

Schedule 5

SCHEDULE 5

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS

- APPLIES TO SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCTS

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

- CLASS 8 CORROSIVES - PIN 2794
- SKIDS LABELLED - 4 SIDES OVER WRAP
- BILL OF LADING
- SECURE LOAD
- PLACARDS ON VEHICLES - 4 SIDES
- OVER 500 KG.
- DRIVER TRAINING CERTIFICATE
- REPORT SPILLS

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS - PROVINCIALY REGULATED

- RECEIVING/ STORAGE/ SHIPPING LICENCE
 - PRODUCT
 - SCRAP
- PROVINCIAL BORDER - CROSSING PERMITS

Schedule 5

Transportation, Dangerous Goods Act

- ◆ To promote safety and to protect the public when dangerous goods are being transported by road, rail, air or ship
- ◆ Passed in 1980 (Shortly after the Mississauga Train Derailment)

Areas of Responsibility

- ◆ **Manufacturer or Producer** to properly classify, package and mark such products
- ◆ **The Consignor** to ensure that all dangerous goods are documented in accordance with the Regs and that all required safety marks are in place. (Labels, placards, etc.)
- ◆ **Carrier** to ensure they are transported safely, that all documentation is available and that safety marks in place

Truckers Primary Responsibility

Before a shipment of dangerous goods is accepted for transportation the goods are to be properly

- ◆ Classified
- ◆ Identified and Marked
- ◆ Documented
- ◆ Secured

Truckers Responsibilities

- ◆ Reporting of accidents involving dangerous goods.
- ◆ Reporting of spills, leaks, losses, thefts and misplacements
- ◆ It is the direct responsibility of the driver to obey all traffic rules and to drive in a safe and professional manner

Training

- ◆ The regulations specify that any person who handles or transports dangerous goods must be trained and certified or under the direct supervision of a trained and certified person.
- ◆ The Certificate of Training is issued only by the employer and is valid only while working for that employer.
- ◆ Drivers must be able to produce a valid certificate of training on request by an inspector

You the driver, are ultimately responsible for the dangerous goods or hazardous wastes in your care & control.

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Type of Training

Your employer must ensure that you receive training related to all classes of goods that you are expected to handle while performing your duties.

- Classification
- Documentation
- Safety Marking
- Safety Precautions
- Packaging
- Accident-spill loss reporting
- Proper use of transport equipment
- Proper use of safety equipment

Consignors Responsibilities

Goods handled and offered for transport are:

- Classified
- Packaged
- Marked
- Labeled
- Documented

Drivers Responsibilities

- Check shipment for labels and damage before accepting it.
- Check documentation to make sure it is accurate.
- Ensure that the load is securely stowed.
- Determine if placards are required for the load.
- Affix any required placards to both sides, front and rear of the transport unit.
- Carry the shipping document in the regulated location.
- Maintain and/or replace any damaged or lost placards on route.

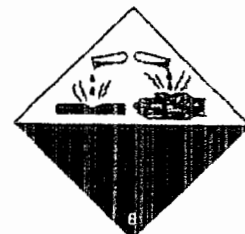
Drivers Responsibilities

- Ensure that a copy of documentation is retained for two years
- Deliver a copy of the document to the consignee.
- Report any dangerous occurrence
- Assist in containing a dangerous goods spill.
- Provide reasonable assistance to inspectors.
- Be able to produce a valid certificate of training.

Classifications

- **Class 1** Explosives
- **Class 2** Gases, compressed, liquefied, dissolved, refrigerated.
- **Class 3** Flammable Liquids
- **Class 4** Flammable, spontaneously combustible, dangerous when wet solids.
- **Class 5** Oxidizers & organic peroxides
- **Class 6** Poisonous & infectious substances
- **Class 7** Radioactive Materials
- **Class 8** Corrosives
- **Class 9** Miscellaneous dangerous goods

Class 8 (Corrosives)



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Class 8 (Corrosives)

Class 8 has no divisions

- Labels required for any amount
- Placards required for 500kg or more
- Pin number 2794

Requirement to Show PIN

- When dangerous goods are transported in bulk or if the entire load of a transport unit consists of the same product, the product identification number must be shown on all four sides of the truck.

Package Marking

- Most packages containing dangerous goods require safety marks.
- Labels must be placed on the package or container so that they can be easily seen.
- Labels can be placed on the bottom of package or the top of the package if the package is to be stacked.
- If a package contains liquid dangerous goods in inner containers, such as bottles or cans, the outer carton must bear a "This Way Up" label, in addition to other required labels.

Documentation

- Before Dangerous Goods can be transported, the consignor of the goods must prepare a shipping document that contains:
 - Name & Address of Consignor (shipper)
 - Name & Address of Consignee (receiver)
 - Name of the initial carrier
 - It must be dated & legible
 - A copy must be delivered to initial carrier

Documentation

The document must also include a description of the dangerous goods in the following order:

- Proper Shipping name
- Primary Classification
- Any subsidiary classification
- Product Identification Number
- Packing Group
- Total mass or volume
- Number & Type of packages
- 24 hr telephone number
- Number & type of placards & orange panels required.

Location of Documents

Specific rules apply to where documents for dangerous goods must be kept by the driver:

- In your truck, you may keep them at all times in a pouch or pocket on the driver's door.
- If no door pouch or pocket, within your reach while in the truck & on the driver's seat when you are away from the truck.
- If you leave your truck or trailer in an attended parking lot or yard, you must turn the documents over to the person in charge of that lot or yard.
- If you leave a trailer unattended, the documents must be left in a weatherproof container affixed to the outside of the unit.

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Accident Spill Reporting

- When an accident involving dangerous goods has occurred, you must immediately notify or cause to be notified:
 - The Local Police***
 - Your Employer
 - Owner of the transport unit
 - The consignor or owner
 - Ministry of Environment & Energy

***Local Police will only be notified if at least 2 Kg or 5 L of class 8 corrosives is spilled

Location of Placards

- When required, placarding must be applied to both sides, front and rear of the transport unit
- Labels and Placards must always be displayed "on point" They cannot be displayed on their side

Class 8 (Corrosives)

- Destroys living tissue on contact including inhalation of vapour. They can corrode some metals such as steel & aluminium.
- Some of these materials may burn, but do not ignite readily
- Most vapours are heavier than air and liquids lighter than water.
- These materials may ignite combustibles such as wood, paper, oil, clothing etc.
- Avoid skin contact as they may cause severe burns to skin and eyes.
- Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases and if inhaled may be harmful.

Class 8 (Corrosives)

- In the event of a spill or leak
 - Notify proper authorities.
 - Eliminate all ignition sources.
 - Wear other materials or workers of hazard. (NO FLARES)
 - Keep unnecessary people away.
 - Do not touch spilled materials.
 - In case of contact with material, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes.
 - Wear personal protective equipment.

Class 8 (Corrosives)

Small Liquid Spills

- Take up with sand, earth or other noncombustible absorbent materials, then flush area with water.

Drum Spill

- Shovel into dry clean containers and cover, then flush area with water.

Leaker Spill

- Dilute with large amounts of water and dike for later disposal.

Loading & Storing Compatibility

Do not load or store Class 8 products with:

- Class 1 - explosion
- Class 2 - compressed gases flammable and toxic.

Always refer to TDG Act before transporting more than one chemical on a truck.

Schedule 6a

WHMIS TRAINING MANUAL

What is WHMIS?

WHMIS stands for Work place Hazardous Materials Information System. It was implemented to provide a standard for designation of hazardous materials. The employer, under Federal and Provincial legislation, has three duties:

1. To ensure controlled products are labelled or identified.
2. To obtain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).
3. To educate workers.

WHMIS is a combination of Federal and Provincial legislation. The main purpose of Federal WHMIS legislation is to require suppliers of hazardous materials to provide health and safety information as a condition of sale. The main purpose of Provincial WHMIS legislation is to require employers to obtain health and safety information about hazardous materials in the work place and to pass this information on to workers.

There are two parts to identifying hazardous materials:

1. WHMIS label.
2. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

Schedule 6b

Exposure to hazardous substances may adversely affect health or cause injury. Employees must guard against skin contact, inhalation or ingestion of any potential harmful substance.

1. Where a hazardous substance or mixture is used or stored at a location, appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) shall be available at that location. Supervisors shall provide training to all workers on the hazards of any substances used or stored at a work place and conduct an annual review as deemed necessary.
2. All containers shall be clearly labelled in accordance with WHMIS regulations so that they can be identified as to contents and potential hazards.
3. Appropriate personal protective equipment and other safety devices, as required shall be used.
4. All materials shall be stored in safe well ventilated areas.
5. Appropriate handling procedures shall be used.
6. A chemical inventory shall be maintained in the workplace.
7. Emergency procedures shall be established.

Schedule 6c

WHMIS Label

Supplier Label



POISON -- CAUSES SEVERE BURNS

- Contains sulfuric acid. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.
- **Acidosis: External** -- Flush with water.
Internal -- Drink a large quantity of water or milk. Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.
- Eyes** -- Flush with water for 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention.
- Keep out of the reach of children.

HOW TO INSTALL BATTERY

ALWAYS WEAR EYES WHEN WORKING AROUND BATTERIES.

1. Disconnect grounds on the first to avoid danger of sparks.
2. Remove old battery -- note position of positive and negative posts. Mark cables for correct connection to new battery.
3. Clean terminal posts and cable connections with a wire brush.
4. Place new battery in same position as old. Fasten hold-down.
5. Make certain battery terminals do not touch any metal mounting, hold-down bracket or other body metal.
6. Connect cables properly. **CONNECTING GROUND CABLE LAST TO AVOID SPARKS.**

POISON -- PROVOQUE DES BRÛLURES GRAVES

- Contient de l'acide sulfurique. Éviter le contact avec la peau, les yeux et les vêtements.
- **Acidose. Externe** -- Rincer à grande eau.
Interne -- Boire en grand verre d'eau ou de lait. Ne pas provoquer de vomissement. Appeler immédiatement un médecin.
- Yeux** -- Rincer à grande eau pendant 15 minutes et appeler immédiatement un médecin.
- Maintenir éloigné de la portée des enfants.

COMMENT INSTALLER LA BATTERIE

PROTÉGEZ TOUJOURS VOS YEUX LORSQUE VOUS TRAVAILLEZ PRÈS D'UNE BATTERIE.

1. Déconnecter les câbles de terrain des premiers pour éviter la formation d'étincelles dangereuses.
2. Enlever la batterie usée -- noter la position des bornes positives et négatives. Marquer les câbles pour assurer le branchement correct sur la batterie neuve.
3. Nettoyer les bornes et les connexions des câbles avec une brosse pour métal.
4. Placer la batterie neuve dans la position où se trouvait la batterie usée. Fermer les supports de maintien.
5. **Assurez-vous que les bornes de la batterie ne touchent aucun support métallique, les câbles de maintien ou le jeu de bornes métalliques de la cathode.**
6. Brancher les câbles en correct lieu. **BRANCHER LE CÂBLE DE MISE EN DÉMARRAGE POUR ÉVITER LES ÉTINCELLES.**

You will find this label (or one similar) on all batteries that are filled with acid. It alerts you to the fact it is corrosive, poison, and what to do in an emergency situation. As with any hazardous material, refer to the MSDS for additional information.

Schedule 6d

Work Place Label

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER/IDENTIFICATEUR DU PRODUIT

HEALTH/ SANTÉ	<input type="checkbox"/>
FLAMMABILITY/ INFLAMMABILITÉ	<input type="checkbox"/>
REACTIVITY/ REACTIVITÉ	
PERSONAL PROTECTION/ PROTECTION PERSONNELLE	<input type="checkbox"/>

SEE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
VOIR FICHE SIGNALÉTIQUE

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We basically use this label for bulk acid. It identifies the material, and gives you values to the extent of the hazard. Refer to the WHMIS poster in the warehouse, as to what the codes mean.