

# Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Understanding the proper acceptance, shipment and transport of dangerous goods is key to reducing our impacts. To ship hazardous wastes, register them with the appropriate authority. Use the registration number that is issued to your site.



## Procedures for proper acceptance, shipment and transport of dangerous goods:

1. **Get Training:** have a valid training certificate issued by Walker Industries if you handle, and/or transport dangerous goods
2. **Classify the Dangerous Goods:** Determine if the substance or product you wish to ship is a dangerous good and classify it prior to shipment
3. **Use Approved Means of Containment:** Ship dangerous goods in approved means of containment
4. **Apply Dangerous Goods Safety Marks:**
  - a) **Labels:** required on any side, except top or bottom, of a small means of containment and on the shoulder of compressed gas cylinders.
  - b) **Placards and UN Numbers:** displayed on each side and each end of a large means of containment
  - c) **Mixed Loads:** A mixed load of different UN numbers may be identified by a DANGER placard instead of the placard required for those dangerous goods
  - d) **Removal of Safety Marks:** Labels and placards must be removed from any means of containment when the contents have been removed and/or neutralized/purged
5. **Use Shipping Documents:** a shipping document, bill of lading, (or a manifest for waste shipments) must accompany each shipment of dangerous goods.
6. **Exemptions:** There are many exemptions for dangerous goods that your site may be able to take advantage of. Refer to the TDGA (Canada) or Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR; 49 CFR Parts 171-180) in the U.S.

Manifest Summary	
1	Generator sends copies to MOE within 3 days
2	Generator retains for 2 years
3	Receiver sends to MOE within 3 days
4	Carrier retains for 2 years
5	Receiver retains for 2 years
6	Receiver sends to Generator who retains it for 2 years

### DANGEROUS GOOD:

any materials listed by name in Schedule I of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (TDGA) or has any characteristic of the nine (9) classifications of dangerous goods (i.e. gasoline, diesel, contaminated waste oils, flammable paints, solvents, compressed gases, vehicle batteries). In the U.S. refer to the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR; 49 CFR Parts 171-180)

### MEANS OF CONTAINMENT:

refers to the package/container that the dangerous goods are shipped in:

- a) Small means of containment: container with a water capacity of 450L or less. (drums, jerry cans)
- b) Large means of containment: container with a water capacity greater than 450L (highway tank, fuel truck)

### MANIFEST:

a government document that must accompany each load of liquid industrial or hazardous wastes

Strive  
FOR Wise

## DID YOU KNOW?

- TDGA training is provided by the Environmental Performance Department (EPD)
- Only employees that are trained and have a valid certificate may sign waste manifests
- TDGA certificates expire three years from the date of training
- There is a Wondering Wanda Environmental Messenger on Manifest Distribution available on the Intranet

## Questions about Transportation of Dangerous Goods?... to the Manual!

### Procedure R9 – Transportation of Dangerous Goods

All your questions and discussion topics are on the reverse side - get talking!

# Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Delivered by \_\_\_\_\_

Other topics discussed \_\_\_\_\_

Name	Signature	Name	Signature

## QUESTIONS/DISCUSSIONS

RECORD RESPONSES SPECIFIC TO YOUR SITE

1. What dangerous goods are handled at your facility? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who at your site has a valid TDGA Certificate? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. If applicable, who onsite should attend TDGA training in the next 6 months? (please notify EPD) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you have the appropriate copies (2 and 6) of manifests matched and filed on-site? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Climate Change Awareness

The March 2014 report on Climate Change from the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC) is expected to push leaders to take action against climate change. The report outlines the risks to life and livelihood from climate change now and into the future.

- Did you know?
- The volume of scientific literature on the effects of climate change has doubled since the last report was released in 2007
  - The report outlined the strongest evidence of climate change in the thawing permafrost in the Arctic and in the destruction of coral reefs
  - It was found that many plant and animal species have moved their range (the geographic area where their activity is confined), changed numbers or shifted their seasonal activities as a result of warmer temperatures
  - Climate change was also a factor in the rise of natural disasters as well as driving recent heat waves, droughts and was a risk factor for wildfires



For more information please visit:  
[http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/mar/31/climate-change-report-ipcc-chief?CMP=tw\\_t\\_gu](http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/mar/31/climate-change-report-ipcc-chief?CMP=tw_t_gu)  
 Sources:  
[http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/mar/31/climate-change-report-ipcc-chief?CMP=tw\\_t\\_gu](http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/mar/31/climate-change-report-ipcc-chief?CMP=tw_t_gu)  
<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/mar/31/ipcc-climate-report-wildlife-impact>



commit ■ create ■ participate

YOU ARE WONDERFUL!! CONGRATULATIONS!  
Clearly no group can, as an entity, create ideas. Only individuals can do this. A group of individuals may, however, stimulate one another in the creation of ideas. Estill I. Green