of the code are the last two digits of the year the package was manufactured and where the package was manufactured. For instance, a package that was made in 2020 in the United States, like our example above, will appear "20/ USA."

UN Certifying Agency/Manufacturer

The last letter and numbers in the marking are the manufacturer certifying code