



The Monarch Message

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TDG Amendment 6 – How are You Affected?

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The most recent amendment of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulation was recently published in Gazette II on February 20, 2008. This amendment brings the Canadian regulation in line with the 14th revised edition of the UN Recommendations.

How the changes impact your company depends on:

1. what type of dangerous goods you ship, carry or handle; and
2. what mode of transport you ship by (road, rail, air or sea).

Some of the changes include classification criteria, infectious substances, referenced editions, explosives, subsidiary placards and special cases.

Classification Criteria

The criteria for Class 3 Flammable Liquids, Class 6.1 Toxic Substances and Class 9 Miscellaneous Products, Substances or Organisms have all been amended.

The Class 3 criteria now reflect the 60°C flash point that has been used internationally. This reduction in the flash point means that some goods previously classified as Class 3 may no longer be dangerous goods for transport.

For Class 6.1 there can be goods that previously fit the criteria that

will no longer be classified. Conversely there can be goods that did not fit the criteria that will now be classified as Class 6.1. Additionally, the packing group criteria for Class 6.1 have also been amended.

For Class 9 there are a number of changes:

1. the Marine Pollutant designation now applies regardless of the mode of transport;
2. Leachate Extraction criteria has been repealed; and
3. Environmentally Hazardous Substances Intended for Disposal criteria has been repealed.

As with Class 6.1, this means that some goods may no longer fit the classification criteria, while other goods will now fit the criteria.

It is vital that a review of all your product classifications be performed to ensure you are compliant with the regulations.

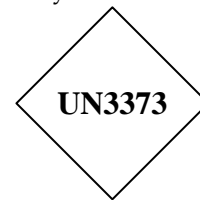
Infectious Substances

One of the biggest changes within this amendment is the change within Class 6.2 Infectious Substances. Transport Canada has moved away from using risk groups, to the updated method using categories.

Those of you already shipping infectious substances internation-

ally by air or sea will already have experience with these criteria.

Category A is identified by UN2814 and UN2900. Category B is identified by UN3373, which has its own safety mark.



When shipping goods classified as infectious substances you must use the proper means of containment: Type 1A, 1B or 1C.

Referenced Editions

With the alignment of the TDG Regulations to the 14th revised edition of the UN Recommendations there are some other editions referenced in the regulations that have also been updated.

The editions include but are not limited to:

1. for air – the 2007-2008 edition of the ICAO Technical Instructions;
2. for sea – the 2006 edition of the IMDG Code; and
3. the 2006 edition of 49 CFR.

Explosives

Requirements for placarding have changed to provide an increase to the safety of the first responders. In addition to the standard

placarding rules, there is now a requirement to placard when the NEQ (net explosive quantity) exceeds 10 kg for Classes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 or 1.5.

Additionally, Transport Canada has clarified that some explosives are sensitive enough that the placarding will be determined by the number of articles being shipped. These explosives are identified in Schedule 1 through either special provision 85 or 86.

Subsidiary Placards

Previously when goods required subsidiary placards they could not contain the class number at the bottom of the placard. This has been amended so that the subsidiary class placards look identical to primary class placards. Subsidiary placarding requirements are outlined in TDGR 4.15(4).

Special Cases

Many special cases have changed including TDGR 1.15 Personal Exemption, TDGR 1.16 500 kg Exemption, and TDGR 1.17 Limited Quantity.

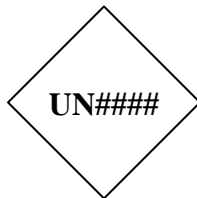
Previously all three were exempt from the TDG Regulations; now each one is exempt only from certain Parts of the Regulations. Keep in mind that there are 16 Parts to the TDG Regulations.

TDGR 1.15 Exemption for Personal Use has been renamed the 150 kg Gross Mass Exemption and is exempt from Parts 3, 4, 5, 6 & 8.

TDGR 1.16 500 kg Exemption has been renamed the 500 kg Gross

Mass Exemption and is exempt from Parts 3, 4, & 5.

TDGR 1.17 Limited Quantity Exemption provides for exemptions from Parts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8. Additionally, the diamond-shaped marking is allowed for limited quantity ground shipments.



It is important to note that Transport Canada has clarified how the special cases can be applied. It is critical that in order to use an exemption that you meet all the requirements for that exemption. There are circumstances where you are unable to use more than one exemption on one means of transport.

If you wish to transport:

1. 80 kg of goods using TDGR 1.15 150 kg Gross Mass Exemption; and
2. 450 kg of goods using TDGR 1.16 500 kg Gross Mass Exemption;

you would be unable to transport both shipments in the same means of transport using the exemptions. You would have to ship them fully regulated or you would have to ship them independently of each other.

Similarly if you wish to transport:

1. 450 kg of goods using TDGR 1.16 500 kg Gross Mass Exemption; and
2. 200 kg of regulated goods,

you would be unable to transport both shipments in the same means of transport using the exemption. Again, you would have to ship them fully regulated or ship them independently of each other.

Due Diligence

The TDG Regulations require that all employers train their employees in general awareness and job specific training. If any job duties of your employees are affected by this amendment then retraining is required, as per TDGR 6.5.

A current training program is critical for due diligence to be effective. By ensuring retraining is performed, by your company trainer or by a training company such as Monarch Regulatory Services, you will be on your way to demonstrating due diligence.

Further due diligence support can be demonstrated through a dangerous goods transportation program review. This review could be performed by a dangerous goods specialist from your company, or from a company such as Monarch Regulatory Services. The results would help to pin point areas of compliance and areas of deficiencies within your company. By correcting the deficiencies you can strengthen your due diligence claim.

Ensure your company is current with these newest changes to help maintain due diligence!