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PART 1

COMING INTO FORCE, REPEAL, INTERPRETATION, GENERAL PROVISIONS AND SPECIAL CASES

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COMING INTO FORCE, REPEAL, INTERPRETATION, GENERAL PROVISIONS AND SPECIAL CASES

1.1 Coming into Force

These Regulations come into force 12 months after the day on which they are published in Part II of the Canada Gazette.

1.2 Repeal

On the day these Regulations come into force, the “Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations”, as made by Order in Council P.C. 1985-147 dated January 17, 1985 and registered as SOR/85-77, are repealed.

1.3 Interpretation

- (1) Anything written in italics in these Regulations is not part of the Regulations.
- (2) In these Regulations,
 - (a) “must” is imperative and “may” is permissive;
 - (b) the words “on”, “in” or “by” are synonymous when they are associated with the defined term “road vehicle”, “railway vehicle”, “ship” or “aircraft”; *SOR/2008-34*
 - (c) pressure expressed in kPa is gauge pressure unless designated as absolute pressure, except for vapour pressure, which is always absolute pressure;
 - (d) shipping names listed in Schedule 1 may be
 - (i) written in the singular or plural,
 - (ii) written in upper or lower case letters, except that when the shipping name is followed by the descriptive text associated with the shipping name the descriptive text must be in lower case letters and the shipping name must be in upper case letters (capitals),
SOR/2008-34
 - (iii) in English only, put in a different word order as long as the full shipping name is used and the word order is a commonly used one; and
SOR/2008-34
For example, “AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS” may be written “ANHYDROUS AMMONIA” and “SULPHUR, MOLTEN” may be written “MOLTEN SULPHUR”.
 - (iv) for solutions and mixtures, followed by the word “SOLUTION” or “MIXTURE”, as appropriate, and may include the concentration of the solution or mixture;
SOR/2008-34
Examples are ACETONE SOLUTION or ACETONE 75% SOLUTION.
SOR/2008-34
- (e) a symbol set out in column 1 of the following table represents the corresponding unit of measure set out in column 2:
SOR/2008-34

Table

Column 1 Symbol	Column 2 Unit of Measure	Column 1 Symbol	Column 2 Unit of Measure
Bq	becquerel	LD	lethal dose
°C	degree Celsius	m	metre
ft ³	cubic feet	m ³	cubic metre
g	gram	mg	milligram
h	hour	mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
Hz	hertz	mg/L	milligrams per litre
J	joule	mL	millilitre
J/g	joules per gram	mL/m ³	millilitres per cubic metre
kg	kilogram	mm	millimetre
kBq/kg	kilobecquerels per kilogram	mph	miles per hour
km	kilometre	MPa	megapascal
km/h	kilometres per hour	mSv/h	millisieverts per hour
kPa	kilopascal	psig	pounds per square inch, gauge
L	litre	µSv/h	microsieverts per hour
L/kg	litres per kilogram	µm	micrometre
LC	lethal concentration		

- (f) when the word “placard” is used, it refers to a specific placard illustrated in the Appendix to Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, but when a placard is required or permitted to be displayed, the singular includes the plural and it means the appropriate number of that placard required by Part 4;
SOR/2014-159
- (g) the word “or” is used in the inclusive sense unless the associated text clearly indicates otherwise;
SOR/2008-34
For example, condition “A or B” is satisfied if A is satisfied, if B is satisfied or if both A and B are satisfied. Similarly, condition “A, B, C or D” is satisfied if one or more of the four conditions is satisfied.
SOR/2008-34
- (h) when a shipping document or a document is required, the requirement refers to
- (i) the original shipping document or original document, or
 - (ii) a copy of the shipping document or document;
SOR/2008-34
- (i) when it is necessary to convert between number of articles and net explosives quantity, one kilogram net explosives quantity must be counted as 100 articles and each 100 articles must be counted as one kilogram net explosives quantity;
SOR/2008-34
- (j) when dangerous goods are in a means of containment, it is the minimum required means of containment if
- (i) all other means of containment containing it are removed, the means of containment and the dangerous goods it contains would be in compliance with the Act and these Regulations for the purposes of handling, offering for transport or transporting, and
 - (ii) all other means of containment containing it and the means of containment itself are removed, some of the dangerous goods it contains would no longer be in a means of containment that is in compliance with the Act and these Regulations for the purposes of handling, offering for transport or transporting;
SOR/2008-34
A railway boxcar containing propane in one or more cylinders would not be the minimum required means of containment for that propane because, if the railway boxcar (plus any means of containment containing the boxcar) were removed, the propane would still be in means of containment in compliance with the Act and the Regulations.
SOR/2008-34

Another example is dangerous goods contained in a combination packaging that is in compliance with the Act and the Regulations, such as a Type 1A means of containment for infectious substances. The outer packaging is the minimum required means of containment because, if it and all means of containment containing it were removed, the dangerous goods would no longer be in means of containment in compliance with the Act and these Regulations.

SOR/2008-34

In most cases, the identification of the minimum required means of containment is obvious. The only situations in which it is not immediately obvious are situations involving “nested” means of containment, that is, where a first means of containment is contained in a second means of containment which may be contained in a third means of containment, and so on.

SOR/2008-34

The identification of the minimum required means of containment is essential in determining gross mass. It is also useful in some situations to clarify when dangerous goods safety marks do not need to be displayed on means of containment inside the minimum required means of containment. See the definition of “gross mass”, which is relevant in sections 1.6, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.19.1, 1.19.2, 1.29 and 7.1.

SOR/2008-34

- (k) when the words “means of containment” are used, they refer to the minimum required means of containment unless the associated text clearly indicates otherwise; and

SOR/2008-34

For example, the means of containment referred to in section 4.15 may contain dangerous goods that are included in different classes so that the means of containment may or may not be the minimum means of containment. Consequently, section 4.15 is not restricted to minimum means of containment.

SOR/2008-34

- (l) the words “gross mass of all dangerous goods” in sections 1.15, 1.16, 1.21 and 1.22 refer to dangerous goods that require shipping documents or that are intended to be transported in accordance with those sections.

SOR/2008-34

1.3.1 Table of Safety Standards and Safety Requirement Documents

SOR/2008-34

A document set out in column 2 of the table to this section is a safety standard or a safety requirement. If the document is referred to in these Regulations, it is referred to by the short form set out in column 1.

SOR/2014-152

Because the short forms are set out alphabetically in each language, the corresponding item number in the French-language table is shown in parentheses under the English-language item number.

SOR/2014-152

Some documents set out in the table are not mentioned in these Regulations; they are, however, referred to in documents that are mentioned in these Regulations.

SOR/2014-152

Table SOR/2016-95

Item	Column 1 Short Form	Column 2 Safety Standard or Safety Requirement
1 (1)	ASTM D 1200	ASTM D 1200-94, “Standard Test Method for Viscosity by Ford Viscosity Cup”, August 15, 1994, published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
2 (2)	ASTM D 4359	ASTM D 4359-90, “Standard Test Method for Determining Whether a Material Is a Liquid or a Solid”, July 1990, published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
3 (3)	ASTM F 852	ASTM F 852-86, “Standard Specification for Portable Gasoline Containers for Consumer Use”, June 1986, published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
4 (4)	CGA P-20	“Standard for Classification of Toxic Gas Mixtures”, Fourth Edition, 2009, published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA)

Table SOR/2016-95

Item	Column 1 Short Form	Column 2 Safety Standard or Safety Requirement
5 (5)	CGSB-32.301	National Standard of Canada CAN/CGSB-32.301-M87, "Canola Meal", April 1987, published by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
6 (6)	CGSB-43.123	Canadian General Standards Board, CGSB-43.123-2010, "Aerosol Containers and Gas Cartridges for Transport of Dangerous Goods", June 2010, published by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
7 (7)	CGSB-43.125	National Standard of Canada CAN/CGSB-43.125-99, "Packaging of Infectious Substances, Diagnostic Specimens, Biological Products and Biomedical Waste for Transport", May 1999, published by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
8 (8)	CGSB-43.126	Canadian General Standards Board CGSB-43.126-2008, "Reconditioning, Remanufacturing and Repair of Drums Used for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods", September 2008, published by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
9 (9)	CGSB-43.146	National Standard of Canada CAN/CGSB-43.146-2002, "Design, Manufacture and Use of Intermediate Bulk Containers for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods", January 2002, published by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
10 (10)	CGSB-43.151	CGSB-43.151-2012, "Packaging, handling, offering for transport and transport of Explosives (Class 1)", October 2012, published by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
11 (12)	CSA B339	CSA Standard B339-08, "Cylinders, spheres, and tubes for the transportation of dangerous goods", March 2008, published by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
12 (13)	CSA B340	CSA Standard B340-08, "Selection and use of cylinders, spheres, tubes, and other containers for the transportation of dangerous goods, Class 2", March 2008, published by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
13 (14)	CSA B341	CSA Standard B341-09, "UN pressure receptacles and multiple-element gas containers for the transport of dangerous goods", March 2009, published by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
14 (15)	CSA B342	CSA Standard B342-09, "Selection and use of UN pressure receptacles and multiple-element gas containers for the transport of dangerous goods, Class 2", March 2009, published by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
15 (16)	CSA B620	CSA Standard B620-09, "Highway tanks and TC portable tanks for the transportation of dangerous goods", January 2009, published by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
16 (17)	CSA B621	CSA Standard B621-09, "Selection and use of highway tanks, TC portable tanks, and other large containers for the transportation of dangerous goods, Classes 3, 4, 5, 6.1, 8, and 9", January 2009, published by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
17 (18)	CSA B622	CSA Standard B622-09, "Selection and use of highway tanks, TC portable tanks, and ton containers for the transportation of dangerous goods, Class 2", January 2009, published by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
18 (19)	CSA B625	CSA Standard B625-08, "Portable tanks for the transport of dangerous goods", July 2008, published by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
19 (20)	CSA B626	CSA Standard B626-09, "Portable tank specification TC 44", February 2009, published by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
20 (34)	49 CFR	Parts 171 to 180 of Title 49 of the "Code of Federal Regulations" of the United States, 2010, but does not include Subpart B of Part 107 when that subpart is referenced in Parts 171 to 180
21 (21)	ICAO Technical Instructions	"Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air", 2011-2012 Edition, published by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
22 (11)	IMDG Code	Volumes 1 and 2 of the "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code", 2010 Edition, including Amendment 35-10, published by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
23 (22)	ISO 2431	International Standard ISO 2431, "Paints and varnishes — Determination of flow time by use of flow cups", Fourth Edition, February 15, 1993, including Technical Corrigendum 1, 1994, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Table SOR/2016-95

Item	Column 1 Short Form	Column 2 Safety Standard or Safety Requirement
24 (23)	ISO 2592	International Standard ISO 2592:2000(E), "Determination of flash and fire points — Cleveland open cup method", Second Edition, September 15, 2000, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
25 (24)	ISO 9328-2	International Standard ISO 9328-2, "Steel plates and strips for pressure purposes — Technical delivery conditions — Part 2: Unalloyed and low-alloyed steels with specified room temperature and elevated temperature properties", First Edition, December 1, 1991, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
26 (25)	ISO 10156	International Standard ISO 10156, "Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets", Second Edition, February 15, 1996, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
27 (26)	ISO 10298	International Standard ISO 10298, "Determination of toxicity of a gas or gas mixture", First Edition, December 15, 1995, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
28 (31)	Manual of Tests and Criteria	"Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria", Fifth Revised Edition, 2009, published by the United Nations (UN)
29 (32)	MIL-D-23119G	MIL-D-23119G, "Military Specification: Drums, Fabric, Collapsible, Liquid Fuel, Cylindrical, 500-Gallon Capacity", July 15, 1992, published by the United States Department of Defense
30 (33)	MIL-T-52983G	MIL-T-52983G, "Military Specification: Tanks, Fabric, Collapsible: 3,000, 10,000, 20,000 and 50,000 Gallon, Fuel", May 11, 1994, published by the United States Department of Defense
31 (27)	OECD Guidelines 404	OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals No. 404, "Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion", April 24, 2002, published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
32 (28)	OECD Guidelines 430	OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals No. 430, "In Vitro Skin Corrosion: Transcutaneous Electrical Resistance Test Method", July 26, 2013, published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
33 (29)	OECD Guidelines 431	OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals No. 431, "In vitro skin corrosion: reconstructed human epidermis (RHE) test method", July 26, 2013, published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
34 (30)	OECD Guidelines 435	OECD Guideline for the Testing of Chemicals No. 435, "In Vitro Membrane Barrier Test Method for Skin Corrosion", July 19, 2006, published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
35 (36)	Supplement to the ICAO Technical Instructions	Supplement to the "Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air", 2011-2012 Edition, published by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
36 (37)	TP14850	Transport Canada Standard TP14850E, "Small Containers for Transport of Dangerous Goods, Classes 3, 4, 5, 6.1, 8 and, 9, a Transport Canada Standard", 2 nd Edition, October 2010, published by the Department of Transport
37 (38)	TP14877	Transport Canada Standard TP14877E, "Containers for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail, a Transport Canada Standard", December 2013, published by the Department of Transport
38 (39)	ULC Standard S504	National Standard of Canada CAN/ULC-S504-02, "Standard for Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers", Second Edition, August 14, 2002, as amended January 2007, August 2007 and April 2009, published by Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada
39 (40)	ULC Standard S507	National Standard of Canada CAN/ULC-S507-05, "Standard for Water Fire Extinguishers", Fourth Edition, February 28, 2005, as amended January 2007, published by Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada
40 (41)	ULC Standard S512	National Standard of Canada CAN/ULC-S512-M87, "Standard for Halogenated Agent Hand and Wheeled Fire Extinguishers", April 1987, as amended March 1989, March 1990, April 1993, September 1996, September 1997 and April 1999, and reaffirmed February 2007, published by Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada

Table SOR/2016-95

Item	Column 1 Short Form	Column 2 Safety Standard or Safety Requirement
41 (42)	ULC Standard S554	National Standard of Canada CAN/ULC-S554-05, "Standard for Water Based Agent Fire Extinguishers", Second Edition, February 28, 2005, and reaffirmed 2010, published by Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada
42 (35)	UN Recommendations	"Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods", Seventeenth Revised Edition, 2011, published by the United Nations (UN)

1.4 Definitions

In the following definitions, words that are also defined or that are variations of words that are defined are underlined. The meanings of the variations should be drawn from the defined terms. The meanings of other words that are not defined can be found in a dictionary or a scientific or technical handbook, journal or text or a similar publication.

The definitions in this section, which include the definitions from the Act, apply in these Regulations.

accidental release (from the Act)	Repealed SOR/2016-95
Act	means the "Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992". (Loi)
aerosol container	means any non-refillable <u>means of containment</u> that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) contains a <u>substance</u> under pressure; and (b) is fitted with a self-closing device allowing the contents to be ejected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) as <u>solid</u> or <u>liquid</u> particles in suspension in a <u>gas</u>, (ii) as a foam, paste or powder, or (iii) as a <u>liquid</u> or a <u>gas</u>. (bombe aérosol)
aircraft	means any machine capable of deriving support in the atmosphere from reactions of the air, other than a machine designed to derive support in the atmosphere from reactions against the earth's surface of air expelled from the machine, and includes a rocket. (aéronef)
biological product	means a product that is derived from living organisms and that is used to prevent, treat or diagnose disease in humans or animals or for development, experiment or investigation purposes and includes finished or unfinished products, live vaccines or attenuated live vaccines. (produit biologique) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
CANUTEC	means the Canadian Transport Emergency Centre of the Department of Transport. (CANUTEC)
capacity	means, for a <u>means of containment</u> used to contain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a <u>liquid</u> or a <u>gas</u>, the maximum volume of water, normally expressed in litres, that the <u>means of containment</u> can hold at 15°C and at an absolute pressure of 101.325 kPa; and (b) <u>dangerous goods</u> other than a <u>liquid</u> or a <u>gas</u>, the maximum volume, normally expressed in cubic metres, that the <u>means of containment</u> can hold. (capacité) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
cargo aircraft	means an <u>aircraft</u> , other than a <u>passenger carrying aircraft</u> , that is carrying goods or property. (aéronef cargo)

carrier	means a <u>person</u> who, whether or not for hire or reward, has possession of <u>dangerous goods</u> while they are <u>in transport</u> . (transporteur)
Category A	means an <u>infectious substance</u> that is transported in a form such that, when it is released outside of its <u>means of containment</u> and there is physical contact with humans or animals, it is capable of causing permanent disability or life-threatening or fatal disease to humans or animals. (catégorie A) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
Category B	means an <u>infectious substance</u> that does not meet the criteria for inclusion in <u>Category A</u> . (catégorie B) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
certification safety mark	means a design, symbol, device, letter, word, number or abbreviation that is displayed on a <u>means of containment</u> or <u>means of transport</u> to indicate compliance with a <u>safety standard</u> . (indication de danger — conformité)
49 CFR	<i>Repealed SOR/2014-152</i>
class	means, when the word “class” is followed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) one digit, the class of <u>dangerous goods</u> listed in the schedule to the <u>Act</u>; and (b) two digits separated by a point, the class of <u>dangerous goods</u> listed in the schedule to the <u>Act</u> and its division. (classe) <p><i>For example, Class 6.1 is division 1 of Class 6. Not all classes have divisions. Note that for explosives, as required in section 3.5, the compatibility letter must be next to the primary class number, for example, Class 1.1A or Class 1.4S.</i></p> <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
classification	means, for <u>dangerous goods</u> , as applicable, the <u>shipping name</u> , the <u>primary class</u> , the <u>compatibility group</u> , the <u>subsidiary class</u> , the <u>UN number</u> , the <u>packing group</u> , and the <u>infectious substance category</u> . (classification) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
compatibility group	means one of the 13 groups of explosives described in Appendix 2 of Part 2, Classification. (groupe de compatibilité) <i>The compatibility group for each explosive listed in Schedule 1 is shown in column 3 of that Schedule beside the primary class of that explosive.</i>
consignment	means a quantity of <u>dangerous goods</u> transported at the same time in one or more <u>means of containment</u> from one <u>consignor</u> at one location to one consignee at another location. (envoi) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
consignor	means a <u>person</u> in Canada who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is named in a <u>shipping document</u> as the consignor; (b) <u>imports</u> or who will <u>import dangerous goods</u> into Canada; or (c) if paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply, has possession of <u>dangerous goods</u> immediately before they are <u>in transport</u>. (expéditeur) <p><i>A person may be both a consignor and a carrier of the same consignment, for example, a manufacturer who also transports the dangerous goods he or she produces.</i></p>
consolidation bin <i>SOR/2014-159</i>	means a bin that is used in a <u>road vehicle</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to secure one or more <u>small means of containment</u> so that, under normal conditions of transport, they will not shift in a way that might compromise their integrity; and

(b) to allow small means of containment to be added or removed during transport. (**conteneur de groupage**)

Unlike an overpack, a consolidation bin allows users to add or remove small means of containment during transport. A typical user of consolidation bins would be a delivery service that makes many deliveries in one route.

Culture

means the result of a process by which pathogens in a specimen are intentionally propagated. This definition does not include specimens taken from a human or animal patient and that are intended to be processed in a laboratory. (**culture**)

SOR/2008-34

Often, a specimen taken from a human or animal patient in a doctor’s office, a clinic, a hospital or a lab is referred to by the health care professional as a “culture”. In fact, such a specimen is usually intended to be sent to a laboratory where it will be manipulated or “cultured”. It is packaged in such a way that the specimen itself will not deteriorate but any pathogens it contains will not “grow” during transport

SOR/2008-34

cylinder

means a small means of containment, other than an aerosol container, that is cylindrical or spherical in shape and that is capable of withstanding an internal absolute pressure of 275 kPa. (**bouteille à gaz**)

dangerous goods
(from the Act)

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. (**marchandises dangereuses**)

Schedule to the Act

Class 1

Explosives, including explosives within the meaning of the “Explosives Act”

Class 2

Gases: compressed, deeply refrigerated, liquefied or dissolved under pressure

Class 3

Flammable and combustible liquids

Class 4

Flammable solids; substances liable to spontaneous combustion; substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases

Class 5

Oxidizing substances; organic peroxides

Class 6

Poisonous (toxic) and infectious substances

Class 7

Nuclear substances, within the meaning of the “Nuclear Safety and Control Act”, that are radioactive

Class 8

Corrosives

Class 9

Miscellaneous products, substances or organisms considered by the Governor in Council to be dangerous to life, health, property or the environment when handled, offered for transport or transported and prescribed to be included in this class

In these Regulations the words “Class 7, Radioactive Materials” are used rather than the words that are used in the schedule to the Act, “Class 7, Nuclear Substances within the meaning of the Nuclear Safety and Control Act, that are radioactive” so that the Regulations are more easily read in conjunction with international documents incorporated by reference in them.

dangerous goods safety mark

means a label, placard, orange panel, sign, mark, letter, word, number or abbreviation that is used to identify dangerous goods and to show the nature of the danger posed by them. (**indication de danger — marchandises dangereuses**)

Director General	means the Director General of the Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate, Department of Transport. (directeur général)
dust	means a mixture of <u>solid</u> particles and air in which 90 per cent or more of the <u>solid</u> particles have a diameter less than or equal to 10 µm. (poussière) <i>The concentration of these suspended particles in air is measured as milligrams of solid particles per litre of air (mg/L).</i>
drum	means a flat-ended or convex-ended cylindrical <u>means of containment</u> made of metal, fibreboard, plastic or other similar material, with a maximum <u>capacity</u> of 450 L, or for a drum made of plywood, a maximum <u>capacity</u> of 250 L. This definition includes <u>means of containment</u> of other shapes such as pail-shaped or round with a tapered neck, but does not include a wood barrel or jerrican (that is, a <u>means of containment</u> of rectangular or polygonal cross-section). (fût) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
emergency	means an immediate danger to <u>public safety</u> (a) requiring the use of <u>dangerous goods</u> to avert or mitigate the danger; or (b) arising directly or indirectly from dangerous goods. (urgence)
emergency response assistance plan or ERAP or ERP	means a plan that outlines what is to be done if there is an accident involving certain <u>dangerous goods</u> and that is in accordance with Part 7, Emergency Response Assistance Plan. (plan d'intervention d'urgence ou PIU)
Employer	means a <u>person</u> who (a) employs one or more individuals; or (b) provides the services of one or more individuals and from whom the individuals receive their remuneration. (employeur)
farmer	means a <u>person engaged in farming</u> in Canada for commercial purposes. (agriculteur) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
farming	means the production of field-grown crops, cultivated and uncultivated and horticultural crops, the raising of livestock, poultry and fur-bearing animals, the production of eggs, milk, honey, maple syrup, tobacco, fibre and fodder crops, but does not include aquaculture. (agriculture) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
fire point	means the lowest temperature at which a <u>substance</u> will ignite and will continue to burn for at least 5 seconds. (point d'inflammation)
flash point	means the lowest temperature at which the application of an ignition source causes the <u>vapours</u> of a <u>liquid</u> to ignite near the surface of the <u>liquid</u> or within a test vessel. (point d'éclair) <i>The flash point is determined using the closed-cup test method referred to in Chapter 2.3 of the UN Recommendations. See paragraph 2.18(1)(a) of Part 2, Classification.</i>
fuel cell <i>SOR/2014-306</i>	means an electrochemical device that converts the chemical energy of a fuel to electrical energy, heat and reaction products. (pile à combustible)
fuel cell cartridge <i>SOR/2014-306</i>	means an article that stores fuel for discharge into a fuel cell through one or more valves that control the discharge of the fuel into the fuel cell. (cartouche pour pile à combustible)
fuel cell engine <i>SOR/2014-306</i>	means a device that is used to power equipment and that consists of a fuel cell and its fuel supply, whether integrated with or separate from the fuel cell, and includes all appurtenances necessary to fulfil its function. (moteur pile à combustible)

gas	<p>means a <u>substance</u> that at 50°C has a <u>vapour</u> pressure greater than 300 kPa or that is completely gaseous at 20°C at an absolute pressure of 101.3 kPa and that is</p> <p>(a) compressed (other than in solution) so that when it is packaged under pressure for transport it remains entirely gaseous at 20°C;</p> <p>(b) liquefied so that when it is packaged for transport it is partially <u>liquid</u> at 20°C;</p> <p>(c) refrigerated so that when it is packaged for transport it is made partially <u>liquid</u> because of its low temperature; or <i>SOR/2002-306</i></p> <p>(d) in solution so that when it is packaged for transport it is dissolved in a solvent. (gaz)</p>
genetically modified micro-organism	<i>Repealed SOR/2014-306</i>
gross mass	<p>means</p> <p>(a) for a <u>means of containment</u>, the mass of the <u>means of containment</u> and all of its contents; or <i>SOR/2008-34</i></p> <p>(b) for a quantity of <u>dangerous goods</u>, the gross mass of all minimum required <u>means of containment</u> used to contain the <u>dangerous goods</u>. (masse brute) <i>SOR/2008-34</i></p> <p><i>Reference to the minimum required means of containment (see paragraph 1.3(2)(j)) clarifies that, when dangerous goods are in portable tanks required or permitted by Part 5, Means of Containment, and the portable tanks are being transported in an ISO container or in a rail boxcar, the gross mass of the dangerous goods includes the dangerous goods and the portable tank but does not include the mass of the ISO container or the rail boxcar.</i> <i>SOR/2012-245</i></p>
handling <i>(from the Act)</i>	means loading, unloading, packing or unpacking <u>dangerous goods</u> in a <u>means of containment</u> for the purposes of, in the course of or following transportation and includes storing them in the course of transportation. (manutention)
ICAO Technical Instructions	<i>Repealed SOR/2014-152</i>
IMDG Code	<i>Repealed SOR/2014-152</i>
IMDG Code, 29th Amendment	<i>Repealed SOR/2014-152</i>
imminent accidental release	<i>Repealed SOR/2016-95</i>
import <i>(from the Act)</i>	means import into Canada, and includes transporting goods that originate from outside Canada and pass through Canada to a destination outside Canada, except when the goods are being transported on a <u>ship</u> or <u>aircraft</u> not registered in Canada. (importer)
infectious substance	<p>means a <u>substance</u> known or reasonably believed to contain viable micro-organisms such as bacteria, viruses, rickettsia, parasites, fungi and other agents such as prions that are known or reasonably believed to cause disease in humans or animals and that are listed in Appendix 3 to Part 2, Classification, or that exhibit characteristics similar to a <u>substance</u> listed in Appendix 3. (matière infectieuse) <i>SOR/2008-34</i></p>
inspector <i>(from the Act)</i>	means a <u>person</u> designated as an inspector under subsection 10(1) of the <u>Act</u> . (inspecteur)

in standard	means that a <u>means of containment</u> meets the requirements set out in section 5.2 of Part 5, Means of Containment. (en règle)
in transport	means that a <u>person</u> has possession of <u>dangerous goods</u> for the purposes of transportation or for the purposes of storing them in the course of transportation. (en transport)
large means of containment	means a <u>means of containment</u> with a <u>capacity</u> greater than 450 L. (grand contenant) <i>SOR/2008-34</i> <i>450 L is equivalent to 0.45 m³ or 15.9 ft³</i>
LC₅₀	means the lowest concentration of <u>gas</u> , <u>vapour</u> , <u>mist</u> or <u>dust</u> that, when administered by continuous inhalation to both male and female young adult albino rats for one hour, results in the death within 14 days of one half of the animals. (CL₅₀) <i>The result is expressed in milligrams per litre (mg/L) of air for dust and mist, which are suspended particles, and in millilitres per cubic metre (mL/m³) of air for gas and vapour.</i>
LD₅₀ (dermal)	means the lowest amount of a <u>substance</u> that, when administered by continuous contact with the bare skin of both male and female young adult albino rabbits for 24 hours, results in the death within 14 days of one half of the animals. (DL₅₀ (absorption cutanée)) <i>The result is expressed in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of body mass.</i>
LD₅₀ (oral)	means the lowest amount of a <u>substance</u> that, when administered by mouth to both male and female young adult albino rats, results in the death within 14 days of one half of the animals. (DL₅₀ (ingestion)) <i>The result is expressed in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of body mass.</i>
Liquid	means a <u>substance</u> that (a) has a melting point less than or equal to 20°C at an absolute pressure of 101.3 kPa; or (b) is a viscous <u>substance</u> for which a specific melting point cannot be determined but that is determined to be a liquid in accordance with ASTM D 4359. (liquide)
lithium content <i>SOR/2014-306</i>	means the mass of lithium in the anode of a lithium metal or lithium alloy cell. (quantité de lithium)
Manual of Tests and Criteria	<i>Repealed SOR/2014-152</i>
Means of containment <i>(from the Act)</i>	means a container or packaging, or any part of a <u>means of transport</u> that is or may be used to contain goods. (contenant)
means of transport <i>(from the Act)</i>	means a <u>road or railway vehicle</u> , <u>aircraft</u> , <u>ship</u> , pipeline or any other contrivance that is or may be used to transport <u>persons</u> or goods. (moyen de transport)
Minister <i>(from the Act)</i>	means the Minister of Transport. (ministre)
Mist	means a mixture of <u>liquid</u> particles and air in which 90 per cent or more of the <u>liquid</u> particles have a diameter not greater than 10 µm. (brouillard) <i>The concentration of these suspended particles in air is measured as milligrams of liquid particles per litre of air (mg/L).</i>

net explosives quantity	<p>means the net mass of explosives, excluding the mass of any <u>means of containment</u>. (quantité nette d'explosifs) <i>SOR/2008-34</i></p> <p><i>Some explosives are articles and depend on the means of containment to achieve an explosive effect. This definition clarifies that, even in such a case, only the mass of explosives is counted. For fireworks, when the net explosives quantity is unknown, it can be calculated using special provision 4 or 5 of Schedule 2.</i> <i>SOR/2008-34</i></p>
offer for transport	<p>means, for <u>dangerous goods</u> not <u>in transport</u>, to select or allow the selection of a <u>carrier</u> to transport the <u>dangerous goods</u>, to prepare or allow the preparation of the <u>dangerous goods</u> so that a <u>carrier</u> can take possession of them for transport or to allow a <u>carrier</u> to take possession of the <u>dangerous goods</u> for transport. (demande de transport)</p>
organization <i>(This definition reproduces the definition of "organization" in section 2 of the Criminal Code as incorporated in section 2 of the Act.) SOR/2012-245</i>	<p>means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a public body, body corporate, society, company, firm, partnership, trade union or municipality; or (b) an association of <u>persons</u> that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is created for a common purpose, (ii) has an operational structure, and (iii) holds itself out to the public as an association of persons. (organisation)
overpack <i>SOR/2014-159</i>	<p>means an enclosure that is used by a single <u>consignor</u> to consolidate one or more <u>small means of containment</u> for ease of <u>handling</u> but that is not a minimum required means of containment. This definition does not include a <u>large means of containment</u> or a unit load device, as defined in the <u>ICAO Technical Instructions</u>, that is intended for transport by <u>aircraft</u>. (suremballage)</p> <p><i>Examples of overpacks include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a pallet on which are placed or stacked one or more small means of containment that are secured by straps, shrink wrap, stretch wrap, nets or other similar means; and (b) a disposable box, crate or bin in which one or more small means of containment are placed.
packing group	<p>means a group in which <u>dangerous goods</u> are included based on the inherent danger of the <u>dangerous goods</u>; Packing Group I indicates great danger, Packing Group II indicates medium danger and Packing Group III indicates minor danger. (groupe d'emballage)</p>
passenger	<p>means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for a <u>ship</u>, a <u>person</u> defined as a passenger in the "Canada Shipping Act"; and (c) for a <u>road vehicle</u>, a <u>railway vehicle</u> or an <u>aircraft</u>, a <u>person</u> carried on board the <u>means of transport</u> but does not include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a crew member, (ii) a <u>person</u> who is accompanying <u>dangerous goods</u> or other cargo, (iv) an operator, owner or charterer of the <u>means of transport</u>, (v) an employee of the operator, owner or charterer of the <u>means of transport</u>, who is acting in the course of employment, or (vi) a <u>person</u> carrying out inspection or investigation duties under an Act of Parliament or of a provincial legislature. (passager)
passenger carrying aircraft	<p>means an <u>aircraft</u> that is carrying one or more <u>passengers</u>. (aéronef de passagers)</p>

passenger carrying railway vehicle	means a <u>railway vehicle</u> that is carrying one or more <u>passengers</u> . (véhicule ferroviaire de passagers)
passenger carrying road vehicle	means a <u>road vehicle</u> that is carrying one or more <u>passengers</u> . (véhicule routier de passagers)
passenger carrying ship	means a <u>ship</u> that is carrying <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for the purposes of the provisions of these Regulations that refer to <u>dangerous goods</u> other than explosives, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) more than 25 <u>passengers</u>, or (ii) more than one <u>passenger</u> for each 3 m of the length of the <u>ship</u>; and (b) for the purposes of the provisions of these Regulations that refer to explosives, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) more than 12 <u>passengers</u>, and (ii) more than one <u>passenger</u> for each 3 m of the length of the <u>ship</u>. (navire de passagers)
permit for equivalent level of safety	means an authorization issued under section 31 of the <u>Act</u> to conduct an activity in compliance with the conditions of that authorization instead of with the requirements of these Regulations. (permis de niveau de sécurité équivalent)
person <i>(from the Act)</i>	means an individual or an <u>organization</u> . (personne) <i>SOR/2012-245</i>
prescribed <i>(from the Act)</i>	means prescribed by regulations of the Governor in Council. (<i>version anglaise seulement</i>)
primary class	means the first <u>class</u> shown in column 3 of Schedule 1. (classe primaire)
protective direction	means a direction issued under section 32 of the <u>Act</u> to cease an activity or to conduct other activities to reduce any danger to <u>public safety</u> . (ordre)
public safety <i>(from the Act)</i>	means the safety of human life and health and of property and the environment. (sécurité publique)
railway vehicle	means any vehicle that is designed to be drawn or propelled on rails by any power other than muscle power and that is being prepared for use or being used on rails. (véhicule ferroviaire)
release <i>(from the Act)</i> <i>SOR/2016-95</i>	means, in relation to dangerous goods, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a discharge, emission, explosion, outgassing or other escape of dangerous goods, or any component or compound evolving from dangerous goods, from the means of containment being used to handle or transport the dangerous goods; or (b) an emission, from a means of containment being used to handle or transport dangerous goods, of ionizing radiation that exceeds a level or limit established under the “Nuclear Safety and Control Act”. (rejet) <i>SOR/2016-95</i>
road vehicle	means any vehicle that is designed to be drawn or propelled on land, including on ice roads, by any power other than muscle power and includes a machine designed to derive support in the atmosphere from reactions against the earth’s surface of air expelled from the machine, but does not include a <u>railway vehicle</u> that operates exclusively on rails. (véhicule routier) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
roll-on roll-off ship	means a <u>ship</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) with one or more decks that are closed or open, normally not subdivided in any way and that

	generally run the entire length of the <u>ship</u> ; and
	(b) onto or from which <u>persons</u> embark or disembark or goods or vehicles are loaded or unloaded, normally in a horizontal direction. (navire roulier)
safety mark (from the Act)	includes a design, symbol, device, sign, label, placard, letter, word, number or abbreviation, or any combination of these things, that is to be displayed
	(a) on <u>dangerous goods</u> , on <u>means of containment or transport</u> used in <u>handling, offering for transport</u> or transporting <u>dangerous goods</u> , or at facilities used in those activities; and
	(b) to show the nature of the danger or to indicate compliance with the <u>safety standards prescribed</u> for the <u>means of containment or transport</u> or the facilities. (indication de danger)
	<i>See also certification safety mark and dangerous goods safety mark.</i>
safety requirements (from the Act)	means requirements for <u>handling, offering for transport</u> or transporting <u>dangerous goods</u> , for reporting those activities and for training <u>persons</u> engaged in those activities. (règles de sécurité)
safety standards (from the Act)	means standards regulating the design, construction, equipping, functioning or performance of <u>means of containment</u> or facilities used or intended to be used in <u>handling, offering for transport</u> or transporting <u>dangerous goods</u> . (normes de sécurité)
ship SOR/2014-306	has the meaning assigned by the definition of “vessel” in section 2 of the “Canada Shipping Act, 2001”. (navire)
shipping document	means a document that relates to <u>dangerous goods</u> that are being <u>handled, offered for transport</u> or transported and that contains the information required by Part 3, Documentation, relating to the goods but does not include an electronic record. (document d’expédition)
shipping name	means an entry in upper case letters (capitals) in column 2 of Schedule 1, but does not include any lower case descriptive text except for the purpose of determining the <u>classification</u> of <u>dangerous goods</u> . (appellation réglementaire)
shipping record (from the Act)	means a record that relates to <u>dangerous goods</u> being <u>handled, offered for transport</u> or transported and that describes or contains information relating to the goods, and includes electronic records of information. (registre d’expédition)
short-run ferry	means a <u>ship</u> that is operating over the most direct water route between two points not more than 3 km apart. (bac)
small means of containment	means a <u>means of containment</u> with a <u>capacity</u> less than or equal to 450 L. (petit contenant) SOR/2008-34 <i>450 L is equivalent to 0.45 m³ or 15.9 ft³.</i>
solid	means a <u>substance</u> that is not a <u>liquid</u> or a <u>gas</u> . (solide)
special provision	means an item of Schedule 2 referred to in column 5 of Schedule 1. (disposition particulière)
standardized means of containment (from the Act)	means a <u>means of containment</u> in relation to which a <u>safety standard</u> has been <u>prescribed</u> . (contenant normalisé)
subsidiary class	means a <u>class</u> shown in parentheses in column 3 of Schedule 1. (classe subsidiaire)
substance	includes an article. (matière)

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technical name	means the chemical name or another name currently used in a scientific or technical handbook, journal or text but does not include a trade name. (appellation technique)
train	means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a train as defined in the “Canadian Rail Operating Rules”, published by The Railway Association of Canada and approved by the <u>Minister</u> under the “Railway Safety Act” on January 16, 1990, as amended to July 1, 2000; or (b) a number of <u>railway vehicles</u> coupled together moving at a velocity exceeding 24 km/h (15 mph) with at least one <u>railway vehicle</u> providing propulsion and at least one <u>railway vehicle</u> containing <u>dangerous goods</u> for which a placard is required to be displayed in accordance with Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks. (train)
transport index	has the same meaning as determined under the “Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations”. (indice de transport)
tube	means a <u>large means of containment</u> that is cylindrical in shape and that is capable of withstanding an internal absolute pressure of 12.4 MPa. (tube)
Type 1A means of containment	means a <u>means of containment</u> that is in compliance with the requirements of CGSB-43.125 for <u>Type 1A means of containment</u> or, if it is manufactured outside Canada, is in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 6.3 of the <u>UN Recommendations</u> and the national regulations of the country of manufacture. (contenant de type 1A) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
Type 1B means of containment	means a <u>means of containment</u> that is in compliance with the requirements of CGSB-43.125 for <u>Type 1B means of containment</u> and with the additional requirements of section 5.16.1 of Part 5, Means of Containment. (contenant de type 1B) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
Type 1C means of containment	means a <u>means of containment</u> that is in compliance with the requirements of CGSB-43.125 for <u>Type 1C means of containment</u> . (contenant de type 1C) <i>SOR/2008-34</i>
UN number	means an entry in column 1 of Schedule 1. (numéro UN)
UN Recommendations	<i>Repealed SOR/2014-152</i>
UN standardized means of containment	means a <u>means of containment</u> that meets the requirements set out in section 5.6 of Part 5, Means of Containment. (contenant normalisé UN)
vapour	means the dispersion in air of imperceptible particles of a <u>substance</u> that is <u>liquid</u> or <u>solid</u> in its normal state. (vapeur) <i>For example, water vapour or benzene vapour.</i>
watt-hour or Wh <i>SOR/2014-306</i>	the electrical energy developed by a power of 1 watt (W) during 1 hour (h) and expressed as watt-hour (Wh). (wattheure ou Wh)

General Provisions

Subsections 1.5.1(2) and 1.6(3) refer to a conflict between requirements. A conflict is not the same as a difference. There is a difference between two provisions if they are not exactly the same but both can be satisfied at the same time. There is a conflict between two provisions if it is impossible for both provisions to be satisfied at the same time.

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For example, if Provision A requires a tank wall to exceed 1 mm in thickness and Provision B requires the same tank wall to exceed 2 mm in thickness, there is a difference between the two provisions but there is no conflict because both provisions can be satisfied at the same time if the tank wall exceeds 2 mm in thickness.

However, if Provision A prohibits a tank wall from exceeding 1 mm in thickness and Provision B requires the same tank wall to exceed 2 mm in thickness, there is a conflict between the two provisions because it is impossible for the tank wall to be less than or equal to 1 mm in thickness while at the same time exceeding 2 mm in thickness.

1.5 Applicability of the Regulations

Unless otherwise stated in sections 1.15 to 1.48 of this Part or in Schedule 1 or 2, dangerous goods must be handled, offered for transport or transported in accordance with these Regulations.

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1.5.1 Schedule 2: Special Provisions

- (1) When there is a special provision in Schedule 2 for dangerous goods, that special provision applies.

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- (2) When there is a conflict between a special provision in Schedule 2 and other provisions in these Regulations, the special provision applies.

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1.5.2 Schedules 1 and 3: Forbidden Dangerous Goods

- (1) When the word “Forbidden” is shown for dangerous goods in column 3 of Schedule 1 or column 2 of Schedule 3, a person must not handle, offer for transport or transport the dangerous goods.

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- (2) When the word “Forbidden” is shown for dangerous goods in column 8 or 9 of Schedule 1, a person must not offer for transport or transport the dangerous goods by the means of transport set out in the heading of that column.

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1.6 Schedule 1: Quantity Limits in Columns 8 and 9

- (1) When there is a number shown in column 8 of Schedule 1, that number is a quantity limit per means of containment for the corresponding dangerous goods in column 2. A person must not load onto a passenger carrying ship, or transport on a road vehicle or a railway vehicle on board a passenger carrying ship, dangerous goods that exceed the quantity limit. Dangerous goods exceed the quantity limit if

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- (a) in the case of a solid, they have a mass that is greater than the number when that number is expressed in kilograms;
- (b) in the case of a liquid, they have a volume that is greater than the number when that number is expressed in litres;
- (c) in the case of a gas, including a gas in a liquefied form, they are contained in a means of containment the capacity of which is greater than the number when that number is expressed in litres; and

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- (d) in the case of an explosive

- (i) not subject to special provision 85 or 86, they have a net explosives quantity that is greater than the number when

that number is expressed in kilograms, or

- (ii) subject to special provision 85 or 86, they exceed 100 articles.

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- (2) When there is a number shown in column 9 of Schedule 1, that number is a quantity limit per means of containment for the corresponding dangerous goods in column 2. A person must not offer for transport or transport by passenger carrying road vehicle or passenger carrying railway vehicle dangerous goods that exceed the quantity limit. Dangerous goods exceed the quantity limit if *SOR/2014-306*

- (a) in the case of a solid, they have a mass that is greater than the number when that number is expressed in kilograms;

- (b) in the case of a liquid, they have a volume that is greater than the number when that number is expressed in litres;

- (c) in the case of a gas, including a gas in a liquefied form, they are contained in a means of containment the capacity of which is greater than the number when that number is expressed in litres; and

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- (d) in the case of an explosive

- (i) not subject to special provision 85 or 86, they have a net explosives quantity that is greater than the number when that number is expressed in kilograms, or

- (ii) subject to special provision 85 or 86, they exceed 100 articles.

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- (3) If a quantity limit in column 8 or 9 of Schedule 1 conflicts with any other quantity limit in these Regulations, other than a quantity limit in special provisions, the quantity limit in that column takes precedence.

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1.7 Safety Requirements, Documents, Safety Marks

As provided for in section 5 of the Act, a person must not handle, offer for transport, transport or import dangerous goods unless

- (a) the person complies with all applicable prescribed safety requirements;

- (b) the dangerous goods are accompanied by all applicable prescribed documents; and

- (c) the means of containment and transport comply with all applicable prescribed safety standards and display all applicable prescribed safety marks.

1.8 Prohibition: Explosives

A person must not handle, offer for transport or transport dangerous goods by any means of transport if the dangerous goods are explosives and

- (a) are in direct contact with a large means of containment, except when the explosives are to be transported by road vehicle in quantities that are allowed for the explosives in section 9.5, Part 9, Road, in Schedule 1 or in any special provision in Schedule 2; or

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- (b) are also radioactive materials.

1.9 Use of the Most Recent Version of the ICAO Technical Instructions, the IMDG Code or 49 CFR

A person who is required or permitted by these Regulations to comply with all or a portion of the ICAO Technical Instructions, the IMDG Code or 49 CFR may comply with the most recent version of those documents rather than the version set out in the table to section 1.3.1.

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1.10 Repealed *SOR/2014-152*

1.11 Use of 49 CFR for Non-regulated Dangerous Goods

When a substance is regulated in the United States by 49 CFR but is not regulated in Canada by these Regulations, a person may transport the substance between Canada and the United States by road vehicle or railway vehicle in accordance with all or part of 49 CFR.

This means that, for example, the safety marks displayed in accordance with 49 CFR would not be considered misleading.

1.12 Evidence: Safety Marks, Prescribed Documents

As provided for in section 42 of the Act, in any prosecution for an offence, evidence that a means of containment or transport bore a safety mark or was accompanied by a prescribed document is, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, proof of the information shown or indicated by the safety mark or contained in the prescribed document.

1.13 Defence: Due Diligence

As provided for in section 40 of the Act, a person must not be found guilty of an offence if it is established that the person took all reasonable measures to comply with the Act or to prevent the commission of the offence.

1.14 Repealed SOR/2002-306

Special Cases

A number of the following sections provide exemptions for dangerous goods based on the gross mass of the dangerous goods. When appropriate, the text ensures that the exemption applies to the total of the gross masses of all of the dangerous goods on the means of transport. This means that a person who takes advantage of section 1.15 to transport 150 kg gross mass of dangerous goods on a road vehicle could not also claim the 500 kg gross mass exemption set out in section 1.16 when adding an additional 450 kg gross mass of dangerous goods (whether or not they are the same dangerous goods). Indeed, were the 450 kg gross mass added, none of the resulting 600 kg gross mass could be claimed under either the 150 kg gross mass exemption or the 500 kg gross mass exemption.

SOR/2008-34

Similarly, a person who takes advantage of an exemption set out in section 1.16 to transport 300 kg gross mass of flammable liquids on a road vehicle cannot, when adding an additional 350 kg gross mass of corrosives, claim any of the resulting 650 kg gross mass as exempted under section 1.15 or 1.16. .

SOR/2008-34

1.15 150 kg Gross Mass Exemption

SOR/2008-34

- (1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if

SOR/2016-95

- (a) in the case of

- (i) dangerous goods included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more small means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5 (Means of Containment), except that, in the case of dangerous goods that are UN1950, AEROSOLS, or UN2037, GAS CARTRIDGES, the requirement in section 8.1.7 of CGSB-43.123 that aerosol containers and gas cartridges be tightly packed in a strong outer packaging does not apply, or

SOR/2016-95

- (ii) dangerous goods not included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more small means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety;

SOR/2008-34

- (b) except for dangerous goods included in Class 2, Gases, the dangerous goods are contained in one or more means of containment each of which has a gross mass less than or equal to 30 kg;

SOR/2011-239

- (c) the gross mass of all dangerous goods

- (i) transported on the road vehicle or the railway vehicle is less than or equal to 150 kg, and

- (ii) transported on the ship on a domestic voyage is less than or equal to 150 kg, excluding dangerous goods in a road vehicle or railway vehicle being transported on the ship; and

SOR/2011-239

- (d) the dangerous goods are in a quantity or concentration available to the general public and are transported

- (i) by a user or purchaser of the dangerous goods, or

- (ii) by a retailer to or from a user or purchaser of the dangerous goods.

SOR/2011-239

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to dangerous goods that
- (a) are in a quantity or concentration that requires an emergency response assistance plan;
 - (b) require a control or emergency temperature
 - (c) are included in Class 1, Explosives, except for UN numbers UN0012, UN0014, UN0044, UN0055, UN0105, UN0131, UN0161, UN0173, UN0186, UN0191, UN0197, UN0276, UN0312, UN0323, UN0335 if classified as a consumer firework, UN0336, UN0337, UN0351, UN0373, UN0378, UN0404, UN0405, UN0431, UN0432, UN0454, UN0499, UN0501, UN0503, UN0505 to UN0507 and UN0509;
SOR/2016-95
 - (d) are included in Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, and are in a cylinder with a capacity greater than 46 L;
 - (e) are included in Class 2.3, Toxic Gases;
 - (f) are included in Class 4, Flammable Solids; Substances Liable to Spontaneous Combustion; Substances that on Contact with Water Emit Flammable Gases (Water-reactive Substances); and in Packing Group I;
SOR/2012-245
 - (g) are included in Class 5.2, Organic Peroxides, unless they are allowed to be transported as limited quantities in accordance with section 1.17 and column 6(a) of Schedule 1;
SOR/2014-306
 - (h) are liquids included in Class 6.1, Toxic Substances, and Packing Group I;
 - (i) are included in Class 6.2, Infectious Substances; or
 - (j) are included in Class 7, Radioactive Materials, and are required to be licensed by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.
- SOR/2008-34*

1.16 500 kg Gross Mass Exemption

SOR/2008-34

- (1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) and Part 5 (Means of Containment) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if
- (a) in the case of
 - (i) dangerous goods included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more small means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5, Means of Containment, or
 - (ii) dangerous goods not included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more means of containment
 - (A) each of which has a gross mass less than or equal to 30 kg and that is designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety, or
 - (B) that are drums in compliance with the requirements of section 5.12 of Part 5, Means of Containment, for transporting dangerous goods in drums;
 - (b) the gross mass of all dangerous goods
 - (i) transported on the road vehicle or the railway vehicle is less than or equal to 500 kg, and
 - (ii) transported on the ship on a domestic voyage is less than or equal to 500 kg, excluding the dangerous goods in a road vehicle or railway vehicle being transported on the ship;
 - (c) each means of containment has displayed on one side, other than a side on which it is intended to rest or to be stacked during transport,
 - (i) the dangerous goods safety marks required by Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, or
 - (ii) for dangerous goods, other than dangerous goods included in Class 2, Gases, the shipping name of the dangerous goods and the marks required for them in one of the following Acts and regulations, as long as those marks are legible and visible during handling and transporting in the same manner as dangerous goods safety marks:

(A) the “Pest Control Products Act” and its regulations, or

(B) the “Hazardous Products Act” and its regulations;

(d) the dangerous goods are accompanied by a shipping document or document that is located, for a road or railway vehicle or a ship, in accordance with the requirements for location of a shipping document in sections 3.7 to 3.9 of Part 3, Documentation; and

(e) any document referred to in paragraph (d), other than a shipping document, includes the following information in the following order:

SOR/2012-245

(i) the primary class of the dangerous goods, following the word “Class” or “Classe”, and

(ii) the total number of means of containment, on which a dangerous goods safety mark is required to be displayed, for each primary class, following the words “number of means of containment” or “nombre de contenants”.

For example,

Class 3, number of means of containment, 10

Class 8, number of means of containment, 12

SOR/2008-34

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to dangerous goods that

(a) are in a quantity or concentration that requires an emergency response assistance plan;

(b) require a control or emergency temperature;

(c) are included in Class 1, Explosives, except for

(i) explosives included in Class 1.4S, or

(ii) UN numbers UN0191, UN0197, UN0276, UN0312, UN0336, UN0403, UN0431, UN0453 and UN0493;

(d) are included in Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, and are in a cylinder with a capacity greater than 46 L;

(e) are included in Class 2.3, Toxic Gases;

(f) are included in Class 4, Flammable Solids; Substances Liable to Spontaneous Combustion; Substances that on Contact with Water Emit Flammable Gases (Water-reactive Substances); and in Packing Group I;

SOR/2012-245

(g) are included in Class 5.2, Organic Peroxides, unless they are allowed to be transported as limited quantities in accordance with section 1.17 and column 6(a) of Schedule 1;

SOR/2014-306

(h) are liquids included in Class 6.1, Toxic Substances, and Packing Group I;

(i) are included in Class 6.2, Infectious Substances; or

(j) are included in Class 7, Radioactive Materials, and are required to be licensed by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

SOR/2008-34

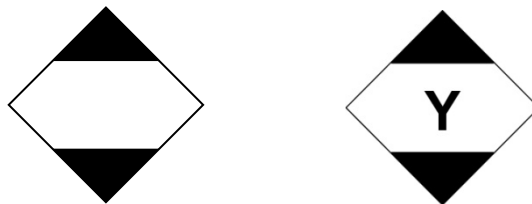
1.17 Limited Quantities Exemption

SOR/2008-34

(1) A quantity of dangerous goods, other than explosives, is a limited quantity if

(a) the dangerous goods are in one or more means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety; and

- (b) each outer means of containment has a gross mass that is less than or equal to 30 kg and the dangerous goods in the inner means of containment
- (i) if solids, have a mass that is less than or equal to the number shown in column 6(a) of Schedule 1, when that number is expressed in kilograms,
SOR/2014-306
 - (ii) if liquids, have a volume that is less than or equal to the number shown in column 6(a) of Schedule 1, when that number is expressed in litres, or
SOR/2014-306
 - (iii) if gases, including a gas in a liquefied form, are contained in one or more means of containment each of which has a capacity less than or equal to the number shown in column 6(a) of Schedule 1, when that number is expressed in litres.
SOR/2014-306
- (2) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of limited quantities of dangerous goods on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if each means of containment is legibly and durably marked on one side, other than a side on which it is intended to rest or to be stacked during transport, with the mark illustrated in subsection (5).
SOR/2016-95
- (3) When a limited quantity of dangerous goods is in a means of containment that is inside another means of containment, the inner means of containment is not required to be marked if
- (a) the gross mass of the outer means of containment is less than or equal to 30 kg;
 - (b) the outer means of containment is not intended to be opened during transport; and
 - (c) the outer means of containment is legibly and visibly marked, on a contrasting background, with the mark illustrated in subsection (5).
- (4) When a limited quantity of dangerous goods is in a means of containment that is inside an overpack, the following information must be displayed on the overpack unless the marks on the small means of containment are visible through the overpack:
- (a) the word “Overpack” or “Suremballage”; and
 - (b) the mark illustrated in subsection (5), legibly and visibly marked on a contrasting background.
- (5) The mark is a square on point, and the line forming the square on point must be at least 2 mm wide. The top and bottom portions must be black and the central portion must be white or a contrasting colour. Each side of the mark must be at least 100 mm long. The letter “Y” may be displayed in the centre of the mark if the limited quantity is in compliance with the ICAO Technical Instructions. If the size of the means of containment so requires, the length of each side may be reduced to not less than 50 mm, provided that the mark remains clearly visible.



- (6) Until December 31, 2020, instead of being marked with the mark illustrated in subsection (5), a means of containment may have displayed on it
- (a) the words “Limited Quantity” or “quantité limitée”;
 - (b) the abbreviation “Ltd. Qty.” or “quant. Itée”;

- (c) the words “Consumer Commodity” or “bien de consommation”; or
 - (d) the UN number of each limited quantity of dangerous goods preceded by the letters “UN”, placed within a square on point.
- (7) For the purposes of paragraph 6(d), the line forming the square on point must be black and be at least 2 mm wide. If the dangerous goods have different UN numbers, the square on point must be large enough to include each UN number, but in any case each side must be not less than 50 mm long. The UN numbers and letters must be at least 6 mm high. The line, UN numbers and letters must be on a contrasting background.

SOR/2014-159

1.17.1 Excepted Quantities Exemption

SOR/2014-306

- (1) A quantity of dangerous goods, other than explosives, is an excepted quantity if
- (a) the dangerous goods are in an inner means of containment and an outer means of containment that are designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety;
 - (b) any of the dangerous goods in the inner means of containment,
 - (i) if solids, have a mass that is less than or equal to the number shown in column 1 of the table to subsection (2) for the corresponding alphanumeric code in column 6(b) of Schedule 1, when that number is expressed in grams,
 - (ii) if liquids, have a volume that is less than or equal to the number shown in column 1 of the table to subsection (2) for the corresponding alphanumeric code in column 6(b) of Schedule 1, when that number is expressed in millilitres, or
 - (iii) if gases, including a gas in a liquefied form, are contained in one or more means of containment each of which has a capacity less than or equal to the number shown in column 1 of the table to subsection (2) for the corresponding alphanumeric code in column 6(b) of Schedule 1, when that number is expressed in millilitres; and
 - (c) any of the dangerous goods in the outer means of containment,
 - (i) if solids, have a mass that is less than or equal to the number shown in column 2 of the table to subsection (2) for the corresponding alphanumeric code in column 6(b) of Schedule 1, when that number is expressed in grams,
 - (ii) if liquids, have a volume that is less than or equal to the number shown in column 2 of the table to subsection (2) for the corresponding alphanumeric code in column 6(b) of Schedule 1, when that number is expressed in millilitres, or
 - (iii) if gases, including a gas in a liquefied form, are contained in one or more means of containment each of which has a capacity less than or equal to the number shown in column 2 of the table to subsection (2) for the corresponding alphanumeric code in column 6(b) of Schedule 1, when that number is expressed in millilitres.

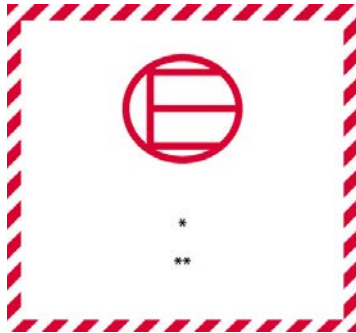
- (2) When dangerous goods in excepted quantities for which different alphanumeric codes are assigned are together in an outer means of containment, the total quantity of dangerous goods must not exceed the lowest maximum net quantity per outer means of containment that is set out in column 2 of the table to this subsection for any of the dangerous goods.

**Table
Excepted Quantities**

Alphanumeric Code	Column 1 Maximum net quantity per inner means of containment (in g for solids and mL for liquids and gases)	Column 2 Maximum net quantity per outer means of containment (in g for solids and mL for liquids and gases, or sum of g and mL in the case of mixed packing)
E0	Not permitted as Excepted Quantity	
E1	30	1000
E2	30	500
E3	30	300
E4	1	500
E5	1	300

- (3) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods in excepted quantities if each means of containment is marked on one side, other than a side on which it is intended to rest or to be stacked during transport, with the excepted quantities mark illustrated below.
SOR/2016-95

EXCEPTED QUANTITIES MARK



- Black or red: Hatching around edge of square and symbol
- White (or a colour that contrasts, as applicable, with black or red): Background
- Size: Square, and each side must be at least 100 mm

The symbol is a stylized capital E enclosed in a circle and all three cross bars of the letter E must touch the perimeter of the circle

Replace * with the primary class

Replace ** with the name of the consignor or the consignee

- (4) When dangerous goods in excepted quantities are in a means of containment that is inside an overpack, the following information must be displayed on the overpack, unless that information is on the means of containment and is visible through the overpack:
- (a) the word “Overpack” or “Suremballage”; and
 - (b) the mark illustrated in subsection (3).
- (5) The number of outer means of containment containing dangerous goods in excepted quantities on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or an intermodal container must not exceed 1 000.
- (6) When dangerous goods in excepted quantities are in an inner means of containment that is inside an outer means of containment, the inner means of containment is not required to be marked in accordance with subsection (3) if
- (a) the outer means of containment is not intended to be opened during transport; and
 - (b) the outer means of containment is marked, legibly and visibly on a contrasting background, with the mark illustrated in that subsection.
- (7) If a shipping document or any other document accompanies dangerous goods in excepted quantities, the document must include the words “dangerous goods in excepted quantities” or “marchandises dangereuses en quantités exceptées” and must

indicate the number of outer means of containment.

- (8) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2, (Classification), do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods in excepted quantities that are assigned to alphanumeric codes E1, E2, E4 and E5 in column 6(b) of Schedule 1 if
 - (a) the net quantity of the dangerous goods per inner means of containment is less than or equal to 1 g for solids or 1 mL for liquids and gases; and
 - (b) the net quantity of the dangerous goods per outer means of containment is less than or equal to 100 g for solids or 100 mL for liquids and gases.

SOR/2014-306

1.18 Medical Device or Article

These Regulations do not apply to the transport on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage of
SOR/2002-306

- (a) a medical device, wheelchair or medical article if
SOR/2022-245
 - (i) the medical device is attached to or implanted in an individual or an animal, or
SOR/2008-34
 - (ii) the wheelchair or medical article is in transport and is intended for the personal use of a specific individual,
SOR/2008-34
- (b) a radio-pharmaceutical that has been injected in or ingested by an individual or an animal.
SOR/2002-306

1.19 Samples for Inspection or Investigation Exemption

SOR/2008-34

These Regulations do not apply to samples of goods, including forensic samples, that are reasonably believed to be dangerous goods if, for the purposes of inspection or investigation duties under an Act of Parliament or of a provincial legislature, the samples are

- (a) in transport under the direct supervision of a federal, provincial or municipal government employee acting in the course of employment; and
- (b) in one or more means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety.
SOR/2008-34

1.19.1 Samples Classifying, Analysing or Testing Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 2 (Classification), Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training) and Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) do not apply to samples of goods that the consignor reasonably believes to be dangerous goods, but the classification or the exact chemical composition of the goods is unknown and cannot be readily determined if

- (a) in the case of
 - (i) samples that are reasonably believed to be a gas, including a gas in a liquefied form, they are in one or more means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5, Means of Containment, or
 - (ii) samples that are reasonably believed not to be a gas, they are in one or more means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety;

- (b) the samples are in transport for the purposes of classifying, analysing or testing;
- (c) the samples are believed not to contain explosives, infectious substances or radioactive materials;
- (d) the dangerous goods are contained in one or more means of containment each of which has a gross mass less than or equal to 10 kg;
- (e) the samples are accompanied by a document that includes the name and address of the consignor and the words “test samples” or “échantillons d’épreuve”; and
- (f) each means of containment has marked on it the words “test samples” or “échantillons d’épreuve” and the words are legible and displayed on a contrasting background.

SOR/2008-34

1.19.2 Samples Demonstration Exemption

Part 3, Documentation, and Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, do not apply to samples of dangerous goods if

- (a) in the case of
 - (i) samples included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5, Means of Containment, or
 - (ii) samples not included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety;
- (b) the samples are in transport for demonstration purposes;
- (c) the samples are in the custody of an agent of the manufacturer or distributor who is acting in the course of employment;
- (d) the samples are not for sale;
- (e) the samples are not transported in a passenger carrying road vehicle, a passenger carrying railway vehicle, a passenger carrying aircraft or a passenger carrying ship other than a short-run ferry;
- (f) the dangerous goods are contained in one or more means of containment each of which has a gross mass less than or equal to 10 kg; and
- (g) each means of containment has marked on it the words “demonstration samples” or “échantillons de démonstration” and the words are legible and displayed on a contrasting background.

SOR/2008-34

1.20 National Defence

SOR/2003-273

For the purposes of paragraph 3(4)(a) of the Act, any activity or thing related to the transportation of dangerous goods is under the sole direction or control of the Minister of National Defence if the dangerous goods are in or on a means of transport

- (a) owned and operated by the Department of National Defence or operated on behalf of the Department of National Defence by
 - (i) an employee of the Department of National Defence,
 - (ii) a member of the Canadian Forces, or
 - (iii) civilian personnel who are not employed by the Department of National Defence if the means of transport is accompanied at all times by, and is under the direct responsibility of, an employee of the Department of National Defence or a member of the Canadian Forces;
- (b) owned and operated by the military establishment of a member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or operated on behalf of such an establishment by
 - (i) military or civilian personnel of that establishment, or

- (ii) civilian personnel who are not employed by that establishment if the means of transport is accompanied at all times by, and is under the direct responsibility of, military or civilian personnel of that establishment; or
- (c) owned and operated by the military establishment of another country under an agreement with the Department of National Defence or operated on behalf of such an establishment by
 - (i) military or civilian personnel of that establishment, or
 - (ii) civilian personnel who are not employed by that establishment if the means of transport is accompanied at all times by, and is under the direct responsibility of, military or civilian personnel of that establishment.

1.21 Agriculture: 1 500 kg Gross Mass Farm Vehicle Exemption

SOR/2008-34

- (1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment) and Part 6 (Training) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods on a road vehicle licensed as a farm vehicle if
 - (a) in the case of
 - (i) dangerous goods included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5, Means of Containment, or
 - (ii) dangerous goods not included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety;
 - (b) the gross mass of all dangerous goods on the road vehicle is less than or equal to 1 500 kg;
 - (c) the dangerous goods are to be or have been used by a farmer for farming purposes;
 - (d) the dangerous goods are transported solely on land and the distance on public roads is less than or equal to 100 km; and
 - (e) the dangerous goods do not include
 - (i) Class 1, Explosives, other than explosives included in Class 1.4S,
 - (ii) Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, in a cylinder with a capacity greater than 46 L,
 - (iii) Class 2.3, Toxic Gases,
 - (iv) Class 6.2, Infectious Substances, or
 - (v) Class 7, Radioactive Materials.

SOR/2008-34

- (2) Despite the exemption from Part 3, Documentation, in subsection (1), when an emergency response assistance plan is required under Part 7, Emergency Response Assistance Plan, the dangerous goods for which the plan is required must be accompanied by a shipping document.

SOR/2008-34

1.22 Agriculture: 3 000 kg Gross Mass Farm Retail Exemption

SOR/2008-34

- (1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) and Part 5 (Means of Containment) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods on a road vehicle if
 - (a) in the case of
 - (i) dangerous goods included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5, Means of Containment, or
 - (ii) dangerous goods not included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety;

- (b) the dangerous goods are transported solely on land between a retail place of purchase and place of destination and the distance on public roads is less than or equal to 100 km;
- (c) the gross mass of all dangerous goods on the road vehicle is less than or equal to 3 000 kg;
- (d) the dangerous goods are to be or have been used by a farmer for farming purposes; and
- (e) the dangerous goods do not include
 - (i) Class 1, Explosives, other than explosives included in Class 1.4S,
 - (ii) Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, in a cylinder with a capacity greater than 46 L,
 - (iii) Class 2.3, Toxic Gases,
 - (iv) Class 6.2, Infectious Substances, or
 - (v) Class 7, Radioactive Materials.

SOR/2008-34

- (2) Despite the exemption from Part 3, Documentation, in subsection (1), when an emergency response assistance plan is required under Part 7, Emergency Response Assistance Plan, the dangerous goods for which the plan is required must be accompanied by a shipping document.

SOR/2008-34

1.23 Agriculture: Pesticide Exemption

- (1) Part 3, Documentation, the requirements for the display of a UN number in section 4.15 of Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, and Part 6, Training, do not apply to a solution of pesticides in transport on a road vehicle if
 - (a) the dangerous goods are transported solely on land for a distance less than or equal to 100 km;
 - (b) the dangerous goods are in a large means of containment that
 - (i) has a capacity that is less than or equal to 6 000 L, and
SOR/2008-34
 - (ii) is used to prepare the dangerous goods for application or to apply the dangerous goods; and
 - (c) only one large means of containment containing the solution of pesticides is in transport on the road vehicle.
- (2) Despite the exemption for documentation in subsection (1), when an emergency response assistance plan is required under Part 7, Emergency Response Assistance Plan, the dangerous goods must be accompanied by a shipping document.

1.24 Agriculture: Anhydrous Ammonia Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3, Documentation, and Part 7, Emergency Response Assistance Plan, do not apply to UN1005, ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, if it is

- (a) in transport solely on land and the distance on public roads is less than or equal to 100 km; and
- (b) in a large means of containment with a capacity that is less than or equal to 10 000 L and is used for the field application of anhydrous ammonia.

SOR/2008-34

1.25 Transportation within a Facility

These Regulations do not apply to dangerous goods that are transported solely within a manufacturing or processing facility to which public access is controlled.

1.26 Emergency Response Exemption

SOR/2008-34

These Regulations do not apply to dangerous goods that are in quantities necessary to respond to an emergency that endangers public safety and that are in transport in a means of transport that is dedicated to emergency response, unless the dangerous goods are forbidden for transport in Schedule 1, Schedule 3 or, for transport by aircraft, the ICAO Technical Instructions.

SOR/2008-34

1.27 Operation of a Means of Transport or a Means of Containment Exemption

SOR/2008-34

- (1) These Regulations do not apply to dangerous goods on a means of transport that are required for
 - (a) the propulsion of the means of transport and that are
 - (i) intended to remain on the means of transport until used, and
 - (ii) contained in a fuel tank permanently installed on the means of transport;
 - (b) the safety of individuals on board the means of transport;
 - (c) the operation or safety of the means of transport including, while installed in the means of transport and used or likely to be used for purposes related to transport, air bags, air brakes, flares, lighting, shock absorbers or fire extinguishers; or
 - (d) ventilation, refrigeration or heating units that are necessary to maintain environmental conditions within a means of containment in transport on the means of transport and are intended to remain with the units or on the means of transport until used.

SOR/2008-34
- (2) The exemption in subsection (1) does not apply to
 - (a) ammunition; or
 - (b) dangerous goods being delivered to a destination and from which a portion is drawn off during transport for propulsion of the means of transport.

Paragraph (b) is intended to exclude from this exemption dangerous goods that are in transport on a means of transport and from which a portion is used to propel the means of transport. An example is a tank truck delivering liquefied natural gas that uses part of that load of gas to propel the vehicle.

SOR/2008-34

1.28 Transportation between Two Properties

These Regulations do not apply to dangerous goods, other than Class 1, Explosives, or Class 7, Radioactive Materials, that are in transport on a road vehicle between two properties owned or leased by the manufacturer, producer or user of the dangerous goods if *SOR/2008-34*

- (a) the dangerous goods are transported a distance less than or equal to 3 km on a public road;
- (b) the road vehicle has displayed on it
 - (i) the placard for the primary class of each of the dangerous goods, or

SOR/2008-34
 - (ii) the DANGER placard;
- (c) the dangerous goods are in one or more means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety; and

SOR/2008-34

- (d) the local police are advised, in writing, of the nature of the dangerous goods no more than 12 months in advance of the transport. *SOR/2008-34*

Table

Province	Authority
Alberta	the local police and the appropriate provincial authority at 1-800-272-9600
British Columbia	the local police and the Public Emergency Programme at 1-800-663-3456
Manitoba	the Department of Conservation at (204) 945-4888 and either the local police or fire department
New Brunswick	the local police or 1-800-565-1633
Newfoundland	the local police and the Canadian Coast Guard at (709) 772-2083;
Northwest Territories	the appropriate authorities at (867) 920-8130
Nova Scotia	the local police or 1-800-565-1633 or (902) 426-6030
Nunavut Territory	the local police and the Nunavut Emergency Services at 1-800-693-1666
Ontario	the local police
Prince Edward Island	the local police or 1-800-565-1633
Quebec	the local police
Saskatchewan	the local police or 1-800-667-7525
Yukon Territory	the appropriate authorities at (867) 667-7244

1.29 Dangerous Goods in an Instrument or in Equipment Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) and Part 5 (Means of Containment) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods that are in transport on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if

- (a) the dangerous goods are contained in, and are not intended to be discharged from, an instrument or equipment that is not dangerous goods itself and that is designed to perform a function other than solely to contain the dangerous goods;
- (b) the dangerous goods have a number in column 6(a) of Schedule 1 and
SOR/2014-306
- (i) in the case of a solid, they have a mass that is less than or equal to the number when that number is expressed in kilograms,
 - (ii) in the case of a liquid, they have a volume that is less than or equal to the number when that number is expressed in litres, and
 - (iii) in the case of a gas, including a gas in a liquefied form, they are contained in one or more means of containment whose total capacity is less than or equal to the number when that number is expressed in litres; and
- (c) despite subparagraphs (b)(i) to (iii), in the case of an explosive
- (i) not subject to special provision 85 or 86, the dangerous goods have a net explosives quantity that is less than or equal to the number when that number is expressed in kilograms,
 - (ii) subject to special provision 85, the dangerous goods are in a quantity that is less than or equal to 15 000 articles, or
 - (iii) subject to special provision 86, the dangerous goods are in a quantity that is less than or equal to 100 articles.

SOR/2008-34

1.30 Marine: Short-run Ferry Exemption

SOR/2008-34

The requirements of these Regulations that relate solely to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods by ship do not apply to dangerous goods in transport on a road vehicle or railway vehicle that is being transported on board a short-run ferry.

SOR/2008-34

1.31 Class 1, Explosives Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 6 (Training), Part 9 (Road) and Part 10 (Rail) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting on a road vehicle or a railway vehicle dangerous goods included in Class 1, Explosives, if

- (a) the quantity of all the explosives in the road vehicle or railway vehicle that are not subject to special provision 85 or 86, expressed in net explosives quantity, is less than or equal to the number shown in column 6(a) of Schedule 1 for each of the explosives;

SOR/2014-306

For the purpose of this explanation, suppose the explosives have net explosives quantities NEQ1, NEQ2, NEQ3, etc. and have UN numbers NUM1, NUM2, NUM3, etc. The requirements of this section are met if the total net explosives quantity of all the explosives taken together (NEQ1+NEQ2+NEQ3+etc.) is less than or equal to the number in column 6(a) of Schedule 1 for NUM1, and is also less than or equal to the number in column 6(a) of Schedule 1 for NUM2 and is also less than or equal to the number in column 6(a) of Schedule 1 for NUM3, etc.

SOR/2014-306

- (b) the quantity of all the explosives in the road vehicle or railway vehicle that are subject to special provision 85 or 86, expressed in number of articles, is less than or equal to the number shown in special provision 85 or 86 for each of the explosives;

For the purpose of this explanation, suppose the explosives have number of articles NB1, NB2, NB3, etc. and have UN numbers NUM1, NUM2, NUM3, etc. This section is satisfied if the total number of articles of all the explosives taken together (NB1+NB2+NB3+etc.) is less than or equal to the number shown in special provision 85 or 86 for NUM1, and is also less than or equal to the number shown in special provision 85 or 86 for NUM2, and is also less than or equal to the number shown in the special provision for NUM3, etc.

- (c) each means of containment has displayed on it the class, compatibility group and UN number of the explosives contained inside it; and
- (d) a placard is displayed in accordance with Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, if the explosives are included in Class 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 or 1.5

SOR/2014-159

- (i) in any quantity exceeding 10 kg net explosives quantity, or
- (ii) in any number of articles exceeding 1 000 for explosives subject to special provision 85 or 86.

1.32 Class 2, Gases, or Ammonia Solutions (Class 8) in Refrigerating Machines Exemption

SOR/2012-245

Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), Part 8 (Reporting Requirements), Part 9 (Road) and Part 10 (Rail) do not apply to UN2857, REFRIGERATING MACHINES, and refrigerating machine components, containing Class 2.2, Non-flammable, Non-toxic gases or UN2672, AMMONIA SOLUTIONS, if the quantity of gas has a mass that is less than or equal to 12 kg and the quantity of ammonia solutions is less than or equal to 12 L.

SOR/2016-95

Refrigerating machines include air conditioning units and machines or other appliances designed for the specific purpose of keeping food or other items at a low temperature in an internal compartment.

SOR/2008-34

1.32.1 Class 2, Gases, That May Be Identified as UN1075, LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

SOR/2008-34

- (1) The following dangerous goods may be identified by the UN number UN1075 and the shipping name LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES instead of the UN number and shipping name identified for them:

SOR/2012-245

- (a) UN1011, BUTANE;
- (b) UN1012, BUTYLENE;

- (c) UN1055, ISOBUTYLENE;
- (d) UN1077, PROPYLENE;
- (e) UN1969, ISOBUTANE; and
- (f) UN1978, PROPANE.

SOR/2008-34

- (2) The shipping name of the dangerous goods listed in paragraphs (1)(a) to (f) may be shown on the shipping document, in parentheses, following the words LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.
SOR/2012-245
- (3) If either UN1077, PROPYLENE, or UN1978, PROPANE, is to be transported on a road vehicle or railway vehicle on board a ship and is identified as LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES on the shipping document in accordance with subsection (1), the shipping name PROPYLENE or PROPANE, as appropriate, must be shown on the shipping document, in parentheses, following the words LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.
SOR/2012-245

1.32.2 Class 2, Gases, Absolute Pressure between 101.3 kPa and 280 kPa

SOR/2012-245

Gases that are at an absolute pressure between 101.3 kPa and 280 kPa at 20°C, other than gases included in Class 2.1 or Class 2.3, may be handled, offered for transport or transported on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage as Class 2.2, Non-flammable, Non-toxic gas. In that case, the requirements of these Regulations that relate to gases included in Class 2.2 must be complied with.

SOR/2012-245

1.32.3 Class 2, Gases, in Small Means of Containment Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3, Documentation, and Part 6, Training, do not apply to dangerous goods that are transported in one or more small means of containment on a road vehicle solely on land if

- (a) the dangerous goods are
 - (i) UN1001, ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED,
 - (ii) UN1002, AIR, COMPRESSED,
 - (iii) UN1006, ARGON, COMPRESSED,
 - (iv) UN1013, CARBON DIOXIDE,
 - (v) UN1060, METHYLACETYLENE AND PROPADIENE MIXTURE, STABILIZED,
 - (vi) UN1066, NITROGEN, COMPRESSED,
 - (vii) UN1072, OXYGEN, COMPRESSED, or
 - (viii) UN1978, PROPANE;
- (b) the dangerous goods are contained in no more than five small means of containment;
- (c) the gross mass of the dangerous goods is less than or equal to 500 kg; and
- (d) the labels displayed on the small means of containment can be seen from outside the road vehicle.

SOR/2008-34

1.33 Class 3, Flammable Liquids: General Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), Part 9 (Road) and Part 10 (Rail) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods included in Class 3, Flammable Liquids, on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if the dangerous goods

- (a) have no subsidiary class;

- (b) are included in Packing Group III and have a flash point greater than 37.8°C; and
- (c) are in one or more small means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety.

SOR/2008-34

1.34 Class 3, Flammable Liquids, Flash Point Greater Than 60°C but Less Than or Equal to 93°C

SOR/2008-34

- (1) Despite section 6.1 of the Act and section 4.2 of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) of these Regulations, substances that have a flash point greater than 60°C but less than or equal to 93°C may be transported on a road vehicle, on a railway vehicle or on a ship on a domestic voyage as Class 3, Flammable Liquids, Packing Group III. In that case, and subject to subsection (2), the requirements of these Regulations that relate to flammable liquids that have a flash point less than or equal to 60°C must be complied with.
- (2) When substances that have a flash point greater than 60°C but less than or equal to 93°C are transported in accordance with subsection (1), sections 5.14.1 to 5.15.6 and 5.15.11 of Part 5 (Means of Containment) do not apply in respect of a railway vehicle that transports the substances, and an emergency response assistance plan is not required for the substances under subsection 7.1(6) of Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan).

SOR/2015-100

SOR/2015-100

1.34.1 UN1203, GASOLINE, to Operate an Instrument or Equipment Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment) and Part 6 (Training) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of UN1203, GASOLINE, that is in transport on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if the dangerous goods are in a fuel tank with a capacity less than or equal to 200 L that is permanently attached to a machine operated by fuel from that tank.

SOR/2008-34

1.35 UN1202, DIESEL FUEL, or UN1203, GASOLINE, Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3 (Documentation), the UN number requirements in section 4.15 of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), and Part 6 (Training) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting on a road vehicle of dangerous goods that are UN1202, DIESEL FUEL or UN1203, GASOLINE, if

- (a) the dangerous goods are in one or more means of containment, each of which is visible from outside the road vehicle and each of which has displayed on it
 - (i) the label or placard required for the dangerous goods by Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, or
 - (ii) if a side or end of the means of containment is not visible from outside the road vehicle, the label or placard required for the dangerous goods by Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, on a side or end that is visible from outside the road vehicle;
- (b) each means of containment is secured to the road vehicle so that the required label or at least one of the required placards displayed on it is visible from outside the road vehicle during transport; and
- (c) the total capacity of all the means of containment is less than or equal to 2 000 L.

SOR/2008-34

1.36 Class 3, Flammable Liquids, Alcoholic Beverage and Aqueous Solution of Alcohol Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), Part 8 (Reporting Requirements), Part 9 (Road) and Part 10 (Rail) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage of

SOR/2016-95

- (a) an alcoholic beverage if the alcoholic beverage

- (i) contains alcohol that is less than or equal to 24 per cent by volume,
- (ii) is included in Packing Group II and is in a means of containment with a capacity that is less than or equal to 5 L, or
- (iii) is included in Packing Group III and is in a means of containment with a capacity that is less than or equal to 250 L; or
- (b) an aqueous solution of alcohol if the aqueous solution has a flash point greater than 23°C and
 - (i) contains alcohol that is less than or equal to 50 per cent by volume and at least 50 per cent by volume of a substance that is not dangerous goods, and
 - (ii) is contained in a small means of containment.

SOR/2008-34

1.37 Repealed *SOR/2008-34*

1.38 Polyester Resin Kit Exception

SOR/2008-34

Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), Part 8 (Reporting Requirements), Part 9 (Road) and Part 10 (Rail) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of a polyester resin kit that consists of a substance included in Class 3, Packing Group II or III and a substance included in Class 5.2, Type D, E or F that does not require temperature control if

SOR/2016-95

- (a) the kit is in transport on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage;
- (b) the gross mass of the kit is less than or equal to 30 kg;
- (c) the quantity of Class 3 substance in the kit is less than or equal to
 - (i) 1 L for Packing Group II substances, and
 - (ii) 5 L for Packing Group III substances; and
- (d) the quantity of Class 5.2 substance in the kit is less than or equal to
 - (i) 125 mL for liquids, and
 - (ii) 500 g for solids.

1.39 Class 6.2, Infectious Substances, UN3373, BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B Exemption

SOR/2014-159

Part 3, Documentation, and Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, except section 4.22.1, do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of infectious substances that are included in Category B if

SOR/2014-159

- (a) one external surface of the means of containment for the substances measures at least 100 mm × 100 mm;
 - SOR/2014-159*
- (b) the means of containment is in compliance with Part 5, Means of Containment, and has displayed on the external surface
 - (i) the mark illustrated in Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, for infectious substances included in Category B, and
 - (ii) the shipping name, on a contrasting background, next to the mark in letters at least 6 mm high; and
- (c) the 24-hour telephone number required under paragraph 3.5(1)(f) is displayed next to the shipping name on the means of containment.

SOR/2008-34

1.40 Repealed *SOR/2008-34*

1.41 Biological Products Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of biological products if they

SOR/2016-95

- (a) are prepared in accordance with the requirements set out under the “Food and Drugs Act”;
- (b) are in a means of containment
 - (i) that is a Type 1B means of containment, or
 - (ii) that is designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety; and
- (c) the means of containment is marked with the words “Biological Product” or “Produit biologique” in black letters at least 6 mm high on a contrasting background.

SOR/2008-34

1.42 Human or Animal Specimens Believed Not to Contain Infectious Substances Exemption

SOR/2008-34

- (1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of human or animal specimens that a person has no reason to believe contain infectious substances.

SOR/2016-95

Professional judgment is required to determine if a specimen is exempt under this section. Factors such as the known medical history, symptoms and individual circumstances of the source, human or animal, and endemic local conditions should be considered. Examples of specimens that may be transported under this section include

- *blood or urine specimens to monitor cholesterol levels, blood glucose levels, hormone levels, prostate-specific antigens (PSA) or organ function;*
- *specimens to determine the presence of drugs or alcohol for insurance or employment purposes;*
- *pregnancy tests;*
- *biopsies to detect cancer; and*
- *specimens for antibody detection in humans or animals.*

SOR/2008-34

- (2) The human or animal specimens referred to in subsection (1) must be in a means of containment that is marked with the words “Exempt Human Specimen” or “spécimen humain exempté” or “Exempt Animal Specimen” or “spécimen animal exempté” and
 - (a) that is a Type 1B means of containment or Type 1C means of containment; or
 - (b) that is designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no release of the specimen.

SOR/2008-34

1.42.1 Tissues or Organs for Transplant Exemption

SOR/2008-34

These Regulations do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of tissues or organs for transplant.

SOR/2008-34

1.42.2 Blood or Blood Components Exemption

SOR/2008-34

- (1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of blood or blood components that are intended for transfusion or for the preparation of blood products and are reasonably believed not to contain infectious substances.

SOR/2016-95

- (2) The blood or blood components referred to in subsection (1) must be in a means of containment
- (a) that is a Type 1B means of containment or Type 1C means of containment; or
 - (b) that is designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no release of the blood or blood components. *SOR/2008-34*

1.42.3 Medical or Clinical Waste

SOR/2014-306

This exemption does not apply to medical waste containing infectious substances included in Category A.

Part 3 (Documentation), sections 4.7 to 4.12 of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods that are medical waste or clinical waste if

SOR/2016-95

- (a) the dangerous goods are UN3291, (BIO) MEDICAL WASTE, N.O.S.;
- (b) the dangerous goods are in a means of containment that is in compliance with CGSB-43.125; and
- (c) the following information is displayed on the means of containment:
 - (i) the biohazard symbol; and
 - (ii) the word "BIOHAZARD" or "BIORISQUE".

SOR/2014-306

1.43 Class 7, Radioactive Materials Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), Part 9 (Road), Part 10 (Rail), Part 11 (Marine) and Part 12 (Air) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of Class 7, Radioactive Materials, if the radioactive materials

- (a) satisfy the conditions in the "Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations" to be transported in an excepted package;
- (b) are in an excepted package; and
- (c) are accompanied by a document that includes the shipping name and UN number of the radioactive materials.

SOR/2008-34

1.44 Residue of Dangerous Goods in a Drum Exemption

SOR/2014-152

Part 2 (Classification), Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) and Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) do not apply to a residue of dangerous goods contained in a drum that is in transport on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage, except for dangerous goods included in Packing Group I or contained in a drum otherwise requiring a label for Class 1, 4.3, 6.2 or 7, if

SOR/2008-34

- (a) the drum has been emptied to the maximum extent possible in the course of normal use and is less than 10 per cent full;

- (b) the drum is being transported for the purpose of reconditioning or reuse in accordance with section 5.12 of Part 5, Means of Containment;
SOR/2014-152
- (c) when more than 10 drums are on the road vehicle or on the railway vehicle, the road vehicle or railway vehicle has displayed on it the DANGER placard in accordance with Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks; and
SOR/2002-306
- (d) the drums are accompanied by a document that includes the following information:
 - (i) the primary class of each residue followed by the words “Residue Drum(s)” or “fût(s) de résidu” when the primary class can be reasonably determined, preceded by the number of drums containing dangerous goods with that primary class, and
*Examples: 14 Class 3 Residue Drums
1 Class 8 Residue Drum*
 - (ii) the words “Residue Drum(s) – Content(s) Unknown” or “fût(s) de résidu – contenu inconnu” if there are any residues for which the primary class cannot be reasonably determined, preceded by the number of drums containing the residues.
Example: 3 Residue Drums — Contents Unknown
SOR/2008-34

1.45 Fumigation of Means of Containment

These Regulations, except for subsection 3.5(3) of Part 3, Documentation, and section 4.21 of Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, do not apply to a means of containment, or the contents of a means of containment, that is being fumigated with dangerous goods and that is in transport if the fumigant is the only dangerous goods in transport in the means of containment.

1.45.1 Marine Pollutants Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Part 3, Documentation, and Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, do not apply to substances that are classified as marine pollutants in accordance with section 2.43 of Part 2, Classification, if they are in transport solely on land by road vehicle or railway vehicle. However, substances may be identified as marine pollutants on a shipping document and the required dangerous goods safety marks may be displayed when they are in transport by road or railway vehicle.

SOR/2008-34

1.46 Miscellaneous Special Cases

These Regulations do not apply to the following dangerous goods:

- (a) ammoniating fertilizer solutions with an absolute pressure of ammonia less than or equal to 276 kPa at 41°C;
- (b) antimony oxides and antimony sulphides with 0.5 per cent or less arsenic by mass;
- (c) charcoal or carbons that are
 - (i) non-activated carbon blacks of mineral origin,
 - (ii) carbons made by a steam activation process, or
 - (iii) activated or non-activated carbons that pass the self-heating test for carbon in section 33.3.1.3.3 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria;
- (d) cinnabar;
- (e) cyclohexanone peroxides with 70 per cent or more inert inorganic solid, by mass;
- (f) Di-4-chlorobenzoyl peroxide or p-chlorobenzoyl peroxide with 70 per cent or more inert inorganic solid, by mass;
- (g) 1,3-Di-(2-tert-butylperoxyisopropyl) benzene or 1,4-Di-(2-tert-butylperoxyisopropyl) benzene, or mixtures of both, 60 per cent or more, by mass, of which consists of an inert solid, if the substance is in a means of containment in a total quantity less than or equal to 200 kg;

- (h) dibenzoyl peroxide or benzoyl peroxide that is in a concentration less than 35.5 per cent, by mass, with finely ground starch, calcium sulphate dihydrate or dicalcium phosphate dihydrate, or that is in a concentration less than 30 per cent, by mass, with 70 per cent or more, by mass, inert solid;
- (i) dicumyl peroxide with 60 per cent or more inert inorganic solid, by mass;
- (j) ferricyanides and ferrocyanides;
- (k) fish-meal that is acidified and is wetted with 40 per cent or more water, by mass;
- (l) mercurous chloride;
- (m) *Repealed SOR/2008-34*
- (n) sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate;
- (o) solvent extracted soya bean meal free of flammable solvent and containing 1.5 per cent or less oil, by mass, and 11 per cent or less moisture, by mass; or
- (p) wood or wood products treated with wood preservatives.

1.47 UN1044, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, Exemption

SOR/2008-34

Subsections 5.10(1) and (2) of Part 5 (Means of Containment) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of UN1044, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, if the fire extinguishers

SOR/2014-306

- (a) do not contain dangerous goods included in Class 2.3, Class 6.1 or Class 8;
- (b) are contained in an outer means of containment;
- (c) have a capacity less than 18 L or, if they contain liquefied gas, a capacity less than 0.6 L;
- (d) have an internal pressure less than or equal to 1 650 kPa at 21°C; and
- (e) are manufactured, tested, maintained, marked and used in accordance with ULC Standard S504, ULC Standard S507, ULC Standard S512 or ULC Standard S554.

1.48 Air Ambulance Exemption

SOR/2008-34

These Regulations, except for Part 8 (Reporting Requirements); do not apply to dangerous goods required for patient care on an aircraft if

SOR/2016-95

- (a) the aircraft is configured as an air ambulance and is used only as an air ambulance;
- (b) the transport of the dangerous goods is not forbidden in Schedule 1, Schedule 3 or the ICAO Technical Instructions;
- (c) the dangerous goods are under the control of a health care professional or a person who is trained in accordance with Part 6, Training;
- (d) in the case of
 - (i) dangerous goods included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more small means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5, Means of Containment, or
 - (ii) dangerous goods not included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more small means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety; and
- (e) the means of containment are secured to prevent unintended movement during transport.

SOR/2008-34

1.49 Cylinder Exemption

SOR/2014-306

- (1) Subsection 5.1(1) and Section 5.10 of Part 5 (Means of Containment) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or

transporting of dangerous goods in a cylinder on a road vehicle or an aircraft if

- (a) the cylinder is from or for a ship or an aircraft;
 - (b) the cylinder is transported solely for the purpose of refilling, exchanging or requalification;
 - (c) the cylinder is accompanied by a shipping document that includes the words “Cylinder in transport for purpose of refilling, exchanging or requalification in compliance with section 1.49 of the TDGR” or “Bouteille à gaz en transport aux fins de remplissage, d’échange ou de requalification en conformité avec l’article 1.49 du RTMD”;
 - (d) the cylinder is closed and secured so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety;
 - (e) in the case of a cylinder from or for a ship that is a Canadian vessel as defined in section 2 of the “Canada Shipping Act, 2001”, the cylinder conforms, as applicable, to
 - (i) the “Fire Detection and Extinguishing Equipment Regulations”,
 - (ii) the “Life Saving Equipment Regulations”,
 - (iii) the “Large Fishing Vessel Inspection Regulations”,
 - (iv) the “Small Fishing Vessel Inspection Regulations”, and
 - (v) the “Small Vessel Regulations”;
 - (f) in the case of a cylinder from or for a ship that is a foreign vessel as defined in section 2 of the “Canada Shipping Act, 2001” and that is a Safety Convention vessel as defined in that section, the cylinder is used for a purpose related to the operation or navigation of the ship, including a life-saving or emergency purpose; and
 - (g) in the case of a cylinder from or for an aircraft, the aircraft has a flight authority issued under the “Canadian Aviation Regulations” and the cylinder serves an aeronautical purpose, including a life-saving or emergency purpose.
- (2) When the cylinder has been requalified or filled, the exemption set out in subsection (1) applies only if the cylinder was requalified in accordance with clause 6.5.1(b) of CSA B340 and filled in compliance with clause 6.5.1(c) of CSA B340.

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