

J&T EXPRESS PACKAGING GUIDELINES



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Shipping & Delivery Considerations



This document is subjected to changes by J&T Express and Clients are responsible to keep up to date on the packaging requirements.



Clients are responsible for adhering to packing requirements.



Improper labels and/or packaging may result in parcels being delayed, refused and/or returned to the Client or relabelled and/or repackaged at the Client's cost.



J&T Express reserves all rights to reject any non-compliant packaging not adhering to proper packaging guidelines.

Package Preparations

CHOOSING & PREPARING PACKAGING MATERIALS

Assessment of packaging needs

There are many factors influencing what you need to ensure a steady and quality packaging for your products during transit. Here are some considerations that you should take note of.

01 Weight, size and shapes

The external packaging should sustain the integrity of its content(s) till it reaches the recipient. Internal packaging should fill up the gaps within the box. In choosing the packaging materials and size, we need to consider the item(s)' weight, size and shapes. Irregular item(s) may require additional packaging materials.



02 Nature of item(s)

Depending on the nature of item(s) being shipped, there are conditions to ensure item(s) are not damaged during transit and handling.

Examples:

- 1) Fragile and/or high-value item(s) may require additional protection and cushioning.
- 2) Fragile item(s) require an affixation of a special handling label.
- 3) Special item(s) such as those containing liquid(s) and/or powder(s) will require different packaging and materials.



03 Special Considerations

Certain item types are strictly prohibited for delivery under J&T Express either domestically, internationally or both. For the list of items, please refer to “**Shipping Restrictions**”.



Internal Packaging Materials

Good internal packaging minimises the risks of damages during transit. Here are some guidelines for the use of various internal packaging materials based on your packaging needs.

Types of Internal Packing Material	Purpose			
	Cushion	Void Fill	Protection	Divider
Bubble Wrap	✓	✓	✓	
Foam Wrap	✓	✓	✓	
Foam Peanut/Pallet	✓	✓		✓
Air Column/Air Bag	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corrugated Inserts		✓	✓	✓
Styrofoam	✓	✓	✓	✓

Examples



Bubble Wrap



Foam Wrap



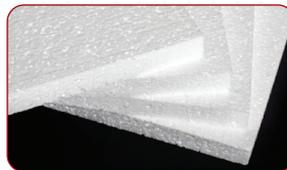
Peanuts/Pallets



Air Column/Air Bag



Corrugated Inserts



Styrofoam



Honeycomb Paper Wrap

External Packaging Materials

Good external packaging provides appropriate support and protection to the item(s) being delivered. Here are some guidelines for the use of various external packaging materials.



Parcel Carton Boxes

Material

- ✓ Use high quality corrugated cardboard boxes for packing parcels.
- ✓ For fragile or heavy items, use double or tri-wall constructions.
- ✓ Avoid reusing old boxes due to potential loss in rigidity.

Strength

- ✓ Use appropriate parcel boxes according to their strengths in holding the content without collapsing.
- ✓ Adhere to the weight limit, do not overload the box.

Size

- ✓ Use a suitable sized box to contain the item(s) with minimal internal space for content to move around.
- ✓ Cover 100% exposed areas.
- ✓ A rule of thumb is that under-filled boxes may collapse and over-filled boxes may burst.



Poly Mailers

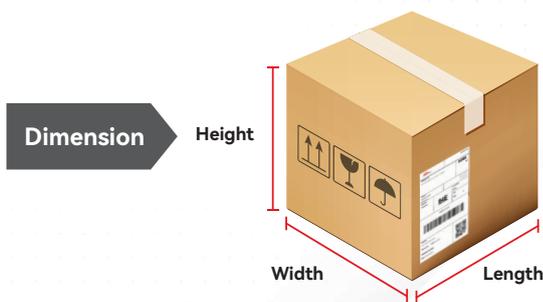
Size

- ✓ Ensure bag is not over-stretched, content is within weight limit.

CALCULATING YOUR PARCEL SIZE

Ensuring that your parcel is of the right size helps to streamline the sorting process. Here are some ways to calculate the sizes of your parcels.

Calculating Parcel Sizes for Domestic Deliveries



Total dimension:
Length (L) + Height (H) + Width (W)

Irregular-shaped items



Irregular-shaped items should be securely placed in a box with empty space filled.

Service	Parcel Size	Weight	Dimensions
Domestic and Door-to-Door	XS	≤ 3 kg	Shipment rates will be based on either actual or volumetric weight whichever is higher and is subjected to prevailing GST. Volumetric Calculation = (Length X Breathe X Height) cm / 5,000 = Vol. Weight (kg).
	S	> 3 kg to ≤ 5 kg	
	M	> 5 kg to ≤ 10 kg	
	L	> 10 kg to ≤ 20 kg	
	XL	> 20 kg to ≤ 30 kg	

Service	Weight	Dimensions
J&T POINT	Available for parcels up to 30 kg <i>*J&T reserves the right to reject parcels in the event of space constraints.</i>	Max. dimension (L+W+H) should not exceed 300 cm with no sides exceeding 150 cm.

Note: J&T Express will assess the weight and dimensions of the item(s) to determine the final chargeable amount.

Calculating Parcel Sizes for International Shipments



Total physical dimension in cm:
Length (L) + Height (H) + Width (W)

Volumetric conversion in cm:
(L × H × W) cm ÷ 5000



KINDLY NOTE

Final chargeable weight will be determined by whichever is the greater between the volumetric and physical weight.

Service	Weight	Dimensions
International Delivery	Parcels from ≥ 0.5 kg to ≤ 30 kg are accepted. Weight categories are based on 0.5 kg increments starting from 0.5 kg.	Max. dimension (L+W+H) should not exceed 180 cm with no sides exceeding 120 cm.

Note: J&T Express will assess the weight and dimensions of the item(s) to determine the final chargeable amount.

SEALING

Proper and adequate sealing allow your parcels to remain safe in transit. Here are some materials and methods for parcels to be sealed securely.

Sealing Materials



Heavy-duty adhesive tape or polypropylene tape



Pressure-sensitive tape, water-activated paper tape or reinforce tape at least 2" (5 cm) wide



The following materials should not be used to seal parcels as they do not provide sufficient protection for the parcel and its contents.



Stationery adhesive tape (Reflective types)



Wrapping paper, strings and/or thin ropes

Sealing Methods for Parcels with Sensitive Exteriors

Parcels with sensitive exteriors include, but are not limited to: gift boxes, pouches, books.

Bubble Wrap



These parcels should be shrink or bubble-wrapped and placed into a carton box and sealed accordingly.

Sealing Methods

Triple Seal



Tape the center seam tightly



Tape the left and right sides of the first tape, covering 30% of it on each side



Repeat for other seams

H-Taping

Recommended for greater protection



Tape the center seam tightly



Tape both edge seams



Tape corners of box and repeat for bottom of the box

Strapping



Used for bulky parcels

It should not replace taping methods but used alongside to serve as reinforcement for bulkier parcels.

Shipping Labels

PREPARING SHIPPING LABEL

Recipient's address, name, and contact number should be clearly listed.

Delivery instructions should be clearly stated if applicable.

All barcodes should follow the recommended dimensions of 7 cm by 2 cm.

Sender and return address should be clearly stated on the label.

J&T EXPRESS		CONSIGNEE:	
DELIVERY TO:		DOM123 SIN	
Contact:		Custom duties/ taxes payable by consignee	
DELIVERY Instruction	52	1 of 1 PCS 0.1kg	COD
		SGD:	0
			
SENDER:			
Tracking No:			
REFERENCE NUMBER:			

Labelling Requirements

- ✓ Laser printers are recommended for printing labels instead of inkjet printers for easy scanning of barcodes.
- ✓ The barcode in the shipping label must be printed in solid black print check. Dot-matrix printers should be avoided as it affects barcode print quality.
- ✓ Only one (1) consignment label should be on any one parcel.
- ✓ Non-waterproof labels should be covered with **clear matte adhesive tape**. Kindly refrain from using **reflective clear adhesive tape** as it interferes with the scanning of barcode or quick response (QR) code.

A shipping label acts as a tracking note and should include important shipping information such as the order details, alongside sender and recipient addresses.

The address and phone number of the recipient should be clearly stated.

J&T EXPRESS		CONSIGNEE:	
DELIVERY TO:		DOM123 SIN	
		SENDER:	
Custom duties/ taxes payable			
DELIVER Instruction	52	1 of 1 PCS 0.3kg	
			

The address and phone number of the sender should be clearly stated alongside a return address.

Each parcel should have a **unique tracking identification**.



PRINTING OF SHIPPING LABEL

Shipping label should be printed in A6 dimensions (10.5 x 14.8cm). Senders should ensure that the wording on the shipping label is not faded and is clearly visible.



AFFIXING OF AIR WAYBILLS

6 Steps for Easy Affixing

1. Ensure all old labels are removed to prevent confusion.
2. Print new labels with information clearly visible.
3. Affix label firmly either on the top or side of the parcel.
4. Ensure that the barcode is fully flat and visible.
5. Do not overlap other labels or tape to prevent the barcode from being obscured.
6. Include a copy of your shipping documents and label inside the parcel as backup in the event of damage on the outer label.



Affixing Labels for Regular-Shaped Parcels



Labels should be flatly affixed at the largest side of the parcel, with no creases and not cover any seams and/or edges.



If items are smaller than the shipping label, please affix the label around the edge of the parcel while ensuring that the barcode is crease-free and visible.

Affixing Labels for Irregular-Shaped Parcels



Labels on irregular-shaped parcels should be affixed flat on the largest surface, with no creases. The barcode should also be fully visible for easy scanning.

Affixing Labels for Mail Packs and Courier Packs

Please affix the label on its designated space on mail packs and courier packs. If no designated space is available, please affix it on the largest smooth surface to prevent creases.



INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING

Having proper documentation of shipment contents can help expedite the customs clearance process, here's how to ensure a seamless transit.

Customs Declarations

Information enclosed in the commercial invoice below should be clearly stated for a seamless customs clearance process.

Note: Do not use generic item descriptions such as "gifts", "personal items", "samples" to avoid delays during custom clearance.

Commercial invoice		
		
Date:	_____	_____
SHIPPER		CONSIGNEE
Company Name:	_____	Company Name:
Address:	_____	Address:
Town/Area Code:	Singapore	Town/Area:
State/Country:	SINGAPORE	State/Country:
Contact Name:	_____	Contact Name:
Phone/Fax No:	_____	Phone/Fax No:
Consignment Note No:	_____	Email:
Total Weight:	_____ kg	
Dimensions:	_____	
Shipment Terms:	_____	
DESCRIPTION	CURRENCY CODE	CURRENCY CODE
Tshirts	SGD	
Total invoice		
Reason For Export		
I declare that the information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and the goods are of origin.		
We, _____ certify the particulars and quantity of the goods specified in this goods which are submitted for clearance export out of SINGAPORE.		
Designation of Authorised Signatory	Signature/ Stamp	

Packing Parcels

TYPES OF PACKING METHODS

Poly Mailer

- Packing of item(s) such as shirt(s) or apparel which are light and fit in the poly mailer bags.
- Please enclose item(s) in protective materials before placing in poly mailer bags.



Corrugated Boxes (Single-Box Method)

- Packing of item(s) that are heavier and require thicker protection.
- Please ensure there is sufficient internal packaging to minimise contents from moving around and damaging one another.
- Void fillers should be placed at the base of the box and around the item(s).
- Void fillers used should be capable of providing sufficient support to the item(s) during transit as some void fillers may sink or deflate.



Corrugated Boxes (Box-in-Box Method)

- Packing of fragile, small, irregular-shaped item(s) such as ceramics, glasses and porcelains which require greater protection.
- For shipping of multiple items in a single box, individual items should be wrapped, with dividers placed between items. Dividers can help to prevent damage caused by contact between individual items, especially during transit.
- Please ensure there is sufficient internal packaging to minimise item(s) from moving and/or damaging one another.
- Void fillers should be placed at the base of the box and around the item(s).



Consolidated Parcel

From 1st February 2024:

1. Parcels consisting of more than two carton boxes, bags, or similar packaging bundled together will be rejected. Alternatively, you may pack multiple items in a box, ensuring that the package appears as a single entity. The dimension of any single side of the parcel must not exceed 150CM, with the three sides combined not exceeding 300CM, and the weight not surpassing 30KG.
2. For parcels consisting of two carton boxes, bags, or similar packaging bundled together, the dimension of any single side of the parcel must not exceed 150CM, with the three sides combined not exceeding 300CM, and the weight not surpassing 30KG. These parcels will be accepted and processed. Parcels must be bundled securely together to ensure that it remains intact during transit. Customers will be responsible for detached parcels during transit.

PACKING FOR VARIOUS ITEM TYPES

General Items

These item(s) are typically non-fragile and thus should be adequately encased in external packaging. Item(s) that may be affected by moisture and/or staining should be placed in separate packaging for damage prevention.

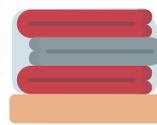
Examples



Clothings



Shoes



Bedsheets

Special/ Fragile Items

These item(s) are usually of higher-value and/or fragile by nature, thereby requiring extra protection to prevent damage to the contents.

As a rule of thumb:

- Fragile item(s) should be sealed within a plastic bag and packed using a box-in-box method. Void fillers should surround the item(s).
- Place more internal packaging if the item(s) move when shaken gently.
- The external packaging should be at least **10 cm** larger in all dimensions than the inner box.
- Fill the external packaging with at least **5 cm** of void fillers all around the item to fill any gaps and prevent excess movement during transit.
- Utilise **H-taping** to ensure greater protection against the item(s) from falling out.

Examples of Special/ Fragile Items

Content with Liquids

- Liquid product(s) with or without a double seal must be tightened and securely taped to prevent leakage.
- Three (3) layers of bubble wrap over the items and a keep upright label is recommended.
- For refill packages, please wrap it with three (3) layers of bubble wrap before placing into a carton box.



Bottles & Liquids

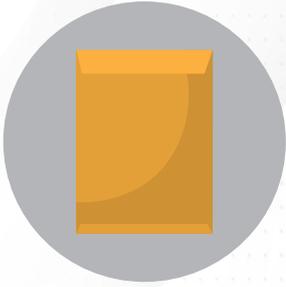
- Bottle cartons must be stacked neatly and supported at the base with a hard cardboard that is taped securely.
- Prevent over-stacking of the bottle cartons.
- Pack items within boxes with individual dividers made for wines and beer bottles.
- For refill packages, please wrap it with three (3) layers of bubble wrap before placing into a carton box.
- Item(s) should be protected with internal packaging such as airbag(s) and/or styrofoam.
- Item(s) must be in an upright position, with the box affixed with a fragile and keep upright sticker.



Powders & Fine Grains

- Item(s) should be placed in a leak-proof and durable plastic bag.
- Item(s) should then be securely sealed and encased in appropriate external packaging.





Documents

- Suggested to package documents into an envelope (card) securely.



Household Electrical Products & Other Electronics

- Standard retail packaging is insufficient.
- Protect the item(s) with shrink wrap.
- Fill empty space(s) with void fillers or appropriate internal packaging.
- All exposed areas should be wrapped.
- Utilise the box-in-box method during packing for extra protection to prevent water and impact damage during transit amidst wet weather.



Long Sticks, Rods, Tubes, Pipes

- Item(s) long in length should preferably opt for box-in-box method.
- First, place item(s) in a triangular box package or spiral tube.
- Then place it in a rectangular/square external packaging.
- Please do not wrap the item(s) with bubble wrap or plastic shrink-wrap only as the protection is insufficient during transit.

PARCEL PACKING STEPS

Here are some tips to guide you in proper preparations of fragile goods and items for maximum protection during transit.

Step 1: Pack a Protective Layer Over the Item

- ✓ Wrap each individual item in bubble wrap, ensuring the ratio of item to bubble wrap is preferably 1:3.
- ✓ Fold the sides of the bubble wrap inwards.
- ✓ Roll the item towards the end of the bubble wrap.
- ✓ Use tape to seal off the package and repeat individually for every fragile item.



Ensure that the entire item is encased in bubble wrap.



Ensure that the edges of bubble wrap are tightly sealed with tape.

Step 2: Assemble and Pack Items in Box

- ✓ Place at least **5 cm** of void fillers on the bottom of the carton.
- ✓ Use dividers to section the carton for glass bottles or liquor items.
- ✓ Fill empty spaces with internal packaging such as bubble wrap to ensure items are well packed and secured, and items do not move when shaken gently.



Step 3: Seal the Parcel

- ✓ Place sufficient internal packaging on the top layer to fully seal contents.
- ✓ Seal top and bottom of the carton with tape.
- ✓ Stick the consignment label at the top corner of the parcel.
- ✓ Place the required special handling labels on sides of the parcel that increases visibility.



Place a piece of cardboard followed by at least three (3) layers of bubble wrap on the items.



Seal the edges and corners of the box using strong adhesive tape.



Affix the special handling label and consignment label visibly on the parcel.

Kindly affix special handling labels only on parcels that require them to expedite our sorting and delivery of your parcels.

PACKING PRINCIPLES (DOS & DON'TS)

- 1** Wrap items with sufficient bubble wrap with preferably three (3) layers before packing into the box.



- 2** Ensure empty gaps and spaces are filled such that items are secured.



- 3** Place "Fragile" and/or Keep Upright labels on required items only and sticker should be placed visibly and correctly. Ensure items are packed with sufficient protection.




NON-COMPLIANT PACKAGINGS

Following is a list of non-exhaustive examples of non-compliant packagings to avoid.

	Reasons for non-compliance	Amendments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not protecting the item with additional protective layers before strapping. ■ Strapping is also done on two items, of which one is contained within a weak box that may crumble upon strapping impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use of box-in-box method that can encase both items. ■ Fill box with sufficient internal packaging. ■ Strapping should only be used to reinforce bulkier items.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improper use of external packaging may lead to potential tears and damage to items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use proper external packaging such as a carton box or a polymailer filled with adequate inner filling.

Reasons for non-compliance

Amendments



- Improper packing of items where caps of liquid products are not secure and taped properly.
- Individual items not protected sufficiently.

- Ensure the caps of liquid products are secured with tapes to prevent leakage during transport.
- Bubble wrap individual items with preferably three (3) layers before placing into carton.



- Spaces are available where items may move around.
- Not enough inner packaging to protect the items.

- Fill box with sufficient internal packaging such as newspaper, bubble wrap or void fillers to minimise movement during transit.



- Irregular-shaped packaging.
- Items not securely packed with sufficient inner packaging.
- Protruding part.

- Irregular-shaped items should be placed in an appropriately-size carton box.
- Fill empty spaces with sufficient inner packaging to prevent items from moving.



- Heavy items not packed with proper packaging.
- Insufficient inner packaging to prevent damage of fragile item.

- Do not reuse carton boxes as it may lose its rigidity.
- Use box-in-box method for heavier, more fragile items.
- Use at least three (3) to five (5) layers of bubble wrap as inner packaging to protect the items.



Drop Test For Parcels

STANDARD DROP TEST

The drop test should preferably be done for all parcels to check for the effectiveness of the packaging to minimise damage during transit.

The International Safe Transit Association (ISTA) outlines a specific set of drops tests for parcels based on their weight. Parcels that are securely packed should be able to withstand damages from free falls from the listed heights.

Weight of the Package	Drop Height
1 kg - 9.9 kg	75 cm
10 kg - 19.9 kg	65 cm
20 kg - 30 kg	45 cm

Testing Methods

Parcels should be let go (free fall) from the recommended height in accordance to their weight. Please do not throw the parcel.

The following five tests can be executed in any order:

- ✓ Free fall with parcel landing on its **corners**.
- ✓ Free fall with parcel landing on its **flat base**.
- ✓ Free fall with parcel landing on its **flat top**.
- ✓ Free fall with parcel landing on its **longest side**.
- ✓ Free fall with parcel landing on its **shortest side**.



Special Considerations

SPECIAL HANDLING LABELS

Special handling labels are meant to pre-empt handlers and **do not remove** the need for adequate and proper internal and external packaging. Proper packing should also be done alongside secure sealing of the parcels in accordance to the recommended guidelines.



Labels should be affixed in a manner that maximises visibility for the handlers.



Fragile

Indicates that the parcel content(s) is/are fragile and should be handled carefully. Should be used for item(s) that is/are **unable to withstand a table-height fall** such as ceramics and electronics.



Handle with Care

Indicates that the parcel content(s) require(s) delicate handling. Should be used for **delicate items** such as musical instruments and artworks.



Keep Dry

Indicates that the parcel content(s) should be **protected from environmental elements at all times**—during handling, storing, and transit. Items include, but are not limited to, artworks, paper products.



This Way Up

Indicates that the parcel **must be placed upright** following the directions of the arrows.



Do Not Stack

Indicates that other parcel(s) **should not be stacked** above the parcel.

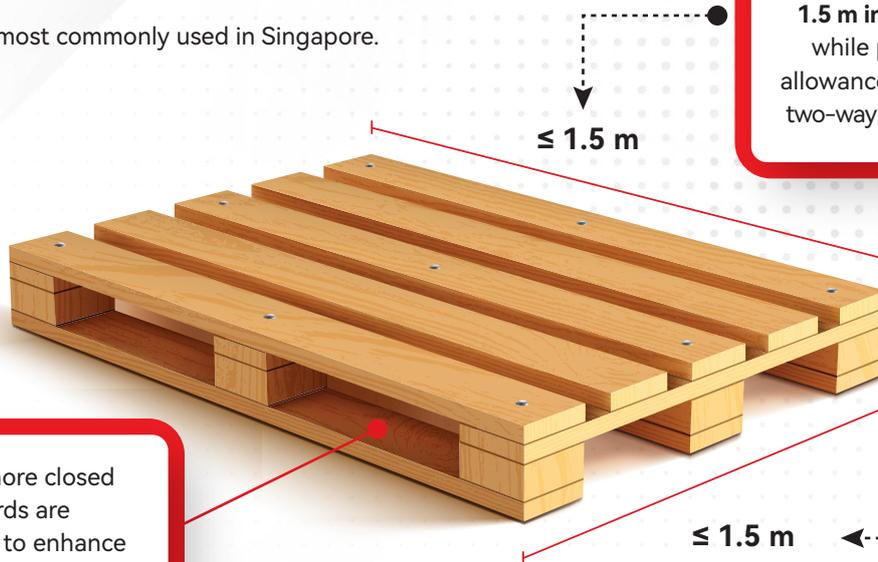
PALLETISED SHIPMENTS

Palletisation can be used for the transportation of a large number of heavy boxes. Here are some recommended guidelines when choosing and packing items on pallets.

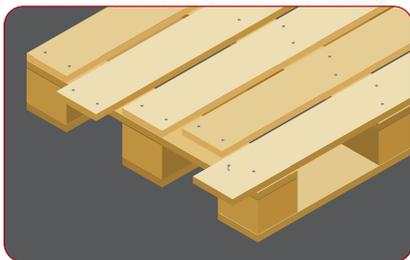
Choosing the right pallet

Wooden pallets are most commonly used in Singapore.

Pallets **should not exceed 1.5 m in length and width**, while providing enough allowance for a four-way and two-way entry by a pallet jack.

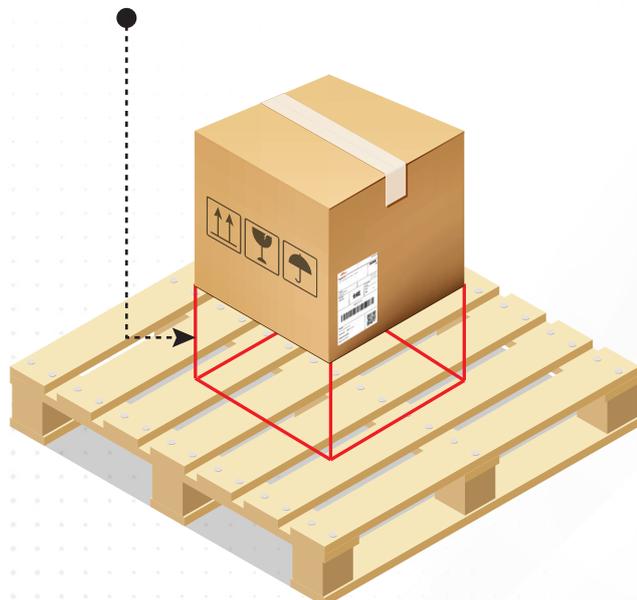


Pallets with more closed deck boards are recommended to enhance the stability of handling by a pallet jack.



Pallets with protruding and/or dented boards **should not** be used.

The size of the pallet should be sufficiently large such that it is able to withstand the entirety of the parcel.



Safety Guidelines for Loading Pallets

Please **do not overload pallets** in excess of the **pallet carriage capacity** or **pallet surface area** to prevent parcels from tilting and/or falling during handling or transit.

Old and/or dented boxes **should not be used** as it heightens the risk of destabilisation. Instead, please choose boxes **with sufficient strength to withstand the weight of stacking**.



1 Boxes should be stacked starting from the heaviest to the lightest in an ascending order.

2 Boxes or bags should line the pallet from edge to edge to improve stability wherever possible, as seen in the image on the right.

3 No gaps should be left between the boxes or bags, as seen in the image on the right.

4 Boxes should be stacked in an orderly manner, **pyramiding is highly discouraged** as it undermines the structural integrity of the boxes.



Column Stacking

Best way to retain integrity of boxes. Boxes should be stacked from edge to edge, corner to corner.

Interlocking Stacking

Suitable for rigid goods inside boxes. Not recommended for non-rigid goods.

5

At least three (3) rounds of unbreakable plastic shrink wrap should be preferably used for strapping, this should be further strengthened with at least four (4) layers of shrink wrap from the top to bottom.

6

Edge protectors should be used to line all edges of the boxes if the pallet is fully stacked from corner to corner, edge to edge.

Note:

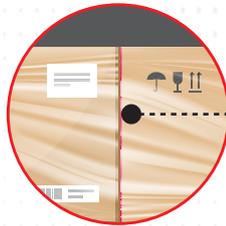
Edge protector - repeat this lining on the other edges of the boxes.

7

Lining all sides of the boxes with paperboards can create a protective barrier while distributing the weight of the goods that are stacked on it.

Note:

Paperboard that can be used to line all sides of the boxes.



Shipping Restrictions

The detailed information of restricted and prohibited goods is subject to local customs regulations and laws. Please refer to the Regulation of Import & Export, Seventh Schedule for the **full list**.

RESTRICTED ITEMS

Restricted Items refer to the following non-exhaustive list of items which J&T Express conducts **DOMESTIC** delivery **ONLY** when certain criteria or requirements are met. J&T Express reserves the right to reject these domestic shipments if said criteria or requirements are unmet, either due to insufficiency or inaccuracy.

ITEM TYPE(S)

PACKAGING AND LABELLING CRITERIA

Alcohols



- ✓ Protect bottle openings with suitable means to prevent leakage.
- ✓ Ensure sufficient bubble wrap around each glass bottle and have appropriate dividers between the bottles.
- ✓ Ensure the item descriptions are written clearly on labels and mark with "Fragile" label on external packaging visibly.
- ✓ Ensure each parcel has a "keep upright label".

Electronics

(sent with any kind of lithium batteries, either installed or not e.g. laptops, tablets, phones, digital cameras etc)



- ✓ Internal packaging should completely enclose the cell or battery.
- ✓ Such item(s) and equipments(s) should be packed in a box-in-box method with strong external packaging and sufficient internal packaging to prevent movement of item(s) and accidental activation during transport.
- ✓ Item(s) must be protected against short circuit, including protection against potential contact with any conductive materials in the same parcel that could lead to a short circuit.
- ✓ Ensure the item descriptions are written clearly on labels and mark external packaging with lithium battery handling label visibly.
- ✓ Ensure each parcel has a "keep upright label".

PROHIBITED ITEMS

Shipping of the non-exhaustive list of items is strictly prohibited*, and J&T Express reserves the right to reject these shipments whenever necessary.

Prohibited Items and Dangerous Goods refer to items that are unable to be received, stored, shipped, and/or exported due to regulatory, safety and/or hazardous reasons. Shipping of these items is strictly prohibited regardless of origin or destination.



Valuable Items

- Antiques and artwork
- Cultural and/or religious artefacts
- Precious metals
- Jewellery and imitation jewellery
- Watches
- Bills, stock, and/or other marketable securities
- Bullion, cash, cheques, credit cards and/or other cash instruments



Electronic Products and Machinery

- Computers and/or mobile devices
- Radar equipment
- Medical equipment
- Auto parts containing liquid



Biological Products

- Animal products
- Animal parts
- Live animals and/or plants
- Seed and/or soil
- Human and/or animal remains
- Other perishable products
- Unprocessed wood and wood products



Temperature Sensitive Items

- Temperature-sensitive items which are required to be stored in a controlled environment away from the elements



Important Documents

- Time sensitive or critical documents
- Examination certificates, passports and/or insurance documents which cannot be reproduced
- Written drafts, original films, tapes, microfilms, negatives, film materials and/or other original documents which cannot be reproduced



Indecent Materials or Representation

- Explicit and/or pornographic materials
- Gambling devices and any apparatus that aids in any form of gambling activity



Illegal Items

- Non-prescribed and/or prescribed drug samples
- Non-prescribed and/or prescribed drugs and narcotics
- Counterfeit bills and/or currency



Perishables

- Items with short shelf life
- Beverages

DANGEROUS GOODS

International shipping of the non-exhaustive list of items is strictly prohibited*, and J&T Express reserves the right to reject these shipments whenever necessary.



Class 1: Explosives

- Caps for toy and/or operational firearms
- Ammunition, fireworks, detonating fuses and/or flares



Class 6: Toxic and Infectious Substances

- Pesticides, agricultural chemicals, and/or disinfectant
- Bacteria, viruses, and/or medical waste



Class 2: Compressed Gas

- Flammable and non-flammable aerosol sprays, gas canisters, fire extinguishers
- Gaseous fuels
- Carbon monoxide, ammonium-based fumes



Class 7: Radioactive Materials

- Medical and/or scientific samples that contain traces of radioactive substances



Class 3: Flammable Liquids

- Petroleum, gasoline and/or flammable solvents
- Alcohol
- Perfume, nail polish removers
- Paints, adhesive



Class 8: Corrosive Materials

- Wet battery and/or lead acid battery
- Sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, and/or sodium hydroxide solution
- Gallium and/or mercury



Class 4: Flammable Solids

- Matches, flammable metal powder, sulfur
- Charcoal, carbon-activated products
- Calcium, magnesium alloys powder



Class 9: Miscellaneous DGs

- Flammable solid materials for heating food and providing warmth
- Magnetised items
- Substances that pose a threat to the environment



Class 5: Oxidising Agents

- Oxygen-producing materials that have high oxygen content
- Ammonium nitrate fertiliser
- Bleach

* Items stated in these lists are strictly prohibited domestically and internationally unless otherwise stated under "Restricted Items", where proper packaging and labelling are required for domestic shipping.



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