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SCHEDULE 2

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

This Schedule gives the text of the special provisions that apply to dangerous goods. The numbers of the special provisions in this Schedule correspond to the numbers in column 5 of Schedule 1. Each UN number that has the special provision against it is included in italics at the end of each special provision.

- 1** If these explosives contain chlorates, they must not be packed in the same means of containment with explosives containing ammonium nitrate or any other ammonium salt. In addition, if these explosives are to be transported in the same means of transport with explosives containing ammonium nitrate or any other ammonium salt, they must be separated from those explosives so that there will be no reaction in the event of an accident.
UN0083
- 2** *Repealed SOR/2008-34*
- 3** *Repealed SOR/2014-306*
- 4** The net explosives quantity for these dangerous goods is calculated as 50% of the gross mass expressed in kilograms when the true net explosives quantity cannot reasonably be determined.
SOR/2008-34
UN0333, UN0334, UN0335, UN0428, UN0429, UN0430
SOR/2008-34
- 5** The net explosives quantity for these dangerous goods is calculated as 25% of the gross mass expressed in kilograms when the true net explosives quantity cannot reasonably be determined.
SOR/2008-34
UN0336, UN0337, UN0431, UN0432
SOR/2008-34
- 6** *Repealed SOR/2008-34*
- 7** *Repealed SOR/2008-34*
- 8** *Repealed SOR/2008-34*
- 9** *Repealed SOR/2008-34*
- 10** These dangerous goods may be included in Class 4.1 if
 - (a) they are in a quantity less than or equal to 500 g per means of containment;
 - (b) they contain not less than 10 per cent water by mass; and
 - (c) a negative test result is obtained when they are tested in accordance with the Series 6 type (c) test referred to in Section 16 of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria.*UN0154, UN0155, UN0214, UN0215, UN0234, UN0401, UN1344, UN1354, UN1355, UN3364 to UN3368*
SOR/2014-306

11 Repealed SOR/2014-306

12 Repealed SOR/2014-306

13 Repealed SOR/2014-306

14 Repealed SOR/2014-306

15 [Reserved]

16

(1) The technical name of at least one of the most dangerous substances that predominantly contributes to the hazard or hazards posed by the dangerous goods must be shown, in parentheses, on the shipping document following the shipping name in accordance with clause 3.5(1)(c)(ii)(A) of Part 3 (Documentation). The technical name must also be shown, in parentheses, on a small means of containment or on a tag following the shipping name in accordance with subsections 4.11(2) and (3) of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks).
SOR/2014-306

(2) Despite subsection (1), the technical name for the following dangerous goods is not required to be shown on a shipping document or on a small means of containment when Canadian law for domestic transport or an international convention for international transport prohibits the disclosure of the technical name:
SOR/2012-245

- (a)** UN1544, ALKALOID SALTS, SOLID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS, SOLID, N.O.S.;
- (b)** UN1851, MEDICINE, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S.;
- (c)** UN3140, ALKALOID SALTS, LIQUID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS, LIQUID, N.O.S.;
- (d)** UN3248, MEDICINE, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S.; or
- (e)** UN3249, MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S.

An example in Canada is the “Food and Drugs Act”.

(3) Despite subsection (1), the technical name for the following dangerous goods is not required to be shown on a small means of containment:

SOR/2014-306

- (a)** UN2814, INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS; or
- (b)** UN2900, INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING ANIMALS.

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UN0020, UN0021, UN0190, UN0248, UN0249, UN0349 to UN0359, UN0382 to UN0384, UN0461 to UN0482, UN0485, UN1078, UN1224, UN1228, UN1325, UN1378, UN1383, UN1409, UN1450, UN1461, UN1462, UN1479, UN1482, UN1544, UN1549, UN1556, UN1557, UN1564, UN1566, UN1583, UN1588, UN1601, UN1602, UN1655, UN1693, UN1707, UN1719, UN1759, UN1760, UN1851, UN1903, UN1935, UN1953 to UN1956, UN1964, UN1965, UN1967, UN1968, UN1986 to UN1989, UN1992, UN1993, UN2006, UN2024 to UN2026, UN2206, UN2478, UN2570, UN2588, UN2627, UN2630, UN2693, UN2733 to UN2735, UN2757 to UN2764, UN2771, UN2772, UN2775 to UN2784, UN2786 to UN2788, UN2801, UN2810, UN2811, UN2813, UN2814, UN2845, UN2846, UN2856, UN2881, UN2900, UN2902, UN2903, UN2920 to UN2930, UN2991 to UN2998, UN3005, UN3006, UN3009 to UN3021, UN3024 to UN3027, UN3071, UN3077, UN3080, UN3082, UN3084 to UN3088, UN3093 to UN3096, UN3098, UN3099, UN3101 to UN3120, UN3122 to UN3126, UN3128 to UN3132, UN3134, UN3135, UN3139 to UN3144, UN3146 to UN3148, UN3156 to UN3158, UN3160 to UN3163, UN3172, UN3175, UN3176, UN3178 to UN3192, UN3194, UN3200, UN3205 to UN3210, UN3212 to UN3214, UN3219, UN3221 to UN3240, UN3243, UN3244, UN3248, UN3249, UN3256 to UN3267, UN3271 to UN3290, UN3301, UN3303 to UN3312, UN3334 to UN3336, UN3345 to UN3352, UN3354, UN3355, UN3361, UN3362, UN3379 to UN3400, UN3439, UN3440, UN3448, UN3462, UN3464 to UN3467, UN3488 to UN3491, UN3500 to UN3505, UN3510 to UN3518

SOR/2014-306

- 17** These dangerous goods may be handled, offered for transport or transported under the UN number and shipping name UN1268, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S., PETROLEUM PRODUCTS N.O.S., DISTILLATS DE PÉTROLE, N.S.A. or PRODUITS PÉTROLIERS, N.S.A.

UN1203, UN1863

- 18** These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to UN1845, CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID, or DRY ICE that is in a means of containment that is transported by a road vehicle or a railway vehicle if the means of containment is designed and constructed to permit the release of carbon dioxide in order to prevent the build-up of pressure that could rupture the means of containment.

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UN1845

- 19** A person must not handle, offer for transport or transport chemically unstable mixtures of these dangerous goods.

UN1826, UN1832

- 20** [Reserved]

21

- (1)** This shipping name has the UN number
- (a)** UN2990, if it is a life-saving appliance that is self-inflating and that includes as equipment one or more of the dangerous goods set out in subsection (2); or
 - (b)** UN3072, if it is a life saving appliance that is not self-inflating and that includes as equipment one or more of the dangerous goods set out in subsection (2).
- (2)** The dangerous goods are
- (a)** signal devices included in Class 1 that are contained in a means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained to prevent them from being inadvertently activated under normal conditions of transport;
 - (b)** non-flammable, non-toxic gases included in Class 2.2;
 - (c)** first aid kits or repair kits that contain dangerous goods included in Classes 3, 4.1, 5.2, 8 or 9 that are in quantities that are less than or equal to the limited quantities set out for them in column 6(a) of Schedule 1;
 - (d)** electric storage batteries included in Class 8 and lithium metal or lithium ion batteries included in Class 9;
 - (e)** “strike anywhere” matches contained in one or more means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained to prevent them from being inadvertently activated under normal conditions of transport; and
 - (f)** for UN2990 only, cartridges, power devices, included in Class 1.4S, to activate the self-inflating appliance if the net explosive quantity in an appliance is less than or equal to 3 200 mg.
- (3)** 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 transport of a life-saving appliance on a road vehicle or a railway vehicle if
- (a)** the life-saving appliance is contained in a means of containment 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 dangerous goods that could endanger public safety;
 - (b)** the means of containment has a gross mass less than or equal to 40 kg;
 - (c)** the life-saving appliance contains only dangerous goods included in Class 2.2 with no subsidiary class;
 - (d)** the dangerous goods are contained in a cylinder with a capacity less than or equal to 120 mL; and
 - (e)** the cylinder is installed in the life-saving appliance for the purpose of activating the appliance.

SOR/2014-306

UN2990, UN3072

22 [Reserved]

23

(1) A consignor of these dangerous goods must include, except for UN1005, ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, the words “toxic by inhalation” or “toxic — inhalation hazard” or “toxique par inhalation” or “toxicité par inhalation” in the following places, unless the words are already part of the shipping name:

- (a) on a shipping document, immediately after the description of the dangerous goods;
- (b) on a small means of containment, next to the shipping name of the dangerous goods; and
- (c) on a large means of containment, next to the placard for the primary class of the dangerous goods or the placard for the subsidiary class, if any.

For example, the notation on a shipping document would be “UN1935, CYANIDE SOLUTION, N.O.S., Class 6.1, PG I, toxic by inhalation”.

(2) This special provision does not apply to a person who transports these dangerous goods in accordance with an exemption set out in sections 1.15, 1.17 or 1.17.1 of Part 1 (Coming Into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases).

(3) A consignor of UN1005, ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, must include the words “inhalation hazard” or “dangereux par inhalation”:

- (a) on a shipping document, immediately after the shipping name of the dangerous goods; and
- (b) on a small means of containment, next to the shipping name of the dangerous goods.

When UN1005, ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, is contained in a large means of containment on which is affixed the anhydrous ammonia placard, the words “Anhydrous Ammonia, Inhalation Hazard” or “Ammoniac anhydre, dangereux par inhalation” must be displayed next to the placard in accordance with paragraph 4.18.2(b).

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UN1005, UN1008, UN1016, UN1017, UN1023, UN1026, UN1040, UN1045, UN1048, UN1050 to UN1053, UN1062, UN1064, UN1067, UN1069, UN1071, UN1076, UN1079, UN1082, UN1092, UN1098, UN1135, UN1143, UN1163, UN1182, UN1185, UN1238, UN1239, UN1244, UN1251, UN1259, UN1380, UN1510, UN1541, UN1560, UN1569, UN1580 to UN1583, UN1589, UN1595, UN1605, UN1612 to UN1614, UN1647, UN1660, UN1670, UN1672, UN1695, UN1722, UN1741, UN1744 to UN1746, UN1749, UN1752, UN1754, UN1809, UN1810, UN1828, UN1829, UN1831, UN1834, UN1838, UN1859, UN1892, UN1911, UN1953, UN1955, UN1967, UN1975, UN1994, UN2032, UN2186, UN2188 to UN2192, UN2194 to UN2199, UN2202, UN2204, UN2232, UN2285, UN2334, UN2337, UN2382, UN2407, UN2417, UN2418, UN2420, UN2421, UN2438, UN2442, UN2474, UN2477, UN2478, UN2480 to UN2488, UN2521, UN2534, UN2548, UN2605, UN2606, UN2644, UN2646, UN2668, UN2676, UN2692, UN2740, UN2742, UN2743, UN2826, UN2901, UN2983, UN3023, UN3057, UN3079, UN3083, UN3160, UN3162, UN3168, UN3169, UN3246, UN3275, UN3276, UN3278 to UN3281, UN3294, UN3300, UN3303 to UN3310, UN3318, UN3355, UN3381 to UN3390, UN3488 to UN3491, UN3512, UN3514 to UN3526

SOR/2014-306

24 Lead compounds are considered to be insoluble if they exhibit a solubility of 5 per cent or less when they are mixed in a ratio of 1:1000 with 0.07 molar hydrochloric acid and stirred for one hour at a temperature of 23°C ± 2°C.

UN2291

25

(1) These dangerous goods may be handled, offered for transport or transported under this shipping name as component parts of vehicle air bags or seat belt pretensioners if they are tested in accordance with the Series 6 type (c) test in Section 16 of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria and show no explosion of the device, no fragmentation of device casings and no projection hazard or thermal effect that could hinder fire fighting or other emergency response efforts. If the air bag inflator unit passes the Series 6 type (c) test, the test does not have to be repeated on the air bag module itself.

(2) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to safety devices, electrically initiated, or safety devices, pyrotechnic, installed in road vehicles, ships or aircraft or in completed components such as steering columns, door panels and seats.

SOR/2014-306

UN0503, UN3268

SOR/2014-306

26 *Repealed. SOR/2014-152*

27 [Reserved]

28 A person must not handle, offer for transport or transport these dangerous goods unless they are stabilized and their temperature is maintained below the control temperature while they are being transported.

UN1026, UN3111 to UN3118, UN3231 to UN3240

29 *Repealed. SOR/2008-34*

30 [Reserved]

31 These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to dangerous goods transported under this shipping name if the dangerous goods contain 10 per cent or less ammonium nitrate and at least 12 per cent water.

SOR/2014-306

UN1454

32 These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases), Part 2 (Classification) and Part 3 (Documentation), do not apply to these dangerous goods if they are transported by road vehicle or railway vehicle in a large means of containment and

SOR/2014-306

(a) the large means of containment is in standard with CSA B621 for transport by road vehicle or with TP14877 for transport by railway vehicle; and

SOR/2014-152

(b) the road vehicle or railway vehicle is marked on each side, in letters and numerals that are at least 6 mm wide and 100 mm high, with

(i) the letters and numerals UN2448, or

(ii) the numerals 2448 and the words MOLTEN SULPHUR, MOLTEN SULFUR or SOUFRE FONDU.

SOR/2008-34

UN2448

SOR/2008-34

33 These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to these dangerous goods if the dangerous goods

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(a) are in a quantity less than or equal to 400 kg per means of containment; or

(b) have been formed to a specific shape such as prills, granules, pellets, pastilles or flakes.

UN1350

34 (1) 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 lithium cells and batteries on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if

(a) for a lithium metal or lithium alloy cell, the lithium content is not more than 1 g, and, for a lithium-ion cell, the watt-hour rating is not more than 20 Wh;

- (b) for a lithium metal or lithium alloy battery, the aggregate lithium content is not more than 2 g, and for a lithium-ion battery, the watt-hour rating is not more than 100 Wh;
 - (c) lithium ion batteries are marked with the watt-hour rating on the outside case, except for those manufactured before January 1, 2009;
 - (d) each cell and battery type passes each of the tests set out in subsection 2.43.1(2) of Part 2 (Classification);
 - (e) the cells and batteries are afforded protection against short circuit, including protection against contact with conductive materials within the same packaging that could lead to a short circuit;
 - (f) the cells and batteries are packed in a means of containment that completely encloses the cells and batteries;
 - (g) the gross mass of the cells and batteries does not exceed 30 kg, except when the cells and batteries are installed in or packed with equipment; and
 - (h) the cells and batteries are packed in a means of containment capable of withstanding a 1.2 m drop test in any orientation without damage to the cells or batteries contained inside the means of containment, without the contents shifting so as to allow battery-to-battery or cell-to-cell, contact, and without release of contents.
- (2) Cells and batteries referred to in subsection (1) that are installed in equipment must, unless they are afforded equivalent protection by the equipment in which they are contained,
- (a) be afforded protection against damage and short circuit, including protection against contact with conductive materials within the same packaging that could lead to a short circuit;
 - (b) subject to subsection (3), be fitted to prevent accidental activation; and
 - (c) be packed in a means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety.
- (3) Paragraph (2)(b) does not apply to cells and batteries installed in devices that are intentionally active during transport such as radio frequency identification transmitters, watches and sensors, and that are not capable of generating a dangerous evolution of heat.
- (4) Except for means of containment containing button cell batteries installed in equipment (including circuit boards), or no more than four cells installed in equipment or no more than two batteries installed in equipment, each means of containment must be marked with the following:
- (a) “lithium metal”, “lithium métal”, “lithium ion” or “lithium ionique”, as appropriate;
 - (b) an indication that the means of containment must be handled with care and that a flammability hazard exists if the means of containment is damaged;
 - (c) an indication that special procedures must be followed in the event the package is damaged, including inspection and repacking, if necessary; and
 - (d) a telephone number to call for additional information.
- (5) Each means of containment must be accompanied by a document that includes the information marked on the means of containment in accordance with subsection (4).

SOR/2014-306

UN3090, UN3091, UN3480, UN3481
SOR/2014-306

35 [Reserved]

- 36** 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 these dangerous goods by road vehicle or railway vehicle if they are in the form of pellets or dry bulk mash meeting the requirements of CGSB-32.301.

SOR/2014-306
UN1386, UN2217

37 Part 3, Documentation, Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, and Part 6, Training, do not apply to these dangerous goods or mixtures or solutions of them if they are transported by road vehicle and are

- (a) purchased by retail sale and are being transported between any of the following places:
 - (i) the place of purchase,
 - (ii) the place of use or consumption, and
 - (iii) the purchaser's place of residence;
- (b) in a quantity less than or equal to 13.6 tonnes; and
- (c) accompanied by a record sheet that includes the shipping name, the UN number and the quantity of the dangerous goods or mixtures or solutions of them.

UN1942, UN2067
SOR/2014-306

38 A person must not handle, offer for transport or transport these dangerous goods in a large means of containment if they are in direct contact with the large means of containment.

UN1001, UN1045, UN1050, UN1058, UN1081, UN1194, UN1204, UN1222, UN1259, UN1261, UN1308, UN1310, UN1320 to UN1322, UN1324, UN1336, UN1337, UN1344, UN1347 to UN1349, UN1354 to UN1357, UN1360, UN1364, UN1378, UN1380, UN1383, UN1389, UN1391, UN1392, UN1396, UN1404, UN1407, UN1409 to UN1411, UN1413 to UN1415, UN1418, UN1419, UN1421, UN1426, UN1427, UN1432, UN1433, UN1436, UN1472, UN1491, UN1504, UN1510, UN1517, UN1556, UN1557, UN1569, UN1571, UN1575, UN1582, UN1589, UN1612, UN1614, UN1660, UN1693, UN1697 to UN1701, UN1714, UN1748, UN1749, UN1854, UN1855, UN1859, UN1865, UN1868, UN1870, UN1889, UN1911, UN1913, UN1953, UN1955, UN1957, UN1959, UN1967, UN1970, UN1975, UN1982, UN1994, UN2006, UN2008, UN2010 to UN2013, UN2036, UN2186, UN2188 to UN2190, UN2192, UN2194 to UN2199, UN2202 to UN2204, UN2417, UN2418, UN2420, UN2421, UN2451, UN2463, UN2466, UN2471, UN2480, UN2545 to UN2548, UN2555 to UN2557, UN2591, UN2626, UN2627, UN2676, UN2741, UN2806, UN2813, UN2814, UN2846, UN2852, UN2870, UN2881, UN2900, UN2901, UN2907, UN2956, UN2988, UN3048, UN3064, UN3083, UN3094 to UN3096, UN3101 to UN3108, UN3111 to UN3118, UN3124, UN3125, UN3129 to UN3132, UN3134, UN3135, UN3148, UN3160, UN3162, UN3221 to UN3241, UN3248, UN3249, UN3303 to UN3310, UN3317, UN3355, UN3364 to UN3370, UN3373, UN3376, UN3379, UN3380, UN3401, UN3402, UN3417, UN3448, UN3450, UN3474, UN3482, UN3485, UN3512, UN3514 to UN3518, UN3521 to UN3526
SOR/2014-306

39 (1) These dangerous goods may be handled, offered for transport or transported under this shipping name if the dangerous goods are

- (a) protected from short circuits; and
- (b) capable of withstanding, without leakage of battery fluid, the following tests:
 - (i) a vibration test, in which
 - (A) the battery is rigidly clamped to the platform of a vibration machine and a simple harmonic motion having an amplitude of 0.8 mm (1.6 mm maximum total excursion) is applied,
 - (B) the frequency is varied in steps of 1 Hz each minute between the limits of 10 Hz and 55 Hz,
 - (C) the entire range of frequencies and return is traversed in 95 ± 5 minutes with 2 minutes spent at each frequency for each mounting position (direction of vibration) of the battery, and
 - (D) the battery is tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for equal time periods, and
 - (ii) after the vibration test, a pressure differential test, in which
 - (A) the battery is stored for 6 hours at $24^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ while subjected to a pressure differential greater than or equal to 88 kPa, and
 - (B) the battery is tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for at least 6 hours in each position.

- (2) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to UN2800, BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE, electric storage, that are not intended for disposal, if
SOR/2014-306

- (a) at a temperature of 55°C, electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked battery case and there is no free liquid to flow; and
- (b) when the battery is prepared for transport, the battery's terminals are protected from short circuits.

UN2800
SOR/2011-239

- 40 These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to these articles if each article
SOR/2014-306

- (a) has a gas space capacity less than or equal to 1.6 L and a charge pressure less than or equal to 28 000 kPa and, when the capacity (litres) is multiplied by the charge pressure (kilopascals) and then divided by 100, the result is less than or equal to 80;
- (b) has a minimum burst pressure that is 4 times the charge pressure at 20°C for an article that has a gas space capacity less than or equal to 0.5 L and 5 times the charge pressure at 20°C for an article that has a gas space capacity greater than 0.5 L;
- (c) is manufactured from material that will not fragment if ruptured; and
- (d) is protected from rupture by means of a fire degradable seal or a pressure relief device to relieve internal pressure.

UN3164

- 41 (1) A person must not handle, offer for transport or transport UN3356, OXYGEN GENERATOR, CHEMICAL, that contains dangerous goods included in Class 5.1, Oxidizing Substances, unless:

- (a) the oxygen generator is capable of withstanding a 1.8 m drop test onto a rigid, non-resilient, flat and horizontal surface, in the position that is most likely to cause damage, without loss of its contents and without its activation;
- (b) if the oxygen generator is equipped with an activating device, it has at least two positive means to prevent an unintentional activation; and
- (c) the oxygen generator is transported in a means of containment that is inside another means of containment so that, if the oxygen generator is activated,
 - (i) it will not activate other oxygen generators being transported in the same means of transport,
 - (ii) the means of containment will not ignite, and
 - (iii) the outside surface temperature of the outer means of containment will not exceed 100°C.

- (2) A person must not handle, offer for transport or transport an oxygen generator under this shipping name if it is equipped with an activating device that meets the criteria for inclusion in Class 1, Explosives.

UN3356

42 **Repealed** *SOR/2008-34*

- 43 Despite section 2.1 of Part 2, Classification, these dangerous goods are assigned to this classification based on human experience.

UN1230, UN1547, UN1577, UN1578, UN1590, UN1591, UN1661, UN1662, UN1663, UN1671, UN1673, UN1708, UN2023, UN2078, UN2311, UN2432, UN2474, UN2512, UN3409, UN3441, UN3442, UN3451, UN3458, UN3495
SOR/2016-95

44 [Reserved]

- 45** Maneb and maneb preparations that have been stabilized against self-heating do not have to be classified with a primary class of Class 4.2 or be assigned the UN number UN2210 if it can be demonstrated by testing that 1 m³ of the substance does not self-ignite and that the temperature at the centre of a 1 m³ sample does not exceed 200°C when the sample is kept in a storage area maintained at a temperature of not less than 75°C ± 2°C for a period of 24 hours. In this case, the dangerous goods have the classification assigned to the UN number UN2968.

UN2210

46 [Reserved]

47 [Reserved]

48 [Reserved]

49 [Reserved]

50 *Repealed SOR/2014-306*

51 *Repealed SOR/2014-306*

52 *Repealed SOR/2014-306*

53 *Repealed SOR/2014-306*

54 [Reserved]

- 55** Aqueous solutions of inorganic nitrate substances do not meet the criteria for inclusion in Class 5.1 if the concentration of the inorganic nitrate substances in the aqueous solution at the minimum temperature that may be encountered in transport is not more than 80 per cent of the saturation limit of the inorganic nitrate substance in solution.

UN3218

- 56**
- (1) When solids that are not dangerous goods, and liquids included in Class 3, Flammable Liquids, are in a mixture, the mixture may be handled, offered for transport or transported under this shipping name without the tests and criteria for including substances in Class 4.1, Flammable Solids, first being applied to them, if
- (a) there is no visible liquid at the time the mixture is loaded into a means of containment or at the time the means of containment is closed; and
 - (b) each means of containment is leakproof.
- (2) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to a sealed packet or article containing less than 10 mL of dangerous goods included in Class 3, Flammable Liquids, packing group II or III, if there is no free liquid in the packet or article.

SOR/2014-306

UN3175

57 When solids that are not dangerous goods and liquids included in Class 6.1, Toxic Substances, are in a mixture, the mixture may be handled, offered for transport or transported under this shipping name without the tests and criteria for including substances in Class 6.1, Toxic Substances, first being applied, if

- (a) the mixture is included in Packing Group II or III;
- (b) there is no free liquid visible at the time the mixture is loaded into a means of containment or at the time the means of containment is closed; and
- (c) each means of containment is leakproof.

UN3243

58 When solids that are not dangerous goods and liquids included in Class 8, Corrosives, are in a mixture, the mixture may be handled, offered for transport or transported under this shipping name without the tests and criteria for including substances in Class 8, Corrosives, first being applied, if

- (a) there is no free liquid visible at the time the mixture is loaded into a means of containment or at the time the means of containment is closed; and
- (b) each means of containment is leakproof.

UN3244

59 Substances that are listed by name in Schedule 1 must not be transported under this shipping name. Substances transported under this shipping name may contain not more than 20 per cent nitrocellulose if the nitrocellulose contains not more than 12.6 per cent nitrogen (by dry mass).

UN1210, UN1263, UN1266, UN3066, UN3469, UN3471
SOR/2016-95

60 *Repealed SOR/2014-306*

61 This substance may be handled, offered for transport or transported under a class other than Class 1 if it is packed so that the percentage of water that it contains will not, at any time during transport, fall below the percentage stated in the descriptive text associated with the shipping name. When phlegmatized with water and inorganic inert material the content of urea nitrate must not exceed 75 per cent by mass and the mixture must not be capable of being detonated by the Test Series 1 type (a) test referred to in section 11 of Part I in the Manual of Tests and Criteria.

UN1357, UN3370
SOR/2016-95

62 These dangerous goods may be handled, offered for transport or transported under Class 4.1 if they are packed in a means of containment so that the percentage of diluent in them will not, at any time during transport, fall below the percentage stated for the diluent in the descriptive text associated with the shipping name.

UN1310, UN1320 to UN1322, UN1336, UN1337, UN1344, UN1347 to UN1349, UN1354 to UN1357, UN1517, UN1571,
UN3317, UN3364 to UN3370, UN3376, UN3474
SOR/2014-306

63 These Regulations do not apply to these dangerous goods unless they are to be transported by aircraft.

UN1910, UN2807, UN2812, UN3334, UN3335
SOR/2014-306

64

(1) These Regulations do not apply to these dangerous goods unless they are to be transported by ship.

- (2) These dangerous goods must not be transported by ship when they are wet, damp or contaminated with oil.

UN1327
SOR/2014-306

65

- (1) A chemical kit or first aid kit must be included in the packing group that is the most stringent packing group assigned to any one of the dangerous goods in the kit, and the kit must not contain
- (a) dangerous goods that are not allowed to be transported as limited quantities or that are forbidden for transport in Schedule 1 or Schedule 3;
 - (b) dangerous goods that react dangerously with each other; or
 - (c) a total quantity of dangerous goods that is greater than 1 L or 1 kg.
- (2) A chemical kit or first aid kit containing dangerous goods in inner packagings that do not exceed the quantity limits for limited quantities applicable to individual substances as specified in column 6(a) of Schedule 1 may be transported in accordance with section 1.17 of Part 1 (Coming into force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases).

The shipping name CHEMICAL KIT or FIRST AID KIT is intended for boxes and cases containing small quantities of various dangerous goods that are used, for example, for medical, analytical, or testing or repair purposes.

Kits that are carried on board road vehicles, railway vehicles, ships or aircraft for first-aid or operating purposes are not subject to these Regulations.

SOR/2014-306

UN3316

- 66** These dangerous goods are forbidden for transport by ship.

UN1347, UN1512

67

- (1) This shipping name applies to
- (a) vehicles that are powered by wet batteries, sodium batteries, lithium metal batteries or lithium ion batteries and that are transported with these batteries installed, and
- Electrically-powered cars, motorcycles, scooters, e-bikes, wheelchairs and lawn tractors are examples of the vehicles.*
- (b) equipment that is powered by wet batteries or sodium batteries and that is transported with these batteries installed.
- Lawnmowers, cleaning machines, model boats and model aircraft are examples of the equipment.*
- (2) Equipment powered by lithium metal batteries or lithium ion batteries must be handled, offered for transport or transported under the UN number and shipping name
- (a) UN3091, LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT;
 - (b) UN 3091, LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT;
 - (c) UN3481, LITHIUM ION BATTERIES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT; or
 - (d) UN3481, LITHIUM ION BATTERIES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT.
- (3) A hybrid electric vehicle that is powered by an internal combustion engine and by wet batteries, sodium batteries, lithium metal batteries or lithium ion batteries, and that is transported with the batteries installed, must be handled, offered for transport or transported under the UN number and shipping name
- (a) UN3166, VEHICLE, FLAMMABLE GAS POWERED; or

- (b) UN3166, VEHICLE, FLAMMABLE LIQUID POWERED.
- (4) A road vehicle that contains a fuel cell must be handled, offered for transport or transported under the UN number and shipping name
 - (a) UN3166, VEHICLE, FUEL CELL, FLAMMABLE GAS POWERED; or
 - (b) UN3166, VEHICLE, FUEL CELL, FLAMMABLE LIQUID POWERED.
- (5) A road vehicle powered only by lithium metal batteries or lithium ion batteries must be handled, offered for transport or transported under the UN number and shipping name UN3171, BATTERY POWERED VEHICLE.

SOR/2014-306

UN3166, UN3171
SOR/2014-306

- 68** These dangerous goods are forbidden for transport by ship if they contain one or more of the following substances:
- (a) AMMONIUM HYPOCHLORITE;
 - (b) AMMONIUM NITRATE liable to self-heating sufficient to initiate decomposition;
 - (c) AMMONIUM NITRITES and mixtures of an inorganic nitrite with an ammonium salt;
 - (d) CHLORIC ACID, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, with more than 10 per cent chloric acid;
 - (e) ETHYL NITRITE, pure;
 - (f) HYDROCYANIC ACID, AQUEOUS SOLUTION (HYDROGEN CYANIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION) with more than 20% hydrogen cyanide;
 - (g) HYDROGEN CHLORIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID;
 - (h) HYDROGEN CYANIDE, SOLUTION IN ALCOHOL with more than 45% hydrogen cyanide;
 - (i) MERCURY OXYCYANIDE, pure;
 - (j) METHYL NITRITE;
 - (k) PERCHLORIC ACID with more than 72% acid, by mass;
 - (l) SILVER PICRATE, dry or wetted with less than 30% water, by mass; or
 - (m) ZINC AMMONIUM NITRITE.

SOR/2014-306

UN1194, UN1347, UN1479, UN1512, UN1613, UN1642, UN1873, UN2067, UN2186, UN2455, UN2626, UN2627, UN3212, UN3219, UN3294
SOR/2014-306

- 69** The following definitions apply to matches:
- (a) fusee matches are matches the heads of which are prepared with a friction-sensitive igniter composition and a pyrotechnic composition that burns with little or no flame but with intense heat;
 - (b) safety matches are matches that are combined with or attached to the box, book or card and that can be ignited by friction only on a prepared surface;
 - (c) strike-anywhere matches are matches that can be ignited by friction on a solid surface; and
 - (d) Wax Vesta matches are matches that can be ignited by friction either on a prepared surface or on a solid surface.

UN1331

- 70**
- (1) These dangerous goods must be formulated so that during transport they remain homogeneous and do not separate.
- (2) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to formulations of these dangerous goods when they have a low nitrocellulose content and *SOR/2014-306*
- (a) are not capable of detonating or deflagrating when tested using the Test Series 1 type (a) test referred to in section 11 of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria;
 - (b) do not explode when heated under confinement when tested using the Test Series 1 type (b) test and Test Series 1 type (c) test referred to in section 11 of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria; and
 - (c) are not flammable solids when tested using Test N.1 referred to in section 33.2.1.4 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria; to perform this test, the particle size of the nitrocellulose must be less than 1.25 mm or the nitrocellulose must be crushed and sieved to this size.

UN2557

- 71** Ammonium nitrites and mixtures of an inorganic nitrite with an ammonium salt are forbidden for transport.

UN2627

- 72** Despite paragraph 2.5(d) of Part 2, Classification, if these dangerous goods meet the definitions and criteria for inclusion in other classes in accordance with Part 2, Classification, the subsidiary class or classes must be shown on a shipping document along with the primary class for the dangerous goods.

UN2908 to UN2911

- 73** During transport, these dangerous goods must be protected from direct sunlight and stored away from all sources of heat in a cool and well-ventilated place.

UN3241

- 74**
- (1) If these dangerous goods have a subsidiary class or classes, they must be assigned to Packing Group I, II or III, as appropriate, in accordance with the criteria in Part 2, Classification, for the subsidiary class that takes precedence.
- (2) The description of the subsidiary class or classes of the dangerous goods and the labels and placards must be displayed on a means of containment in accordance with the requirements in Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks.
- (3) The description of the subsidiary class or classes on a shipping document must be in accordance with Part 3, Documentation.
- (4) The name of the constituents which predominantly contribute to the subsidiary class or classes must be shown in parentheses, after the shipping name on the shipping document.

SOR/2014-306

UN2912, UN2913, UN2915, UN2916, UN2917, UN2919, UN3321 to UN3333

- 75** *Repealed SOR/2008-34*

- 76** Despite section 5.7 of Part 5, Means of Containment, any combination of these dangerous goods included in Class 1, Explosives, may be handled, offered for transport or transported in a road vehicle if

- (a) the total quantity of all the dangerous goods included in Class 1, expressed in net explosives quantity, is less than or equal to 5 kg;
- (b) the total number of articles of dangerous goods subject to special provision 86 is less than or equal to 100 articles; and

- (c) the operator of the road vehicle has a valid Pyrotechnic Card that has been issued to the operator by the Explosives Regulatory Division of Natural Resources Canada.

SOR/2008-34

UN0027, UN0066, UN0094, UN0101, UN0105, UN0161, UN0197, UN0255, UN0305, UN0325, UN0335, UN0336, UN0337, UN0349, UN0430, UN0431, UN0432, UN0454, UN0499

SOR/2008-34

77 *Repealed SOR/2008-34*

- 78** These dangerous goods do not include ammonium permanganate which is forbidden for transport. (*See Schedule 3*)

UN1482

- 79** These dangerous goods are forbidden for transport if they contain less alcohol, water or phlegmatizer than specified in the descriptive text associated with the shipping name.

UN0072, UN0074, UN0075, UN0113, UN0114, UN0129, UN0130, UN0133, UN0135, UN0143, UN0150, UN0159, UN0226, UN0391, UN0433

- 80** Despite section 1.17 of Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases), a person must not offer for transport or transport these dangerous goods unless they are in a means of containment that is in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5 (Means of Containment).

SOR/2016-95

UN1950, UN2037

SOR/2016-95

81 *Repealed SOR/2014-152*

82 *Repealed SOR/2014-306*

83 *Repealed SOR/2014-152*

- 84** The infectious substances identified in subsection 7.1(7) of Part 7, Emergency Response Assistance Plan, require an emergency response assistance plan.

SOR/2011-239

UN2814, UN2900

SOR/2011-239

- 85** Despite the index number in column 6(a) of Schedule 1, these dangerous goods may be handled, offered for transport or transported in accordance with section 1.31 of Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) when they are in a quantity that is less than or equal to 15 000 articles.

SOR/2014-306

UN0044

SOR/2014-306

- 86** Despite the index number in column 6(a) of Schedule 1, these dangerous goods may be handled, offered for transport or transported in accordance with section 1.31 of Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) when they are in a quantity that is less than or equal to 100 articles.

SOR/2014-306

UN0029, UN0030, UN0121, UN0131, UN0255, UN0267, UN0315, UN0325, UN0349, UN0360, UN0361, UN0367, UN0368, UN0454 to UN0456, UN0500

SOR/2014-306

- 87** Despite the word “Forbidden” in column 9 of Schedule 1, these dangerous goods may be transported on a passenger carrying road vehicle or a passenger carrying railway vehicle in accordance with section 1.15 of Part 1, Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases, when they are used for medical purposes during transport and are in a means of containment with a capacity less than or equal to 1 L.

SOR/2008-34

UN1073

SOR/2008-34

- 88** Despite the quantity limits in column 9 of Schedule 1 for these dangerous goods, a road vehicle is not a passenger carrying road vehicle unless the passengers in it are transported for hire or reward.

SOR/2008-34

UN1202, UN1203, UN1978

SOR/2008-34

- 89** *Repealed SOR/2014-152*

- 90** 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 these dangerous goods on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or on ship on a domestic voyage if

- (a) these dangerous goods are contained in small means of containment that
 - (i) are constructed of metal or robust, electrically conductive plastic,
 - (ii) are designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of these dangerous goods that could endanger public safety, and
 - (iii) each have a capacity that is less than or equal to 500 g;
- (b) the gross mass of all these dangerous goods is 12 kg or less;
- (c) the gross mass of all the dangerous goods, including that of these dangerous goods,
 - (i) is less than or equal to 150 kg for dangerous goods transported on the road vehicle or the railway vehicle, and
 - (ii) is less than or equal to 150 kg for dangerous goods transported on the ship, excluding dangerous goods in a road vehicle or railway vehicle being transported on the ship; and
- (d) these dangerous goods are in a quantity or concentration available to the general public and are transported by
 - (i) a user or purchaser of these dangerous goods, or
 - (ii) a retailer to or from a user or purchaser of these dangerous goods.

SOR/2014-159

UN0027, UN0028

SOR/2014-159

- 91** Despite paragraph 13.1.5(c) of CGSB-43.146, these dangerous goods may, after January 1, 2010, be handled, offered for transport or transported in a means of containment on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if the means of containment was manufactured before January 1, 2003 and the following information is set out on a metal label in a holder that is welded to the tank head or to another readily visible location on the tank:

- (a) the name of the tank’s manufacturer;
- (b) the metal thickness of the tank in millimetres;
- (c) the capacity of the tank in litres;
- (d) the year that the tank was manufactured;
- (e) the label of the Underwriters’ Laboratories of Canada (ULC);

- (f) the words “Mobile Refuelling Tank – ULC/ORD-C142.13”;
- (g) the words “Not Authorized for Transport of Dangerous Goods Requiring a Specification Tank”;
- (h) in the case of a tank designed for mounting on a truck or trailer platform, the words “This Tank Shall Be Secured to the Truck or Trailer Platform by the Means Provided By the Tank Manufacturer”; and
- (i) in the case of a skid-equipped tank that provides clearances of at least 300 mm to grade, the words “Suitable for Towing over Graded Surfaces Only”.

SOR/2014-152

UN1202, UN1203, UN1223, UN1863, UN3166
SOR/2016-95

92

- (1) The consignor must classify these dangerous goods on the basis of samples.
- (2) The consignor must make available to the Minister, on reasonable notice given by the Minister, a document that explains the sampling method and includes the following information:
 - (a) the scope of the method;
 - (b) the sampling apparatus;
 - (c) the sampling procedures;
 - (d) the frequency and conditions of sampling; and
 - (e) a description of the quality control management system in place.

Many methods are available for the sampling of petroleum products. An example can be found in American Society for Testing and Materials Standard ASTM D4057-12, “Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products”.

The frequency and conditions of sampling should allow for the variability of the dangerous goods to ensure representativeness. The classification assigned to the dangerous goods should reflect the properties of the dangerous goods during transport.

SOR/2014-152

UN1267, UN1268
SOR/2014-152

- 93** A vehicle that contains an internal combustion engine must be transported under UN3166, VEHICLE, FLAMMABLE GAS POWERED, or UN3166, VEHICLE, FLAMMABLE LIQUID POWERED, as appropriate. This shipping name applies to hybrid electric vehicles that are powered by an internal combustion engine and by wet batteries, sodium batteries or lithium metal or ion batteries and that are transported with the battery installed.

SOR/2014-306

UN3166
SOR/2014-306

- 94** When these dangerous goods are in transport, they must be kept out of direct sunlight and away from all sources of heat, and must be placed in adequately ventilated areas.

These dangerous goods are liable to exothermic decomposition at elevated temperatures. Decomposition can be initiated by heat or by impurities such as powdered metals like iron, manganese, cobalt, magnesium and their compounds.

Calcium hypochlorite is a self-heating substance that decomposes rapidly and releases toxic chlorine gas when heated or exposed to sunlight.

SOR/2014-306

UN1748, UN2208, UN2880, UN3485 to UN3487
SOR/2014-306

- 95** For the purposes of this shipping name, “FUMIGATED UNIT” is a large means of containment and includes a road vehicle, a railway vehicle, a freight container and a portable tank. 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 fumigated units containing no other dangerous goods.

SOR/2014-306

UN3359
SOR/2014-306

- 96** These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to these dangerous goods unless they are transported by aircraft or by ship.

SOR/2014-306

UN3166, UN3171
SOR/2014-306

- 97** These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to these dangerous goods unless they are transported by ship.

SOR/2014-306

UN1372, UN1387, UN1856, UN1857, UN2216, UN3360, UN3496
SOR/2014-306

- 98** If these dangerous goods are composed of more than 10 per cent ethanol, they must be transported under UN3475, ETHANOL AND GASOLINE MIXTURE.

SOR/2014-306

UN1203
SOR/2014-306

- 99**
(1) Mixtures of solids that are not dangerous goods and liquids or solids that are UN3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S., or UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S., may be handled, offered for transport or transported as UN3077 if there is no visible liquid when the dangerous goods are loaded into a means containment and during transport.

- (2) 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 less than 450 kg of UN3077, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S., or less than 450 L of UN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S., on a road vehicle or a railway vehicle. The dangerous goods must be contained 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/2014-306

UN3077, UN3082
SOR/2014-306

- 100** These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to magnesium nitrate hexahydrate.

SOR/2014-306

UN1474
SOR/2014-306

101

- (1) This shipping name applies to fuel cell cartridges, including fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment or packed with equipment. Fuel cell cartridges installed in or integral to a fuel cell system are considered as contained in equipment. Fuel cell cartridges, including fuel cell cartridges contained in equipment, must be designed and constructed to prevent fuel leakage under normal conditions of transport.
- (2) Fuel cell cartridge design types must pass the following tests:
- (a) an internal pressure test at a pressure of 100 kPa (gauge) without leakage, if the fuel cell cartridge design type uses liquids as fuels; and
 - (b) a 1.2 m drop test onto an unyielding surface, in the orientation most likely to result in failure of the containment system, with no loss of contents.
- (3) When lithium metal or lithium ion batteries are contained in the fuel cell system, the following UN number and shipping name must be assigned, as appropriate:
- (a) UN3091, LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT; or
 - (b) UN3481, LITHIUM ION BATTERIES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT.

SOR/2014-306

UN3476 to UN3479
SOR/2014-306

102

- (1) Fuel cell cartridges that contain hydrogen in a metal hydride and that are transported under this shipping name must have a capacity less than or equal to 120 mL. The fuel cell cartridges must be designed and constructed to prevent fuel leakage under normal conditions of transport.
- (2) The pressure in the fuel cell cartridge must not exceed 5 MPa at 55°C. The design type must be capable of withstanding, without leakage or bursting, a pressure of at least two times the design pressure of the cartridge at 55°C or 200 kPa more than the design pressure of the cartridge at 55°C, whichever is greater.

The pressure at which this test is conducted is referred to as the “minimum shell burst pressure” in paragraph 4(c) in relation to the drop test and in subsection (7) in relation to the hydrogen cycling test.

- (3) Fuel cell cartridges must be filled in accordance with procedures specified by the manufacturer and the manufacturer must provide, with each fuel cell cartridge, the following information:
- (a) inspection procedures to be carried out before initial filling and before refilling of the fuel cell cartridge;
 - (b) safety precautions and potential hazards;
 - (c) method for determining when the rated capacity has been achieved;
 - (d) minimum and maximum pressure range;
 - (e) minimum and maximum temperature range; and
 - (f) any other requirements to be met for initial filling and refilling, including the type of equipment to be used for these operations.
- (4) Each cartridge design type, including cartridges integral to a fuel cell, must
- (a) withstand a 1.8 m drop test onto an unyielding surface in the four following orientations:
 - (i) vertically, on the end containing the shut-off valve,
 - (ii) vertically, on the end opposite to the shut-off valve,
 - (iii) horizontally, onto a steel apex with a diameter of 38 mm, with the steel apex in the upward position; and
 - (iv) at a 45° angle on the end containing the shut-off valve;
 - (b) show no leakage, determined by using a soap bubble solution or other equivalent means on all possible leak locations, when the cartridge is charged to its rated charging pressure; and
 - (c) be hydrostatically pressurized to destruction with a recorded burst pressure that exceeds 85 per cent of the minimum shell burst pressure.
- (5) Each cartridge design type, including the design types for cartridges integral to a fuel cell, must pass a fire engulfment test using a fuel cell cartridge filled to rated capacity with hydrogen. The cartridge design type, which may have a vent feature integral to it, is deemed to have passed the fire engulfment test if
- (a) the internal pressure vents to zero pressure without rupture of the cartridge; or
 - (b) the cartridge withstands the fire for a minimum of 20 minutes without rupture.
- (6) Each cartridge design type, including the design types for cartridges integral to a fuel cell, must pass a hydrogen cycling test in which the fuel cell cartridge is cycled, for at least 100 cycles, from not more than 5 per cent rated hydrogen capacity to not less than 95 per cent rated hydrogen capacity and then back to not more than 5 per cent rated hydrogen capacity. The rated charging pressure must be used for charging, and temperatures must be held within the operating temperature range.
- (7) Following the hydrogen cycling test, the fuel cell cartridge must be charged, and the water volume displaced by the cartridge must be measured. The cartridge design type is deemed to have passed the hydrogen cycling test if the water volume displaced by the cycled cartridge does not exceed the water volume displaced by an uncycled cartridge charged to 95 per cent rated capacity and pressurized to 75 per cent of its minimum shell burst pressure.
- (8) Each cartridge design type, including the design types for cartridges integral to a fuel cell, must pass a production leak test in which the fuel cell cartridge is tested for leaks at 15°C ± 5°C while pressurized to its rated charging pressure. There must be no leakage, determined by using a soap bubble solution or other equivalent means on all possible leak locations.
- (9) Each fuel cell cartridge must be permanently marked with the following information:
- (a) the rated charging pressure, in megapascals (MPa);

- (b) the manufacturer's serial number or the unique identification number of the fuel cell cartridge; and
- (c) the date of expiry, based on the maximum service life (four digits for the year, two digits for the month).

SOR/2014-306

UN3479
SOR/2014-306

103 Each fuel cell designed to contain a liquefied flammable gas and transported under this shipping name must

- (a) be capable of withstanding, without leakage or bursting, a pressure of at least two times the equilibrium pressure of the contents at 55°C;
- (b) contain a liquefied flammable gas that is in a quantity less than or equal to 200 mL and that has a vapour pressure less than or equal to 1 000 kPa at 55°C; and
- (c) pass the hot water bath test described in section 6.2.4.1 of the UN Recommendations.

SOR/2014-306

UN3478
SOR/2014-306

104

- (1) Flammable liquefied gases must be contained within refrigerating-machine components. These components must be designed to withstand at least three times the working pressure of the machinery and must be tested to ensure they meet that requirement. The refrigerating machines must be designed and constructed to contain the liquefied gas and to preclude the risk of the pressure-retaining components bursting or cracking during normal conditions of transport.
- (2) 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, on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage, of refrigerating machines and refrigerating-machine components transported that contain less than 12 kg of gas.

SOR/2014-306

UN3358
SOR/2014-306

105 This shipping name must not be used unless the results of Test series 6(d) in Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria have demonstrated that any hazardous effects arising from functioning are confined within the means of containment.

SOR/2014-306

UN0323, UN0366, UN0441, UN0445, UN0455, UN0456, UN0460, UN0500
SOR/2014-306

106 When petroleum crude oil contains hydrogen sulphide in sufficient concentration that vapours evolved from the crude oil can present an inhalation hazard, the words "toxic by inhalation" or "toxic — inhalation hazard" or "toxique par inhalation" or "toxicité par inhalation" must be included

- (a) on a large means of containment, next to the placard for the primary class; and
- (b) on the shipping document, after the description required under section 3.5(1)(c) of Part 3 (Documentation).

SOR/2014-306

UN1267, UN3494
SOR/2016-95

107

- (1) 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 UN1950, AEROSOLS, and UN2037, GAS CARTRIDGES, that contain dangerous goods included in Class 2.1 or Class 2.2 and that are transported on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage, if the aerosols or gas cartridges have a capacity less than or equal to 50 mL.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to self-defence spray.

SOR/2014-306

UN1950, UN2037
SOR/2014-306

- 108** These dangerous goods must, at the time the containment system is closed, be at a pressure that corresponds to atmospheric pressure and that does not exceed 105 kPa absolute.

SOR/2014-306

UN3167 to UN3169
SOR/2014-306

- 109** The following fire extinguishers may be equipped with actuating cartridges included in Class 1.4C or 1.4S, without changing the classification of Class 2.2, if the total quantity of deflagrating (propellant) explosives in each fire extinguisher does not exceed 3.2 g:

- (a) portable fire extinguishers for manual handling and operation;
- (b) fire extinguishers for installation on board aircraft;
- (c) fire extinguishers mounted on wheels for manual handling;
- (d) fire extinguishing equipment or machinery mounted on wheels, on wheeled platforms or on units of transport similar to trailers; and
- (e) fire extinguishers composed of a pressure drum and of equipment without wheels, and handled by fork lift or crane, for example, whether loaded or unloaded.

SOR/2014-306

UN1044
SOR/2014-152

110

- (1) If these dangerous goods contain at least 90 per cent, by mass, of phlegmatizer, then lactose, glucose or similar substances may be used as a phlegmatizer. The mixture of the dangerous goods and the phlegmatizer may be classified in Class 4.1 in accordance with Test Series 6(c) of Section 16 of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria. The tests in the Test Series 6(c) must be performed on at least three means of containment prepared as if for transport.
- (2) A person is not required to display a class 6.1 label on a means of containment that contains a mixture of the dangerous goods and the phlegmatizer if the mixture contains not less than 90 per cent, by mass, of phlegmatizer.
- (3) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to a mixture of the dangerous goods and the phlegmatizer if the mixture contains not less than 98 per cent, by mass, of phlegmatizer.

SOR/2014-306

UN0143
SOR/2014-306

- 111** This shipping name must not be used for the transport of non-activated batteries unless they contain dry potassium hydroxide and are intended to be activated prior to use by the addition of an appropriate amount of water to each cell.

SOR/2014-306

UN3028

SOR/2014-306

- 112** To determine the content of ammonium nitrate in substances that are mixtures and that are transported under UN2067, AMMONIUM NITRATE BASED FERTILIZER, all nitrate ions for which a molecular equivalent of ammonium ions is present in the mixture must be calculated as a mass of ammonium nitrate.

SOR/2014-306

UN2067, UN2071

SOR/2014-306

- 113** The shipping name UN 2067, AMMONIUM NITRATE BASED FERTILIZER, must not be used for mixtures containing ammonium nitrate as the main constituent unless the mixtures are within the following limits:

- (a) at least 90 per cent ammonium nitrate with 0.2 per cent or less of total combustible or organic material calculated as carbon and with material, if any, that is inorganic and inert towards ammonium nitrate;
- (b) less than 90 per cent but more than 70 per cent ammonium nitrate with other inorganic materials, or more than 80 per cent but less than 90 per cent ammonium nitrate mixed with calcium carbonate, dolomite or mineral calcium sulphate and not more than 0.4 per cent total combustible or organic material calculated as carbon; or
- (c) nitrogen-type ammonium nitrate based fertilizers containing mixtures of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate with more than 45 per cent but less than 70 per cent ammonium nitrate and not more than 0.4 per cent total combustible or organic material calculated as carbon such that the sum of the percentage compositions of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate exceeds 70 per cent.

SOR/2014-306

UN2067

SOR/2014-152

114

- (1) The shipping name UN2071, AMMONIUM NITRATE BASED FERTILIZER, and the data in columns 3 to 9 of Schedule 1 must not be used for uniform ammonium nitrate based fertilizer mixtures of the nitrogen, phosphate or potash type unless the mixtures are within the following composition limits:

- (a) 70 per cent or less of ammonium nitrate and 0.4 per cent or less of total combustible or organic material calculated as carbon; or
- (b) 45 per cent or less of ammonium nitrate and unrestricted combustible material.

- (2) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to fertilizers within the composition limits if the fertilizers are shown not to be liable to self-sustaining decomposition by the Trough Test referred to subsection 38.2 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria.

SOR/2014-306

UN2071

SOR/2014-306

- 115** This shipping name must not be used for dangerous goods included in Class 6.1 that meet the inhalation toxicity criteria for Packing Group I set out in paragraph 2.29(2)(d) of Part 2 (Classification).

Dangerous goods that are toxic by inhalation must be assigned to one of the following UN numbers: UN3381 to UN3390 or UN3488 to UN3491. One must choose the appropriate shipping name, which will depend on the primary class and, if applicable, the subsidiary classes.

SOR/2014-306

UN1583, UN2810, UN2927, UN2929, UN3122, UN3123, UN3275, UN3276, UN3278 to UN3281, UN3287, UN3289
SOR/2014-306

- 116** This shipping name applies only to calcium hypochlorite, dry, when transported in non-friable tablet form.

SOR/2014-306

UN1748 (PG III)

SOR/2014-306

- 117** When transported in non-friable tablet form, these dangerous goods are included in Packing Group III.

SOR/2014-306

UN2880, UN3487

SOR/2014-306

- 118** Mixtures of a hypochlorite with an ammonium salt are forbidden for transport.

SOR/2014-306

UN3212

SOR/2014-306

- 119** Ammonium bromate and its aqueous solutions and mixtures of a bromate with an ammonium salt are forbidden for transport.

SOR/2014-306

UN1450, UN3213

SOR/2014-306

- 120** Ammonium chlorate and its aqueous solutions and mixtures of a chlorate with an ammonium salt are forbidden for transport.

SOR/2014-306

UN1461, UN3210

SOR/2014-306

- 121** Ammonium chlorite and its aqueous solutions and mixtures of a chlorite with an ammonium salt are forbidden for transport.

SOR/2014-306

UN1462

SOR/2014-306

- 122** Ammonium permanganate and its aqueous solutions and mixtures of a permanganate with an ammonium salt are forbidden for transport.

SOR/2014-306

UN1482, UN3214

SOR/2014-306

123

- (1) The testing requirements in subsection 38.3 of Part III of the Manual of Tests and Criteria do not apply to production runs consisting of not more than 100 cells and batteries or to pre-production prototypes of cells and batteries that are transported on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if
- (a) each cell or battery is individually packed in an inner means of containment inside an outer means of containment and is surrounded by cushioning material that is non-combustible and non-conductive;
 - (b) the cells and batteries are transported in an outer means of containment that is a metal, plastic or plywood drum, or a metal, plastic or wooden box, that meets the criteria for Packing Group I means of containment in accordance with Chapter 6.1 of the UN Recommendations; and
 - (c) the cells and batteries are in transport for the purpose of testing.
- (2) Despite paragraph (1)(b), batteries that have a total mass of 12 kg or more and that have a strong, impact-resistant outer casing, or assemblies of them, may be packed in an outer means of containment or protective enclosure designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety. The batteries or battery assemblies must be protected from short-circuit.

SOR/2014-306

UN3090, UN3480
SOR/2014-306

124

- (1) This shipping name applies to electric double layer capacitors if the energy storage capacity of each capacitor, calculated using the nominal voltage and capacitance, is greater than 0.3 Wh.
- (2) A capacitor must
- (a) be transported in an uncharged state, if it is not installed in equipment;
 - (b) be transported in an uncharged state or be protected against short circuit, if it is installed in equipment; and
 - (c) be marked with the energy storage capacity in Wh, if it was manufactured after December 31, 2013.
- (3) When the energy storage capacity of a capacitor is less than or equal to 10 Wh, the capacitor must, when it is in transport and when it is in a module in transport, be protected against short circuit or fitted with a metal strap connecting the terminals.
- (4) When the energy storage capacity of a capacitor is greater than 10 Wh, the capacitor must, when it is in transport and when it is in a module in transport, be fitted with a metal strap connecting the terminals.
- (5) A capacitor containing dangerous goods must be designed to withstand a 95 kPa pressure differential.
- (6) A capacitor must be designed and constructed so that any pressure that may build up in use may be safely relieved through a vent or a weak point in the capacitor casing. Any liquid that is released upon venting must be contained by the means of containment containing the capacitor or by the equipment in which the capacitor is installed.
- (7) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to
- (a) a capacitor that contains an electrolyte that does not meet the criteria for inclusion in any class of dangerous goods;
 - (b) a capacitor that contains an electrolyte that meets the criteria for inclusion in a class of dangerous goods, that has an energy storage capacity of 10 Wh or less, and that is capable of withstanding a 1.2 m drop test on an unyielding surface, unpackaged, without loss of contents; or
 - (c) a capacitor that is installed in equipment and contains an electrolyte that meets the criteria for inclusion in a class of dangerous goods, if the equipment is in a means of containment that is designed, constructed, filled, closed and secured so

that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental functioning of the capacitor or release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety.

- (8) Large equipment containing a capacitor may be transported without a means of containment or on pallets, if the capacitor is afforded equivalent protection by the equipment in which it is contained.

SOR/2014-306

UN3499
SOR/2014-306

- 125 These dangerous goods may be handled, offered for transport or transported in accordance with subsections 1.17 (2) to (4) of Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if

- (a) the dangerous goods are classified and authorized in accordance with the “Explosives Regulations, 2013”;
- (b) the dangerous goods are contained in inner means of containment that are placed in a strong outer 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;
- (c) each inner means of containment has a gross mass less than or equal to 5 kg;
- (d) the outer means of containment has a gross mass less than or equal to 30 kg; and
- (e) the outer means of containment, as presented for transport, is capable of passing a test in accordance with Test Series 6(d) of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria.

SOR/2014-306

UN0012, UN0014, UN0055
SOR/2014-306

- 126 Manufactured instruments and articles containing mercury may be handled, offered for transport or transported under the UN number and shipping name UN3506, MERCURY CONTAINED IN MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

SOR/2014-306

UN2809
SOR/2014-306

- 127 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 articles containing a quantity of mercury that is less than or equal to 1 kg that are transported on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage.

SOR/2014-306

UN3506
SOR/2014-306

- 128 These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to decontaminated medical or clinical wastes that previously contained infectious substances, unless the decontaminated medical or clinical wastes meet the criteria for inclusion in another class.

SOR/2014-306

UN3291
SOR/2014-306

- 129 These dangerous goods must be in a means of containment that is in compliance with Packing Instruction P621, IBC620 or LP621 of the UN Recommendations.

SOR/2014-306

UN3291
SOR/2014-306

130

- (1) This shipping name applies to chemicals under pressure, including liquids, pastes or powders that are pressurized with a propellant that meets the criteria set out in section 2.2.1.2 of the UN Recommendation for a compressed gas or a liquefied gas.
- (2) These dangerous goods must be assigned to
 - (a) primary Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, if one of the components, which can be a pure substance or a mixture, is classified as a flammable component under subsection (3); and
 - (b) subsidiary Class 6.1, Toxic Substances, or Class 8, Corrosives, if one of the liquid or solid components is included in Class 6.1, Toxic Substances, Packing Group II or III, or Class 8, Corrosives, Packing Group II or III.
- (3) A flammable component is
 - (a) a liquid that has a flashpoint of 60°C or less;
 - (b) a solid that meets the criterion set out in subparagraph 2.21(a)(i) of Part 2 (Classification); and
 - (c) a gas that meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2.14(a) of Part 2 (Classification).
- (4) This shipping name must not be used to transport
 - (a) gases included in both primary Class 2.3, Toxic Gases, and subsidiary Class 5.1, Oxidizing Substances;
 - (b) substances included in Packing Group I of Class 6.1, Toxic Substances, or Class 8, Corrosives;
 - (c) liquid desensitized explosives included in Class 3, Flammable Liquids;
 - (d) self-reactive substances and solid desensitized explosives included in Class 4.1, Flammable Solids; or
 - (e) dangerous good included in
 - (i) Class 4.2, Substances Liable to Spontaneous Combustion;
 - (ii) Class 4.3, Water-reactive Substances;
 - (iii) Class 5.1, Oxidizing Substances;
 - (iv) Class 5.2, Organic Peroxides;
 - (v) Class 6.2, Infectious Substances; or
 - (vi) Class 7, Radioactive Materials.
- (5) Dangerous goods to which special packing provision PP86 or TP7 is assigned in Column 9 and Column 11 of the Dangerous Goods List in Chapter 3.2 of the UN Recommendations, and that therefore require air to be eliminated from the vapour space, must not be transported under this shipping name, but must be transported under their respective shipping names as listed in the Dangerous Goods List of Chapter 3.2 of the UN Recommendations.

A chemical under pressure contained in an aerosol container must be transported under UN1950, AEROSOLS.

SOR/2014-306

*UN3500 to UN3505
SOR/2014-306*

- 131** These dangerous goods must not be transported if the temperature of the dangerous goods at the time of loading exceeds the higher of 35°C or 5°C above the ambient temperature.

SOR/2014-306

*UN2216, UN3497
SOR/2014-306*

- 132** These dangerous goods must not be transported by ship if they contain less than 100 ppm of an antioxidant (ethoxyquin).
SOR/2014-306
UN2216
SOR/2014-306
- 133** This shipping name must not be used to transport UN3155, PENTACHLOROPHENOL.
SOR/2014-306
UN2020
SOR/2014-306
- 134** These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to nitrocellulose membrane filters, each with a mass not exceeding 0.5 g, if they are contained individually in an article or a sealed packet.
SOR/2014-306
UN3270
SOR/2014-306
- 135** This shipping name applies to articles that contain dangerous goods included in Class 1, Explosives, and that may also contain dangerous goods included in other classes.
These articles are used to enhance safety in vehicles, vessels or aircraft. They include air bag inflators, air bag modules, seat-belt pretensioners, and pyromechanical devices.
SOR/2014-306
UN0503
SOR/2014-306
- 136** This shipping name applies to safety devices for road vehicles, railway vehicles, ships or aircraft, such as air bag inflators, air bag modules, seat-belt pretensioners and pyromechanical devices, that are transported as component parts and that, before being presented for transport, have been tested in accordance with the Series 6 type (c) test in Section 16 of Part I of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, with no explosion of the device tested, no fragmentation of the device casing or pressure vessel, and no projection hazard or thermal effect that could hinder fire fighting or other emergency response.
SOR/2014-306
UN3268
SOR/2014-306
- 137**
- (1) This shipping name applies to lithium ion cells or batteries, and lithium metal cells or batteries, that are damaged or defective and do not conform to subsection 2.43.1(2) of Part 2 (Classification).
- (2) Lithium ion cells or batteries and lithium metal cells or batteries that are damaged or defective, include, but are not limited to, cells or batteries that have leaked or vented, or have sustained physical or mechanical damage, and cannot be diagnosed prior to transport, or that have been identified as being defective for safety reasons.
- (3) Lithium ion cells or batteries and lithium metal cells or batteries that are damaged or defective must be packed in accordance with Packing Instructions P908 or LP904 of the UN Recommendations, as applicable.
- (4) As applicable, the outer means of containment or the overpack must be marked legibly and visibly on a contrasting background, with the words “Damaged/Defective Lithium Ion Batteries”, “piles au lithium ionique endommagées/défectueuses”, “Damaged/Defective Lithium Metal Batteries” or “piles au lithium métal endommagées/défectueuses”.
SOR/2016-95
- (5) It is forbidden to transport lithium ion cells or batteries and lithium metal cells or batteries that are damaged or defective and that, under normal conditions of transport, are liable to disassemble rapidly, react dangerously, produce a flame or a dangerous evolution of heat, or produce a dangerous emission of toxic, corrosive or flammable gases or vapours.

- (6) It is forbidden to transport by aircraft lithium ion cells or batteries and lithium metal cells or batteries that are damaged or defective.

SOR/2014-306

UN3090, UN3091, UN3480, UN3481
SOR/2014-306

138

- (1) When transported for disposal or recycling, lithium ion cells or batteries and lithium metal cells or batteries, or equipment containing those cells or batteries,
- (a) are not subject to subsection 2.43.1(2) of Part 2 (Classification);
 - (b) must be packed in accordance with Packing Instructions P909 or LP904 of the UN Recommendations, as applicable, whether packed with or without non-lithium cells or batteries or equipment containing those cells or batteries;
 - (c) must be in a means of containment or an overpack that is marked legibly and visibly on a contrasting background with the words “Lithium batteries for disposal”, “Piles au lithium destinées à l’élimination”, “Lithium batteries for recycling” or “Piles au lithium destinées au recyclage”, as appropriate; and
 - (d) are forbidden for transport by aircraft.
- (2) Damaged or defective cells and batteries must be offered for transport or transported under special provision 137.

SOR/2014-306

UN3090, UN3091, UN3480, UN3481
SOR/2014-306

139

- (1) Asbestos that is immersed or fixed in a natural or artificial binder in such a way that no release of hazardous quantities of respirable asbestos fibres can occur during transport is not subject to these Regulations.
- Minerals are examples of natural binders; cement, asphalt, resins and plastics are examples of artificial binders.*
- (2) Manufactured articles containing asbestos that is not immersed or fixed in accordance with subsection (1) are not subject to these Regulations when packed so that no release of hazardous quantities of respirable asbestos fibres can occur during transport.

UN2212, UN2590
SOR/2014-306

140 This shipping name applies to

- (a) ammonium nitrate with more than 0.2 per cent combustible substances, including any organic substance calculated as carbon, to the exclusion of any other added substance; and
- (b) ammonium nitrate that contains not more than 0.2 per cent combustible substances, including any organic substance calculated as carbon, to the exclusion of any other added substance, and that gives a positive result for acceptance into Class 1, Explosives, when tested in accordance with Test Series 2 of Part 1 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part I.

SOR/2014-306

UN0222
SOR/2014-306

141

- (1) Any dangerous goods may be transported under any of these shipping names if
- (a) the dangerous goods are contained in a chemical kit, first aid kit or polyester resin kit; and
 - (b) the quantities do not exceed the limits that apply to the dangerous goods as determined in accordance with column 6(b) of Schedule 1 and the table to subsection 1.17.1(2).

- (2) Despite paragraph (1)(b), in the case of dangerous goods that are included in Class 5.2, Organic Peroxides, the quantity limits must be determined using the alphanumeric code E2.

SOR/2014-306

*UN3269, UN3316
SOR/2014-306*

- 142** The following shipping names may be used to meet the requirements of Part 3 (Documentation) and Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) when these dangerous goods are offered for transport in the same means of containment:

- (a) “PAINT RELATED MATERIAL” may be used for a means of containment containing both paint and paint related material;
- (b) “PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE” may be used for a means of containment containing both paint, corrosive, flammable, and paint related material, corrosive, flammable;
- (c) “PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE” may be used for a means of containment containing both paint, flammable, corrosive, and paint related material, flammable, corrosive; and
- (d) “PRINTING INK RELATED MATERIAL” may be used for a means of containment containing both printing ink and printing ink related material.

SOR/2014-306

*UN1210, UN1263, UN3066, UN3469, UN3470
SOR/2014-152*

143

- (1) This shipping name also applies to articles containing a small pressure receptacle with a release device if
- (a) the water capacity of the pressure receptacle does not exceed 0.5 L and the working pressure does not exceed 2 500 KPa at 15°C;
 - (b) the minimum burst pressure of the pressure receptacle is at least four times the pressure of the gas at 15°C;
 - (c) each article is manufactured in such a way that unintentional firing or release is avoided under normal conditions of handling, packing, transport and use;
This requirement may be met by mounting an additional locking device linked to the activator.
 - (d) each article is manufactured in such a way as to prevent hazardous projections of the pressure receptacle or its parts;
 - (e) each pressure receptacle is manufactured from material that will not fragment upon rupture;
 - (f) the design type of each article is subjected to a fire test; and
 - (g) the design type of each article must be subjected to a single package test.
- (2) For the purposes of the fire test referred to in paragraph (1)(f), the provisions of section 16.6.1.2, with the exception of paragraph (g), and sections 16.6.1.3.1 to 16.6.1.3.6, 16.6.1.3.7 (b) and section 16.6.1.3.8 of the Manual of Tests and Criteria must be applied. It must be demonstrated that the article relieves its pressure by means of a fire degradable seal or other pressure relief device in such a way that the pressure receptacle will not fragment and that the article or fragments of the article do not rocket more than 10 m.
- (3) For the purposes of the single package test referred to in paragraph (1)(g), a stimulating mechanism must be used to initiate one article in the middle of the means of containment. There must be no hazardous effects outside the means of containment, such as bursting of the means of containment, or projection of metal fragments or the receptacle itself through the means of containment.

- (4) The manufacturer must keep technical documentation on the design type and its manufacture, as well as on the tests and their results, and must apply procedures to ensure that articles manufactured in series conform to the design type and meet the conditions set out in subsection (1).

SOR/2014-306

UN3164

SOR/2014-306

144

- (1) All asymmetric capacitors assigned to this shipping name must meet the following conditions:
- (a) capacitors or modules are protected against short circuit;
 - (b) capacitors are designed and constructed so that any pressure that may build up in use may be safely relieved through a vent or a weak point in the capacitor casing, and any liquid that is released upon venting is contained by packaging or by the equipment in which the capacitors are installed;
 - (c) capacitors manufactured after December 31, 2015 are marked with the energy storage capacity in Wh; and
 - (d) capacitors that contain an electrolyte meeting the classification criteria of any class of dangerous goods are designed to withstand a 95 kPa pressure differential.

Energy storage capacity means the energy stored in a capacitor, as calculated according to the following equation:

$$Wh = 1/2 C_N (U_R^2 - U_L^2) \times (1/3600),$$

where (C_N) is the nominal capacitance, (U_R) is the rated voltage, and (U_L) is the rated lower limit voltage

- (2) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to
- (a) capacitors with an energy storage capacity less than or equal to 0.3 Wh;
 - (b) capacitors that contain an electrolyte not included in at least one of the 9 classes of dangerous goods, including when configured in a module or when installed in equipment;
 - (c) capacitors that contain an electrolyte not included in at least one of the 9 classes of dangerous goods, with an energy storage capacity less than or equal to 20 Wh, including when configured in a module if the capacitors are capable of withstanding a 1.2 m drop test on an unyielding surface, unpackaged, without loss of contents; and
 - (d) capacitors that are installed in equipment and contain an electrolyte included in at least one of the 9 classes of dangerous goods, if the equipment is contained in a strong outer means of containment 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 or accidental functioning of capacitors that could endanger public safety.

Large robust equipment containing capacitors may be offered for transport unpackaged or on pallets if the capacitors are afforded equivalent protection by the equipment in which they are contained.

- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), nickel-carbon asymmetric capacitors containing Class 8 alkaline electrolytes must be transported as UN2795, BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ALKALI, electric storage.

SOR/2014-306

UN3508

SOR/2014-306

145

- (1) Neutron radiation detectors containing non-pressurized boron trifluoride gas may transported under this shipping name if
- (a) the absolute pressure in each detector does not exceed 105 kPa at 20°C;

- (b) the amount of gas does not exceed 13 g per detector;
 - (c) each detector is manufactured under a quality assurance program;
ISO 9001:2008 is an example of a quality assurance program.
 - (d) each detector is of welded metal construction with brazed metal to ceramic feed through assemblies;
 - (e) each detector has a minimum burst pressure of 1 800 kPa, demonstrated by design type qualification testing; and
 - (f) each detector is tested to a 1×10^{-10} cm³/s leaktightness standard before being filled.
- (2) Neutron radiation detectors containing non-pressurized boron trifluoride gas transported as individual components must be offered for transport and transported as follows:
- (a) they must be packed in a sealed intermediate plastics liner with sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire gas contents;
 - (b) they must be packed in a strong outer means of containment;
 - (c) in their outer means of containment, they must be capable of withstanding a 1.8 m drop test without any leakage of the gas contained in the detectors; and
 - (d) the total amount of gas contained in all the detectors in each outer means of containment must not exceed 52 g.
- (3) Completed neutron radiation detection systems containing detectors that meet the requirements of subsection (1) must be offered for transport and transported as follows:
- (a) the detectors must be housed in a strong sealed outer casing;
 - (b) the casing must contain sufficient absorbent material to absorb the entire gas contents of the detectors; and
 - (c) unless the outer casing affords equivalent protection, the completed systems must be packed in a strong outer means of containment capable of withstanding a 1.8 m drop test without any leakage of the gas contained in the detectors.
- (4) The shipping document must include the statement “Transported in accordance with special provision 145” or “Transporté conformément à la disposition special 145”.
- (5) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to
- (a) neutron radiation detectors, including those with solder glass joints, containing not more than 1 g of boron trifluoride gas, if they may be transported under this shipping name under subsection (1) and are packed in accordance with subsection (2); and
 - (b) radiation detection systems containing detectors described in paragraph (a) if the systems are packed in accordance with subsection (3).

SOR/2014-306

UN1008

SOR/2014-306

146 This shipping name must not be used for small means of containment, large means of containments or intermediate bulk containers (IBC), or parts of them, unless they

- (a) have contained dangerous goods other than radioactive materials;
- (b) are transported for disposal, recycling, or recovery of their material other than for the purpose of reconditioning, repair, routine maintenance, remanufacturing or reuse; and

- (c) have, when offered for transport, been emptied to the extent that only residues of dangerous goods adhering to parts of the means of containment are present.

SOR/2014-306

UN3509
SOR/2014-152

- 147** Despite explosives packing instruction EP 17 of CGSB-43.151, a person must not handle, offer for transport or transport these dangerous goods in a UN portable tank or a highway tank.

SOR/2014-306

UN0331
SOR/2014-306

148

- (1) Part 5 (Means of Containment) does not apply to radiation detectors that contain these dangerous goods in non-refillable pressure receptacles if
 - (a) the working pressure in each receptacle is less than 5 000 KPa;
 - (b) the capacity of each receptacle is less than 12 L;
 - (c) each receptacle has a minimum burst pressure of
 - (i) at least 3 times the working pressure, when the receptacle is fitted with a relief device, or
 - (ii) at least 4 times the working pressure, when the receptacle is not fitted with a relief device;
 - (d) each receptacle is manufactured from material that will not fragment upon rupture;
 - (e) each detector is manufactured under a quality assurance program;
ISO 9001:2008 is an example of a quality assurance program.
 - (f) the detectors are transported in strong outer means of containment; and
 - (g) a detector in its outer means of containment is capable of withstanding a 1.2 m drop test without breakage of the detector or rupture of the outer means of containment.
- (2) Part 5 (Means of Containment) does not apply to radiation detectors that contain these dangerous goods in non-refillable pressure receptacles and that are included in equipment, if
 - (a) the conditions set out in paragraphs (1)(a) to (e) are met; and
 - (b) the equipment is contained in a strong outer means of containment or the equipment affords the detectors with protection that is equivalent to that provided by a strong outer means of containment.
- (3) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to radiation detectors that contain these dangerous goods in non-refillable pressure receptacles, including detectors in radiation detection systems, if the detectors meet the requirements of subsection (1) or (2), as applicable, and the capacity of the receptacles that contain the detectors is less than 50 mL.

SOR/2014-306

UN1006, UN1013, UN1046, UN1056, UN1065, UN1066, UN1956, UN2036
SOR/2014-306

- 149** These dangerous goods are forbidden for transport as cargo on a passenger aircraft.

SOR/2014-306

UN3090, UN3480
SOR/2016-95

- 150** An emergency response assistance plan (ERAP) is required for these dangerous goods under subsection 7.1(6) of Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan).

SOR/2015-100

UN1170, UN1202, UN1203, UN1267, UN1268, UN1863, UN1987, UN1993, UN3295, UN3475, UN3494

SOR/2015-100

- 151** In the case of transport by aircraft, these dangerous goods must be offered for transport and transported in accordance with packing instruction 965 or 968 of “Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air”, 2015-2016 Edition, published by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

SOR/2016-95

UN3090, UN3480

SOR/2016-95