

Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Schedule 2 (Special Provisions)

Section 1.4 - New Definitions

New definitions are being proposed in Section 1.4 in order to align with definitions used in the United Nations Model Regulations (UN Recommendations) as well as to introduce more specific terminology related to means of containment, primarily in Part 5 (Dangerous Goods Packaging) but also throughout the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations* (TDG Regulations).

Proposed Text	
bag	means a flexible container made of paper, plastic film, textiles, woven material or other suitable materials. (sac)
box	means a packaging with complete rectangular or polygonal faces, made of metal, wood, plywood, reconstituted wood, fibreboard, plastic or other suitable material. (caisse)
combination packaging	means a packaging consisting of one or more inner packagings contained in an outer packaging for transport. (emballage combiné)
composite packaging	means a packaging consisting of an outer packaging and an inner receptacle so constructed that the inner receptacle and the outer packaging form an integral container. Once assembled, it remains thereafter an integrated single unit; it is filled, stored, shipped and emptied as a single container. (emballage composite)
crate	means an outer packaging with incomplete surfaces. (caisse à claire-voie)
drum	means a flat-ended or convex-ended cylindrical container made of metal, fibreboard, plastic, plywood or other suitable material. This definition includes containers of other shapes such as pail-shaped or round with a tapered neck, but does not include a wood barrel or jerrican (that is, a container of rectangular or polygonal cross-section). (fût)
fire extinguisher	means a packaging that discharges water, foam, gas, or other material to extinguish a fire. This definition also includes one or more containers that are or will form part of a fire suppression system. Examples include one or more gas cylinders that have been withdrawn from a stationary fire extinguishing system. (extincteur)
highway tank	means, in accordance with standard CSA B620, a tank intended for the transport of dangerous goods by road, consisting of a tank wall fitted with service equipment and structural equipment necessary for the transport or handling of such dangerous goods, and that (a) is permanently attached to or forms a part of a truck or trailer; and (b) is loaded or unloaded without being removed from the vehicle. (citerne routière)
inner packaging	means a packaging for which an outer packaging is required for transport. (emballage intérieur)

Proposed Text	
intermediate bulk container (IBC)	Means a rigid or flexible portable means of containment, other than a bag, box, drum or jerrican, as defined in TP14850, and that is designed for mechanical handling and is resistant to the stresses produced in handling and transport, as determined by test. (grand récipient pour vrac (GRV))
jerrican	means a metal or plastics packaging of rectangular or polygonal cross-section. (bidon)
large packaging	means a packaging consisting of an outer packaging which contains articles or inner packagings and which is designed for mechanical handling; and exceeds 400kg net mass or 450L capacity but has a volume of not more than 3m ³ (grand emballage)
metal hydride storage system	means a single complete hydrogen storage system, including a receptacle, metal hydride, pressure relief device, shut-off valve, service equipment and internal components used for the transport of hydrogen only. (système de stockage à hydrure métallique)
outer packaging	means the outer protection of a composite or combination packaging together with any absorbent materials, cushioning and any other components necessary to contain and protect inner receptacles or inner packagings such as shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays. (emballage extérieur)
package	means the complete product of the packing operation, consisting of the packaging and its contents prepared for transport (paquet)
package Supplement	means any component that does form part of the package that is used to support and secure packages onto a means of transport for example cages, boxes, consolidation bins and overpacks. (supplément d'emballage)
packaging	means a means of containment, not including the means of transport, where the receptacle or packaging specification, instruction or any other components or materials are required for the receptacles to safely perform its containment functions. (emballage)
residue	means the dangerous goods remaining in a packaging after its contents have been unloaded to the maximum extent practicable and before the packaging is either refilled or cleaned of dangerous goods and purged to remove any vapors. (résidu)
sphere	means a container of spherical shape with a water capacity not greater than 45.4L designed to withstand an internal pressure greater than 275 kPa (absolute). (bouteille à gaz sphérique)
tank	means a closed container consisting of service equipment, a shell, heads, reinforcing plates, nozzles, reinforcements, or other components welded directly to the tank. (citerne)
tank car	means a railway vehicle, other than a hopper car, to which a tank, other than a fuel tank that is required for the purpose of supplying fuel for propulsion of the railway vehicle, is permanently attached. (wagon-citerne)

Proposed Text	
ton container	means a tank that is manufactured to conform to the requirements of <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) a Class TC 106A or TC 110A tank set out in this standard; orb) a Class DOT 106A, ICC 106A, ICC 110A, or DOT 110A tank set out in Subpart E of Part 179 of US 49 CFR. (contenant d’une tonne)
TC portable tank	means, in accordance with Standard CSA B620, a tank intended for the transport of dangerous goods by different modes of transport, consisting of a tank wall fitted with service equipment and structural equipment necessary for the transport or handling of such dangerous goods, and that: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) is designed to be loaded into or onto and temporarily attached to a transport vehicle or ship;(b) is equipped with skids, mountings, or accessories to facilitate mechanical handling;(c) enables the dangerous good to be loaded and unloaded without the removal of structural equipment and without the tank being loaded onto or attached to a transport vehicle;(d) is capable of being lifted when full, unless otherwise specified in this Standard; and(e) is not a highway tank, a rail tank car tank, a nonmetallic tank, or an intermediate bulk container (IBC). (citerne amovible TC)
tube	means a seamless container of cylindrical shape with a water capacity greater than 450L designed to withstand an internal pressure equal to or greater than 12.4MPa. (tube)
UN portable tank	means a portable tank having a capacity greater than 450 litres, designed, manufactured, approved, and marked in compliance with the applicable standard or in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UN Recommendations and the national requirements of the country of approval and the country of manufacture, as applicable. (citerne mobile UN)
UN pressure receptacle	means a UN cylinder, UN tube, UN cryogenic receptacle, UN metal hydride storage system or UN bundle of cylinders. (récipient à pression UN)

Section 1.4 - Amending Current Definitions

It is also proposed to modify current definitions such as “overpack”, “cylinder” and “passenger carrying vehicle” to fix issues related to interpretation and application.

The definition of “overpack”, for instance, would be amended to address the subtle difference between a “packaging” (as per the new proposed TDG Regulations definition and similar to the UN Recommendations definition) and “means of containment” in the TDG Regulations. The current definition of “overpack” does not allow for a large means of containment , in other words, a means of containment over 450L, to be an overpack, which causes confusion especially with regards to labels and placarding in sections 4.10.1 and 4.15.

Current Text TDG Regulations	Proposed Text
cylinder means a small means of containment, other than an aerosol container, that is cylindrical or spherical in shape and that is capable of withstanding an internal absolute pressure of 275 kPa.	cylinder means a small means of containment packaging , other than an aerosol container, that is cylindrical or spherical in shape with a water capacity not greater than 450 L and that is capable of designed to withstanding an internal absolute pressure greater than 275 kPa.

Overpack means an enclosure that is used by a single consignor to consolidate one or more small means of containment for ease of handling but that is not a minimum required means of containment. This definition does not include a large means of containment or a unit load device, as defined in the ICAO Technical Instructions, that is intended for transport by aircraft.	Overpack means an enclosure that is used by a single consignor to consolidate one or more small means of containment packages or articles to form one unit for ease of handling and stowage during transport. but that is not a minimum required means of containment. This definition does not include a large means of containment or a unit load device, as defined in the ICAO Technical Instructions, that is intended for transport by aircraft.
Passenger carrying road vehicle means a road vehicle that is carrying one or more passengers.	Passenger carrying road vehicle means a road vehicle that is carrying one or more passengers, who are not being transported for hire or reward.

Sections 1.5 - General Provisions

The amendments proposed below are to clarify how the exemptions in Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) should be interpreted alone or in combination with other exemptions in Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) or with other Parts of the TDG Regulations. The current Section 1.5 would become subsection 1.5 (1); Paragraph 1.3(2)(l) would be the new Subsection 1.5(2) and two new subsections would be created.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.3(2)(l)	the words “gross mass of all dangerous goods” in sections 1.15, 1.16, 1.21 and 1.22 refer to dangerous goods that require shipping documents or that are intended to be transported in accordance with those sections.	Moved to 1.5 (2)
New 1.5 (3)		Special Cases, Exemptions or Special Provisions found in Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases), Part 9 (Road), Part 10 (Rail), Part 11 (Marine), Part 12 (Air), Part 13 (Protective Directions) or in Schedule 2 (Special Provisions) of these Regulations can be used alone or in combination with special cases, exemptions or special provisions as long as each requirements is complied with.
New 1.5 (4)		Despite paragraph (3), sections 1.15, 1.16, 1.21 and 1.22 may not be combined or applied if a shipping document is required.

Section 1.16 – 500 kg Gross Mass Exemption

This amendment proposes to reintroduce the requirements from Part 5 (Dangerous Goods Packaging) of the TDG Regulations into the requirements of Section 1.16 to provide more clarity and be more consistent with the requirements within the rest of the subsections.

Currently Clause 1.16(1)(a)(ii)(B) only allows for the use of drums. The amendment would also introduce boxes, jerricans, composite packaging or bags as other acceptable means of containment as long as they are in conformity with Part 5 (Dangerous Goods Packaging) of the TDG Regulations.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.16 (1)	Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) and Part 5 (Means of Containment) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if	Part 3 (Documentation), and Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) and Part 5 (Means of Containment) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of dangerous goods on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if
1.16 (a) (i)	in the case of (i) dangerous goods included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more small means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5, Means of Containment, or	in the case of (i) dangerous goods included in Class 2, Gases, they are in one or more small means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5, Means of Containment, or
1.16(1)(a)(ii)(B)	that are drums in compliance with the requirements of section 5.12 of Part 5, Means of Containment, for transporting dangerous goods in drums;	that are drums in compliance with the requirements of section 5.12 of Part 5 (Means of Containment Dangerous Goods Packaging) for transporting dangerous goods in UN standardized drums, boxes, jerricans, composite packaging or bags;

Section 1.17 – Limited Quantities Exemption

This amendment proposes to reintroduce requirements from Part 6 of the TDG Regulations into the introductory statement of this exemption. This exemption is considered to be complex enough that a basic understanding of the TDG Regulations and training is needed to avoid non-compliance.

The terms combination packaging along with inner and outer packaging as well as articles would be introduced in this exemption in order to better describe the different types of means of containment that can be used to transport dangerous goods, other than explosives, under limited quantities.

A new subsection would also be created to exempt shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped containers used as an outer means of containment in order to hold together multiple limited quantities of UN 1950, AEROSOLS.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.17 (1)	A quantity of dangerous goods, other than explosives, is a limited quantity if (a) the dangerous goods are in one or more means of containment designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety; and (b) each outer means of containment has a gross mass that is less than or equal to 30 kg and the dangerous goods in the inner means of containment	1.17 (2) A quantity of dangerous goods, other than explosives, is a limited quantity if (a) the dangerous goods are in one or more means of containment a combination packaging 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 the environment or public safety; and (b) each outer means of containment package has a gross mass that is less than or equal to 30 kg and the dangerous goods are articles or contained in the inner means of containment packaging.
1.17(2)	Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Requirements) do not apply to the handling,	1.17(1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment Dangerous Goods Packaging), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
	offering for transport or transporting of limited quantities of dangerous goods on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if each means of containment is legibly and durably marked on one side, other than a side on which it is intended to rest or to be stacked during transport, with the mark illustrated in subsection (5).	handling, offering for transport or transporting of limited quantities of dangerous goods on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if each means of containment is legibly and durably marked on one side, other than a side on which it is intended to rest or to be stacked during transport, with the mark illustrated in subsection (5).
1.17(8)		Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Marks), Part 5 (Dangerous Goods Packaging), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) and special provision 80 of Schedule 2 (Special Provisions) do not apply to the offering for transport, handling or transporting of limited quantities of dangerous goods that are UN1950, AEROSOLS, flammable, Division 2.1 or UN1950, AEROSOLS, non-flammable, Division 2.2 ,on a road vehicle, or a railway vehicle if <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the aerosols are contained in a packaging consisting of shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays, orb) the aerosols are in compliance with section 5.11 of Part 5 (Dangerous Goods Packaging).
1.17.1(7) French only	Les documents d’expédition ou les autres documents qui accompagnent des marchandises dangereuses en quantités exceptées doivent porter la mention « marchandises dangereuses en quantités exceptées » ou « dangerous goods in excepted quantities» et indiquer le nombre de contenants.	Si Les un documents d’expédition ou les tout autres documents qui accompagnent des marchandises dangereuses en quantités exceptées, ils doivent porter la mention « marchandises dangereuses en quantités exceptées » ou « dangerous goods in excepted quantities » et indiquer le nombre de contenants.

Section 1.18 - Medical Device or Article

This amendment proposes to exempt cylinders containing medical-use oxygen for personal use during transport by passengers on a road vehicle, railway vehicle or ship on domestic voyages. Under [Section 1.15](#) of the TDG Regulations, there is already an exemption that allows the transport of a "gross mass" of up to 150 kg of oxygen that can be used for spare cylinders that are being transported as long as the valves are in the closed position. A person requiring the oxygen during transport would need open valves and therefore would be able to use the exemption under this new subsection.

A new Section 1.18.1 would also be introduced to create an exemption for radioactive materials contained in human or animal tissue (or a sample from human or animal tissue) transported for the purpose of medical treatment, diagnostic or medical assessment. This amendment would align with exemptions already found in the *Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations*, 2015.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.18	Medical Device or Article	Medical Device or Article Exemption
1.18 (1)	These Regulations do not apply to the transport on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage of <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a medical device, wheelchair or medical article if<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the medical device is attached to or implanted in an individual or an animal, or	(1) These Regulations do not apply to the transport on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a medical device, wheelchair or medical article if<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the medical device is attached to or implanted in an individual or an animal, or

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
	<p>(ii) the wheelchair or medical article is in transport and is intended for the personal use of a specific individual,</p> <p>(b) a radio-pharmaceutical that has been injected in or ingested by an individual or an animal.</p>	<p>(ii) the wheelchair or medical article is in transport and is intended for the personal use of a specific individual.</p> <p>(b) a radio-pharmaceutical that has been injected in or ingested by an individual or an animal.</p> <p>(b) A cylinder containing medical-use compressed oxygen used by a passenger needing it for personal medical use during transport.</p>
New 1.18.1		<p>Class 7 (Radioactive Materials) Medical Treatment Purposes Exemption</p> <p>These Regulations do not apply to the offering for transport, handling or transporting, on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage of radioactive material</p> <p>(a) that is injected, ingested, implanted in or incorporated into a person or an animal for medical treatment purposes or that subsists in the remains of a person; or</p> <p>(b) that is contained in a sample obtained from a human or an animal for diagnostic or medical assessment purposes.</p>

Section 1.19.1 – Samples Classifying, Analysing or Testing Exemption

This amendment would allow for the use of clear collapsible bags for the transport of non-pressurized gas samples used for the purpose of classifying, analysing or testing samples. These gas sample bags have been authorized under equivalency certificates and through this amendment would be covered under the TDG Regulations.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.19.1(a)(i)	<p>samples that are reasonably believed to be a gas, including a gas in a liquefied form, they are in one or more means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5, Means of Containment, or</p>	<p>(i) samples that are reasonably believed to be a gas, including a gas in a liquefied form, they are in one or more means of containment in compliance with the requirements for transporting gases in Part 5, Means of Containment (Dangerous Goods Packaging);, or</p> <p>(ii) are in a sample bag specifically made for gas samples that are non-pressurized.</p>

New Section 1.20.1 – Peace Officer Exemption

A new exemption is being proposed for the transport of dangerous goods by federally- and provincially-appointed peace officers by road vehicle, railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage for the purpose of carrying out their duties. This exemption is in response to several equivalency certificates for the transport of ammunition, bear spray and other types of dangerous goods used by a peace officers for their duties. An exemption for peace officers by air would be considered separately at a later time.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
New 1.20.1 - Peace officer exemption		<p>These Regulations do not apply to the offering for transport, handling or transporting of dangerous goods, including forensic samples, on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage if:</p> <p>(a) the dangerous goods are transported by a Federal or Provincial appointed Peace officer, Wildlife officer or Environmental or Fisheries officer for the purpose of carrying out his/her duties;</p> <p>(b) the dangerous goods are in quantities that do not exceed the quantities required for these duties;</p>

Section 1.24 – Agriculture: Anhydrous Ammonia Exemption

This Section allows for the transport of anhydrous ammonia on land under certain conditions. One such condition is that the large means of containment has a capacity less than or equal to 10 000L. The current wording and under the definition of “means of containment” allows for multiple tanks (of a capacity less than or equal to 10 000L) to be combined on a single means of transport. Due to the potential risk to public safety and the environment, it is proposed that additional provisions be added to limit the 10 000L to each means of transport or each vehicle and not per tank.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.24	<p>Part 3, Documentation, and Part 7, Emergency Response Assistance Plan, do not apply to UN1005, ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, if it is</p> <p>(a) in transport solely on land and the distance on public roads is less than or equal to 100 km; and</p> <p>(b) in a large means of containment with a capacity that is less than or equal to 10 000 L and is used for the field application of anhydrous ammonia.</p>	<p>Part 3, (Documentation), and Part 7, (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), do not apply to UN1005, ANHYDROUS AMMONIA, if it is</p> <p>(a) in transport solely on land and the distance on public roads is less than or equal to 100 km; and</p> <p>(b) in a large means of containment with has a total capacity per means of transport that is less than or equal to 10 000 L; and</p> <p>(c) is used for the field application of anhydrous ammonia.</p>

Section 1.26 – Emergency Response Exemption

This amendment proposes to allow a vehicle, even if it is not specifically dedicated to emergency response activities, to transport dangerous goods for the purpose of responding to an emergency situation. This is particularly relevant in smaller communities where dedicated emergency response vehicles may be used for multiple purposes.

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

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

This amendment would add an exemption for the transport of live fish and other aquatic organisms by allowing aeration and oxygenation units to be used during transport.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.27 (d)	ventilation, refrigeration or heating units that are necessary to maintain environmental conditions within a means of containment in transport on the means of transport and are intended to remain with the units or on the means of transport until used.	Aeration, oxygenation , ventilation, refrigeration or heating units that are necessary to maintain environmental conditions within a means of containment in transport on the means of transport and are intended to remain with the units or on the means of transport until used.

Section 1.28 – Transport between Two Properties

This amendment would clarify the use of the DANGER placard and other acceptable placarding for the transport of dangerous goods between two properties. Previously, it stated that for the transport of dangerous goods between two properties, a DANGER placard could be used. The new proposed text would clarify that the DANGER placard can only be used in accordance with Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Marks) as well as give the option of also placarding in accordance with all of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Marks).

Furthermore, it is proposed to remove the requirement to inform local police of the movement of dangerous goods between two properties. This activity is felt to create undue administrative burden on the local police offices and the companies.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.28	Transportation between Two Properties	Transportation between Two Properties Exemption
1.28 (b)	(b) the road vehicle has displayed on it (i) the placard for the primary class of each of the dangerous goods, or (ii) the DANGER placard;	(b) the road vehicle has displayed on it (i) the placard for the primary class of each of the dangerous goods, or (ii) the DANGER placard in compliance Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Marks) of these Regulations, or

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
		(iii) The appropriate placard required by Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Marks) of the TDG Regulations.
1.28 (d)	the local police are advised, in writing, of the nature of the dangerous goods no more than 12 months in advance of the transport.	the local police are advised, in writing, of the nature of the dangerous goods no more than 12 months in advance of the transport. Table

Sections 1.32, 1.32.1, 1.32.2, 1.32.2 – Class 2, Gasses Exemptions and Consequential Amendment to Special Provisions

This amendment is proposing to add UN3358, REFRIGERATING MACHINES containing flammable, non-toxic, liquefied gas to the exemption in Section 1.32. Along with adding UN3358 to Section 1.32, a new special provision would be created to combine the requirements for both UN number related to refrigerating machines (UN2857 and UN3358), similar to the Special Provision 119 found in the UN model Recommendations 19th edition. Furthermore, the current special provision 104 in the Schedule 2 of the TDG Regulations would also be amended to reflect the addition of UN3358, REFRIGERATING MACHINES containing flammable, non-toxic, liquefied gas to Section 1.32.

Sections 1.32.1 and 1.32.2 both would become special provisions in Schedule 2 of the TDG Regulations.

Section 1.32.3 (that would become the new 1.32.2) would have two new gasses added to the exemption list (UN1956, COMPRESSED GAS, NOS; and UN 1075, LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS) as well as additional requirements for dangerous goods marks to be reproduced on the outside of a means of transport in cases where the dangerous good marks on small means of containment are not visible from outside the means of transport.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.32	Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), Part 8 (Reporting Requirements), Part 9 (Road) and Part 10 (Rail) do not apply to UN2857, REFRIGERATING MACHINES, and refrigerating machine components, containing Class 2.2, Non-flammable, Non-toxic gases or UN2672, AMMONIA SOLUTIONS, if the quantity of gas has a mass that is less than or equal to 12 kg and the quantity of ammonia solutions is less than or equal to 12 L.	Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment Dangerous Goods Packaging), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), Part 8 (Reporting Requirements), Part 9 (Road) and Part 10 (Rail) do not apply to UN2857, REFRIGERATING MACHINES, and refrigerating machine components, containing Division 2.2, Non-flammable, Non-toxic gases or UN2672, AMMONIA SOLUTIONS, or UN3358, REFRIGERATING MACHINES containing flammable, non-toxic, liquefied gas if the quantity of gas has a mass that is less than or equal to 12 kg and the quantity of ammonia solutions is less than or equal to 12 L.
1.32.1	Class 2, Gases, That May Be Identified as UN1075, LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (1) The following dangerous goods may be identified by the UN number UN1075 and the shipping name LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES instead of the UN number and shipping name identified for them: (a) UN1011, BUTANE; (b) UN1012, BUTYLENE; (c) UN1055, ISOBUTYLENE;	New Special provision - 182

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
	<p>(d) UN1077, PROPYLENE;</p> <p>(e) UN1969, ISOBUTANE; and</p> <p>(f) UN1978, PROPANE.</p> <p>(2) The shipping name of the dangerous goods listed in paragraphs (1)(a) to (f) may be shown on the shipping document, in parentheses, following the words LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.</p> <p>(3) If either UN1077, PROPYLENE, or UN1978, PROPANE, is to be transported on a road vehicle or railway vehicle on board a ship and is identified as LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES on the shipping document in accordance with subsection (1), the shipping name PROPYLENE or PROPANE, as appropriate, must be shown on the shipping document, in parentheses, following the words LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.</p>	
1.32.2	<p>Class 2, Gases, Absolute Pressure between 101.3 kPa and 280 kPa</p> <p>Gases that are at an absolute pressure between 101.3 kPa and 280 kPa at 20°C, other than gases included in Class 2.1 or Class 2.3, may be handled, offered for transport or transported on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage as Class 2.2, Non-flammable, Non-toxic gas. In that case, the requirements of these Regulations that relate to gases included in Class 2.2 must be complied with.</p>	<p>New Special Provision - 182</p>
1.32.3	<p>Part 3, Documentation, and Part 6, Training, do not apply to dangerous goods that are transported in one or more small means of containment on a road vehicle solely on land if</p> <p>(a) the dangerous goods are</p> <p>(i) UN1001, ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED,</p> <p>(ii) UN1002, AIR, COMPRESSED,</p> <p>(iii) UN1006, ARGON, COMPRESSED,</p> <p>(iv) UN1013, CARBON DIOXIDE,</p> <p>(v) UN1060, METHYLACETYLENE AND PROPADIENE MIXTURE, STABILIZED,</p> <p>(vi) UN1066, NITROGEN, COMPRESSED,</p>	<p>1.32.2 Part 37 (Documentation)7; and Part 67 (Training)7; do not apply to dangerous goods that are transported in one or more small means of containment cylinders on a road vehicle solely on land if</p> <p>(a) the dangerous goods are</p> <p>(i) UN1001, ACETYLENE, DISSOLVED,</p> <p>(ii) UN1002, AIR, COMPRESSED,</p> <p>(iii) UN1006, ARGON, COMPRESSED,</p> <p>(iv) UN1013, CARBON DIOXIDE,</p> <p>(v) UN1060, METHYLACETYLENE AND PROPADIENE MIXTURE, STABILIZED,</p> <p>(vi) UN1066, NITROGEN, COMPRESSED,</p> <p>(vii) UN1072, OXYGEN, COMPRESSED, or</p> <p>(viii) UN1978, PROPANE;</p>

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
	<div>(vii) UN1072, OXYGEN, COMPRESSED, or</div> <div>(viii) UN1978, PROPANE;</div> <div>(b) the dangerous goods are contained in no more than five small means of containment;</div> <div>(c) the gross mass of the dangerous goods is less than or equal to 500 kg; and</div> <div>(d) the labels displayed on the small means of containment can be seen from outside the road vehicle.</div>	<div>(ix) UN1956, COMPRESSED GAS, NOS;</div> <div>(x) UN 1075, LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS</div> <div>(b) the dangerous goods are contained in no more than five cylinders small means of containment;</div> <div>(c) the gross mass of the dangerous goods is less than or equal to 500 kg; and</div> <div>(d) the dangerous goods marks displayed on the small means of containment cylinders can be seen from outside the road vehicle or be reproduced in order to be visible on the outside of the means of transport.</div>

Consequential Amendment to Section 1.32 - Special Provisions

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
New Special provision 186		Refrigerating machines include machines or other appliances which have been designed for the specific purpose of keeping food or other items at a low temperature in an internal compartment and air conditioning units. Refrigerating machines and refrigerating machine components are not subject to these Regulations if they contain less than 12kg of gas in Division 2.2 and Division 2.1 or less than 12L of UN 2672, AMMONIA SOLUTION. UN2857 and UN3358
SP 104 (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.	Repeal (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.

Section 1.35 – UN 1202, DIESEL FUEL, or UN1203, GASOLINE Exemption

This proposed amendment would simplify the text in order to eliminate confusion and to clarify the intended labelling and placarding requirements for UN1202, DIESEL FUEL or UN1203, GASOLINE when transported in a total capacity of less than or equal to 2000L. This is primarily an administrative change to ensure that a label or at least one placard would always be visible from the outside of the road vehicle during transport.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.35	Part 3 (Documentation), the UN number requirements in section 4.15 of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), and Part 6 (Training) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting on a road vehicle of dangerous goods that are	Part 3 (Documentation), the UN number requirements in sections 4.15 4.15.2 to 4.15.4 of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), and Part 6 (Training) do not apply to the offering for transport, handling or transporting handling, offering for transport or transporting on a road vehicle of

	UN1202, DIESEL FUEL or UN1203, GASOLINE, if (a) the dangerous goods are in one or more means of containment, each of which is visible from outside the road vehicle and each of which has displayed on it (i) the label or placard required for the dangerous goods by Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, or (ii) if a side or end of the means of containment is not visible from outside the road vehicle, the label or placard required for the dangerous goods by Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, on a side or end that is visible from outside the road vehicle; (b) each means of containment is secured to the road vehicle so that the required label or at least one of the required placards displayed on it is visible from outside the road vehicle during transport; and (c) the total capacity of all the means of containment is less than or equal to 2 000 L.	dangerous goods that are UN1202, DIESEL FUEL or UN1203, GASOLINE, if (a) the dangerous goods are in one or more means of containment, each of which is visible from outside the road vehicle and each of which has displayed on it (i) and the label or at least one placard as required for the dangerous goods by Part 4, (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) must be visible from outside the road vehicle during transport, or (ii) if a side or end of the means of containment is not visible from outside the road vehicle, the label or placard required for the dangerous goods by Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks, is affixed on a side or end that is visible from outside the road vehicle; (b) each means of containment is secured to the road vehicle so that the required label or at least one of the required placards displayed on it is visible from outside the road vehicle during transport; and (b) each means of containment is secured to the road vehicle; and (c) the total capacity of all the means of containment, used in this exemption, is less than or equal to 2 000 L.
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Section 1.36 – Class 3, Flammable Liquids, Alcoholic Beverage and Aqueous Solution of Alcohol Exemption

Currently the capacity limit for alcoholic beverages included in Packing Group III in this exemption is in a means of containment of less than or equal to 250L. In order to harmonize with other exemptions for flammable liquids, a capacity of less than or equal to 450L (less than a large means of containment) is deemed more appropriate.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.36 (a)(iii)	is included in Packing Group III and is in a means of containment with a capacity that is less than or equal to 250 L; or	is included in Packing Group III and is in a means of containment with a capacity that is less than or equal to 250L 450L; or

Section 1.39 – Divison 6.2, Infectious Substances, UN3373, BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B Exemption

Consignors of dangerous goods may use CANUTEC’s emergency telephone number as the 24-hour telephone number on a shipping document (paragraph 3.5 (1) (f)), however, the consignor must be registered with CANUTEC to do so (Subsection 3.5 (2) of the TDG Regulations).

Since a shipping document is not required when using Special Case 1.39, a consignor using CANUTEC’s emergency telephone number may not have registered with CANUTEC prior to using their emergency telephone number. It is important that CANUTEC have access to consignor information during an emergency so as to identify the contents of the means of containment and also in order to involve the consignor in the incident’s remedial measures.

This amendment would require the permission from CANUTEC under Section 3.5(2) prior to using their number as the 24-hr number under this exemption.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.39 (c)	the 24-hour telephone number required under paragraph 3.5(1)(f) is displayed next to the shipping name on the means of containment.	Must obtain permission from CANUTEC under Section 3.5(2) to use the 24-hour telephone number required under paragraph 3.5(1)(f) and is displayed next to the shipping name on the means of containment.

Sections 1.41, 1.42, 1.42.1 and 1.42.2 - Exemptions

Currently the dangerous goods safety mark for category B infectious substance, such as UN3373, is a diamond with the UN Number written on the inside. However, in the newest edition of the safety standard CGSB-43.125 the same safety mark (diamond with UN number) will also be the certification safety mark for type P650 means of containment (former Type 1B). The fact that the same mark will be used as both the safety mark and the conformity mark may cause confusion in the application of Section 1.42 exemption. For example, Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Marks) does not apply in Section 1.42 and therefore the dangerous goods safety marks are not required, however the mention of “Exempt Human Specimen” must be displayed on the means of containment. Paragraph 1.42(2) allows the use of a type 1B means of containment, a type 1C means of containment or a non-standardized means of containment. The exemption only makes reference to non-standardized means of containment since Part 5 (Dangerous Goods Packaging) does not apply. But since a reasonable means of containment, such as a non-standardized means of containment is acceptable, then it is a given that a standardized means of containment such as a Type 1B would be acceptable. It is therefore recommended to remove the mention of the standardized means of containment in Section 1.41, 1.42 and 1.42.2 since the non-standardized is perfectly acceptable.

A change is also recommended to Section 1.42 in order to better align with Section 2.6.3.2.3.8 of the UN model Recommendations for the exemption of human or animal specimens.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.41	Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of biological products if they (a) are prepared in accordance with the requirements set out under the “Food and Drugs Act”; (b) are in a means of containment (i) that is a Type 1B means of containment, or (ii) that is designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety; and (c) the means of containment is marked with the words “Biological Product” or “Produit biologique” in black letters at least 6 mm high on a contrasting background.	Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment Dangerous Goods Packaging), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the offering for transport, handling or transporting handling, offering for transport or transporting of biological products if they (a) are prepared in accordance with the requirements set out under the “Food and Drugs Act”; (b) are in a means of containment (i) that is a Type 1B means of containment, or (ii) that is designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of the dangerous goods that could endanger public safety; and (c) the means of containment is marked with the words “Biological Product” or “Produit biologique” in black letters at least 6 mm high on a contrasting background.
1.42	(1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of	(1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
	<p>Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of human or animal specimens that a person has no reason to believe contain infectious substances.</p> <p>(2) The human or animal specimens referred to in subsection (1) must be in a means of containment that is marked with the words “Exempt Human Specimen” or “spécimen humain exempté” or “Exempt Animal Specimen” or “spécimen animal exempté” and</p> <p>(a) that is a Type 1B means of containment or Type 1C means of containment; or</p> <p>(b) that is designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no release of the specimen.</p>	<p>Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 8 (Reporting Requirements) These regulations do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting offering for transport, handling or transporting of human or animal specimens, including corpses, remains and anatomical parts that a person has no reason to believe contain infectious substances. for which there is minimal likelihood that pathogens are present.</p> <p>(2) The human or animal specimens referred to in subsection (1) must be in a means of containment that is marked with the words “Exempt Human Specimen” or “spécimen humain exempté” or “Exempt Animal Specimen” or “spécimen animal exempté” and</p> <p>(a) that is a Type 1B means of containment or Type 1C means of containment; or (b) that is designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no release of the specimen.</p>
1.42.2	<p>(2) The blood or blood components referred to in subsection (1) must be in a means of containment</p> <p>(a) that is a Type 1B means of containment or Type 1C means of containment; or</p> <p>(b) that is designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no release of the blood or blood components.</p>	<p>(2) The blood or blood components referred to in subsection (1) must be in a means of containment</p> <p>(a) that is a Type 1B means of containment or Type 1C means of containment; or</p> <p>(b) that is designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no release of the blood or blood components.</p>
1.42.3 (a)	<p>the dangerous goods are UN3291, (BIO) MEDICAL WASTE, N.O.S.;</p>	<p>the dangerous goods are UN3291, (BIO) MEDICAL WASTE, N.O.S.; CLINICAL WASTE, UNSPECIFIED, N.O.S.; or</p> <p>REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE, N.O.S.</p>

Section 1.43 – Class 7, Radioactive Materials Exemption

The following amendment would harmonize the TDG Regulations with the most recent version of the *Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015*.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.43	<p>Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), Part 9 (Road), Part 10 (Rail), Part 11 (Marine) and Part 12 (Air) do not apply to the handling, offering for transport or transporting of Class 7,</p>	<p>(1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks), Part 5 (Means of Containment Dangerous Goods Packaging), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan), Part 9 (Road), Part 10 (Rail), Part 11 (Marine) and Part 12 (Air) do not apply to the offering for transport, handling or</p>

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
	<p>Radioactive Materials, if the radioactive materials</p> <p>(a) satisfy the conditions in the “Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations” to be transported in an excepted package;</p> <p>(b) are in an excepted package; and</p> <p>(c) are accompanied by a document that includes the shipping name and UN number of the radioactive materials.</p>	<p>transporting handling, offering for transport or transporting of Class 7, Radioactive Materials, if the radioactive materials</p> <p>(a) satisfy the conditions in the “Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015” to be transported in an excepted package;</p> <p>(b) are in an excepted package;</p> <p>(c) are accompanied by a document that includes the information required by paragraph 29(2)(a) of the “Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015”, and</p> <p>(d) the document referred to in paragraph (c) is located in a location in accordance sections 3.7 to 3.10</p> <p>(e) are contained in objects that are not dangerous goods; and</p> <p>(f) are transported from a place where a radiation monitor was triggered to a place where the dangerous goods are to be classified.</p>
New 1.43.1		<p>Unclassified Radioactive Waste Materials Exemption</p> <p>(1) Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Marks), Part 5 (Dangerous Goods Packaging), Part 6 (Training), Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) and Part 9 (Road) do not apply to the offering for transport, handling or transporting of unclassified or radioactive waste materials, if the materials are:</p> <p>a) being transported to a location the purpose of classification in accordance with Part 2,</p> <p>b) it is present in a load that was already in transport,</p> <p>c) it is not classified as radioactive material,</p> <p>d) it has triggered a radiation monitor alarm and the maximum dose rate on any external surface of the vehicle that is transporting it is less than or equal to 500 µSv/h, and</p> <p>e) there is no loss or dispersal of the material during transport.</p>

Section 1.44 - Residue of Dangerous Goods in a Drum Exemption and its Consequential Amendment

Transport Canada has received comments regarding the interpretation and application of this Section. For instance, Part 3 of the TDG Regulations does not apply to this Section and therefore there is no requirement for the shipper to provide documentation to accompany the transportation of the dangerous goods. An issue arises if the shipper does not voluntarily provide the documentation thereby making the carrier, or the driver, responsible for the documentation. The carrier in some cases may not have loaded the vehicle or may not be in a position to confirm what was last contained in the drums. This amendment proposes to introduce the requirements under Section 3.1, Consignor Responsibilities, to clearly assign the responsibility for documentation to the shipper.

The following amendment would also allow for the transport of residue in Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC), add the requirement that IBCs and drums be transported in accordance with the appropriate standard (CGSB-43.126 as well as reintroduce the requirement for Part 2 (Classification).

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.44	<p>Part 2 (Classification), Part 3 (Documentation), Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) and Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) do not apply to a residue of dangerous goods contained in a drum that is in transport on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage, except for dangerous goods included in Packing Group I or contained in a drum otherwise requiring a label for Class 1, 4.3, 6.2 or 7, if</p> <p>(a) the drum has been emptied to the maximum extent possible in the course of normal use and is less than 10 per cent full;</p> <p>(b) the drum is being transported for the purpose of reconditioning or reuse in accordance with section 5.12 of Part 5, Means of Containment;</p> <p>(c) when more than 10 drums are on the road vehicle or on the railway vehicle, the road vehicle or railway vehicle has displayed on it the DANGER placard in accordance with Part 4, Dangerous Goods Safety Marks; and</p> <p>(d) the drums are accompanied by a document that includes the following information:</p> <p>(i) the primary class of each residue followed by the words “Residue Drum(s)” or “fût(s) de résidu” when the primary class can be reasonably determined, preceded by the number of drums containing dangerous goods with that primary class, and</p> <p>(ii) The words “Residue Drum(s) – Content(s) Unknown” or “fût(s) de résidu – contenu inconnu” if there are any residues for which the primary class cannot be reasonably determined, preceded by the number of drums containing the residues.</p>	<p>Part 2 (Classification), Part 3 (Documentation) except 3.1, Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks) and Part 7 (Emergency Response Assistance Plan) do not apply to a residue of dangerous goods contained in a drum or an IBC that is in transport on a road vehicle, a railway vehicle or a ship on a domestic voyage, except for dangerous goods included in Packing Group I or contained in a drum otherwise requiring a label for in Classes 1 or 7 or Divisions , 4.3, or 6.2 or 7, if</p> <p>(a) the drum and the IBC hasve been emptied to the maximum extent possible in the course of normal use and is less than 10 3 per cent full;</p> <p>(b) the drum and the IBC are is being transported to a Drum Reconditioning, Remanufacturing and Repair Facility in accordance with CGSB-43.126 and/or an IBC Leak Test and Inspection Facility in accordance with CGSB-43.146 or a recycling facility for the purpose of reconditioning or reuse in accordance with section 5.12 of Part 5, Means of Containment;</p> <p>(c) when more than 10 drums are on the road vehicle or on the railway vehicle, the road vehicle or railway vehicle has displayed on it the DANGER placard in accordance with sections 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and the Appendix of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks); and</p> <p>(d) the drums and the IBCs are accompanied by a document that includes the following information:</p> <p>(i) the primary class of each residue followed by the words “Residue Drum(s)” or “fût(s) de résidu” when the primary class can be reasonably determined, preceded by the number of drums containing dangerous goods with that primary class, and</p> <p>(ii) (ii) the words “Residue IBC Drum(s) – Content(s) Unknown” or “fût GRV(s) de résidu – contenu inconnu”, as applicable, if there are any residues for which the primary class cannot be reasonably determined, preceded by the number of</p>

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
		drums and IBCs containing dangerous goods with that primary class.

Consequential Amendment to Section 1.44 – Special Provision 146

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
Special provision 146	<p>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</p> <p>(a) have contained dangerous goods other than radioactive materials;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>(1) This shipping name must not be used for small means of containment, large packaging means of containments or intermediate bulk containers (IBC), or parts of them, unless they:</p> <p>(a) have contained dangerous goods other than dangerous goods included in Packing Group I or in Classes 1, 2, or 7 or Divisions 4.3, 6.2radioactive materials;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) 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; and</p> <p>(2) Despite Part 5 (Dangerous Goods Packaging), the inner packagings, flexible inner receptacles of composite packagings and composite IBCs, inner liners or parts of packaging, IBCs and large packagings must be transported in leakproof and siftproof packagings. Small packagings, IBCs, large packagings and rigid inner receptacles of composite packagings and composite IBCs which are transported closed and do not leak may be transported unpackaged.</p> <p>(3) Despite section 4.9 of Part 4 (dangerous Goods Marks) the dangerous good mark do not need to be removed.</p>

Section 1.47 – UN1044, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, Exemption

This amendment is proposing to move Section 1.47 into a new special provision since it relates to only one UN number (UN1044).

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
1.47		Move to Special Provision 185
1.47 (b)	are contained in an outer means of containment;	are contained in an outer a means of containment;

New Sections 1.51 - Pre-printed Safety Marks exemption

Pre-printed certification safety marks can be found on packaging and/or other means of containment prior to them containing any dangerous goods. In order to avoid being in contravention with Section 6.1 of the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, 1992* that states that “No person shall affix or display on a dangerous goods, a means of

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Document Number: 12344410

containment or a means of transport a dangerous goods mark that is required or permitting under the regulations – or another mark that is likely to be mistaken for such a mark – if the mark is misleading as to the presence of danger or the nature of any danger.”, it is proposed to add a new exemption for these situations.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
New 1.51		<p>Pre-printed Safety Marks exemption</p> <p>Packagings that have pre-printed safety marks displayed are exempt from section 4.2, Misleading Safety Marks, if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) The packagings are in a disassembled or broken down state, or(b) Are accompanied by a document that states “Empty packaging – does not contain dangerous goods”

Special Provision 32 – UN2448, MOLTEN SULFUR, SULFUR, MOLTEN or SULPHUS, MOLTEN

This amendment would further clarify the safety provisions to ensure the proper handling and transport of molten sulphur.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
SP32	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(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(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<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the letters and numerals UN2448, or(ii) the numerals 2448 and the words MOLTEN SULPHUR, MOLTEN SULFUR or SOUFRE FONDU.	<p>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 small means of containment and if transported in a large means of containment, the large means of containment must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the large means of containment is in standard a highway or portable tank that is selected and used in accordance with the requirements of CSA B621 for transport by road vehicle, and(b) a tank or portable tank is selected and used in accordance with the requirements of with TP14877 for transport by railway vehicle; and(c) the road vehicle or railway vehicle is marked on each side, in letters and numerals that are at least 6 mm wide and 100mm high, with<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the letters and numerals UN2448, or(ii) the numerals 2448 and the words MOLTEN SULPHUR, MOLTEN SULFUR or SOUFRE FONDU.

Special Provision 34 – UN3090, UN3091, UN3480 and UN3481

This amendment would specify that the gross mass mentioned in this special provision is intended to be for each package with no specific limit on the number of packages rather than being the gross mass for the entire means of containment that could also include the means of transport.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
SP34 (g)	(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	(g) the gross mass of the cells and batteries does not exceed 30 kg per package , except when the cells and batteries are installed in or packed with equipment; and

Special Provision 72 – UN2908 to UN2911

This amendment is proposing to add a new special provision (183) for UN3507 URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE, less than 0.1kg per package, non-fissile or fissile excepted that would outline the packing instructions from the UN Model Recommendations and align the TDG Regulations with the *Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015*.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
SP72	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.	<p>When this radioactive material meets the definitions and criteria of other classes or divisions as defined in Part 2 (Classification), it must be classified in accordance with the following:</p> <p>(a) Where the substance meets the criteria for dangerous goods in excepted quantities, it must meet the requirements set out in section 1.17.1. All other requirements applicable to radioactive material, excepted packages as set out in the <i>Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015</i> must apply without reference to the other class or division;</p> <p>(b) Where the quantity exceeds the limits specified in 1.17.1(2) the substance must be classified in accordance with the subsidiary hazard that takes precedence. The shipping document must describe the substance with the UN number and proper shipping name applicable to the other class or Division supplemented with the name applicable to the radioactive excepted package according to Column 2 of schedule 1, and the substance must be transported in accordance with the provisions applicable to that UN number.</p> <p><i>An example of the information shown on the shipping document is:</i></p> <p><i>UN 1993, FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ethanol and toluene mixture), RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE – limited quantity of material, Class 3, PG II.</i></p> <p>(i) In addition, the requirements of the <i>Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015</i>, applicable to classification of excepted packages must apply.</p> <p>(c) The provisions of section 1.17 for the transport of dangerous goods packed in limited quantities must not apply to substances classified in accordance with</p>

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
		paragraph (b); (d) When the substance is subject to a special provision that exempts this substance from all dangerous goods provisions of the other classes or divisions it must be classified in accordance with the applicable UN number of class 7 and all requirements specified in the <i>Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015</i> for the transport of excepted packages must apply.

Special Provision 74 – UN2912, UN2913, UN2915, UN2916, UN2917, UN2919, UN3321 to UN3333

This amendment is proposing to add wording that will better harmonize the TDG Regulations with the *Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015*.

Provision	Proposed Text
SP74 (5)	(5) For radioactive material, the design of the means of containment must take into account those properties. Radioactive material with a subsidiary hazard, contained in means of containment that do not require competent authority approval, must be transported in means of containment fully complying with the <i>Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015</i> and Part 5 (Dangerous Goods Packaging) of these Regulations.

Special Provision 125 – UN0012, UN0014 and UN0055

Test Series 6(d) is used to determine if functioning an explosive article inside the packaging will result in hazards outside of the package. Due to the nature of ammunition and primers classified as UN0012, UN0014 and UN0055, it is highly unlikely that these products would fail Test Series 6(d). The products that could potentially fail Test Series 6(d), such as UN0323, UN0366, UN0441, UN0445, UN0455, UN0456, UN0460 and UN0500, are already required to be tested in accordance with Test Series 6(d) by Special Provision 105. Furthermore, in the US, §173.63(b)(iii)(2) of 49CFR allows for similar packaging as SP125 but does not require the testing of the outer means of containment. To rectify this inconsistency, the following change is being proposed to Special Provision 125, where paragraph (e) would be removed.

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
SP125	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	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

Provision	Current Text	Proposed Text
	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 outermeans 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.	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. (e) the outermeans 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.

New Special Provision – UN 3507, URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

This amendment is proposing to add a new special provision for UN3507 URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE, less than 0.1kg per package, non-fissile or fissile excepted that would outline the packing instructions that are in the UN Model Recommendations.

Special Provision	Proposed Text
183	<p>(1) Uranium hexafluoride may be classified under this shipping name only if all the applicable provisions of the <i>Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015</i> are met.</p> <p>(2) No class 7 label is required to be displayed on the package.</p> <p>UN3507</p>

Consequential Amendment to modifications to Part 2 (classification) – Special provisions modification

Special provision	Current text	Proposed Text
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. <i>UN1310, UN1320 à UN1322, UN1336, UN1337, UN1344, UN1347 à UN1349, UN1354 à UN1357, UN1517, UN1571, UN3317, UN3364 à UN3370, UN3376, UN3474</i>	These dangerous goods may be handled, offered for transport or transported under Class Division 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. <i>UN1310, UN1320 à UN1322, UN1336, UN1337, UN1344, UN1347 à UN1349, UN1354 à UN1357, UN1517, UN1571, UN2907, UN3317, UN3364 à UN3370, UN3376, UN3380, UN3474</i>
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	This shipping name must not be used for dangerous goods included in Class Division 6.1 that meet the inhalation toxicity criteria for Packing Group I set

Special provision	Current text	Proposed Text
	set out in paragraph 2.29(2)(d) of Part 2 (Classification). <i>UN1583, UN2810, UN2927, UN2929, UN3122, UN3123, UN3275, UN3276, UN3278 à UN3281, UN3287, UN3289</i>	out in paragraph 2.29(2)(d) Subsection 2.56 (5) of Part 2 (Classification). <i>UN1583, UN2810, UN2927, UN2929, UN3122, UN3123, UN3275, UN3276, UN3278 à UN3281, UN3287, UN3289</i>

Consequential Amendment to Modifications to Part 2 (Classification) – New Special Provisions

Special provision	Proposed Text
152	This substance is not subject to these Regulations when in any other form than powder amorphous. <i>UN1346</i>
153	This substance is not subject to these Regulations when coated. <i>UN1398</i>
154	This substance is not subject to these Regulations when it contains 0.1% or less calcium carbide. <i>UN1403</i>
155	This substance is not subject to these Regulations when it contains 30% or less or at least 90% silicone. <i>UN1408</i>
156	These dangerous goods when offered for transport as pesticides, must be imported, offered for transport, handled or transported under the relevant pesticide entry according to section 2.58 and schedule 1 of these Regulations. <i>UN1544, UN1556, UN1557, UN1570, UN1598, UN1621, UN1651, UN1655, UN1656, UN1674, UN1686, UN1704, UN1707, UN2024, UN2025, UN2026, UN2027, UN2788, UN3140, UN3144, UN3146, UN3155, UN3278, UN3279, UN3444, UN3464</i>
157	Antimony sulphides and oxides which contain 0.5% or less of arsenic calculated on the total mass are not subject to these Regulations. <i>UN1549, UN3141</i>
158	These Regulations do not apply to ferricyanides and ferrocyanides. <i>UN1588</i>
159	These substances are not subject to these Regulations when they contain 50% or less of magnesium. <i>UN1869</i>
160	This substance is not subject to these Regulations when it contains 4% or less of sodium hydroxide. <i>UN1907</i>
161	Hydrogen peroxide aqueous solutions with less than 8% hydrogen peroxide are not subject to these Regulations. <i>UN2984</i>

Special provision	Proposed Text
162	Cinnabar and mercurous chloride are not subject to these Regulations. <i>UN2024, UN2025</i>
163	The dihydrated sodium salt of dichloroisocyanuric acid does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Division 5.1 and is not subject to these Regulations unless meeting the criteria for inclusion in another Class or Division. <i>UN2465</i>
164	p-Bromobenzyl cyanide is not subject to these Regulations. <i>UN1694, UN3449</i>
165	Liquids which have undergone sufficient heat treatment so that they present no hazard during transport are not subject to these Regulations. <i>UN2969</i>
166	Solvent extracted soya bean meal containing 1.5% or less oil and 11% moisture, which is substantially free of flammable solvent, is not subject to these Regulations. <i>UN2217</i>
167	An aqueous solution containing not more than 24% alcohol by volume is not subject to these Regulations. <i>UN1170, UN3065</i>
168	This shipping name applies only if it is demonstrated, on the basis of tests, that the substances when in contact with water are not combustible nor show a tendency to auto-ignition and that the mixture of gases evolved is not flammable. <i>UN3048</i>
169	Barium sulphate is not subject to these Regulations. <i>UN1564</i>
170	The group of alkali metals includes lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium and caesium. <i>UN1389, UN1390, UN1391, UN1421, UN3206, UN3401, UN3482</i>
171	The group of alkaline earth metals includes magnesium, calcium, strontium and barium. <i>UN1391, UN1392, UN3205, UN3402, UN3482</i>
172	Nitrocellulose solutions containing not more than 20% nitrocellulose may be transported as paint, perfumery products or printing ink, as applicable. See UN1210, UN1263, UN1266, UN3066, UN3469 and UN3470. <i>UN2059</i>
173	These shipping names must not be used for UN2315, polychlorinated biphenyls. <i>UN3151, UN3152</i>
174	Substances included under this shipping name must not be of packing group I. <i>UN1851, UN3248, UN3249</i>

Special provision	Proposed Text
175	<p>If the chemical or physical properties of a substance covered by this description are such that when tested it does not meet the established defining criteria for the class or division listed in Column 3 of Schedule 1 of these Regulations, or any other class or division, it is not subject to these Regulations.</p> <p><i>UN1105, UN1106, UN1120, UN1123, UN1133, UN1136, UN1139, UN1148, UN1169, UN1170, UN1197, UN1201, UN1210, UN1224, UN1228, UN1263, UN1266 to UN1268, UN1274, UN1286 to UN1289, UN1293, UN1297, UN1300, UN1306 to UN1309, UN1325, UN1345, UN1361, UN1362, UN1376, UN1396, UN1398, UN1405, UN1408, UN1418, UN1435, UN1436, UN1458, UN1459, UN1471, UN1477, UN1479 to UN1483, UN1544, UN1556, UN1557, UN1564, UN1566, UN1583, UN1588, UN1597, UN1599, UN1602, UN1655, UN1656, UN1658, UN1686, UN1719, UN1731, UN1740, UN1755, UN1757, UN1759, UN1760, UN1761, UN1783, UN1787 to UN1789, UN1791, UN1805, UN1814, UN1819, UN1824, UN1835, UN1840, UN1851, UN1863, UN1866, UN1903, UN1908, UN1932, UN1935, UN1938, UN1986to UN1989, UN1992, UN1993, UN1999, UN2000, UN2002, UN2008, UN2009, UN2024 to UN2026, UN2047, UN2057, UN2059, UN2206, UN2213, UN2344, UN2351, UN2427 to UN2430, UN2478, UN2491, UN2501, UN2511, UN2545, UN2546, UN2564, UN2570, UN2580 to UN2582, UN2588, UN2616, UN2669, UN2677, UN2679, UN2681, UN2707, UN2733, UN2735, UN2757, UN2759, UN2761, UN2763, UN2771, UN2775, UN2777, UN2779, UN2781, UN2783, UN2786, UN2788, UN2793, UN2801, UN2810, UN2811, UN2813, UN2817, UN2818, UN2821, UN2837, UN2869, UN2872, UN2878, UN2880, UN2881, UN2902, UN2903, UN2922to UN2926, UN2968, UN2989, UN2991 to UN2998, UN3005, UN3006, UN3009, UN3010 to UN3020, UN3025 to UN3027, UN3066, UN3085, UN3087 to UN3089, UN3097 to UN3099, UN3126, UN3128 to UN3132, UN3134, UN3135, UN3139, UN3140, UN3142 to UN3148, UN3170, UN3172, UN3176, UN3178 to UN3192, UN3205, UN3206, UN3208 to UN3213, UN3218, UN3219, UN3248, UN3249, UN3259, UN3260 to UN3267, UN3271, UN3272, UN3276, UN3278, UN3280 to UN3285, UN3287, UN3288, UN3293, UN3295, UN3313, UN3320, UN3336, UN3341, UN3342, UN3345, UN3347 to UN3349, UN3351, UN3352, UN3395 to UN3399, UN3400, UN3405 to UN3408, UN3410, UN3411, UN3413 to UN3415, UN3418, UN3421, UN3422, UN3424, UN3426, UN3439, UN3440, UN3462, UN3464 to UN3467, UN3469, UN3471, UN3487, UN3497</i></p>
176	<p>Formulations of these substances containing not less than 30% non-volatile, nonflammable phelgmatiser are not subject to these Regulations.</p> <p><i>UN3251</i></p>
177	<p>Mixtures not meeting the criteria for Division 2.1, flammable gases must be transported under UN3163, LIQUEFIED GAS, N.O.S.</p> <p><i>UN1912</i></p>
178	<p>These shipping names must only be used when the substance does not meet the criteria of any other class or division.</p> <p><i>UN3257, UN3258</i></p>
179	<p>Ferrocium stabilized against corrosion with an iron content of 10% or more is not subject to these Regulations.</p> <p><i>UN1323</i></p>
180	<p>These substances are not subject to these Regulations when in concentrations of 50 mg/kg or less.</p> <p><i>UN3151, UN3152</i></p>
181	<p>Ethanol and gasoline, motor spirit or petrol mixtures for use in spark-ignition engines, such as automobiles and stationary engines, must be assigned to this shipping name regardless of variations in volatility.</p>

Special provision	Proposed Text
	<i>UN3475</i>
182	<p>(1) These dangerous goods may be imported, offered for transport, handled or transported as UN1075, LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES instead of the UN number and shipping name identified for them:</p> <p>(a) UN1011, BUTANE; (b) UN1012, BUTYLENE; (c) UN1055, ISOBUTYLENE; (d) UN1077, PROPYLENE; (e) UN1969, ISOBUTANE; and (f) UN1978, PROPANE.</p> <p>(2) The shipping name of the dangerous goods listed in paragraphs (1)(a) to (1)(f) may be shown on the shipping document, in parentheses, following the words LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.</p> <p>(3) If either UN1077, PROPYLENE, or UN1978, PROPANE, is to be transported on a road vehicle or railway vehicle on board a ship and is identified as LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES on the shipping document in accordance with subsection (1), the shipping name PROPYLENE or PROPANE, as appropriate, must be shown on the shipping document, in parentheses, following the words LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.</p> <p><i>UN1011, UN1012, UN1055, UN1077, UN1969, UN1978</i></p>
184	<p>For road and marine transport, manufactured instruments and articles containing not more than 1 kg of mercury are not subject to these Regulations. For air transport, articles containing not more than 15 g of mercury are not subject to these Regulations.</p> <p><i>UN3506</i></p>
185	<p>Subsections 5.10(1) and (2) of Part 5 (Dangerous Goods Packaging) do not apply to the offering for transport, handling or transporting of UN1044, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, if the fire extinguishers</p> <p>(a) do not contain dangerous goods included in Class 8 or divisions 2.3 or 6.1; (b) are contained in a means of containment; (c) have a capacity less than 18 L or, if they contain liquefied gas, a capacity less than 0.6 L; (d) have an internal pressure less than or equal to 1 650 kPa at 21°C; and (e) manufactured, tested, maintained, marked and used in accordance with ULC Standard S504, ULC Standard S507, ULC Standard S512 or ULC Standard S554.</p> <p><i>UN1044</i></p>