



Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Directorate

Dangerous Goods Fundamentals

Presentation to the CIPMM National Workshop

June 2017

Canada









Outline

- Classification
- Dangerous Goods Safety Marks & Means of Containment (MOC)
- Documentation
- Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP)
- Training
- Reporting Requirements
- Exemptions
- Equivalency Certificates
- TDG Contacts











Introduction - Definition

Dangerous goods: means a product, substance or organism included by its nature or by the regulations in any of the classes listed in the schedule to the Act.





9 Classes of Dangerous Goods

Class 1 – Explosives

Class 2 – Gases

Class 3 – Flammable Liquids

Class 4 – Flammable Solids, Spontaneously Combustible Materials, and Water Reactive Materials

Class 5 – Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides

Class 6 – Toxic and Infectious Substances

Class 7 – Radioactive

Class 8 – Corrosives

Class 9 – Miscellaneous





Class 1, Explosives

Class 1.1





Class 1.2



Class 1.3



Class 1.4



Class 1.5



Class 1.6 – UN0486 Not found in Canada





Class 2, Gases

Class 2.1 Flammable

Class 2.2 Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic







Class 2.3 Toxic









Diesel

Fuel

Class 3, Flammable Liquids





Jet fuel







Class 4, Flammable Solids, Spontaneously Combustible Substances, and Water Reactive Substances

Class 4.1 – Flint and Matches

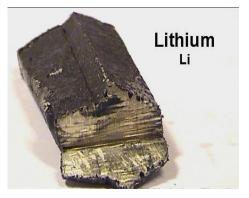




Class 4.2 Titanium Powder



Class 4.3 – Lithium







Class 5, Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides

Class 5.1 Ammonium nitrate, Calcium Hypochlorite

Class 5.1 Oxygen Generator









Class 5.2 Hydrogen peroxide







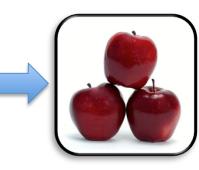
Class 6.1

- Cyanide (Poison)
- Certain Medicine

Toxic by:

- Inhalation (LC 50)
- Dermal (LD 50)
- Oral (LD 50)





LD 50 = Lethal Dose LC 50 = Lethal Concentration







Class 6.2 - Infectious Substances

Class 6.2, Infectious Substances

- Category A: Great danger
- Category B: Minor danger



Examples:

- Rabies virus
- Ebola virus
- Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV)





Class 7, Radioactive Materials

Smoke Detectors



Radiopharmaceuticals





Radiography devices for testing welds in pipelines





Class 8, Corrosives



Phosphoric Acid (Found in Coca-Cola)

Batteries





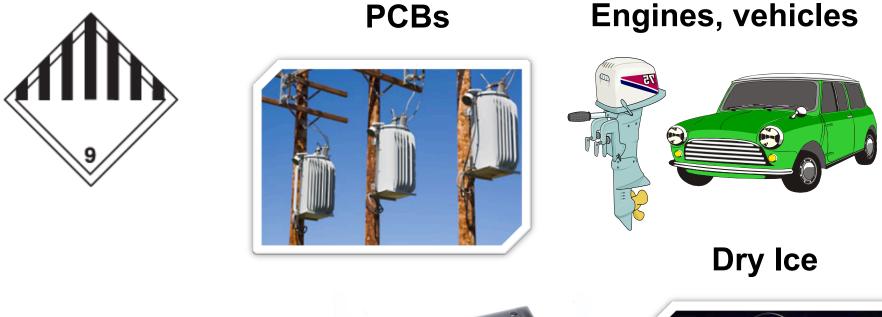
Sodium hydroxide (used in drain cleaner)







Class 9, Miscellaneous Products, Substances or Organisms



Lithium cells/ batteries







Dangerous Goods Safety Marks and MOC







Definitions

Means of containment: means a container or packaging, or any part of a means of transport that is or may be used to contain goods.

Small means of containment: means a means of containment with a capacity less than or equal to 450 L.

Large means of containment: means a means of containment with a capacity greater than 450 L.

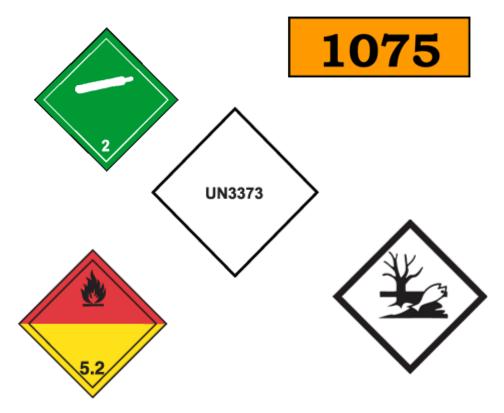




Dangerous Goods Safety Marks

Safety marks include:

- Labels;
- Placards;
- Marks;
- Orange panels;
- Signs;
- Letters;
- Abbreviations; and
- Words.





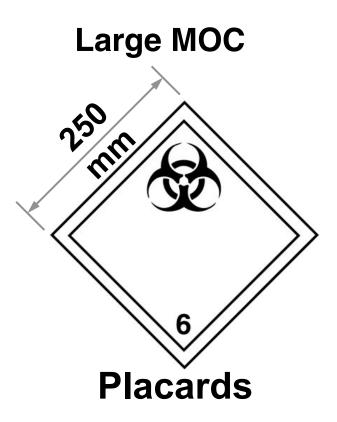


Labels and Placards

Small MOC







Transports Canada Transport Canada



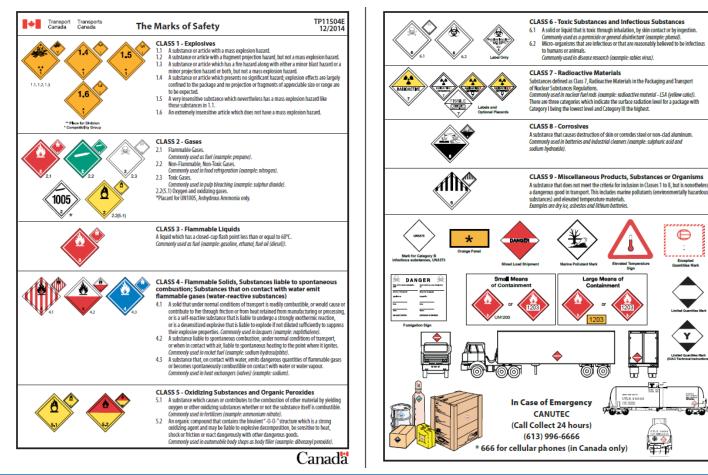
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Excep Quantities Mark

Υ

1000 C

Handout on Safety Marks



Available on TDG's Webpage: https://www.tc.gc.ca/ eng/tdg/marks-safety-1225.html





Means of Containment - Standards

MOCs may include:

- Tank trucks;
- Rail tank cars;
- Cylinders; and
- Boxes.







MOC – Standardized vs Non-Standardized

Standardized





Non-Standardized









Examples of means of containment







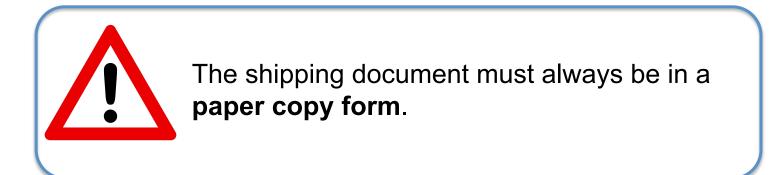






Shipping Document - Definition

Shipping Document: means a document that relates to dangerous goods that are being handled, offered for transport or transported and that contains the information required by Part 3 (Documentation) of the TDG Regulations relating to the goods **but does not include an electronic record.**







Shipping Document - Requirements

Purpose of the shipping document

Identify the dangerous goods being transported.

When is it required?

Always required unless an exemption applies.

Must it be on a specific form?

• No, but it must list the required information.





Shipping Document - Requirements

The information must be:

- Easy to identify;
- Legible and in indelible print; and
- In French or English.

Transport Canada provides two samples of shipping documents on its website.

EXAMPLE OF SHIPPING DOCUMENT

Destinatio	on:City-Town		1				
Cornwall Plastics Inc			Consignor :				
1011 Boundary Road Cornwall, (ON) K6H 1M9 Att: Sandrine Holly			MCP Chemicals 4444, Willowspring Parkway Ottawa, (ON) K1A 0N5				
Name of carrier Brennan Transport		Point of origin Ottawa, ON	Date May 16, 2013			Shipper's no. 3156	
UN Number	Shipping Name	Primary Class	Subsidiary Class	Packing Group	Toxic by inhalation	Quantity	Packages requiring labels
UN 3104	Organic peroxides, type C, solid, (Di-n-octanoyl peroxide)	5.2		II		50 kg	2
UN 1075	Liquefied petroleum gases not odourized	2.1				150 L	3
UN 0224	Barium azide	1.1A	(6.1)	II		2 kg	1
UN 2692	Boron tribromide	8		I	X	50 L	4
UN 0044	Primers, Cap Type	1.4S		II		2 000 art.	20





Shipping Documents

- For more information on the shipping documents requirements, consult Part 3 of the TDG Regulations.
- You will find information such as:
 - What information must be on the shipping document;
 - Where it must be kept; and
 - For how long it must be kept.





Emergency Response Assistance Plan







Emergency Response Assistance Plan

WHAT IS AN ERAP?

- A recommendation from the Grange report written after the 1979 Mississauga derailment;
- Requirement of TDG Act;
- Plans are approved by Transport Canada for high risk products (e.g., propane, chlorine, anhydrous ammonia, explosives, flammable solids);
- Provides specialized assistance to first responders.







Emergency Response Assistance Plan

WHO NEEDS AN ERAP?

- Person who offers for transport (shipper) dangerous goods as defined in Part 7 of the TDG Regulations;
- Importer of dangerous goods; and
- Carrier of products that transit through Canada.







Emergency Response Assistance Plan

THE ERAPS APPLY TO?

- Certain dangerous goods, and
- Specific quantities of dangerous goods.

Consult Part 7 of the TDG Regulations for more information.







Training







Training

- An individual must not handle, offer for transport, or transport (HOT) dangerous goods (DG) unless he/she is:
 - Adequately trained and holds a valid training certificate; or
 - Under direct supervision of a person who is adequately trained.

Employers must:

- Ensure employees are adequately trained or supervised;
- Not direct or allow employees to HOT DG unless they are adequately trained and hold a valid training certificate.

• Expiry of training certificate:

- Road, Rail, Marine: 36 months.
- Air: 24 months.

Keeping proof of training:

2 years after the date the training certificate expires.



Reporting Requirements







Reporting Requirements

Part 8 of the TDG Regulations

- **Emergency Report** Advise local authority responsible for emergency response
- Release or Anticipated Release Report Advise CANUTEC, the consignor, and if applicable the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) or a Vessel Traffic Services Centre or the Canadian Coast Guard (a 30-day Follow-up Report will be required)
- Accident or Incident Report Advise CANUTEC, and if applicable CNSC (a 30-day Follow-up Report will be required)
- Undeclared or Misdeclared Report Advise CANUTEC
- Loss or Theft Report Advise CANUTEC, and if applicable CNSC or Natural Resources Canada
- Unlawful Interference Report Advise CANUTEC, and if applicable CNSC or Natural Resources Canada.

http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/tdg/part-8-reporting-requirements.html





Exemptions







Exemptions

Part 1 of the TDG Regulations

- May provide exemption to certain or all parts of the TDG Regulations.
- Some exemptions apply to certain modes only.
- Must follow all requirements of the Exemption or must follow the entire TDG Regulations.











Equivalency Certificates

Part 14 of the TDG Regulations

- If a person wishes to carry on an activity related to TDG in a way that is not in compliance with TDG Regulations.
- Must show that the way in which the activity will be carried on will provide a level of safety equivalent to complying with the Regulations.
- Must follow all requirements in the Equivalency Certificates or must follow the TDG Regulations.











TDG Safety Awareness Materials

- Information available on:
 - ✓ Emergency preparedness and response;
 - ✓ Protective Direction No. 36;
 - ✓ Safety Advisories (e.g., lithium batteries);
 - ✓ TDG Bulletins;
 - ✓ CANUTEC;
 - ✓ And much more!
- Updated regularly and available online at: <u>http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/tdg/awareness-materials-and-faq-1159.html</u>.





TDG Contacts

For general TDG information: TDG-TMD@tc.gc.ca

For emergencies, dial 1-888-CANUTEC, (613) 996-6666 or *666 on a mobile phone (in Canada only). Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Websites: <u>www.tc.gc.ca/tdg</u> <u>www.tc.gc.ca/canutec</u>





TDG Contacts

TDG Regional Offices								
Region	Telephone Number	Email address						
Atlantic	1-866-814-1477	TDG-TMDAtlantic@tc.gc.ca						
Quebec	1-514-283-5722	TMD-TDG.Quebec@tc.gc.ca						
Ontario	1-416-973-1868	TDG-TMDOntario@tc.gc.ca						
Prairie & Northern	1-888-463-0521	TDG-TMDPNR@tc.gc.ca						
Pacific	1-604-666-2955	TDGPacific-TMDPacifique@tc.gc.ca						