

Dangerous goods storage

- The management of dangerous goods is legally regulated – check with your local authorities whether you hold any dangerous goods in storage.
- Dangerous goods must be clearly identified and stored separately from any other items in store, ideally locked away to minimise the number of people who handle them.
- Only selected and trained staff should be allowed to handle dangerous goods.
- Dangerous goods must be tracked separately from the rest of the items in stock.
- When conducting routine warehouse checks, check the packaging of dangerous goods thoroughly for: wet cartons, chewed plastic, broken seals and spilt liquids.
- All material safety data sheets must be available in hard copy at the warehouse and in soft copy to the entire Logistics team.
- When planning for transport of dangerous goods, check their safety data sheets and with local authorities or your freight agent in case of any doubt.
- Transporting dangerous goods requires specific packaging and preparation operations.
- Rules on the international transportation of dangerous goods are generally more stringent than those for domestic transportation.
- Fuel and chlorine are the most commonly stored dangerous goods in humanitarian contexts – make sure they are managed accordingly.

Examples of MSDS sheets can be found online for more details.