

SAFE WORKPLACES ace health and safety: a priority for all. Who Are We?

The Saskatchewan Association for Safe Workplaces in Health (SASWH) is a non-profit organization committed to work in partnership with healthcare industry workers and employers to reduce the number of workplace injuries and illnesses in the health sector.

2

Housekeeping Details









Cell Phones

SAFE WORKPLACES



Washrooms





Break Times Evaluations **Learning Objectives**

- 1. Review Legislative Requirements for Handling Dangerous Goods
- 2. Describe the Classification Criteria for Dangerous Goods
- 3. Examine Shipping Documentation Requirements
- 4. Practice Looking Up Information in the Schedules and Guides Found in the Regulations
- 5. Examine Requirements for Means of Containment and Certification
- 6. Identify the Special Situations and Exemptions Found in the Regulations
- 7. Discuss the Accidental Release and Imminent Accidental Release Reporting Requirements and Limits

3

Course Participation

- · This session will be a hands-on learning experience with lots of interactive participation/discussion.
- Please ask questions and/or voice comments and concerns as
- · Successful completion of this program includes your active involvement in discussions, learning activities and the final mark of 70% on the final exam.

Learning Objective 1

Review Legislative Requirements for Handling Dangerous Goods

Workpoole heath and safety for all.

5

SAFE WORKPLACES

Accountability

SAFE WORKPLACES

What does accountability mean to you?

How are we accountable at home?

How are we accountable at work?

How is your employer accountable to you?

As your trainer, how am I accountable to you?

7

8

WHMIS & TDG

- WHMIS Applies when goods are being handled and stored in house or inside of a workplace.
- TDG Applies when goods are being packaged, offered for transport, and transported off site.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

9

Legislation

TDG came into effect in 1980 and has gone through various amendments resulting in the current Clear Language Regulations.

Federal and Provincial governments cooperatively developed the comprehensive legislation Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG).

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all.

Legislation

Employer Responsibilities Worker Responsibilities

Rights of the Worker

Transport Canada (TC) Environment Canada Health Canada

Canadian Agencies Regulating Hazardous

Materials

Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Legislation outlines:

What are the 3 rights of the worker? Right to Know

Right to Participate
Right to Refuse

4,4

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

10

TDG Regulations

- Intended to protect everyone -EMS, Public, Environment
- · Ensures all needed information is provided
- Applies to trucks, trains, ships and airplanes
- · No mode of transportation is exempt



Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

11

TDG Regulations

Section 6.1(1) states that anyone who handles, offers for transport or transports a dangerous good must be ADEQUATELY TRAINED and hold a training certificate or work under the direct supervision of someone who does.

a priority for all.

Training Certificate (6.1)

- A worker who does not hold a valid TDG certificate must worker under direct supervision of someone who does.
- · This direct supervision must be verbal and visual.
- A TDG certificate is NOT transferable. If a worker is employed by two employers and they must hold a current TDG certificate; certificates must be issued by both employers.

a priority for all.

13

14

Training

- · Handlers, Consignors, Carriers & Consignees
- · Employer determines level of training
- · 3-year certifications:
 - restricted
 - shown to inspector immediately upon request

a priority for all.

Training Requirements

· 6.2 A person is adequately trained if the person has a sound knowledge of all the topics listed in paragraphs (a) to (m) that relate directly to the person's duties and to the dangerous goods the person is expected to handle, offer for transport or transport:

a priority for all.

15

16

Training Certificate

· A self-employed person may issue their own certificate

· Road certificates are valid for 36 months

Employer must retain copies for 24 months past expiry

- Employer- up to 15 days in most cases
 Trained person- immediately

Definitions

· Dangerous Goods a product, substance or organism included by nature or by the regulations in any of the classes listed in the schedule 1 and any part/concentration meets the criteria in at least one of the nine classes

*In general, a dangerous good is a product that presents a risk for people, animals and the environment.

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all

17

Definitions Cont'd.

- Consignor (shipper) the person who offers a dangerous goods for transport/shipment (3.1)
- Carrier/Courier the person who transports the dangerous goods (3.2)
- Consignee (receiver) the person to whom the dangerous goods are being transported

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

19

Responsibilities: Carrier

- Carrier/Courier ensures: (4.5)
 - · the shipment complies with legislation
 - placards, when necessary, are attached to the transport vehicle
 - documents are readily accessible, within arms reach

Workplace health and rafety a priority for all.

21

Responsibilities: Consignee

- · Consignee (receiver) ensures that:
 - shipping documents are consistent with the load
 - the shipment is inspected for leaks or damage
 - Deliveries are unloaded promptly, and placard are removed if necessary

Workplace health and safety, a priority for all.

Responsibilities: Consignor

- · Consignor (shipper) ensures the goods are: (4.4)
 - Classified
 - · Documented correctly
 - Packaged
 - Marked
 - Labeled
 - Reported any loss
- Additionally, they ensure that the carrier has the correct placards or provide placards if necessary.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

20

Responsibilities: Carrier

- If the driver leaves the truck, they must be on the seat in clear visibility
- If the driver disconnects the truck from the trailer, they must be in a watertight receptacle on the trailer
- · Deliver goods and shipping documents
- Is responsible for Dangerous Goods in their possession from the time of receipt until another person takes possession of them

Workplace bealth and safety a priority for all.

22

Responsibilities: Inspectors

Inspectors have the right to:

- Search your shipment
- · Seize your shipment
- · Take samples from your shipment
- · Make copies of shipping documents
- Make copies of your training certificates

Workplace health and defety a priority for all.

23

Penalties

- Anyone not meeting the requirements found in the legislation can be fined and, in some cases, jailed. Fines and penalties under the TDG regulations are found under Act 33-40.
- *Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of this Act can be fined \$50,000 for the first offense, maximum fine is \$100,000 or two (2) years in jail. (Act 33).

a priority for all.

Due diligence is the only defense

· A person cannot be found guilty of an offence if:

It is established that person took <u>all reasonable</u> <u>measures</u> to comply with TDGR



Vorkplace health and refety: a priority for all.

25

26

Learning Objective 2

Describe the Classification Criteria for Dangerous Goods

Workplace health and safety, a priority for all,

Classification Responsibility

- Responsibility for Classification
 - the consignor is responsible for determining the classification of dangerous goods.
- Normally done by:
 - a manufacturer, a person who formulates, blends or prepares mixtures or solutions of goods
 - in the case of infectious substances a doctor, scientist, veterinarian, epidemiologist, genetic engineer, microbiologist, nurse, coroner, laboratory technologist/technician

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all.

27

28

Classification

Classification of a dangerous good includes:

- · Shipping name (Must come from Schedule 1)
- UN number
- · Packing Group, Class or Category

Workplace health and eafety: a priority for all.

Shipping Names

- All shipping names are taken from Schedule 1, Column 2 of the regulations
- Must appear on all documents exactly as they appear in Schedule 1

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

29

Packing Group

Packing Groups are taken from Schedule 1, Column 4

A group in which dangerous goods are included based on the inherent danger of the dangerous goods.

In other words, it is the degree of danger associated with that product

- Packing Group I Great Danger
- · Packing Group II Moderate Danger
- Packing Group III Minor Danger

31

Classes of DG's

- Dangerous Goods are separated into classes and divisions
- · There are NINE classes of dangerous goods
- Some DG's have more than one type of risk/hazard, therefore they have a subsidiary class listed on the shipping document in brackets. 5.2(1)

Workplace health and defety, a priority for all.

33

Color Legend Blue – Reacts with water Pellow – Reaction/Radioactive White – Health Black – Corrosive Red – Flammable Green – Inert

Compatibility Group

- Compatibility group for each explosive listed in Schedule 1 is shown in column 3
- Means one of the 13 groups of explosives described in Appendix 2 of Part 2, Classification. (groupe de compatibilité)
- The compatibility group tells us which explosives can or cannot be shipped together

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

32

Classifications

Class 1: Explosives

Class 2: Gases

Class 3: Flammable Liquids

Class 4: Flammable Solids

Class 5: Oxidizing Substances & Organic Peroxides

Class 6: Toxic and Infectious Substances

Class 7: Radioactive Materials

Class 8: Corrosives

Class 9: Miscellaneous

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

34

Classes & Divisions

Classes 1, 2, 4, 5 & 6 have divisions within their classes.

EXAMPLE:

Class 6 (Toxic and Infectious Substances)

CLASS 6.1

Division 1 (Toxic)

Workplace health and parkety a priority for all.

35

Subsidiary Risk Classification

DANGEROUS GOODS MAY HAVE MORE THAT ONE **TYPE OF HAZARD**

Primary Classification (Toxic)

Class 6.1 (3)

Subsidiary Classification (Flammable)

37



38

Class 1: Explosives

Substances are included if they are:

- capable, by chemical reaction, of producing gas at room temperature, pressure and speed that would damage the surroundings
- designed to produce an explosive or pyrotechnic effect by heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of those means
- resulting from non-detonating or self sustaining exothermic chemical reactions

Workplace health and safety, a priority for all.

39

Class 1: Explosives

- · There are Six Divisions
- · Explosives are included in Packing Group



Place for Division

a priority for all.

40

Class 1: Explosives

- · Explosives are divided into 13 compatibility groups
 - · Certain groups can be transported together
 - · A through S



a priority for all.

Class 2: Gases

- · A substance is included if it is;
 - a gas
 - a mixture of gases
 - a mixture of one or more gases with one or more vapors of substances included in other classes
 - an article charged with a gas
 - an aerosol
- No Packing Group



Workshipe health and safety a priority for all.

41

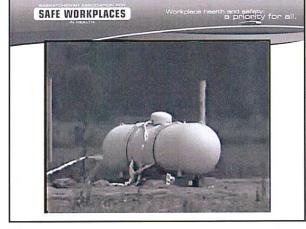
Class 2: Gases

- · Three Divisions:
 - Class 2.1 flammable gases/ propane
 - Class 2.2 non-flammable and nontoxic and not included in 2.1 or 2.3/ compressed oxygen
 - Class 2.3 toxic gases, known to be toxic or corrosive to humans/ compressed carbon monoxide

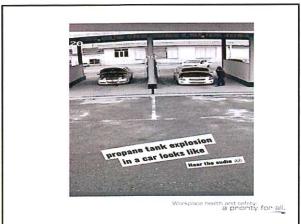


Warkplace health and safety and all.

43



44





dace health and safety: a priority for all.

46

SAFE WORKPLACES

Class 3: Flammable Liquids

- · There are three Packing Groups
 - Group I initial boiling point 35° C or less and any flash point
 - Group II initial boiling point is greater than 35° C and a flash point less than 23°



- Group III - if the criteria for inclusion in Group I and II are not met

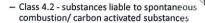
a priority for all.



48

Class 4: Flammable Solids

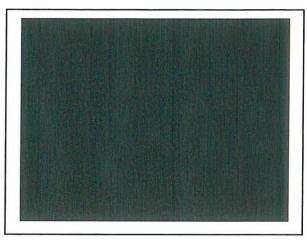
- There are three Divisions and three Packing Groups:
 - Class 4.1 flammable solids/ lithium



 Class 4.3 - substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases (water reactive)/ barium substances



49



50

Class 5: Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides

There are two Divisions and three Packing Groups:



 Class 5.1 - oxidizing substances - substance that yield (release) oxygen





Workplace health and safety. a priority for all. Class 6: Toxic and Infectious
Substances

- · There are two different divisions in Class 6
 - 6.1 Toxic Substances, which consists of substances that are liable to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled or if they come into contact with human skin
 - 6.2 Infectious Substances, which consists of infectious substances.

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all.

51

52

What is an Infectious Substance?



An Infectious Substance is defined under <u>Section 1.4</u> of the TDG Regulations as:

A substance known or reasonably believed to contain viable microorganisms such as viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi, and other agents, that are known or reasonably believed to cause disease in humans or animals. Substances classified as infectious substances may include blood, tissue, organs, body fluids, or cultures that contain pathogenic microorganisms.

> Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

Category

Infectious Substances fall under Class 6.2 in TDG Regulations

<u>Class 6.2 has two categories:</u> Unlike other classes, Infectious Substances are not assigned packing groups, but are included in either <u>Category A or Category B.</u>

Exempt Specimens (Meaning not meeting the criteria as Category A or B Infectious Substances) will still be assigned to a packing group:

- Packing group I: High danger
- · Packing group II: Medium danger
- Packing group III: Minor danger Workshood health and safety for all.

53

Category A

- Are transported in a form that poses the highest risk of infection during transportation.
- They are capable of causing permanent disability, life-threatening or fatal disease in otherwise healthy individuals or animals.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all,

Category B

- May be responsible for causing disease in humans or animals, but the conditions of transport are such that the likelihood of contracting the disease upon exposure is extremely unlikely.
- Infectious substances that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in Category A.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

56

55

What Form are Infectious Substances Shipped in?

Cultures:

The result of a process by which pathogens in a specimen are intentionally propagated.

The risk of infection is higher in cultures due to the high concentration of the infectious substances as opposed to patient specimens.

Always shipped as Category A Infectious Substances

Workplace benith and safety a priority for all.

Medical or Clinical Waste:

Medical or Clinical wastes include sharps, soiled linen etc.

They are derived from the medical treatment of animals or humans or from bio-research.

If the medical or clinical waste is believed to contain a pathogen that meets the definition of Category A or B, it must then be assigned appropriately.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

57

Biological Products:

Products derived from living organisms, such as a virus therapeutic serum, blood, blood derivatives, or vaccines applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease or condition of humans or animals.

If a biological product is believed to contain a pathogen that meets the definition of Category A or B, it must then be assigned appropriately.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

Neutralized/Inactivated:

Substances in a form that any pathogens present have been treated such that they no longer pose a health risk.

These neutralized/inactivated/fixed materials are not subject to the Regulations unless they meet criteria for inclusion in another class. For example, fixed samples are not infectious, but the fixative is often flammable.

The substance would then be a Class 3 Flammable Liquid.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

59

60

Patient Specimens:

Patient specimens are collected directly from humans or animals (for example: blood, tissue, body parts), that are being transported for purposes such as research, diagnosis, investigational activities, disease treatment and prevention.

If the patient specimen is believed to contain a pathogen that meets the definition of Category A or B, it must then be assigned appropriately.

Workplace health and safety, a priority for all.

TDG 6.2 UN Numbers Category A: UN 2814- INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS UN 2900- INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING ANIMALS only UN 3549 – INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID WASTE FROM MEDICAL TREATMENTS OF HUMAN AND VETERINARY TREATMENT OF ANIMALS Category B: UN 3373- BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B

Classification-General

62

66

TDG 6.2 UN Numbers

Exemptions:

61

63

65

UN 3291- CLINICAL WASTE, UNSPECIFIED N.O.S.

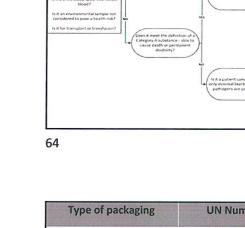
UN 3291- (BIO) MEDICAL WASTE, N.O.S.

UN 3291- REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE N.O.S.

Class 9 Miscellaneous

UN 1845- CARBON DIOXIDE SOLID (Dry Ice)

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.



Classif	icatio	n-Pati	ient S	peci	mens
Is the patient sample:	Seet subject to Di Regulation unde criteria for inclu	nis meeting the nion in another		(EXEMPT HUMAN SPECIMEN
nown or trasonably expected to be non-infections?	T			/	N2814 INTECTIOUS SUBSTAN
a dried blood spot/fecal occult	H		for it respected to a	71	AFFECTING HUMANS
Mond?			being sent for dia testing for one of	groutic 1	
. for transplant or transfusion?	-0		transported as Cat	stwarm be / wo /	N3373 BIOLOGICAL SUBSTAN
	(Does a meet the	Ť		/ (CATEGORYR
	Category A subs	rtacice - atrie to r permanent			
	unsp	1041		(
		-0		~ "[/	EXEMPT HUMAN SPECIMEN
			Is it a guitant some	pler weists	
			pathogens are pr	esert) wo	
				- 6	CATEGORY B
				,	

Type of packaging	UN Number - Category
Type P620	Intended for transport of:
	UN2814 – Category A and UN2900 – Category A
	May also be used for transport of: • UN3373 – Category B • UN3291 – Waste
Type P650	Intended for transport of:
	• UN3373 – Category B
	May also be used for transport of: • UN3291 – Waste
Standardized and non-standardized packagings permitted in Part iii of the	Intended for transport of:
CAN/CGSB-43.125 standard	• UN3291 – Waste
Chiny Codd 43.123 Stalldald	UN2814, UN2900 containing Category A waste UN3549 - Solid medical waste containing
	Category A
	Note: Permitted packaging is dependent on classification of waste

Class 7: Radioactive Materials

Radioactive are separated into categories according to the degree of danger:

RADIOACTIVE

- Category I least danger
- Category II medium danger
- Category III greater danger



*Anyone offering radioactive material for transport requires specialized training and certification

Class 8: Corrosives

There are three Packing Groups:

- Packing Group I permanent destruction of skin, in less than 60 minutes
- Packing Group II destruction of skin 14 days after exposure (when exposed for 3 minutes)
- Packing Group III destruction of skin in 14 days after exposure (when exposed for 60 minutes)



Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

68

67



69

Class 9: Miscellaneous

Substances are included if:

- They do not meet the criteria for inclusion any of the classes 1-8
- contains genetically modified micro-organisms that may pose a hazard to public safety
- they are transported at a temperature greater than 100°C in liquid or 240°C in solid states (not asphalt or tar)

70

Product Segregation

- Don't load a transport unit that appears unsafe to handle the load or the weight of the product
- · Stack powders on top of liquids
- · Do not ship Dangerous Goods with food stuff
- · Don't load DGs into passenger vans, cars or school buses
- Don't load DGs where sharp objects might puncture packaging

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

Learning Objective 3

Examine Shipping Documentation Requirements

a priority for

Documentation

Minimum information required on a shipping document:

- Consignor's name and address
- Date of shipment
- UN Number
- Shipping name
- Primary class and subsidiary class

a priority for all.

Documentation

- Packing group or category
- any extra information required by Special **Provisions**
- the quantity in metric measurement
- 24-hour contact information
- the consignor's certification

Workplace health and refety: a priority for all

73

DATE Name of Carre Note: the yellow spaces are required information. Other space reflect common practice. Chipper's name (please print) NON REGULATED DANGEROUS GOODS

74

Risk Group 4 Viruses a. Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever i. Machupo Virus Virus i. Marburg Virus b. Ebola Virus k. Nipah Virus c. Foot and Mouth Virus Cultures I. Omsk Hemorrhagic Fever Virus d. Guanarito Virus m. Russian Spring-Summer Encephalitis e. Hendra Virus Virus f. Herpes B Virus n. Sabia Virus g. Junin VirusKyasanur Forest Virus o. Variola (Smallpox Virus) h. Lassa Virus p. and recently added Tick bourne encephalitis

75

76

Documentation: Consignor

Responsibilities:

- A shipping document must be prepared before allowing a carrier to take possession
- Must keep a copy of the shipping document for 2 years after date of issue.

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

Documentation: Carrier

Responsibilities:

- Must not take possession of DGs without a shipping document
- DGs in transport are in the possession of a carrier until another person (other carrier/consignee) takes possession of them
- While DGs are in transport and in the possession of a carrier, the shipping document must be kept in a location specified by sections 3.7 to 3.10 of regulations.
 - Within reach of the driver/pocket in cab door
 - Driver not in cab/ on seat or in another visible location
 Power unit unhooked/ in an outside receptacle easily identifiable

Workplace health and safety, a priority for all.

77

Documentation: Consignee

Responsibilities:

- Checks to make sure shipping documents match deliveries
- No longer required to keep a copy of the shipping documentation but it is still considered good practice.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

79

Shipping Document

 Consignor's name, address and their 24hr. contact phone number or the number of a contracted group.



Date shipping document was prepared



Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

81

Shipping Document

- Consignee's and Carrier's name and address (good practice but not required)
- · 24-hour emergency telephone number or
 - Canutec (emergency) 1-613-996-6666
- · ERAP # when required.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

Documentation Requirements

Basic Information

 must be easy to identify, legible, in permanent print and in English or French. (3.4)

Retaining documents

 Consignors and drivers must retain shipping documents as it was prepared for a period of two years. (3.11)

Workplace health and safety, a priority for all.

80

Shipping Document

- > Description of the dangerous goods
 - shipping name
 - primary classification
 - subsidiary class in parentheses
 - UN number
 - packing group
- · Mass or Volume of the goods (kilograms or liters)
- Quantity of dangerous goods, including number of packages

Workplace health and safety.
a priority for all.

82

Highlighting Dangerous Goods

Dangerous goods must be easily distinguishable from other items on a shipping document by:

- Placing dangerous goods first under a heading "Dangerous Goods."
- · Highlighting them on the document.
- Marking them off in a specific check box (X) marked DG.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

Exercise

Do you have to use one of the shipping names located in Column 2, Schedule 1? Or can you use something familiar to your company? Why?

What does is mean if something is forbidden in Column 3?

Learning Objective 4

Practicing Looking Up Information in the Schedules and Guides Found in the Regulations

85

Schedules

Schedule 1- Dangerous Goods are listed by UN #

Schedule 2- Special Provisions

Schedule 3- Dangerous Goods are listed in Alphabetical order.

> Workplace health and safety a priority for all

Schedule 1

- · Dangerous Goods are listed by UN#.
- · Turn to Schedule 1

Workplace health and pafety: a priority for all

87

88

86

Schedule 2

- Describes special provisions that must be met for specific products to be shipped.
- · The provisions are listed in Column 5 of Schedule 1
- · Discuss the information provided in schedule 2.

Workplace health and safety.
a priority for all.

Schedule 3

Dangerous goods are listed in this schedule alphabetically.

Workplace health and safety, a priority for all

89

Exercise

Find the UN number for the following:

- Gasoline
- . Compressed Oxygen ____
- . Infectious Substance Affecting Humans ____

91

Appendix 3 A list of regulated Infectious Substances sorted into either Category A or Category B substances. If you do not know the UN number or Shipping Name of a substance, you can look up the substance by its Technical Name in Appendix 3. Once you know what category that substance belongs to, you can HIII then look it up by the UN Number and/or the Shipping Name. Appendix 3 is not an exhaustive list; it is there to act as a guide for

those classifying infectious substances.

93

Emergency Response Assistance Plan

What is an Emergency Response Assistance Plan?

- · An ERAP is a specialized response plan that a consignor must have registered with Transport Canada to deal with spills of certain dangerous goods shipped in Canada.
- When one of these Dangerous Goods is being shipped the consignor must display the ERAP # on the shipping document.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

Exercise

- · Using Schedule 1, Schedule 2, and possibly Schedule 3, determine the following information for Carbon Dioxide, Dry Ice:
- UN Number _____
- Special Provisions ______

92

Practice Exercise

SAFE WORKPLACES

For the following, fully classify the substance. Remember to include the UN Number, Shipping Name, Primary Class and Packing Group/Category.

Hepatitis C Virus

COVID-19 PCR Test Sample

Drug/Alcohol Screening Test

HantaVirus

94

ERAPs

- · If an ERAP is required, it is indicated in Column 7 of Schedule 1.
- ERAP must:
 - be developed by the person who offers for transport or $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left$ imports the dangerous goods.
 - be approved and filed with Transport Canada
- Transport Canada will issue a registration number for an ERAP; once it is approved, this registration number must then be shown on the shipping document whenever shipping specific products that require an ERAP.

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

No ERAP		
Load less than 500 kg	No placards required	
Load greater than 500 kg one class	Primary class placard	
Load greater than 500 kg more than one class	Individual primary class placards or danger placard	
ERAP Required		
Any quantity, one class, ERAP required	Primary Class and UN Number	
Any quantity, more than one class with ERAP required	Primary Class and UN Number for each dangerous good	
Mixed load containing at least one ERAP	Primary Class and UN Number for each ERAP dangerous good	
consider ERAP goods first then consider other goods as if they were separate, therefore under 500 kg no additional placards, over 500 kg follow rules above	Primary Class for each good or danger placard if total weight is over 500 kg NO additional placards if combined weight of other goods is less than 500 kg	
Liquids or Gases in Bulk	Primary Class and UN Number	

Learning Objective 5

Examine Requirements for Means of Containment and Certification Marks

98

97

Category A	Category B	Exempt Specimen
If you are shipping a Cat. A, you must label the pack with an infectious substance label. This label is illustrated in the Appendix to Part 4 of the TDG Regulations.	When shipping a Category B infectious substance, section 1.39 and 4.22.1 say you must label the package with the "Category B mark" illustrated in the appendix to Part 4.	No label required.
	UN3373	
The text on the (billingus) label is: INFECTIOUS: IN CASE OF DAMAGE OR LEAKAGE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CANUTEC 813-99-6666	The text on the label is: UN3373 24- Hour Telephone Number	
Extra marking requirements: The shipping name and UN number UN2814 - Infectious Substance, Affecting Humans, or UN2900 - Infectious Substance, Affecting Animals	Extra marking requirements: The shipping name Shipping name is required If you are using the exemption under section 1.39	Extra marking requirements Exempt Human Specimen Exempt Animal Specimen

Safety Marks - Placards

Does my vehicle need a placard?

Placards are required when the:

- · Gross mass of the infectious substance is 500kg or more
- Shipment requires an Emergency Response Assistance Plan

Who is responsible for placarding the vehicle?

The carrier is responsible for displaying the placard. Once the vehicle leaves the site, the carrier is responsible for placarding

Workplace health and eafety. a priority for all

99

100

Exposure

A release occurs when an infectious substance is released from the protective packaging in an uncontrolled manner, resulting in physical contact with humans or animals

How can we prevent a release?

Packaging substances appropriately, using the proper means of containment

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

Means of Containment

Types of Containers:

When shipping infectious substances there are certain types of packaging required depending on the category it belongs to.

P620 Packaging Intended to transport a Category A Infectious Substances, however, can also be used to ship Category B and exempt medical or clinical waste.

P650 Packaging Typically used for Category B Infectious Substances. This includes any Category A substances that may be shipped as Category B.

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all.

101

Item	Category A		Wasto
Classification	UN2314 INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS UN2300 INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING ANIMALS INV	UN3373 BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B	UN2916 or UN2900 if waste contains Calegory A UN2929 if a waste contains Calegory B or if the shaper hat massurable grounds to believe that there is a low probability of containing infectious isobilities UN2949 MEDICAL WASTE, CATEGORY A AFFECTING MUMANS soon or MEDICAL WASTE, CATEGORY A AFFECTING CATEGORY A AFFECTING CATEGORY A AFFECTING
	Type P620	Type P629	Type P620
Packaging Selection	ilia res	Type P650	Type P650 A standardized or non- standardized packaging permitted in Part III of CAN CGSS 42122 standard
Documentation	Yes	Yes, unless shipped in accordance with Section 1.33 of the TDG Regulations	Yes, unless shoped in accordance with Section 1323 of the TDG Regulations
Dangerous Goods Safety Marks	Yes, Class 6.2 label Shipping hame and UN number (no technical name)	Yes, unless shipped in accordance with Section 1.33 of the TDG Regulations	Yes unless shipped in accordance with Section 150.3 of the TDG Regulations
Placards	Yes, if ERAP is required, see Paray acts 7 2(11); No. if total gross mass of shipment is 500 kg or less and no ERAP is required.	Yes, unless shipped in accordance with Second 1.32 of the TOG Regulations	Yes, unless total gross mass of shipment is 500 kg or less
Training	Yee	Yes	Yes, unless shipped in accordance with Section 1.42.3 of the TDG Reculations

Certification Marks vs. Safety Marks

- Certificate marks are specific markings found on the means of containment that lets shippers and Transport Canada officers know the packaging meets specific standards.
- Safety Marks are labels and placards that shipper/carriers ensure are on the means of containment which signify what is in the package.

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all.

104

103

Section 4.2 states...

- "a person must not display a prescribed safety mark...if the mark is misleading as to the presence of danger or the nature of danger..."
- In other words, do not put a placard on a truck if there are not any dangerous goods on board.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all. Means of Containment (5.1, 5.2)

Shippers(consignor) must ensure containers are:

- · Appropriate for the shipment
- · In good condition
- · In compliance with national or international standards
- · Display the certification marks required under the regulations.

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all.

105

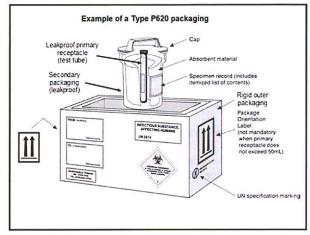
106

Means of Containment

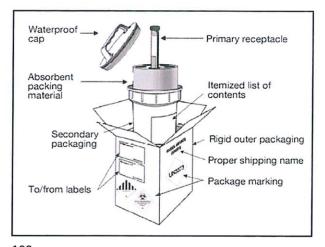
Two sizes of containers are referred to in the TDGRs.

- Small means of containment (SMoC)- has a capacity of equal to or less than 450L and requires labels.
- Large means of containment (LMoC)- has a capacity of greater than 450L and requires placards when applicable

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.



107



Safety Marks

- It is the responsibility of the consignor to make sure that all
 packages containing dangerous goods are properly <u>labeled</u>
 and <u>marked</u>.
- If any of these safety marks are lost or damaged during transport, the carrier must replace them.
- Once the consignor decides which labels are required, it is important that they be visible during shipping. The label must never be placed on the bottom of the package, and it must not be put on the top if another package is going to be stacked on it.

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all

109

110

Safety Marks: Labels



For a small package, only **one** label or set of labels is required as long as it is visible



If the package is larger than two cubic meters (about two cubic yards) there must be four labels, placed on all sides of the package

Workplace health and safety appropriate for all.

111

Safety Marks: Placards Required

- · For loads greater than 500 kgs.
- · Required on all four sides.
- · Contains a Dangerous Good that requires a ERAP
- If the load changes during transport then the placards must be changed along the way.

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all

112

Learning Objective 6

Identify the Special Situations and Exemptions Found in the Regulations

What Is An Exemption

- A special allowance or provision within the regulations that permits certain materials, quantities, or situations to be exempt from some or all of the usual regulatory requirements.
- These exemptions are often based on the understanding that the risk posed by the exempted materials or situations is minimal.

113

What Are Exemptions?

- · 1.39 Biological Products Exemption
- 1.41 Human or Animal Specimens Believed Not to Contain Infectious Substances Exemption
- 1.42 Human or Animal Specimens Believed Not to Contain Infectious Substances Exemption

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

115

Are there Exemptions?

YES!

Human/Animal/Biological specimens are exempt from certain parts of the TDG Regulations if you have <u>NO REASON TO BELIEVE</u> that the specimen contains an infectious substance.

Examples of specimens that may be transported under this exemption are:

- Blood/urine specimens for blood sugar levels, hormone levels, cholesterol levels.
- Drug/Alcohol screening
- Pregnancy tests
- · Biopsies to detect cancer

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

117

Examples of Waste Exemptions

Clinical Waste, N.O.S.

- · Human Tissue or Animal Tissue
- · Bodily Fluids or Blood

(BIO) Medical Waste, N.O.S.

- Solids generated in the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings.
- · For example: Sharps, swabs, gloves, bandages

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

What Are Exemptions?



1.42.1 - Tissues or Organs for Transplant Exemption



1.42.2 - Blood or Blood Components Exemption



1.42.3 - Medical or Clinical Waste

116

Are There Exemptions?

VES

Medical and Clinical Waste is exempt from certain parts of the TDG Regulations if you have <u>NO REASON TO BELIEVE</u> that the specimen contains an infectious substance. Exempt Medical or Clinical waste must be marked as:

Clinical Waste N.O.S. (BIO) Medical Waste N.O.S. Regulated Medical Waste N.O.S.

The dangerous goods must be in an appropriate means of containment as outlined in the TDG regulations and marked with a biohazard symbol.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

118

Examples of Waste Exemptions

Regulated Waste, N.O.S.

 Contaminated items that could release blood or other potentially infectious material during handling.

For example: Contaminated sharps, isolation waste, lab materials such as culture dishes, test tubes etc.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

120

Are All Specimens Exempt?

NO!!!!

If you <u>HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE</u> that the specimen contains Class 6.2 micro-organisms, the specimens are classified as Class 6.2 and assigned to either Category A or B.

If the specimens are part of routine screening tests, they would be shipped as per section 1.42 of the TDG Regulations (exempt specimens)

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

121

122

Reporting Spills and Imminent Release

- Call provincial authority which could be the local police or Saskatchewan Spill Center 1-800-667-7525
- Person's Employer
- The Shipper
- Owner of the Vehicle (if different from Employer)
- CANUTEC (Class 6.2) 1-613-996-6666

*Immediate Reporting is the responsibility of the person in possession of shipment.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

Any quantity that: (a) could pose a danger to public safety or is greater than Solig or (b) is included in Class 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 or 1.5 and is (i) not subject to special provision 85 or 86 but exceeds 10 kg net explosives quantity, or (ii) subject to special provision 85 or 86 and the number of articles exceeds 1000. Any quantity that could pose a danger to public safety or	
any sustained release of 10 minutes or more	
3 200L	
4 25 kg	
5.1 50 kg or 50 L	
5.1	
6.1 Skgor5L	
6.2 Any quantity	
An quantity that could pose a danger to public safety An emission level greater than the emiss established in section 20 of the "Packagi Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulat	ing and
5 kgor5L	

Learning Objective 7

Discuss the Accidental Release and

Imminent Accidental Release Reporting Requirements and Limits

124

Reporting Spill and Imminent Releases

Emergency Authority or Telephone Numbe Alberta Local Police and the appropriate provincial authority at 1-800-272-9600 British Columbia Local Police and the Public Emergency Program at 1-800-663-3456 Manitoba Local Police/Fire Dept. and the Dept. of Conservation at 1-204-945-4888 New Brunswick Local Police or 1-800-565-1633 Newfoundland Local Police and the Canadian Coast Guard at 1-709-772-2083 Northwest Territories The appropriate authorities at 1-867-920-8130 Nova Scotia Local Police or 1-800-565-1633 or (902) 426-6030 **Nunavut Territory** Local Police and the Nunavut Emergency Services at 1-800-693-1666 Ontario Local Police Prince Edward Island Local Police or 1-800-565-1633 **Local Police**

Saskatchewan Local Police or 1-800-667-7525

Yukon Territory The appropriate authorities at 1-867-667-7244

O 2008 TDG-WHILES Compliance Cardin Inc.

Immediate Reporting

Report must contain:

- · Shipping name or UN number
- The quantity that was in the container before the spill; how much spilt
- Description of means of containment and transport conditions
- · Location of release
- Number of people injured or killed
- Estimate of number evacuated if applicable.

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

125

123

30 Day Follow-up (8.4)

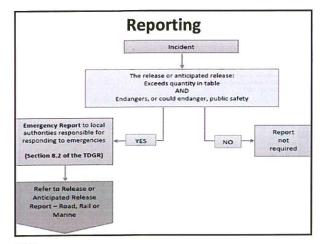
Any time an immediate report was necessary you must do a follow-up report to the Director General. All information that was needed immediately must be on this form as well as:

- Name, address and phone number of place of business providing information
- Classification details
- Consignor name and address
- Date and location of spill

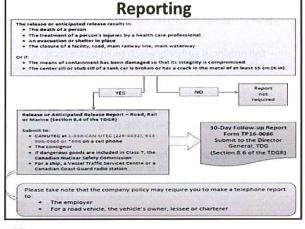
Workplace health and safety, a priority for all.

127

128



129



Reporting

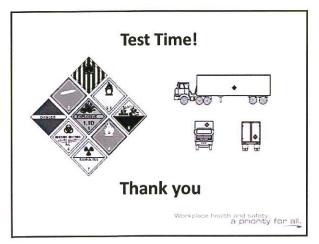
dangerous goods being shipped.

Category A: The emergency response contact would be CANUTEC, and if there is a special provision 84, must have an ERAP. The phone number for CANUTEC (1.888-226.8832 toll free or 1.613.996.6666) must be displayed on the shipment

Category B: A 24 hour phone number must be used and displayed on the container. This 24 hour phone number

is a contact number of a person who must answer the call in an emergency and has knowledge of the

130



The Following Slides
Pertain to Teaching
Air Regulations for Shipping
Infectious Substances

131

Course Outline

1. IATA Regulations

7. Safety Marks

2. Limitations &

8. Documentation for Air

Variations

9. Special Provisions

3. Identification Section

10. Handling

4. IATA Classifications

11. Reporting

5. Means of Containment

12. Summary

6. Packing Instructions

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all

133

IATA Regulations

Govern air transport.

Based on the ICAO Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Goods by Air.

Provided by IATA, who layers their own requirements on top of the ICAO requirements.

Divided into:

- 10 Sections
- Appendices A to H
- Index

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

135

Section	Topic	Highlights	
1	Applicability	Responsibilities	
2	Limitations	State & Operator Variations	
3	Classification	Cat. A List; Exemptions	
4	Identification	Schedule 1 & 3 Equivalents	
5	Packing	Packaging Instructions	
6	Packaging	Specifications	
7	Marking & Labelling		
8	Documentation	Shipper Declaration	
9	Handling	Package Acceptance	
10	Radioactive Materials		
Appendices	AtoH	Glossary & Country Info.	

IATA & ICAO

Specialized United Nations Agency that works with countries, industry and aviation agencies to develop international

a priority for all.

The organizations who publish the rules for transporting dangerous

International Air Transport Association Trade association of airlines

· International Civil Aviation Organization

standards and practices for safe air transport.

Controls 84% of air traffic

goods by air.

ICAO

134

136

Limitations & Variations

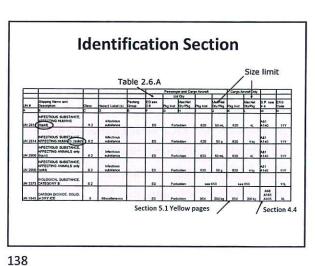
Forbidden & Restricted Items see P.24-25 Table 2.3A

State Variations

- Extra restrictions set by national governments that apply to dangerous goods going to, from or through their country.
- Each country has a 3-letter code ending with 'G' for government; Canada (CAG), the USA (USG).

Operator Variations

- Extra restrictions set by individual airlines for dangerous goods.
- Each airline has a 2-letter code; Air Canada (AC), Fedex (FX), UPS (5X)



IATA Classification of Biological Materials

Category A

UN 2814 (Infectious substance, affecting humans) UN 2900 (Infectious substance, affecting animals only)

Infectious substances in a form such that exposure risks permanent disability or fatal disease in otherwise healthy humans or animals.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

139

IATA Classification of Biological **Materials**

Medical or Clinical Wastes

UN 3291

Biomedical waste, n.o.s. Clinical waste, n.o.s. Medical waste, n.o.s. Regulated medical waste, n.o.s.

Medical or clinical wastes containing Category B infectious substances must be assigned to UN 3291.

Medical or clinical wastes containing Category A infectious substances must be assigned to UN 2814 or UN 2900.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

141

Packing Instructions for Air

Specific to each dangerous good, listed in column I of the Identification Table in Section 4.

- UN 2814 & UN 2900 follow Packing Instruction 620
- UN 3373 follow Packing Instruction 650
- UN 3291 follow Packing Instruction 622
- UN 1845 follow Packing instructions 954

Workplace health and parety: a priority for all.

IATA Classification of Biological **Materials**

Category B

UN 3373 (Biological substance, Category B)

Infectious substance in a form such that exposure does not risk permanent disability or fatal disease in otherwise healthy humans or animals.

In other words, infectious substances that do not meet the criteria to be considered Category A!

Workplace health and safety, a priority for all.

140

IATA Classification of Biological **Materials**

Fixed tissues?

Inactivated pathogens?

Decontaminated clinical wastes or medical equipment?

These are not included in Division 6.2, but may meet the criteria for inclusion in another Class or Division if the consignment contains another hazardous substance: corrosive disinfectants, flammable fixatives, etc.

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

142

Means of Containment

Packaging Specifications for Infectious Substances Required markings (see Table 6.5.A):

- (a) the United Nations packaging symbol
- (b) the code designating the type of packaging (6.0.3)
- (c) the text "Class 6.2"
- (d) the last 2 digits of the year of manufacture
- (e) the State authorizing the allocation of the mark
- (f) the name or identification mark of the manufacturer
- (g) for packaging meeting the requirements of 6.5.4.1.6, a U must follow the other markings

Packing Instructions for Air

UN2814 & UN2900: Packing Instruction 620

Requirements:

- (a) Inner packaging comprised of a leak-proof primary receptacle, leak-proof secondary packaging, and absorbent material sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacle
- (b) Itemized list of contents between the secondary packaging and the outer packaging
- (c) Rigid outer packaging not less that 100 mm in any dimension

Workplace health and parety a priority for all.

145

Packing Instructions for Air

UN2814 & UN2900: Packing Instruction 620

Additional Requirements:

- (a) When the infectious substances are unknown but suspected of meeting the requirements for inclusion in Category A (a patient specimen, for example) the words "Suspected Category A Infectious Substance" must be shown in parentheses following the proper shipping name on the itemized list of contents inside the outer packaging.
- (b) All packages must be marked durably and legibly on the outside with the name and phone number of the person responsible.

147

148

Packing Instructions for Air

UN3373: Packing Instruction 650

Requirements:

- (a) Inner packaging comprised of a leak-proof primary receptacle of no more than 1L, leak-proof secondary packaging, and absorbent material sufficient to absorb the entire contents of the primary receptacle
- (b) Itemized list of contents between the secondary packaging and the outer packaging
- (c) Rigid outer packaging not less that 100 mm in any dimension or holding more than 4L

Workplace health and safety, a priority for all.

Packing Instructions for Air

UN2814 & UN2900: Packing Instruction 620

Requirements:

- (d) The primary receptacle or the secondary packaging must be able to withstand, without leakage, an internal pressure of 95 kPa and temperature range of -40C to 55C
- (e) Inner packagings must not be consolidated with other, unrelated, types of goods
- (f) Less than 30 mL of Class 3, 8 or 9 may be packed in each primary receptacle provided it is below the Excepted Quantity for that substance

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all

146

Packing Instructions for Air

UN2814 & UN2900: Packing Instruction 620

Temperature-dependent requirements:

- (a) Ambient or higher temperature: primary receptacles must be glass, metal or plastic. Must be made leak-proof by crimping, heat seal, skirted stopper, paraffin sealing tape or locking closure.
- (b) Refrigerated or frozen: refrigerant must be placed around secondary packaging or in an overpack. For wet ice, the over pack must be leak-proof. For dry ice, the packaging must permit the release of Carbon dioxide.
- (c) Liquid Nitrogen: primary receptacles must be plastic capable of withstanding low temperatures. Follow provisions for N2

Packing Instructions for Air

UN3373: Packing Instruction 650

- (d) The primary receptacle or the secondary packaging must be able to withstand, without leakage, an internal pressure of 95 kPa and temperature range of -40C to 55C
- (e) Less than 30 mL of Class 3, 8 or 9 may be packed in each primary receptacle provided it is below the Excepted Quantity for that substance

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

149

Packing Instructions for Air

UN3373: Packing Instruction 650

Temperature-dependent requirements:

- (a) Refrigerated or frozen: refrigerant must be placed around secondary packaging or in an overpack. For wet ice, the over pack must be leak-proof. For dry ice, the packaging must permit the release of Carbon dioxide.
- (b) Liquid Nitrogen: primary receptacles must be plastic capable of withstanding low temperatures. Follow provisions for nitrogen (N2).

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

151

152

Safety Marks for Air

UN2814 & UN2900: Packing Instruction 620

On the outside of the rigid outer container:

- a) The proper shipping name and UN Number
- b) The technical name and NET QUANTITY of the substance
- c) The name and address of the shipper and of the consignee must be on each package
- The name and phone number of a person responsible must be provided on the air waybill or on the package
- e) Labelling for any secondary hazards contained within the package (e.g., dry ice).

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

153

154

Documentation for Air

Section 8.0.1

A "Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods" must be completed by the shipper/consignor for each consignment of dangerous goods, except as provided in 8.0.1.2.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

Packing Instructions for Air

UN3291: Packing Instruction 622

- (a) Outlines container specifications (Packing Group II performance Standards) for shipping medical waste
- (b) Packaging must be sufficient to contain liquids present, with absorbent able to absorb the contents
- (c) Packaging intended to contain sharp objects must be puncture resistant and retain liquids under performance test conditions for the packaging

Safety Marks for Air

UN3373: Packing Instruction 650

On the outside of the rigid outer container:

- (a) The name and address of the shipper and of the consignee must be on each package
- (b) The name and phone number of a person responsible must be provided on the air waybill or on the package
- (c) "BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B"
- (d) The classification must be in accordance with 3.6.2
- (e) The incident report requirements in 9.6.1 must be met
- (f) The inspection for damage or leakage requirements in 9.4.1 and 9.4.2

Workplace health and safety, a priority for all.

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all

UN3373

Documentation for Air

Section 8.0.1.2

The following articles or substances do not require a "Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods":

- Dangerous goods in excepted quantities
- UN3373, Biological Substance, Category B (see Packing Instruction 650)
- UN1845, Carbon dioxide, solid (Dry Ice) when used as a refrigerant for other than dangerous goods (see Packing Instruction 954(c))

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all.

155

Documentation for Air

"Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods":

- Required for UN2814 and UN2900
- Must be printed in red ink (or red & black ink) on white paper
- Must be on 11x17 or 11x8.5 inch paper
- If the consignment contains both dangerous and non-dangerous goods, the dangerous goods must be listed first
- The number of copies required is set by the carrier
- Proper shipping names must be provided, and where shipping names are followed by a star, technical names must be provided (UN2814, UN2900)
- Must be signed by consignor/shipper

Workplace health and safety. a priority for all.

157



158

Shipping on Dry Ice by Air

UN1845 - Carbon dioxide, solid

Requirements:

(a) the NET WEIGHT of dry ice contained in each package must be shown in metric (kg) measurements on the outside of the package

(b) the package must allow for the venting of carbon dioxide

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

159

IATA Special Provisions for Biological Materials

For UN2814, UN2900

A81: The quantity limits shown in Columns J and L do not apply to body parts, organs or whole bodies.

A140: Notwithstanding the " against the proper shipping name in Column B, the technical names need not be shown on the package. When the infectious materials are unknown but suspected to meet the criteria for inclusion in Category A, the words "Suspected Category A infectious substance" must be shown in parentheses, following the proper shipping name on the Shipper's Declaration, but not on the outer packaging.

160

IATA Special Provisions for Dry Ice

For UN1845

A48: Packaging tests are not considered necessary.

A151: When dry ice is used as a refrigerant for other than dangerous goods loaded in a unit load device or other type of pallet, the quantity limits per package shown in Columns J and L in Section 4.2 do not apply. In such case, the unit load device or other types of pallet must be identified to the operator and must allow the venting of Carbon dioxide gas to prevent a dangerous build up of pressure.

A805: Carbon dioxide, solid may be placed directly within an overpack that meets PI954 to cool other dangerous goods.

Handling of Class 6.2

9.4.1 Inspection for Damage or Leakage 9.4.2 Infectious Substances

If damage or leakage of a Class 6.2 package is found, the handler must:

- avoid or minimize handling the package
- inspect adjacent packages for contamination and put aside any that may have been contaminated
- inform the appropriate health authority and provide information on any other countries of transit where people may have been exposed
- notify the shipper and/or the consignee

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

161

Reporting

Section 9.6.1 Dangerous Goods Accidents & Incidents (excerpt)

An operator must report dangerous goods accidents or incidents to the appropriate authorities...in accordance with the reporting requirements of those authorities.

CAG-12 (IATA's code for Canada): in Canada reporting must be done in accordance with the requirements found in Part 8 - Accidental Release and Imminent Accidental Release of the Canadian TDG Regulations.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

163

Duty to take reasonable emergency measures
 Obligation de prendre des mesures d'urgence
 (2) Every person required to make a report
 shall, as soon as possible in the circumstances,
 take all reasonable emergency measures to
 reduce or eliminate any danger to public
 safety that results or may reasonably be
 expected to result from the release.

165

√Exam

✓ Evaluation

√ Certificate

Thank you for attending! Be safe.



Reporting

IATA 9.6 (excerpt)
Any type of occurrence must be reported:

- · Accident: serious injury sustained by a person
- Incident: injury to a person, property or environmental damage, fire breakage, spillage, leakage of fluid or radiation that seriously jeopardizes the aircraft or its occupants
- When undeclared or mis-declared dangerous goods are discovered

Initial report should be dispatched within 72 hours, written report sent as soon as possible to the competent authority.

Workplace health and safety a priority for all.

164

Summary

- The IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations set out the rules for transporting dangerous goods by air.
- IATA Classification of biological materials is similar to Ground both follow international conventions.
- Packaging and Documentation requirements are specific to each classification.
- Handlers must inspect packages for damage/leakage.
- Damaged/leaking packages must be reported.

Workplace health and safety: a priority for all.

166

SAFE WORKPLACES

Contact Us:

952 Albert Street Regina SK S4R 2P7 306-545-5595 x. 221 info@saswh.ca www.saswh.ca

168