



SingPost General Prohibitions and Dangerous Goods Guide

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Part A – General Prohibitions

This part extracts from the General Prohibitions list as defined under the Singapore Postal Services Regulations 2008, the Health Sciences Authority of Singapore and the latest UPU Regulations.

All senders are to note the prohibitions and refer to the relevant authorities when in doubt.

Where there is a conflict or contradiction between the Singapore Postal Services Regulations 2008 and UPU Regulations, the Singapore Postal Services Regulations 2008 will take precedence.

The latest Singapore Postal Services Regulations 2008 can also be found here:

<https://www.imda.gov.sg/~media/imda/files/regulation%20licensing%20and%20consultations/codes%20of%20practice%20and%20guidelines/acts%20codes/postalsvcreg2008.pdf?la=en>

1) **GENERAL PROHIBITIONS – IMDA (POSTAL SERVICES REGULATIONS), HEALTH SCIENCES AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE AND UPU REGULATIONS**

IMDA (Postal Services Regulations 2008)	UPU Regulations
PART II PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED TRANSMISSION BY POST Prohibited articles 3.—(1) Except as may be provided in regulation 4, no person shall — (a) send by post, tender for posting or deliver to a postal licensee for posting; or (b) convey, despatch or deliver by post, any article specified in paragraph (2) (referred to in these Regulations as a prohibited article). (2) A prohibited article is — (a) any article consisting of or containing — (i) any arms, explosives or explosive precursors within the meaning of the Arms and Explosives Act (Cap. 13), or any truncheon, handcuffs, or such other weapon or equipment referred to in section 18 of the Private Investigation and Security Agencies Act (Cap. 249) or section 22A 4 of the Miscellaneous Offences (Public Order and Nuisance) Act (Cap. 184); (ii) any biological agent specified in the First Schedule or Second Schedule to the Biological Agents and Toxins Act (Cap. 24A) or any toxin specified in the Fifth Schedule to that Act, except as authorised by that Act;	Article 19 Items not admitted. Prohibitions 1 General 1.1 Items not fulfilling the conditions laid down in the Convention and the Regulations shall not be admitted. Items sent in furtherance of a fraudulent act or with the intention of avoiding full payment of the appropriate charges shall not be admitted. 1.2 Exceptions to the prohibitions contained in this article are set out in the Regulations. 1.3 All member countries or their designated operators shall have the option of extending the prohibitions contained in this article, which may be applied immediately upon their inclusion in the relevant compendium. 2 Prohibitions in all categories of items 2.1 The insertion of the articles referred to below shall be prohibited in all categories of items: 2.1.1 narcotics and psychotropic substances, as defined by the International Narcotics Control Board, or other illicit drugs which are prohibited in the country of destination; 2.1.2 obscene or immoral articles;

IMDA (Postal Services Regulations 2008)	UPU Regulations
<p>(iii) any chemical weapon or scheduled chemical within the meaning of the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act (Cap. 37B) or any radioactive material or irradiating apparatus within the meaning of the Radiation Protection Act (Cap. 262);</p> <p>(iv) any corrosive substance or explosive substance or any offensive weapon or scheduled weapon within the meaning of the Corrosive and Explosive Substances and Offensive Weapons Act (Cap. 65);</p> <p>(v) any hazardous substance within the meaning of the Environmental Protection and Management Act (Cap. 94A);</p> <p>(vi) any petroleum or flammable material within the meaning of Part VI of the Fire Safety Act (Cap.109A);</p> <p>(vii) any controlled drug, or any controlled equipment, controlled material or controlled substance, within the meaning of the Misuse of Drugs Act (Cap. 185), except as authorised by that Act;</p> <p>(viii) any poison, including any preparation, solutions, compound, mixture or natural substance containing poisonous substances unless sent in accordance with the provisions of the Poisons Act (Cap. 234);</p> <p>(ix) any goods the import or export of which is prohibited under the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act (Cap. 272A);</p> <p>(x) any chewing gum, which is prohibited from being sold or advertised for sale under the Sale of Food (Prohibition of Chewing Gum) Regulations (Cap. 283, Rg 2);</p> <p>(xi) any other dangerous article or substance that is capable of posing a significant risk to health, safety or property when transported by air;</p> <p>(xii) any securities of any kind payable to bearer, bank notes, currency notes or travellers' cheques, unless sent by registered or insured post;</p>	<p>2.1.3 counterfeit and pirated articles;</p> <p>2.1.4 other articles the importation or circulation of which is prohibited in the country of destination;</p> <p>2.1.5 articles which, by their nature or their packing, may expose officials or the general public to danger, or soil or damage other items, postal equipment or third-party property;</p> <p>2.1.6 documents having the character of current and personal correspondence exchanged between persons other than the sender and the addressee or persons living with them;</p> <p>3 Dangerous goods</p> <p>3.1 The insertion of dangerous goods as described in the Convention and Regulations shall be prohibited in all categories of items.</p> <p>3.2 The insertion of replica and inert explosive devices and military ordnance, including replica and inert grenades, inert shells and the like, shall be prohibited in all categories of items.</p> <p>3.3 Exceptionally, dangerous goods may be admitted in relations between member countries that have declared their willingness to admit them either reciprocally or in one direction, provided that they are in compliance with national and international transport rules and regulations.</p> <p>4 Live animals</p> <p>4.1 Live animals shall be prohibited in all categories of items.</p> <p>4.2 Exceptionally, the following shall be admitted in letter-post items other than insured items:</p> <p>4.2.1 bees, leeches and silk-worms;</p> <p>4.2.2 parasites and destroyers of noxious insects intended for the control of those insects and exchanged between officially</p>

IMDA (Postal Services Regulations 2008)	UPU Regulations
<p>(xiii) any lottery ticket or any advertisement of prizes or any other announcement relating to any public lottery, sweepstake or other gambling transaction;</p> <p>(xiv) any pamphlet, magazine, newsletter or other type of publication which is prohibited under any written law from being published, circulated or distributed in Singapore;</p> <p>(b) any article liable to customs duty —</p> <p>(i) not sent by parcel post, or enclosed in a letter packet or small packet for delivery in a country or place which admits such parcels or packets; and</p> <p>(ii) in the case of letter packets and small packets, not posted in compliance with regulation 6; or</p> <p>(c) any article which by the laws of the country or place in which the article is posted or to which the article is addressed (being a country or place outside Singapore), it is unlawful to send by post.</p> <p>(3) In paragraph (2), “lottery ticket” and “public lottery” shall have the same meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Common Gaming Houses Act (Cap. 49).</p> <p>Restricted postal articles</p> <p>4.—(1) Notwithstanding regulation 3—</p> <p>(a) a person may send by post tender for posting or deliver for posting any prohibited article to any holder of a class licence; and</p> <p>(b) any holder of a class licence may convey, dispatch or deliver by post, any prohibited article that is packed in accordance with such terms and conditions as are determined by the holder of that class licence.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding regulation 3 but without prejudice to paragraph (1), a postal article consisting of or containing any thing or substance specified in paragraph (3) may be —</p>	<p>recognized institutions;</p> <p>4.2.3 flies of the family Drosophilidae for biomedical research exchanged between officially recognized institutions.</p> <p>4.3 Exceptionally, the following shall be admitted in parcels:</p> <p>4.3.1 live animals whose conveyance by post is authorized by the postal regulations and/or national legislation of the countries concerned.</p> <p>5 Insertion of correspondence in parcels</p> <p>5.1 The insertion of the articles mentioned below shall be prohibited in postal parcels:</p> <p>5.1.1 correspondence, with the exception of archived materials, exchanged between persons other than the sender and the addressee or persons living with them.</p> <p>6 Coins, bank notes and other valuable articles</p> <p>6.1 It shall be prohibited to insert coins, bank notes, currency notes or securities of any kind payable to bearer, travellers' cheques, platinum, gold or silver, whether manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels or other valuable articles:</p> <p>6.1.1 in uninsured letter-post items;</p> <p>6.1.1.1 however, if the national legislation of the countries of origin and destination permits this, such articles may be sent in a closed envelope as registered items;</p> <p>6.1.2 in uninsured parcels; except where permitted by the national legislation of the countries of origin and destination;</p> <p>6.1.3 in uninsured parcels exchanged between two countries which admit insured parcels;</p> <p>6.1.3.1 in addition, any member country or designated operator may prohibit the enclosure of gold bullion in insured or uninsured parcels originating from or addressed to its territory</p>

IMDA (Postal Services Regulations 2008)	UPU Regulations
<p>(a) sent by post, tendered for posting or delivered to a postal licensee for posting; or</p> <p>(b) conveyed, despatched or delivered by post, if, and only if the postal article is packed in accordance with such terms and conditions as are —</p> <p>(i) determined by the postal licensee conveying, despatching or delivering the postal article; and</p> <p>(ii) approved by the Postal Authority.</p> <p>(3) Paragraph (2) shall only apply to —</p> <p>(a) celluloid and cinematograph films;</p> <p>(b) radioactive substances; and</p> <p>(c) perishable biological substances exchanged between officially recognised or qualified laboratories.</p> <p>(4) For the purpose of paragraph (3)(c), whether a laboratory is officially recognised or qualified shall be determined by the Postal Authority.</p>	<p>or sent in transit adécouvert across its territory; it may limit the actual value of these items.</p> <p>7 Printed papers and items for the blind:</p> <p>7.1 shall not bear any inscription or contain any item of correspondence;</p> <p>7.2 shall not contain any postage stamp or form of prepayment, whether cancelled or not, or any paper representing a monetary value, except in cases where the item contains as an enclosure a card, envelope or wrapper bearing the printed address of the sender of the item or his agent in the country of posting or destination of the original item, which is prepaid for return.</p> <p>8 Treatment of items wrongly admitted</p> <p>8.1 The treatment of items wrongly admitted is set out in the Regulations. However, items containing articles mentioned in 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 3.1 and 3.2 shall in no circumstances be forwarded to their destination, delivered to the addressees or returned to origin. In the case of articles mentioned in 2.1.1 discovered while in transit, such items shall be handled in accordance with the national legislation of the country of transit. In the case of articles mentioned in 3.1 and 3.2 discovered during transport, the relevant designated operator shall be entitled to remove the article from the item and dispose of it. The designated operator may then forward the remainder of the item to its destination, together with information about the disposal of the inadmissible article.</p>

Prohibition on Vaporisers & Shisha Molasses in Singapore by Health Sciences Authority of Singapore (HSA)

1. Vaporisers (electronic cigarettes, electronic pipes, electronic cigars and the likes) and shisha molasses are prohibited in Singapore. Regardless of the intent of its use or purpose or if it contains any nicotine, it is an offence to import (bring in) such products into the country. The prohibition includes import into a Free Trade Zone (FTZ) for the purpose of re-export.
2. Vaporisers and other products under Section 16(1) of the Tobacco (Control of Advertisements and Sale) Act (Chapter 309) are prohibited and is punishable on conviction, to a fine and/or imprisonment.

3. Shisha molasses and other products under Section 15 of the Tobacco (Control of Advertisements and Sale) Act (Chapter 309) are prohibited and is punishable on conviction, to a fine and/or imprisonment.

For more information on this, you can refer to www.hsa.gov.sg or email the Health Sciences Authority of Singapore at hsa_info@hsa.gov.sg.

Part B – Dangerous Goods Prohibited from Air Transport

All postal items sent via air transport are governed by the regulations as defined by International Air Transport Association (IATA) and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

There are 9 classes of dangerous goods according to the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations and all senders are to note that they are strictly forbidden to send these items through the post (with the exception of items mentioned in Part C).

While pictorial representations of the dangerous goods are provided as a guide, these are not exhaustive.

2) IATA – Definition of 9 classes of dangerous goods according to IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations

Definitions of nine classes of dangerous goods

(i) Class 1: Explosives

Class 1 comprises:

(a) explosive substances (a substance which is not itself an explosive but which can form an explosive atmosphere of gas, vapour or dust is not included in Class 1), except those that are too dangerous to transport or those where the predominant hazard is appropriate to another class;

(b) explosive articles, except devices containing explosive substances in such quantity or of such a character that their inadvertent or accidental ignition or initiation, during transport, will not cause any effect external to the device either by projection, fire, smoke, heat or loud noise; and

(c) articles and substances not mentioned under (a) and (b) above which are manufactured with a view to producing a practical, explosive or pyrotechnic effect.

Division 1.1

Articles and substances having a mass explosion hazard (a mass explosion is one which affects almost the entire load virtually instantaneously).

Division 1.2

Articles and substances having a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.

Division 1.3

Articles and substances having a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard. This division comprises articles and substances that:

- (a) give rise to considerable radiant heat; or
- (b) burn one after another, producing minor blast and/or projection effects.

Division 1.4

Articles and substances that present no significant hazard. This division comprises articles and substances which present only a small hazard in the event of ignition or initiation during transport. The effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire must not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of almost the entire contents of the package.

Division 1.5

Very insensitive substances, having a mass explosion hazard, which are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of transport.

Division 1.6

Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosion hazard. This division comprises articles which contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation.

Note: The risk from articles of Division 1.6 is limited to the explosion of a single article.

(ii) Class 2: Gases

A gas is a substance which:

- (a) at 50°C has a vapour pressure greater than 300 kPa (3.0 bar); or
- (b) is completely gaseous at 20°C at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (1.01 bar).

Division 2.1 Flammable gas

Gases which at 20°C and a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (1.01 bar):

- (a) are ignitable when in a mixture of 13% or less by volume with air; or
- (b) have a flammable range with air of at least 12 percentage points regardless of the lower flammable limit. Flammability must be determined by tests or by calculation in accordance with methods adopted by ISO (see ISO Standard 10156:1990). Where insufficient data are available to use these methods, tests by a comparable method recognized by the appropriate national authority must be used.

Division 2.2 Non-flammable, non-toxic gas

Gases which are transported at a pressure not less than 200 kPa at 20°C, or as refrigerated liquids, and which:

- (a) are asphyxiant – gases which dilute or replace the oxygen normally in the atmosphere; or
- (b) are oxidizing – gases which may, generally by providing oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does; or
- (c) do not come under the other divisions.

Division 2.3 Toxic gas

Gases which:

- (a) are known to be so toxic or corrosive to humans as to pose a hazard to health; or
- (b) are presumed to be toxic or corrosive to humans because they have an LC50 value equal to or less than 5000 mL/m³ (ppm) when tested in accordance with the criteria for Inhalation Toxicity.

(iii) Class 3: Flammable liquids

This class has no subdivisions. It comprises liquids or mixtures of liquids or liquids containing solids in solution or in suspension (for example paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but not including substances otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60°C closed-cup test or not more than 65.6°C open-cup test normally referred to as the flash point.

Liquids described above with a flash point exceeding 35°C which do not sustain combustion need not be considered as flammable liquids for the purposes of these Regulations, if:

- (a) they have passed a suitable test for combustibility (see Sustained Combustibility Test prescribed in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 32.5.2); or
- (b) their fire point according to ISO 2592:1973 is greater than 100°C; or
- (c) they are miscible solutions with a water content of more than 90% by weight.

Liquids offered for transport at temperatures at or above their flash point are considered as flammable liquids.

Substances that are transported or offered for transport at elevated temperatures in a liquid state and which give off a flammable vapour at a temperature at or below the maximum transport temperature (i.e. the maximum temperature likely to be encountered by the substance in transport) are also considered to be flammable liquids.

(iv) Class 4: Flammable solids; substances liable to spontaneous combustion; substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases

Division 4.1 Flammable solids; self-reactive and related substances; desensitized explosives

Solids which, under conditions encountered in transport, are readily combustible or may cause or contribute to fire through friction; self-reactive and related substances which are liable to undergo a strongly exothermic reaction; desensitized explosives which may explode if not diluted sufficiently. Division 4.1 contains:

- flammable solids;
- self-reactive and related substances;
- desensitized explosives.

Flammable solids are readily combustible solids and solids which may cause fire through friction. Readily combustible solids are powdered, granular or pasty substances which are dangerous if they can be easily ignited by brief contact with an ignition source, such as a burning match, and if the flame spreads rapidly. The danger may not only come from the fire but also from toxic combustion products. Metal powders are especially dangerous because of the difficulty of extinguishing a fire since normal extinguishing agents such as carbon dioxide or water can increase the hazard.

Self-reactive substances: Thermally unstable substances liable to undergo a strongly exothermic decomposition even without the participation of oxygen (air). The

following substances must not be considered to be self-reactive substances of Division 4.1:

- explosives according to the criteria of Class 1;
- oxidizing substances according to the assignment procedure for Oxidizing Solids;
- organic peroxides according to the criteria of Division 5.2;
- substances where their heat of decomposition is less than 300 J/g; or
- substances where their self-accelerating decomposition temperature is greater than 75°C for 50 kg package.

Related substances are distinguished from self-reactive substances by having a self-accelerating decomposition temperature greater than 75°C. They are liable to undergo, as are self-reactive substances, a strongly exothermic decomposition. They are also liable, in certain packagings, to meet the criteria for substances of Class 1.

Desensitized explosives: Substances which are wetted with water or alcohols or diluted with other substances to suppress their explosive properties.

Division 4.2 Substances liable to spontaneous combustion

Substances which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up in contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.

The following types of substances are classified in Division 4.2:

- pyrophoric substances;
- self-heating substances.

Division 4.3 Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases

Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases (Dangerous when wet). Substances which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

These are described in the List of Dangerous Goods as "Water-reactive" substances.

(v) Class 5: Oxidizing substances and organic peroxides

Division 5.1 Oxidizing substances

Substances which, in themselves are not necessarily combustible, but may generally cause or contribute to the combustion of other material by yielding oxygen.

Division 5.2 Organic peroxides

Organic substances which contain the bivalent structure -O-O- and may be considered derivatives of hydrogen peroxide in which one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals. Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic, self-accelerating decomposition. In addition, they may have one or more of the following properties:

- be liable to explosive decomposition;
- burn rapidly;
- be sensitive to impact or friction;
- react dangerously with other substances;
- cause damage to the eyes.

(vi) Class 6: Toxic and infectious substances

Division 6.1 Toxic substances

Substances which are liable to cause death or injury or to harm human health if swallowed, inhaled or contacted by the skin.

Division 6.2 Infectious substances

Division 6.2 includes substances which are infectious to humans and/or animals, genetically modified micro-organisms and organisms, biological products, diagnostic specimens and clinical and medical waste.

Substances known to contain, or reasonably expected to contain, pathogens. Pathogens are micro-organisms (including bacteria, viruses, rickettsia, parasites, fungi) or recombinant micro-organisms (hybrid or mutant) that are known or reasonably expected to cause infectious disease in humans or animals. Infectious substances are not subject to the provisions of these Regulations for Division 6.2 if they are unlikely to cause human or animal disease. Infectious substances are, however, subject to the provisions of these Regulations for Division 6.2 if they are capable of spreading disease when exposure to them occurs.

(vii) Class 7: Radioactive material

A radioactive material means any material containing radionuclides where both the activity concentration and the total activity in the consignment exceed the values specified in IATA DGR 10.3.2.

Radioactive materials are articles or substances which spontaneously and continuously emit ionizing radiation which can be harmful to the health of humans and animals and can affect photographic or X-Ray film. This radiation cannot be detected by any of the human senses (sight, smell, hearing, touch or taste), but it can be detected and measured with suitable instruments.

(viii) Class 8: Corrosives

Substances which, in the event of leakage, can cause severe damage by chemical action when in contact with living tissue or can materially damage other freight or the means of transport.

(ix) Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous goods

Articles and substances which during air transport present a danger not covered by other classes. Included in this class are: Aviation regulated solids or liquids, magnetized material and miscellaneous articles and substances.

Any material which has narcotic, noxious, irritating or other properties such that, in the event of spillage or leakage on an aircraft, could cause extreme annoyance or discomfort to crew members so as to prevent the correct performance of assigned duties. The materials included under this proper shipping name must not meet any of the definitions for Classes 1 through 8.

Magnetized material: Any material which, when packed for air transport, has a maximum magnetic field strength sufficient to cause a compass deflection of more than 2 degrees at a distance of 2.1 m from any point on the surface of the assembled package. The magnetic field strength at the compass producing a 2 degree deflection is taken to be 0.418 A/m (0.00525 Gauss (see also Packing Instruction 953)

Elevated temperatures substances: Substances that are transported or offered for transport in a liquid state at temperatures equal to or exceeding 100°C and below their flash point, or in a solid state at temperatures equal to or exceeding 240°C . These substances may only be carried under special government exemption.

Miscellaneous articles and substances: Examples included in this class:

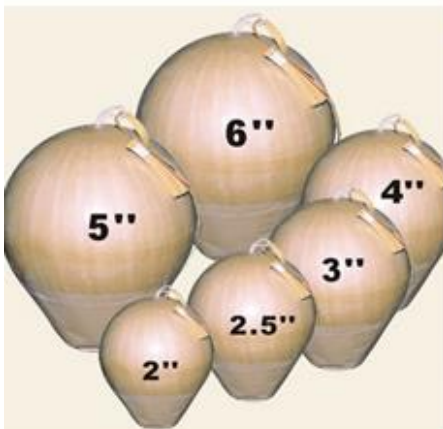
- Asbestos, amphibole (amosite, tremolite, actinolite, anthophyllite, crocidolite)
- Asbestos, chrysotile
- Capacitors
- Carbon dioxide, solid (dry ice)
- Consumer commodity
- Chemical and First aid kits
- Life-saving appliances
- Engines, internal combustion
- Vehicles (flammable gas powered), Vehicles (flammable liquid powered)
- Polymeric beads
- Battery-powered equipment or vehicles
- Zinc dithionite

3) **PICTORIAL EXAMPLES OF 9 CLASSES OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROHIBITED FOR AIR TRANSPORT**

The following are pictorial examples of the Dangerous Goods prohibited for Air transport. These are provided as guides and are not meant to be exhaustive.

Examples of Dangerous Goods Prohibited for Air Transport

Class 1: Explosives



Examples of Dangerous Goods Labels or Markings



Examples of Dangerous Goods Prohibited for Air Transport

Class 2: Compressed Gases



Examples of Dangerous Goods Labels or Markings



Examples of Dangerous Goods Prohibited for Air Transport

Class 3: Flammable Liquids



Examples of Dangerous Goods Labels or Markings

Flammable / Combustible Liquids



Examples of Dangerous Goods Prohibited for Air Transport

Class 4: Flammable Substances



Examples of Dangerous Goods Labels or Markings



Examples of Dangerous Goods Prohibited for Air Transport

Class 5: Oxidizing Substances



Examples of Dangerous Goods Labels or Markings



Examples of Dangerous Goods Prohibited for Air Transport

Class 6: Toxic and Infectious Substances



Examples of Dangerous Goods Labels or Markings



Examples of Dangerous Goods Prohibited for Air Transport

Class 7: Radioactive Materials

* NOTE



Examples of Dangerous Goods Prohibited for Air Transport

Class 8: Corrosives

Sealed Lead Acid



Examples of Dangerous Goods Labels or Markings












Examples of Dangerous Goods Prohibited for Air Transport

Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods



3a) Globally Harmonised System GHS pictograms and their criteria

Pictogram							
Pictogram Name	Explosive	Gases Under Pressure	Flammable	Oxidizer Organic Peroxide	Toxic	Corrosive	Aquatic Toxicity
Appears on	Explosives		Gases Aerosols Liquids Solids	Oxidizing Gases Oxidizing Liquids Oxidizing Solids	Acute Toxicity Skin Oral Inhalation	Corrosive to Metal Skin Corrosion Serious Eye Damage	Acute Chronic
	Self Reactive Substances and Mixtures		Self Reactive Substances and Mixtures Pyrophoric Liquids and Solids	Organic Peroxides			
	Organic Peroxides		Self-Heating Substances and Mixtures				
			Substances and Mixtures, Which in Contact With Water, Emit Flammable Gases				

Pictogram		
Pictogram Name	Harmful	Respiratory
Appears on	Harmful to Skin Oral Inhalation	Respiratory Sensitization Carcinogenicity Toxic to Reproduction
	Skin Irritation Eye Irritation	Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity Single Exposure
	Respiratory Tract Irritation Narcotic Effects	Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity Repeated Exposure
	Skin Sensitization	Aspiration Hazard Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Part C – Dangerous Goods Prohibited in International Postal Services

Dangerous goods covered by the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, the ICAO Technical Instructions, and IATA's Dangerous Goods Regulations are in general prohibited for transport through the post (EMS, Parcels and packets). In general, these are the same as that covered under Part B.

However, there are some dangerous goods which can be admitted exceptionally under specific conditions. Senders are to note these conditions before posting items through the post.

4) DANGEROUS GOODS PROHIBITED IN INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICES

The following is displayed at all Post Offices to remind senders that Dangerous Goods are prohibited for sending via Air. Please note that all pictorials are meant as a guide and are not exhaustive.

Dangerous goods are prohibited in international postal services

Dangerous goods covered by the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, the ICAO Technical Instructions, and IATA's Dangerous Goods Regulations are in general prohibited for transport through the post (surface, S.A.L., air and EMS).

Examples of dangerous goods prohibited for air transport:

1 Explosives

Fireworks
Crackers
Ammunition
Gunpowder
Flares
Warning flares



2 Compressed gases

Butane lighter fuel
Diving tanks
Camping gas
Butane gas
Sprays
Extinguishers



3 Flammable liquids

Oil lighters
Lighter fuels
Oil paints
Adhesion bonds
Flammable perfumes



4 Flammable substances

Matches
Charcoals



5 Oxidizing substances

Oxygen generator
chemicals
Peroxides/bleaching
powders



6 Toxic and infectious substances

Pesticides
Agricultural chemicals
Mercury compounds
Bacteria
Viruses

* Note



7 Radioactive materials

* Note



8 Corrosives

Wet batteries
Mercury
Hydrochloric acid












9 Miscellaneous dangerous goods

Magnetized goods
Engines
Solid carbon dioxide
(dry ice)
Lithium batteries * Note



* Note: Except those that are admissible under the provisions of the UPU Acts.

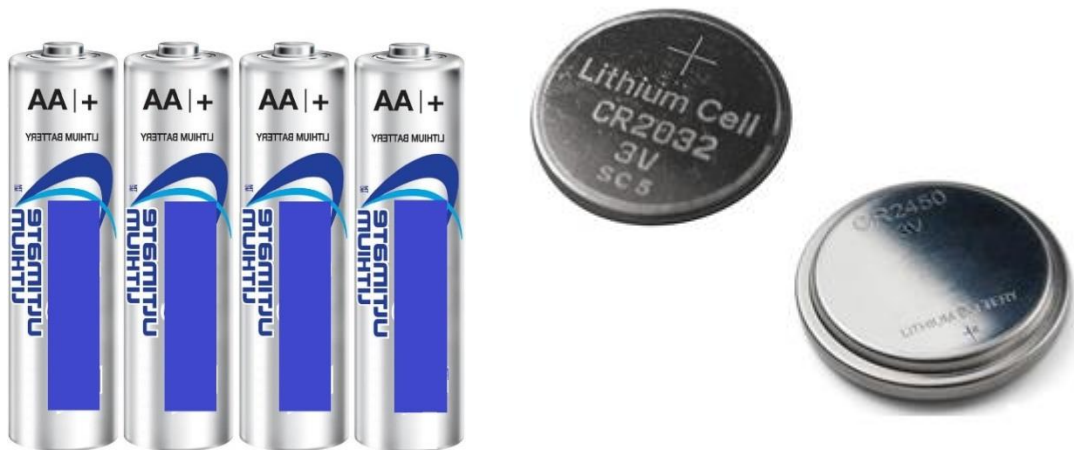
A postal item can be accepted only if the description of the contents makes it clear that the item does not contain dangerous goods		
Examples of descriptions with which postal items cannot be accepted	Reason why unacceptable	Examples of descriptions with which postal items can be accepted
No description or vague description such as "miscellaneous goods", "daily commodity", or "precision instruments". Product serial numbers instead of descriptions.	Contents are unknown	Wallets, compact discs
Household goods	May contain spray can or compressed gas cylinder	Food, cloth
Sporting goods	May contain aerosol	Racket, ball, shoes
Camping goods	May contain gas cylinder	Tent, sleeping bag
Diving goods	May contain a tank	Wet suit, hydroscope, snorkel
Medical drugs	May contain medical alcohol	Cold medicine, digestive medicine
Cosmetics	May contain flammable perfume, manicure goods, nail-polish remover	Soap, lipstick
Automobile components	May contain flammable fuel additives, aerosols, compressed gas	Mirror, seat cover
Toys	May contain batteries	Toy building blocks
Examples of unacceptable articles <div>          </div>		

5) LITHIUM CELLS AND LITHIUM BATTERIES

While lithium cells and lithium batteries are considered as dangerous goods, these may be admitted exceptionally. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) allows post to transport lithium batteries contained in equipment since 1 January 2013.

Lithium Battery – The term “lithium battery” refers to a family of batteries with different chemistries, comprising many types of cathodes and electrolytes. For the purposes of the DGR they are separated into:

Lithium metal batteries are generally primary (non-rechargeable) batteries that have lithium metal or lithium compounds as an anode. Lithium metal batteries are generally used to power devices such as watches, calculators, cameras, temperature data loggers.



Examples of Lithium metal batteries (non-rechargeable)

Lithium-ion batteries (sometimes abbreviated Li-ion batteries) are a type of secondary (**rechargeable**) battery commonly used in consumer electronics. Also included within the category of lithium-ion batteries are lithium polymer batteries. Lithium-ion batteries are generally found in mobile telephones, laptop computers, etc.



Examples of Lithium ion batteries (rechargeable)

“**Battery**” means two or more cells which are electrically connected together and fitted with devices necessary for use, for example, case, terminals, marking and protective devices. **A single cell lithium battery is considered a "cell"** and must be tested according to the testing requirements for "cells" for the purposes of these Regulations and the provisions of subsection 38.3 of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria (see also the definition for "cell").

Note: Units that are commonly referred to as “battery packs”, “modules” or “battery assemblies” having the primary function of providing a source of power to another piece of equipment are for the purposes of these Regulations and the provisions of Subsection 38.3 of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria treated as batteries.



Examples of Lithium “Battery” (4-cell or 6 cell battery)

“**Cell**” means a single encased electrochemical unit (one positive and one negative electrode) which exhibits a voltage differential across its two terminals. Under these Regulations and the *UN Manual of Tests and Criteria*, to the extent the encased electrochemical unit meets the definition of “cell” herein, it is a “cell”, not a “battery”, regardless of whether the unit is termed a “battery” or a “single cell battery” outside of these Regulations and the *UN Manual of Tests and Criteria*



Examples of Lithium “Cell” battery

Button cell or battery means a round small cell or battery when the overall height is less than the diameter.

Power Bank (power pack, mobile battery, etc.). No formal definition exists and there continues to be discussion at the United Nations Subcommittee of the correct classification for transport.

However, for the purposes of this guidance document and the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations **powers banks are to be classified as batteries** and must be assigned to UN 3480, lithium ion batteries, or UN 3090, lithium metal batteries, as applicable. For carriage by passengers, power

banks are considered as spare batteries and must be in carry-on baggage only and must be individually protected from short-circuit.

a) UPU Regulations

Article 19-001 - Dangerous goods admitted exceptionally

1 Exceptionally, the following dangerous goods shall be admitted:

1.3 the lithium cells and lithium batteries sent in letter-post items and postal parcels mentioned in article 19-003.3.

Article 19-003 - Admissible radioactive materials, infectious substances, and lithium cells and lithium batteries

3 A maximum of four lithium cells or two lithium batteries, installed in equipment, shall be admitted in letter-post items and parcels under the following conditions:

3.1 For a lithium metal or lithium alloy cell, the lithium content shall not be more than 1 g, and for a lithium ion cell, the Watt-hour rating shall not be more than 20 Wh.

3.2 For a lithium metal or lithium alloy battery, the aggregate lithium content shall not be more than 2 g, and for a lithium ion battery, the Watt-hour rating shall not be more than 100 Wh; Lithium ion batteries subject to this provision shall be marked with the Watt-hour rating on the outside case.

3.3 Cells and batteries when installed in equipment shall be protected from damage and short circuit, and the equipment shall be equipped with an effective means of preventing accidental activation; when lithium batteries are installed in equipment, they shall be packed in strong outer packagings constructed of suitable material of adequate strength and design in relation to the packaging's capacity and its intended use unless the batteries are afforded equivalent protection by the equipment in which they are contained.

3.4 Each cell or battery shall be of the type proved to meet the requirements of each test in United Nations Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 38.3.

Article 19-007 - Conditions of acceptance of letter-post items containing lithium cells and batteries installed in equipment

1 Letter-post items containing lithium metal or lithium ion cells and batteries installed in equipment shall be packed according to Packing Instruction 967, Section II (lithium ion cells and batteries), or Packing Instruction 970, Section II (lithium metal cells and batteries), as applicable, of the current edition of the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Technical Instructions) published by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Senders must consult the most recent edition of the ICAO Technical Instructions.

2 Cells and batteries installed in equipment that have been identified by the manufacturer as being defective for safety reasons, or that have been damaged, or that have the potential of producing a dangerous evolution of heat, fire or short circuit are forbidden for transport.

Note: The above requirements state that every mail item (packet or parcel) should contain no more than 2 lithium ion batteries or 4 cells and must be installed in equipment.

b) IATA Regulations

2.4 Transport of Dangerous Goods by Post

- 2.4.1 The Universal Postal Union Convention **forbids** the carriage of dangerous goods in mail **except** as permitted in 2.4.2. Appropriate national authorities should ensure that the provisions of the UPU Convention are complied with in relation to the transport of dangerous goods by air.
- 2.4.2 The dangerous goods listed in this subsection may be accepted in mail for air carriage subject to the provisions of the appropriate national authorities concerned and the parts of these Regulations which relate to such materials:
- (i) Lithium ion batteries contained in equipment (UN 3481) meeting the provisions of Section II of Packing Instruction 967. No more than four cells or two batteries may be mailed in any single package; and
 - (ii) Lithium metal batteries contained in equipment (UN 3091) meeting the provisions of Section II of Packing Instruction 970. No more than four cells or two batteries may be mailed in any single package.

6) ADDITIONAL CHECKS FOR LITHIUM BATTERIES

The following is meant as a guide and is not exhaustive.

Check for lithium batteries

Electronic equipment containing lithium batteries

If the postal item contains lithium batteries confirm with the sender that the followings conditions are fulfilled:









A. The equipment is acceptable electronic equipment, such as:

Video camera 	Walkie-talkie 	GPS 	Radio-controlled toy 
Digital camera 	Scanner 	Mobile phone 	MP3 player 
Bluetooth headset 	Smart phone 	Laptop computer 	Shaver 
Power drill 	Tablet computer 	Portable DVD player 	Measuring equipment 

Note:

- This is a representative listing of common electronic equipment containing four or fewer lithium cells or two or fewer lithium batteries, therefore complying with postal requirements. Acceptance for posting is not exclusive to these items.
- Check that the lithium cells/batteries are installed in the electronic equipment and have not been removed and packaged separately within the outer package.
- Conduct a visual inspection of the outer packaging for damage and check that the packaging used will protect the declared equipment from any damage in the course of operations and air transport.

B. In general, the following equipment is not acceptable since it uses lithium batteries exceeding the watt-hour rating or lithium content, or does not meet the conditions for acceptance by the Post:

Electric bicycle 	Laptop with external battery 	Electric wheel chair 	Small in-house power generator 
Battery not installed in handset 	160 watt-hour lithium ion loose or installed in equipment 	Loose 3.0 watt-hour battery not installed in equipment 	Automated external defibrillator (AED) 

Note: Lithium batteries packed alone or those packed with equipment are not acceptable in postal items transported by air.

7) **RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS**

While radioactive materials are considered as dangerous goods, these may be admitted exceptionally.

a) UPU Regulations

(i) Article 19-001 - Dangerous goods admitted exceptionally

1 Exceptionally, the following dangerous goods shall be admitted:

1.1 the radioactive materials sent in letter-post items and postal parcels mentioned in article 19-003.1;

(ii) Article 19-003 - Admissible radioactive materials, infectious substances, and lithium cells and lithium batteries

1 Radioactive materials shall be admitted in letter-post items and parcels in relations between member countries which have declared their willingness to admit them either reciprocally or in one direction only under the following conditions:

1.1 Radioactive materials shall be made up and packed in accordance with the respective provisions of the Regulations.

1.2 When they are sent in letter-post items, they shall be subject to the tariff for priority items or the tariff for letters and registration.

1.3 Radioactive materials contained in letter-post items or postal parcels shall be forwarded by the quickest route, normally by air, subject to payment of the corresponding surcharges.

1.4 Radioactive materials may be posted only by duly authorized senders.

(iii) Article 19-006 - Conditions of acceptance and marking of items containing radioactive materials

1 Items containing radioactive materials, whose contents and make-up comply with the regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be admitted for conveyance by post subject to prior consent from the competent authorities of the country of origin provided the activity does not exceed one tenth of that permitted in Table 3 – Activity Limits for Excepted Packages as listed in the current edition of the IAEA TS–R–1 and does not contain uranium hexafluoride.

2 The outside packaging of items containing radioactive materials shall be marked by the sender with the label shown below indicating the applicable UN-number. It shall also bear, in addition to the name and address of the sender, a request in bold letters for the return of the items in the event of non-delivery.



3 The sender shall give his name and address and the contents of the item on the inner wrapping.

4 The label shown above shall be clearly crossed out, should the empty package be returned to the place of origin.

8) **INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES**

While infectious substances are considered as dangerous goods, these may be admitted exceptionally.

a) UPU Regulations

(i) Article 19-001 - Dangerous goods admitted exceptionally

1 Exceptionally, the following dangerous goods shall be admitted:

1.2 the infectious substances sent in letter-post items and postal parcels mentioned in article 19-003.2;

(ii) Article 19-003 - Admissible radioactive materials, infectious substances, and lithium cells and lithium batteries

2 Infectious substances, with the exception of category A infectious substances affecting humans (UN 2814) and affecting animals (UN 2900), shall be admitted in letter-post items and postal parcels, under the following conditions:

2.1 Category B infectious substances (UN 3373) may be exchanged by mail only between officially recognized senders, as determined by their competent authority. These dangerous goods may be acceptable in mail, subject to the national and international legislation in force and the current edition of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, as promulgated by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

2.2 Category B infectious substances (UN 3373) must be handled, packed and labelled in accordance with the provisions listed in the Regulations. These items shall be subject to the tariff for priority items or the tariff for registered letters. An additional charge for the handling of these items shall be allowed.

2.3 Exempt patient specimens (human or animal) may be exchanged by mail only between officially recognized senders determined by their competent authority. These materials may be acceptable in mail, subject to the national and international legislation in force and the current edition of the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, as promulgated by the ICAO.

2.4 Exempt patient specimens (human or animal) must be handled, packed and labelled in accordance with the provisions listed in the Letter Post Regulations. These items shall be subject to the tariff for priority items or to the tariff for registered letters. An additional charge for the handling of these items is allowed.

2.5 Admission of infectious substances and exempt patient specimens (human or animal) shall be restricted to member countries that have declared their willingness to admit such items, whether reciprocally or in one direction only.

2.6 Permissible infectious substances and exempt patient specimens (human or animal) shall be forwarded by the quickest route, normally by air, subject to the payment of the corresponding air surcharges, and shall be given priority in delivery.

(iii) Article 19-005 - Conditions of acceptance and marking of items containing infectious substances

1 Substances which are infectious or reasonably suspected to be infectious for humans or animals and which meet the criteria of infectious substances in category B (UN 3373) shall be declared "Biological substance, category B". Infectious substances assigned to UN 2814, UN 2900 or UN 3291 shall be prohibited in international mail.

2 Senders of infectious substances assigned to UN 3373 shall ensure that shipments are prepared in such a manner that they arrive at their destination in good condition and that the substances are packed according to Packing Instruction 650 as shown in the current edition of the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (TI) published by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) or the current edition of the Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Senders should consult the most recent edition of the ICAO TI and/or the IATA DGR to verify the current text of Packing Instruction 650 prior to use.

3 The packaging shall be of good quality, strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during transport, including transshipment between transport units and between transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet or overpack for subsequent manual or mechanical handling. Packaging shall be constructed and closed to prevent any loss of contents that might be caused under normal conditions of transport by vibration or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure.

4 The packaging shall consist of three components:

- 4.1 a primary receptacle;
- 4.2 a secondary packaging; and
- 4.3 a rigid outer packaging.

5 Primary receptacles shall be packed in secondary packaging in such a way that, under normal conditions of transport, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the secondary packaging. Secondary packaging shall be secured in outer packaging with suitable cushioning material. Any leakage of the contents shall not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging.

6 For transport, the mark illustrated below shall be displayed on the external surface of the outer packaging on a background of a contrasting colour and shall be clearly visible and legible. The mark shall be in the form of a square set at an angle of 45° (diamond-shaped) with each side having a length of at least 50 mm, the width of the line shall be at least 2 mm, and the letters and numbers shall be at least 6 mm high. The proper shipping name "Biological substance, category B", in letters at least 6 mm high shall be marked on the outer package adjacent to the diamond-shaped mark.



7 At least one surface of the outer packaging shall have a minimum dimension of 100 mm x 100 mm.

8 The completed package shall be capable of successfully passing the drop test as specified in the TI and DGR, except that the height of the drop shall not be less than 1.2 m. Following the appropriate drop sequence, there must be no leakage from the primary receptacle(s), which must remain protected by absorbent material, when required, in the secondary packaging.

9 For liquid substances:

9.1 The primary receptacle(s) shall be leak-proof and must not contain more than one litre of the liquid substance.

9.2 The secondary packaging shall be leak-proof.

9.3 If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them.

9.4 Absorbent material shall be placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging. The absorbent material shall be in quantity sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacle(s) so that any release of the liquid substances will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging.

9.5 The primary receptacle or the secondary packaging shall be capable of withstanding, without leakage, an internal pressure of 95 kPa (0.95 bar).

9.6 The outer packaging must not contain more than four litres of the liquid substance. This quantity excludes ice or dry ice when used to keep specimens cold.

10 For solid substances:

10.1 The primary receptacle(s) shall be sift-proof and not exceed the outer packaging mass limit.

10.2 The secondary packaging shall be sift-proof.

10.3 If multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they shall be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them.

10.4 Except for packages containing body parts, organs or whole bodies, the outer packaging must not contain more than four kilogrammes of the solid substances. This quantity excludes ice or dry ice when used to keep specimens cold.

10.5 If there is any doubt as to whether or not residual liquid may be present in the primary receptacle during transport, then a packaging suitable for liquids, including absorbent materials, must be used.

11 For refrigerated or frozen specimens (ice and dry ice):

11.1 When dry ice is used to keep specimens cold, all applicable requirements of the TI and DGR shall be met. When used, ice or dry ice shall be placed outside the secondary packaging or in the outside packaging or an overpack. Interior supports shall be provided to secure the secondary packaging in the original position after the ice or dry ice has dissipated. If ice is used, the outside packaging or overpack shall be leak-proof. If solid carbon dioxide (dry ice) is used, the packaging shall be designed and constructed to permit the release of carbon dioxide gas to prevent a build-up of pressure that could rupture the packaging.

11.2 The primary receptacle and the secondary packaging shall maintain their integrity at the temperature of the refrigerant used as well as the temperatures and pressures that could result if refrigeration were lost.

12 Where packages are placed in an overpack, the package markings required by ICAO packing instruction 650 shall either be clearly visible or be reproduced on the outside of the overpack and the overpack shall be marked with the word "Overpack".

13 Infectious substances assigned to UN 3373 which are packed and marked in accordance with ICAO packing instruction 650 are not subject to any other requirements under this article except for the following:

13.1 the name, address and telephone number of the shipper and of the consignee must be provided on each package;

13.2 the name and telephone number of a person responsible shall be provided in a written document (such as the CN 38 delivery bill) or on the package;

13.3 classification must be in accordance with the provisions of the TI and DGR;

13.4 the incident reporting requirements of the TI and DGR must be met; and

13.5 the inspection for damage or leakage requirements of the TI and DGR shall apply.

14 No shipper's declaration for dangerous goods shall be required.

15 Clear instructions on filling and closing such packages shall be provided by packaging manufacturers and subsequent distributors to the consignor or to the person who prepares the package (e.g. patient) to enable each single package to be correctly prepared for transport.

16 Other dangerous goods must not be packed in the same packaging as Division 6.2 infectious substances unless they are necessary for maintaining the viability, stabilizing or preventing degradation or neutralizing the hazards of the infectious substances. A quantity of 30 ml or less of dangerous goods included in

Classes 3, 8 or 9 may be packed in each primary receptacle containing infectious substances provided that these substances meet the requirements of the TI and DGR. When these small quantities of dangerous goods are packed with infectious substances in accordance with the TI no other requirements in this article need be met.

17 Solid carbon dioxide (dry ice) used as refrigerant

17.1 If dry ice is used as refrigerant, the packaging requirements of Packing Instruction 954 as set out in the current edition of the TI and DGR must be met. For information, the relevant text of Packing Instruction 954 is provided below. Senders should consult the most recent edition of the TI and DGR to verify the current text of Packing Instruction 954 prior to use.

17.2 The following information shall be provided in a written document (such as the CN 38 delivery bill) or on the package. The information shall be shown in the following order:

17.2.1 UN 1845;

17.2.2 proper shipping name (dry ice or carbon dioxide, solid);

17.2.3 the number of packages; and

17.2.4 the net weight of dry ice in each package.

17.3 The net weight of the dry ice must be marked on the outside of each package. When packages are placed in an overpack, the overpack must be marked on the outside with the total net quantity of dry ice in the overpack.

17.4 Receptacles containing infectious substances only and identified by special "UN 3373" labels shall be handed over by postal authorities to airlines in unsealed mail receptacles.

(iv) Article 19-004 - Conditions of acceptance and marking of items containing exempt patient specimens (human or animal)

1 Exempt patient specimens (human or animal) as defined in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Model Regulations ST/SG/AC10/1) shall be accepted under the following conditions.

2 Exempt patient specimens are those for which there is minimal likelihood that pathogens are present and must be packed in a packaging which will prevent any leakage and which is marked with the words in English or French "Exempt human specimen"/"Echantillon humain exempté" or "Exempt animal specimen"/"Echantillon animal exempté", as appropriate.

2.1 The packaging must meet the following conditions:

2.1.1 The packaging must consist of three components:

2.1.2 a leak-proof primary receptacle(s);

2.1.3 a leak-proof secondary packaging; and

2.1.4 an outer packaging of adequate strength for its capacity, mass and intended use, and with at least one surface having minimum dimensions of 100 mm × 100 mm;

2.2 For liquids, absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb the entire contents must be placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging so that, during transport, any release or leak of a liquid substance will not reach the outer packaging and will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material;

2.3 When multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they must be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them.

Part D - Other Specific Restrictions and Prohibitions as Determined by SingPost

9) OTHER SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS AS DETERMINED BY SINGPOST

The following restrictions supersede any of the restrictions and prohibitions mentioned in previous Parts. These are mainly due to operational constraints and/or the absence of any required agreement or approval.

Posting by post includes EMS, Parcels and packets.

All Liquids

Due to requirements by the airlines, SingPost does not accept the posting of liquids by post.

Lithium cells and lithium batteries

SingPost is authorised by the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore to accept the posting of equipment containing lithium cells and lithium batteries within the rules defined by ICAO and UPU

.

Small vehicles powered by lithium batteries

SingPost does not accept the posting of small vehicles powered by lithium batteries (generally known as “gyro boards” or “hover boards”) by post. The reason for this policy change is the possibility that such vehicles use lithium batteries that do not meet the conditions of the Letter Post and Parcel Post Regulations.

Radioactive Substances

SingPost currently does not have any bilateral or reciprocal arrangements with other posts on the sending of radioactive substances. Therefore, we will not accept any items containing radioactive substances for posting.

Infectious Substances

SingPost can only send perishable biological substances exchanged between officially recognised or qualified laboratories which are officially recognised by the Postal Authority (the Info-communications Media Development Authority of Singapore) and admitted by destination countries. Should any persons who wish to send such items allowable under the Singapore Postal Services Regulations 2008 or the UPU Regulations through the post, they must produce proof that they are qualified or recognized by IMDA.

10) PICTORIAL EXAMPLES OF SINGPOST PROHIBITION

The following is meant as a guide and is not exhaustive.

Examples of SingPost Prohibitions

All Liquids



Part E – Country Specific Prohibitions

All senders are to note the specific restrictions or prohibitions of destination countries before posting their items.

11) COUNTRY SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS

The latest country specific prohibitions and restrictions list are found in the Postal Services Guide published on the SingPost website.

Please refer to the following URL for the latest information. These are found under Country Specific Requirements

<http://www.singpost.com/about-us/publications>

Part F – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

12) FAQs ON ADMISSIBLE LITHIUM BATTERY IN INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICES

A. What is the difference between a lithium cell and a lithium battery?

A **lithium cell** is a single encased electrochemical unit consisting of one positive and one negative electrode that exhibits a voltage differential across the two terminals.

A **lithium battery** is two or more cells electrically connected. **A single cell battery is considered a cell** and not a battery for the purposes of the limitations set out in the DGR.

Note:

1. Units that are commonly referred to as “battery packs” having the primary function of providing a source of power to another piece of equipment are for the purposes of these Regulations treated as batteries.
2. A multiple n-cell lithium ion battery is ONE battery and not n cells.

B. How do I determine the watt-hour rating for a particular lithium ion battery?

The watt-hour (Wh) rating is a measure by which lithium ion batteries are regulated. Section II Lithium ion batteries manufactured after 1 January 2009 are required to be marked with the watt-hour rating. Section I Lithium ion batteries manufactured after 31 December 2011 are required to be marked with the watt-hour rating.

You can also arrive at the number of watt-hours your battery provides if you know the battery’s nominal voltage (V) and capacity in ampere-hours (Ah):

$$\text{Ah} \times \text{V} = \text{Wh}$$

This information is often marked on the battery.

Note that if only the milli-ampere-hours (mAh) are marked on the battery then divide that number by 1000 to get ampere-hours (Ah) (i.e. 4400 mAh / 1000 = 4.4. Ah).

Most lithium ion batteries marketed to consumers are below 100 watt-hours. If you are unsure of the watt-hour rating of your lithium ion battery, contact the manufacturer.

$$\text{V} \times \text{Ah} = \text{Wh}$$

$$7800\text{mAh} / 1000 = 7.8\text{Ah}$$

$$11.1\text{V} \times 7.8\text{Ah} = 86.58 \text{ Wh}$$



$$\text{V} \times \text{Ah} = \text{Wh}$$

$$5200\text{mAh} / 1000 = 5.2\text{Ah}$$

$$14.8\text{V} \times 5.2\text{Ah} = 76.96 \text{ Wh}$$



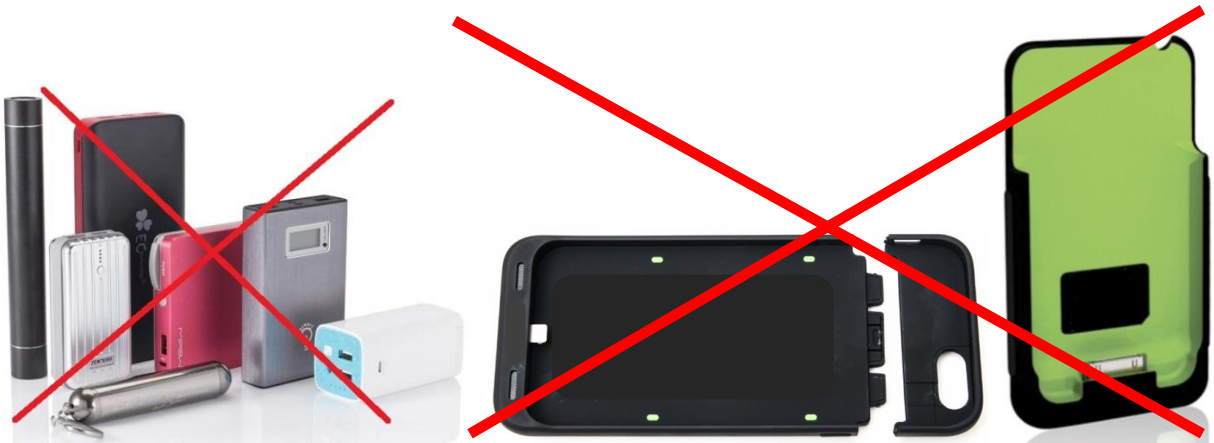
Examples of how to calculate Watt-hour

C. What are the conditions for transporting lithium battery by Post?

- Batteries must be **contained in (installed in)** equipment
- **Not more than 4 lithium cells or 2 lithium batteries per package**
- For lithium ion cell, watt-hour rating **not more than 20 Wh**; for lithium ion battery, watt-hour rating **not more than 100 Wh**
- For lithium metal cell, lithium metal content **not more than 1g**; for lithium metal battery, lithium metal content **not more than 2g**
- **Prevent short circuited or accidental activation**
- No damage or defect

D. Can power banks be sent by Post?

No, it is because power banks are considered as battery and they are not contained in equipment. Battery phone cases are also considered power banks.



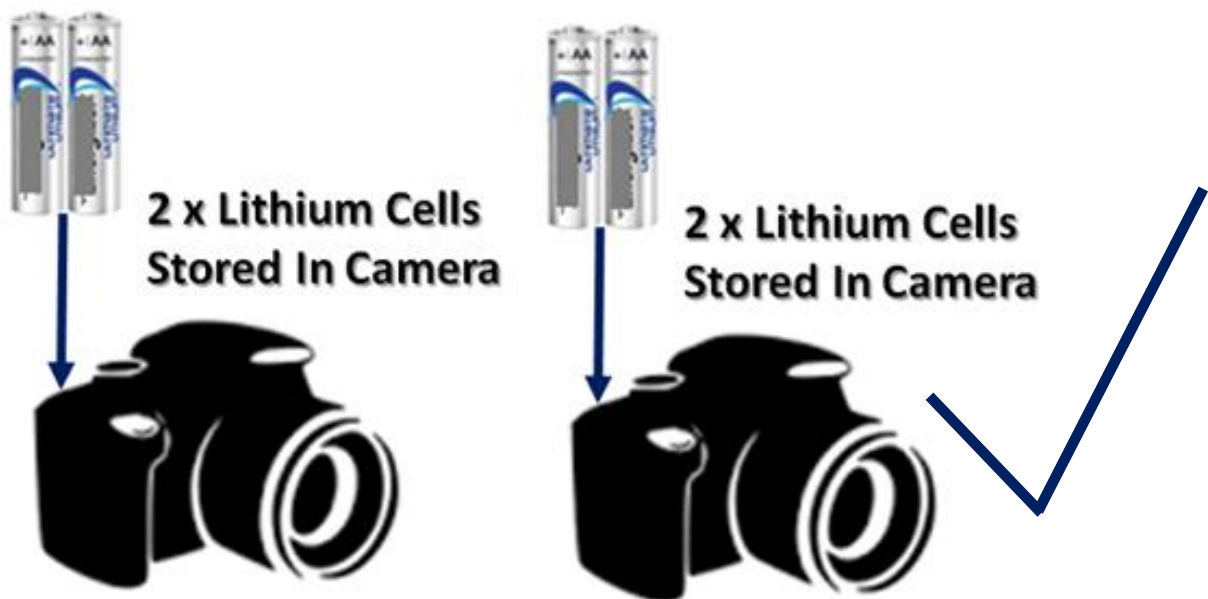
E. Can spare lithium batteries or standalone lithium batteries be sent by Post?

No, it is because they are not contained in equipment.



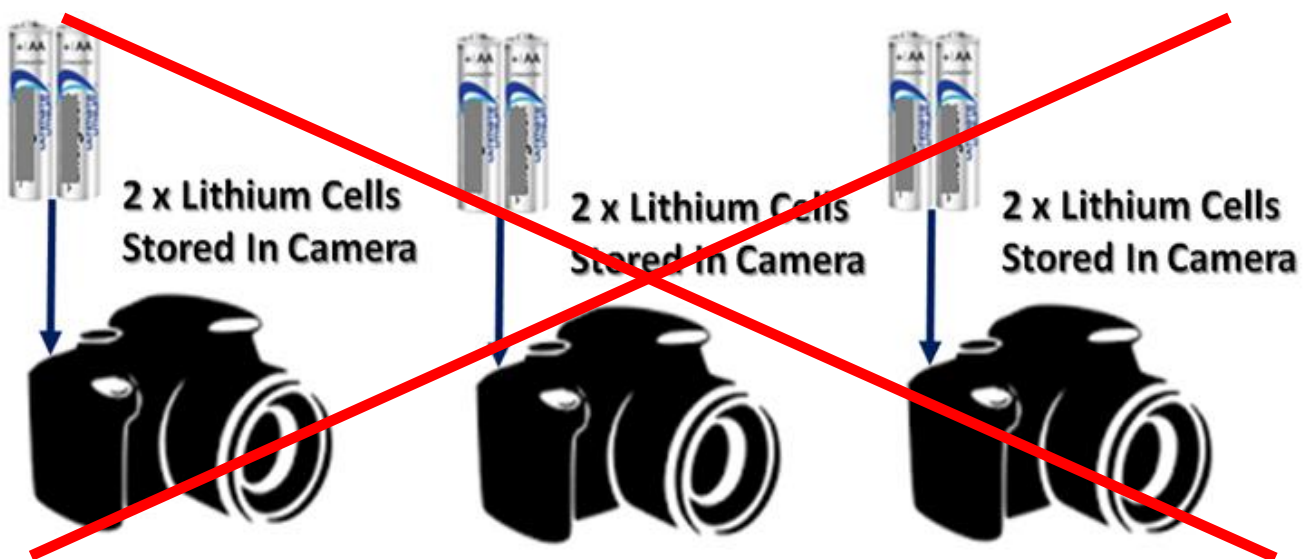
F. Can two digital cameras, each contained two lithium cells in the camera, packed in one package to be sent by Post?

Yes, it is because they do not exceed maximum of 4 lithium cells contained in equipment in a single package.



G. Can three digital cameras, each contained two lithium cells in the camera, packed in one package to be sent by Post?

No, it is because they have exceeded the maximum of 4 lithium cells contained in equipment in a single package.



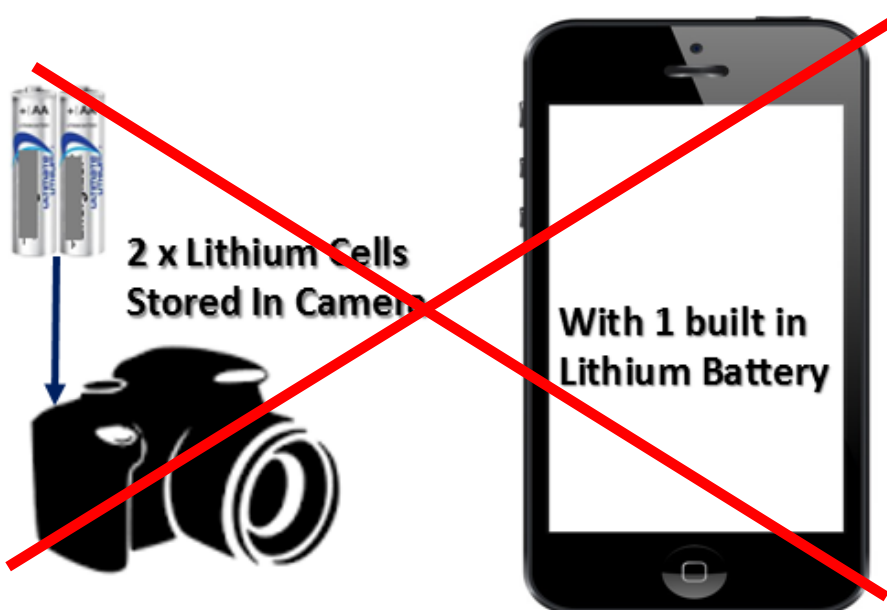
H. Can one digital camera contained two lithium cells in the camera packed together with two spare lithium cells in one package to be sent by Post?

No, it is because the spare lithium cells are not contained in equipment.



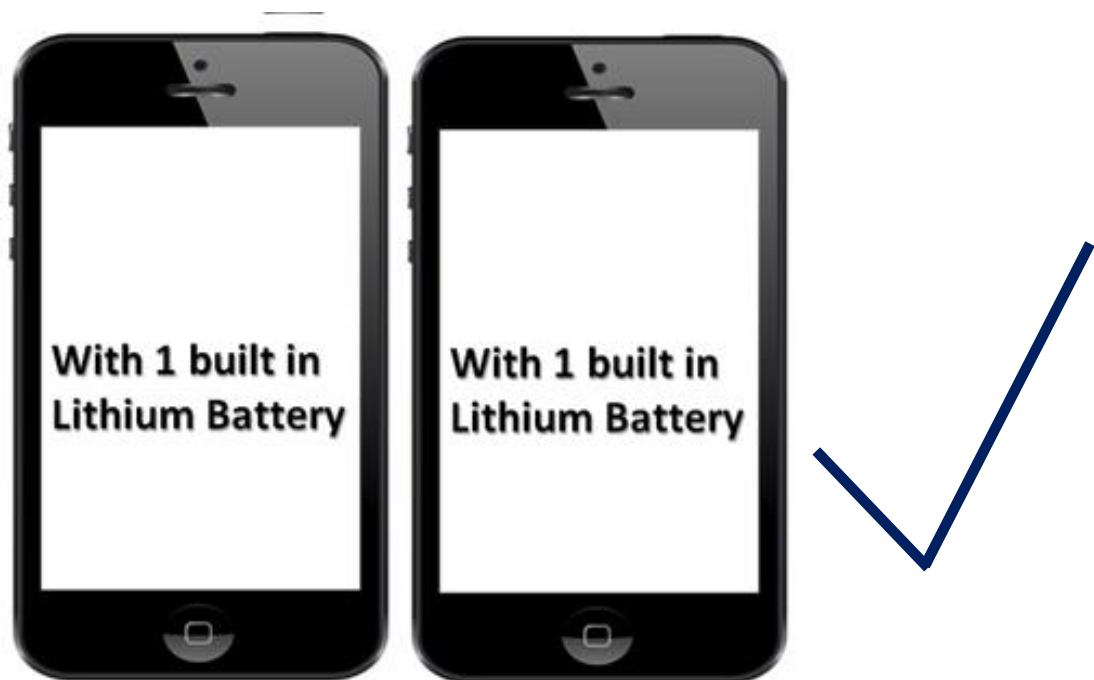
I. Can one digital camera with two lithium cells in the camera plus one hand phone with one built in lithium battery in the hand phone packed together in one package to be sent by Post?

No, you cannot mix lithium cells and lithium batteries in one packaging. You can either send maximum 4 lithium cells contained in equipment in a package or maximum 2 lithium batteries contained in equipment in a package.



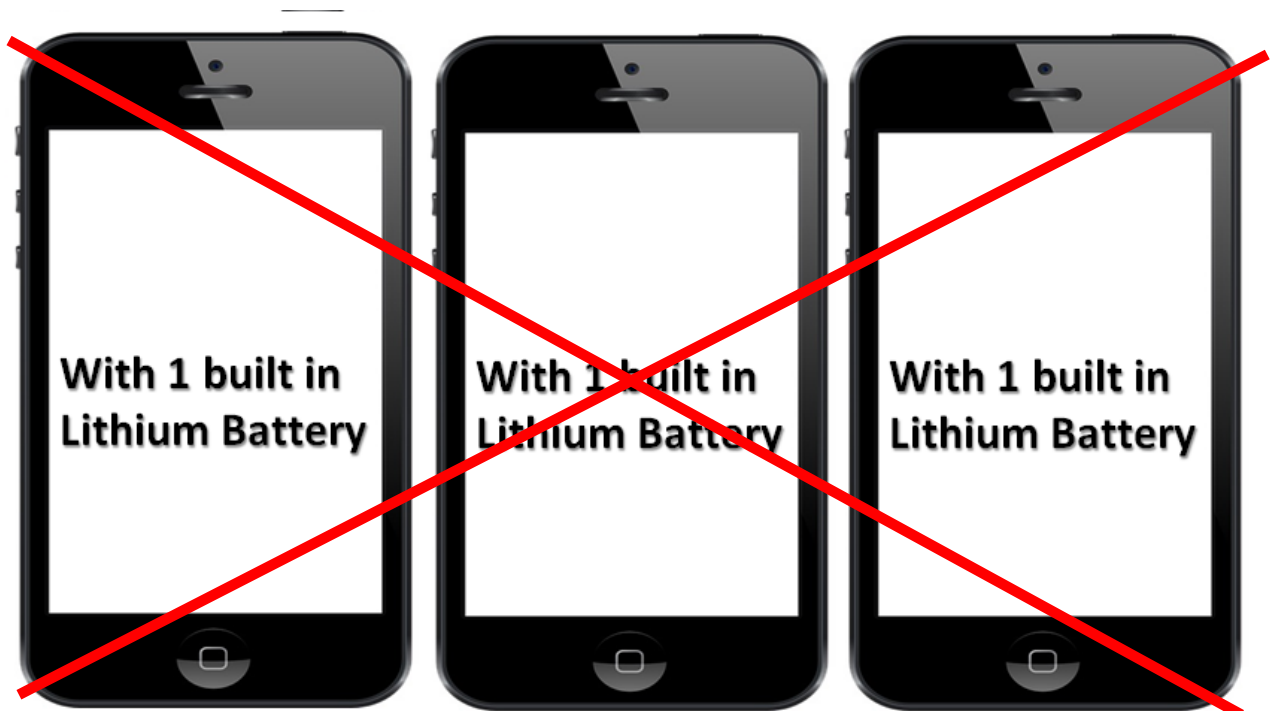
J. Can two hand phones, each built in with one lithium battery in the hand phone packed in one package to be sent by Post?

Yes, it is because it does not exceed maximum 2 batteries contained in equipment in a single package.



K. Can three hand phones, each built in with one lithium battery in the hand phone packed in one package to be sent by Post?

No, it is because they have exceeded maximum 2 batteries contained in equipment in a single package.



L. Can one hand phone built in with one lithium battery in the hand phone packed together with a spare lithium battery in one package to be sent by Post?

No, it is because the spare lithium battery is not contained in equipment.



M. Can hoverboard and battery-powered electric vehicles be accepted and sent by Post?

No, it is because the watt-hour rating of the lithium battery is likely to be more than 100 Wh.

