

SHIPPING PAPERS

Retention period of the following documents:

CFR Title 49, 379.13 (Mandatory)

1 year, there are some exceptions that go into 2 to 3 year retention

Motor Carrier Bills of Lading: (Non-Hazardous Materials)

Contained in the Code of Federal Regulations in Parts 373.101, (Mandatory)

It is a receipt issued by the motor carrier to a shipper for goods received for transportation. As a receipt for goods, it describes the place and date of shipment. It describes the goods, their quality, weight, dimensions, identification marks, condition etc., and sometimes their quality and value.

Motor Carrier Expense bills for each shipment:

Code of Federal Regulations part 373.103, (Mandatory)

Every motor carrier must issue a freight or expense bill for each shipment transported. The freight or expense bill must include:

- Names of consignor and consignee.
- Date of Shipment
- Origin and destination points
- Number of packages
- Description of freight
- Weight, volume, or measurement of freight (if applicable to the rating of the freight such as permit loads)
- Exact rate(s) assessed
- Total charges due, including the nature and amount of any charges for special service and the points at which such service was rendered.
- Route of the movement and name of each carrier participating in the transportation.
- Transfer points through which shipment moved
- Address where remittance must be made or address of bill issuer's principal place of business.

Exception for Low Value Packages:

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 Part 373.105

Ship per 49 USC Part 14706 C

The general rule is if the invoice value of the shipped product is less than or equal to the cost of preparing a loss or damage claim.

Freight Forwarders Bills of Lading:

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 part 373.201, (Mandatory for Interstate transport of household goods)

Every household goods freight forwarder (HHGFF) shall issue the shipper through bills of lading, covering transportation from origin to ultimate destination on each shipment for which it arranges transportation in Interstate commerce.

Bill of Lading for Hazardous Materials:

Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations,

Parts:

172.200 = Shipping Paper

172.201 = Contents

172.202 = Shipping Name

172.203 = Additional Descriptions

172.205 = Hazardous Waste Manifest

172.602 = Emergency Response Information

172.204 = Shipper Certification

Shipping Papers used in Hazardous Material(s) transport

Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations

177.817

A driver of a motor vehicle containing hazardous material, and each carrier using such vehicle shall ensure that the shipping paper is readily available and within the driver's reach while the load is in transport. When the driver is not at the controls the shipping paper shall be in a holder which is mounted on the driver's side of the vehicle or on the driver's seat in the vehicle.

Accidents involving Hazardous Materials while in transit

Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations

177.853 = Transportation and Delivery of Shipment, No Unnecessary Delay in Movement of Shipments

177.854 = Disabled vehicles and broken or leaking packages

177.855 = Accidents involving Class 1, Explosives

177.856 = Accidents involving Class 3, Flammable liquids

177.857 = Accidents involving Class 4, Flammable solids & Class 5, Oxidizers

177.858 = Accidents involving Class 8, Corrosive materials

177.859 = Accidents involving Class 2, Flammable gases

177.860 = Accidents involving Division 6.1 (poisonous) & 2.3

177.861 = Accidents involving Class 7, Radioactive materials

*See Part 177.843 for the cleaning of vehicles

An Accident is defined as:

Whether in bulk or packaged form, any container found leaking, spilled, broken or damaged while in transport.

*Refer to the US DOT "Emergency Response Guidebook" immediately!

*This summarization was done by:
Merlyn Robert Wilson
President
Transportation Safety Inc.*