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# Transportation of Dangerous Goods Bulletin

## Shipping Infectious Substances



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*This bulletin explains the requirements of the Transportation Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations when shipping infectious substances. It does not change, create, amend or suggest deviations to the Transportation Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations. For specific details, consult the TDG Regulations.*

## OVERVIEW

### What is an infectious substance?

An infectious substance is defined under [section 1.4](#) of the *TDG Regulations*. Basically, it's a micro-organism that is known or reasonably believed to cause disease in humans or animals. The infectious substance might be contained in blood, tissue, organs, body fluids, vaccines or cultures.

You can find a list of infectious substances in [Part 2](#) of the *TDG Regulations* under [Appendix 3](#).

**Note:** *Appendix 3 is NOT a complete list. If a substance is not listed in Appendix 3, it is still considered an infectious substance when it exhibits characteristics similar to an infectious substance on the list.*

### As a consignor (i.e. shipper), what are my responsibilities?

As a consignor, you are responsible for:

- Training ([Part 6 – TDG Regulations](#))
- Classification ([Part 2 – TDG Regulations](#))
- Emergency Response Assistance Plan ([Part 7 – TDG Regulations](#))
- Packaging ([Part 5 – TDG Regulations](#))
- Documentation ([Part 3 – TDG Regulations](#))
- Labelling the package, and if applicable, placarding the vehicle ([Part 4 – TDG Regulations](#))
- Accidental Release and Imminent Accidental Release Report Requirements ([Part 8 – TDG Regulations](#))

**Note 1:** *Placarding applies to the person transporting the infectious substance or to the person loading the vehicle or large means of containment.*

**Note 2:** *The primary class placard must be displayed when infectious substances are transported unless the placarding exemption is used and no ERAP is required (section 4.16.1).*

**Note 3:** *Placards and UN number are required when the shipment is transported in a large means of containment and it requires an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) in accordance with Part 7 of the TDG Regulations.*

### Do other government departments regulate infectious substances?

**Yes.** The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) administers regulations that apply to laboratory safety and the importation of human pathogens in Canada. Provincial governments may have additional regulations that pertain to infectious substances, as well.

Learn more at: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

## TRAINING

### (Part 6 – TDG Regulations)

### Do I need TDG Training?

Always assume you need training. The only time training is NOT required is when you are using an exemption (i.e. special case) which exempts you from Part 6 or when the substance is believed not to be infectious. You will find most exemptions in Part 1 of the *TDG Regulations* from [sections 1.15 to 1.48](#).

### Who issues the training certificate?

Employers are responsible for issuing a training certificate once their employee has received adequate training.

### Is there a standard format for the training certificate?

**No**, but the certificate must contain all of the information required by [section 6.3](#) of the *TDG Regulations*. Even though there is no standard format, we have a sample in our Advisory Notice titled: “[Guidelines for training criteria](#)”.

# CLASSIFICATION

## (Part 2 – TDG Regulations)

### How do I classify an infectious substance?

Infectious substances are classified as Class 6.2 dangerous goods. Class 6.2 has two categories: A or B. Category A is the most dangerous of the two. You can only use four UN numbers for infectious substances.

#### Category A

- UN2814 – INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS,
- UN2900 – INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING ANIMALS only

#### Category B

- UN3373 – BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B

#### WASTE (Containing Category B)

UN3291 - CLINICAL WASTE, UNSPECIFIED, N.O.S., (BIO) MEDICAL WASTE, N.O.S. or REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE, N.O.S.

You can find a list of regulated “infectious substances” in Part 2 of the TDG Regulations under Appendix 3.

## Are all human or animal specimens regulated as infectious substances?

That depends.

**No**, if you have no reason to believe that the specimen contains an infectious substance. You can ship such specimens using the exemption under [section 1.42](#) of the *TDG Regulations*. Mark the package “*Exempt Human Specimen*” or “*Exempt Animal Specimen*”.

**Yes**, if you have reason to believe that the specimen contains micro-organisms included in class 6.2. If this is the case, it should be classified as a Class 6.2 and assigned to Category A or B. Furthermore, even if a person has no previous history or symptoms of infection, a specimen should be classified as a Class 6.2 when you are shipping it for testing of a known and regulated infectious substance. This only applies when the medical professional has valid reasons for conducting the tests. For example, the patient may have been in contact with an infectious substance.

However, if the specimens are part of routine screening tests, then they may be shipped as “*Exempt Human*” or “*Animal Specimen*” as per [section 1.42](#), even when testing for an infectious substance. For example, an employer may wish to screen all new employees for infectious substances. In this case, you may ship the sample as “*Exempt Human Specimen*” if the medical professional has no reason to believe that the person has been in contact with an infectious substance.

## What is “REASON TO BELIEVE”?

The term “reason to believe” means that there is sufficient belief to suggest that the specimens contain infectious substances included in Category A or B.

Professional judgment is required to determine if a specimen is regulated or not. Factors such as the known medical history, symptoms and individual circumstances of the source, human or animal, and endemic local conditions should be considered. For example, organizations that transport blood bags and tubes from blood donor clinics to laboratories should not automatically have a “reason to believe” that the blood collected contains infectious substances.

**I don't want to violate doctor / patient confidentiality. Are there any exemptions that apply to shipping samples that I suspect or know contain infectious substances?**

**No.** But the *TDG Regulations* do not require you to include a patient's name or any personal reference when shipping infectious substances.

If you ship a known or suspected infectious substance without the proper labelling or documentation, you could be fined up to \$50,000 or sentenced to 2 years in prison.

**Are sharps or infectious wastes regulated?**

**Yes**, if you have reason to believe that the waste contains an infectious substance.

Assign either UN2814 or UN2900 to medical or clinical wastes (*sharps, soiled linen, etc*) containing Category A infectious substances.

Assign UN3291 to medical or clinical wastes containing infectious substances in Category B.

**Who can help me classify an infectious substance?**

Contact the Public Health Agency of Canada – Office of Laboratory Security

- Phone: (613) 292-6754
- E-mail: [LSD-DSL@phac-aspc.gc.ca](mailto:LSD-DSL@phac-aspc.gc.ca)

**May I ever ship Category A infectious substances as Category B?**

**Yes, in certain situations.** [Subsection 2.36\(2\)](#) of the *TDG Regulations* says that certain Category A infectious substances may be shipped as a Category B. This does NOT apply to Category A infectious substances that are in the form of a culture or any infectious substance listed under [subsection 2.36\(3\)](#).

Below is a list of the 19 infectious substances that you MUST always ship as Category A.

**TABLE 1**

Name of Infectious Substance	UN Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <b>Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic fever virus;</b></li> <li>(b) <b>Ebola virus;</b></li> <li>(c) <b>Flexal virus;</b></li> <li>(d) <b>Guanarito virus;</b></li> <li>(e) <b>Hantaviruses causing hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome;</b></li> <li>(f) <b>Hantaviruses causing pulmonary syndrome;</b></li> <li>(g) <b>Hendra virus;</b></li> <li>(h) <b>Herpes B virus (Cercopithecine Herpesvirus-1);</b></li> <li>(i) <b>Junin virus;</b></li> <li>(j) <b>Kyasanur Forest virus;</b></li> <li>(k) <b>Lassa virus;</b></li> <li>(l) <b>Machupo virus;</b></li> <li>(m) <b>Marburg virus;</b></li> <li>(n) <b>Monkeypox virus;</b></li> <li>(o) <b>Nipah virus;</b></li> <li>(p) <b>Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus;</b></li> <li>(q) <b>Russian Spring – Summer encephalitis virus;</b></li> <li>(r) <b>Sabia virus; and</b></li> <li>(s) <b>Variola (smallpox virus).</b></li> </ul>	<b>UN2814</b>

# PACKAGING

## (Part 5 – TDG Regulations)

### What type of packaging may I use to ship infectious substances?

There are three types of packaging that you may use:

- Type 1A,
- Type 1B (*must also comply with section 5.16.1 of the TDG Regulations*), or
- Type 1C.

Below is a table that summarizes when to use a given type of packaging.

Type of Packaging	UN Number - Category
Type 1A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UN2814 – Category A</li><li>• UN2900 – Category A</li><li>• UN3373 – Category B</li><li>• UN3291 – Waste</li></ul>
Type 1B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UN3373 – Category B (including Category A infectious substances that can be shipped as Category B)</li></ul>
Type 1C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Waste, except for the infectious substances listed in <a href="#">"TABLE 1"</a> of this document or in column 4 of the table under <a href="#">section 5.16</a>.</li></ul>


## What is a Type 1A packaging?


Type 1A packagings are required to be manufactured to the most stringent specifications and may be used for any infectious substances, even waste. You will find the requirements for the design, testing and marking of Type 1A containers in the [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#) standard. Canadian companies that manufacture type 1A packaging must have their design registered with Transport Canada.

Additional requirements are found in section 4.2.2.1 of the standard when transporting infectious substances that are refrigerated, frozen, or in liquid nitrogen.

## How do I identify a Type 1A packaging?

A Type 1A packaging will have UN marking on the outer packaging as set out in section 4.9 of [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#) standard. For example:

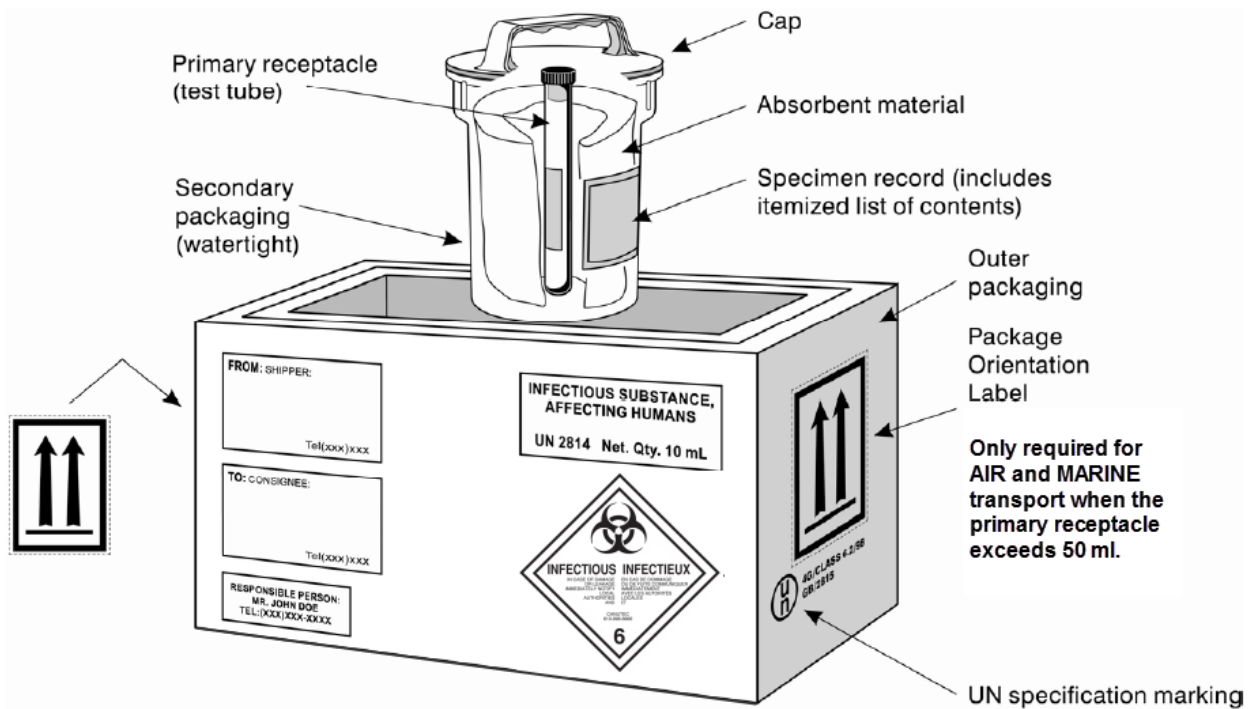
 4G / CLASS 6.2 / 11  
CAN / ABC 8-999

Code or symbol	Description
	United Nations packaging symbol.
<b>4G</b> Or <b>4GU</b>	Packaging code (in this example, 4G represents a fibreboard box) The “U” represents that the package was tested with multiple inner packagings.
<b>CLASS 6.2</b>	The text “CLASS 6.2” means that this type of container is suitable for Class 6.2 infectious substances.
<b>11</b>	The last two digits of the year of manufacture
<b>CAN</b>	The country authorizing the allocation of the marking (“CAN” for packages manufactured in Canada).
<b>ABC 8-999</b>	The name or symbol of the manufacturer and the design registration number assigned by Transport Canada.

A Type 1A container is a triple packaging system consisting of:

- watertight primary receptacle(s);
- a watertight secondary packaging;
- absorbent material; and
- an outer packaging.

### Type 1A packaging



**Figure 1:** Example of triple packaging system for the packaging and labelling of Category A infectious substances (*Figure provided by IATA, Montreal, Canada*)

## What is a Type 1B packaging?

Type 1B packaging is typically used for UN3373 - Category B, but it can also be used for certain Category A infectious substances. However a Type 1B CANNOT be used for the infectious substances listed in ["TABLE 1"](#) of this document or in columns 3 or 4 of the table under [section 5.16](#). Category A infectious substances that are in the form of a culture cannot be transported in a Type 1B package. In these cases, a Type 1A must be used. You need to refer to section [5.16](#) of the *TDG Regulations* for more details.

The performance requirements for Type 1B packaging are set out in section [5.16.1](#) of the *TDG Regulations*. A Type 1B packaging must pass a 1.2 meter drop test. In addition, either the primary receptacle or secondary packaging must pass the 95 kPa pressure test.

There are construction requirements, but no performance requirements set out in [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#) standard for Type 1B packaging.

## How do I identify a Type 1B packaging?

The marking required on the outer packaging of a Type 1B container is specified in section 5.3 of the [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#) standard. The marking includes:

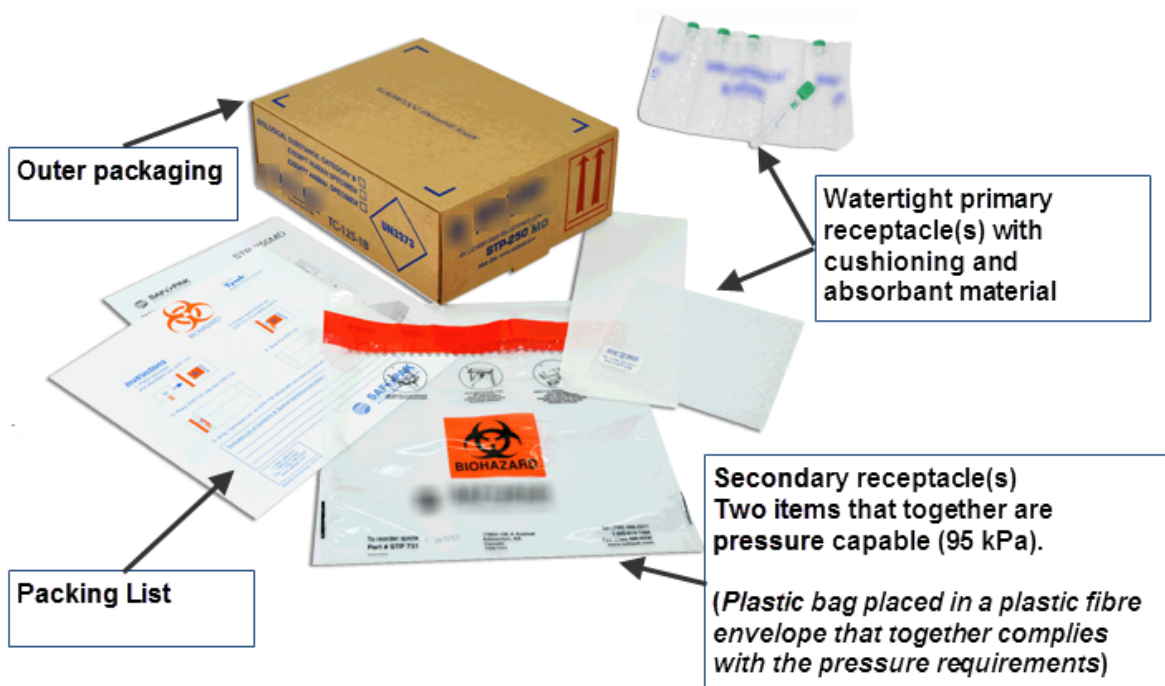
- the text “TC-125-1B”, and
- the name and address or symbol of the packaging manufacturer.

A Type 1B container is a triple packaging system consisting of:

- (a) watertight primary receptacle(s);
- (b) a watertight secondary packaging;
- (c) absorbent material; and
- (d) an outer packaging.

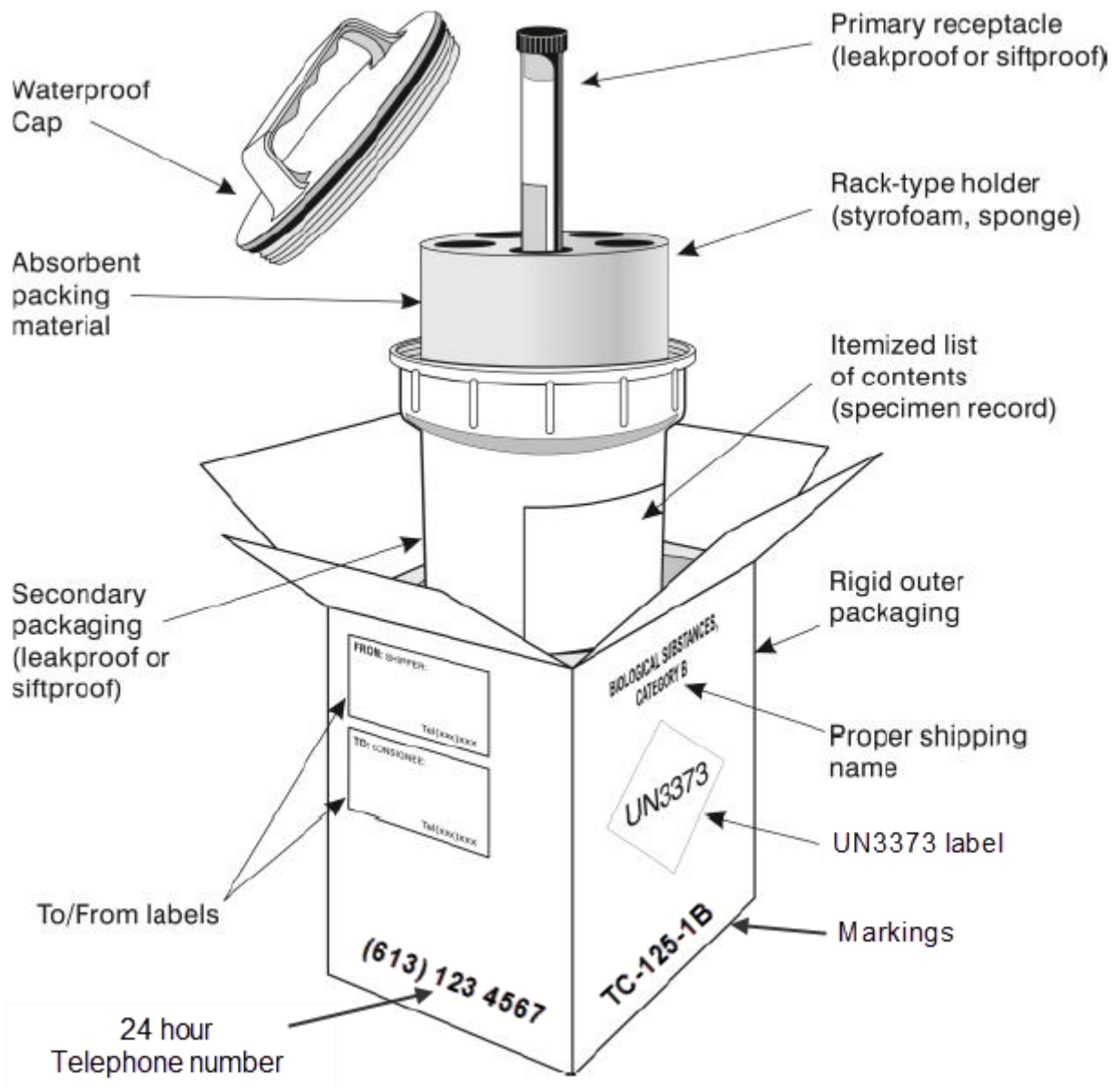
### **Notes:**

- Either the primary receptacle or secondary packaging must be capable of passing the 95 kPa pressure test when it contains a liquid.
- All components are tested together as a system.



**Figure 2:** Example of type 1B packaging (*images provided by Saf-T-Pak*)

Below is another example of a Type 1B packaging.



**Figure 3:** Example of type 1B packaging (*Figure provided by IATA, Montreal, Canada*)

## Does a Type 1B packaging satisfy ICAO packing instruction 650 for air transport?

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions refer to packing instruction 650 for transport of UN3373, BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B. A Type 1B packaging built to the [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#) standard does not automatically satisfy all of the requirements specified in ICAO packing instruction 650. If your shipment is subject to the requirements of packing instruction 650 of the ICAO Technical Instructions, you must ensure that the additional requirements of PI 650 are complied with.

The following table outlines the significant differences between the requirements for a Type 1B packaging and a package prepared in accordance with ICAO packing instruction 650. Please consult the ICAO Technical Instructions for details on packing instruction 650.

Requirement	Type 1B CGSB-43.125 + 5.16.1 of the TDG Regulations	Packing Instruction 650
Triple packaging	Yes	Yes
Primary receptacle (inner) quantity limit	None	1 L (liquid) None for solids
Outer package quantity limit	None	4 L (liquid) 4 kg (solids)
Outer packaging specifications	Must be strong	Must be rigid; Must have minimum of size of 100 mm x 100 mm
Specification marking	TC-125-1B	None
Safety marks	Diamond mark with UN3373 inside, Proper shipping name	Diamond mark with UN3373 inside, Proper shipping name
Design Tests	Drop test (1.2m), pressure capable receptacle to 95kPa (5.16.1)	Drop test (1.2m), pressure capable receptacle to 95kPa
Competent Authority Registration (i.e. TC Registration)	None (Yes if a symbol is used to identify the manufacturer)	None
Refrigerated or Frozen Specimen	No requirements	Specific requirements

## What is a Type 1C packaging?

Type 1C packaging is suitable for transporting most biomedical waste, that is, certain Category A and all Category B infectious substances intended for disposal.

**Note:** There are 19 Category A infectious substances that you **MUST NEVER** ship in a Type 1C packaging. For more details, please refer to "[TABLE 1](#)" of this document or column 4 of the table under [section 5.16](#).

Section 5.16.2 provides directives for Type 1c packaging.

## What are the basic characteristics of a Type 1C packaging?

A Type 1C packaging may be either a single or a combination packaging. Below is a summary for clause 6 of the [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#) standard. There are 3 options:

### 1. SINGLE PACKAGING (e.g. Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) or Drum)

A single Type 1C package may consist of some type of UN standardized packaging tested to Packing Group I or II performance level. A UN standardized packaging could be either an intermediate bulk container (IBC) or a drum (*plastic, steel and fibreboard*). A type 1C could also be a packaging that complies with an alternate standard listed in [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#).

### 2. COMBINATION PACKAGE (e.g. Bag placed inside a box, inside an IBC or inside a drum)

A combination Type 1C package may consist of a:

- securely closed plastic film bag placed inside either a:
  - Packaging that is rigid, leak-proof and designed for repeated use; or
  - Inside a fibreboard box, drum or intermediate bulk container manufactured according to the UN Recommendations. It could also be a non-standardized packaging that complies with the criteria listed in [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#).

**Note:** The bag must pass the Elmendorf tear strength and the Dart impact strength tests as specified in the [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#) standard.

### 3. SHARPS CONTAINER

A sharps container must:

- meet the requirements of standard CAN/CSA-Z316.6-95, or
- be rigid, leak proof and designed for repeated use.

## How do I identify a Type 1C container?

There is no certification markings required for a Type 1C container. A Type 1C container will not have a UN marking if it is a non-standardized means of containment (for example, a plastic bag in a rigid, leak proof, outer packaging). However, if a component of a Type 1C container is a UN standardized means of containment (for example, a UN Drum or UN intermediate Bulk Container) that component will have a [UN marking](#).



1A1 / S / 100 / 95  
CAN / ABC 2-001

**Note:** you must label any container you use to transport infectious substances in Class 6.2 as required in [Part 4](#) of the *TDG Regulations*.

## What does a Type 1C packaging look like?

As mentioned above, a Type 1C package can be many different things, such as a box, drum, a bag placed inside a box or a sharps container. Below is an image of a sharps container.



## Where can I buy Type 1A, 1B and 1C packaging?

The Transport Canada website has a list [list of vendors](#) for Type 1A and 1B packaging.

Transport Canada does not have a list of vendors for Type 1C packaging since the [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#) standard allows for many different types of non-specification packaging. You must ensure that your shipment meets the requirements listed in the standard for Type 1C packaging.

## How do I learn more about infectious substance packaging?

To learn more about Type 1A, Type 1B and Type 1C packaging, you can:

- Read [FAQs](#) at our website: or
- Email one of our engineers at:  
[tdgcontainers-tmdcontenants@tc.gc.ca](mailto:tdgcontainers-tmdcontenants@tc.gc.ca).

# DOCUMENTATION

## (Part 3 – TDG Regulations)

## Do I need a shipping document?

That depends.

**Yes**, if you are shipping a Category A infectious substance (UN2814 or UN2900).

**No**, if you are shipping a Category B infectious substance (UN3373) in accordance with the exemption under section 1.39 of the TDG Regulations. Remember there are certain Category A infectious substances than can be shipped as a Category B. You need to refer to [subsection 2.36\(2\) and \(3\)](#) of the *TDG Regulations* to verify what Category A infectious substances can be shipped as a Category B.

## Do I need to list the biological/technical name of the infectious substance on the shipping document?

**No.**

## Does Transport Canada issue “shipping document” forms?

**No.** The consignor (i.e. shipper) must create a shipping document. You may use any format you wish as long as the document has all the information required by [Part 3](#) of the *TDG Regulations*.

When you ship by aircraft, however, the shipping document must have red hatchings on the left and right margins that slant to the left or to the right, as shown below. In addition, [section 12.2](#) of the *TDG Regulations* says the shipping document must be completed in accordance with Chapter 4, Documentation, of Part 5, Shipper's Responsibilities, of the *International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions*.

To learn more, or to view a sample shipping document, consult our TDG Bulletin titled: **[“Shipping Documents”](#)**.

<b>SHIPPER'S DECLARATION FOR DANGEROUS GOODS</b>						
<b>Shipper</b>  			<b>An Waybill No.</b>  			
			<b>Page</b> of      Pages  <b>Shipper's Reference Number (optional)</b>  			
<b>Consignee</b>  						
Not completed and signed copies of this Declaration must be handed to the carrier. <b>TRANSPORT DETAILS</b> This agreement enters into the insurance provided for: Inland waterway transport <b>Airport of Departure:</b> Waterway and inland navigation <b>Waterway and inland navigation only</b> Air transport <b>Airport of Destination:</b>						
<b>WARNING!</b> Failure to comply in all respects with the applicable Dangerous Goods Regulations may be in breach of the applicable law, subject to legal penalties.						
<b>Shipment Must Accompany</b>			<input type="checkbox"/> NON-RADIOACTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> RADIOACTIVE			
<b>NATURE AND QUANTITY OF DANGEROUS GOODS</b>						
<b>Dangerous Goods Identification</b>						
UN or ID No.	Proper Shipping Name	Class or Division (mandatory only)	Packing Group	Quantity and type of packing	Priority label	Additional
Additional Handling Information				Shipment is made under the provisions of ICAO		
<b>Emergency contact 24 hr number</b>						
I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by the proper shipping name, and are classified, packaged, marked and documented, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport according to applicable international and National Commodity Regulations. I declare that all of the applicable air transport requirements have been met.				Name/Title of Signatory   Place and Date   Signature (use warning advisory label)   Date and time of completion of loading		

## What must be listed on the shipping document?

As a **minimum**, the shipping document **must** contain:

- Consignor's (i.e. shipper) name and address in Canada
- Date of shipment
- Description of the goods:
  - The UN number [e.g. *UN2814*]
  - Dangerous goods shipping name  
[e.g. *INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS*]
  - Primary class [e.g. *Class 6.2* ]
- The quantity in metric measurement [e.g. *kg or L*]
- The "24-hour number" of a person who can provide technical information on the dangerous goods.
- The number of small means of containment (*i.e. volume of 450 L or less*) that require labels.
- Consignor's Certification
- ERAP reference number and activation phone number, if applicable

**Note:** *Even though the ERAP reference number and the activation phone number is not required by the ICAO Technical Instructions when transporting dangerous goods by air, this requirement does apply as per Part 12 of the TDG Regulations.*


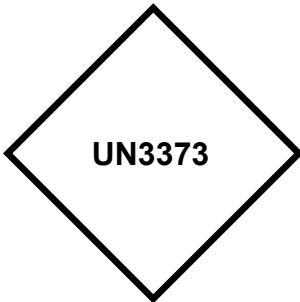
*An ERAP is only required for certain Category A infectious substances. To learn more, please consult subsection [7.1\(7\) of the TDG Regulations](#).*

# LABELS AND PLACARDS

## (Part 4 – TDG Regulations)

### What type of labels does the package need?

That depends on the type of infectious substance you are shipping.

CATEGORY A	CATEGORY B
If you are shipping a Category A, you must label the package with an infectious substance label. This label is illustrated in the Appendix to <a href="#">Part 4</a> of the <i>TDG Regulations</i> .	When shipping a Category B infectious substance, <a href="#">section 1.39</a> and <a href="#">section 4.22.1</a> says you must label the package with the “Category B mark” illustrated in the appendix to <a href="#">Part 4</a> .
	
<b>The text on the label is:</b>  <div> <div> INFECTION IN CASE OF DAMAGE OR LEAKAGE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND </div> <div> INFECTIEUX EN CAS DE DOMMAGE OU DE FUITE COMMUNIQUER IMMÉDIATEMENT AVEC LES AUTORITÉS LOCALES ET </div> </div> CANUTEC 613-996-6666	<b>The text on the mark is:</b> <b>UN3373</b>  <b>Text on the package is:</b>  24-Hour Number: 999-999-9999
<b>Extra marking requirements:</b> The shipping name and UN number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN2814 – Infectious Substance, Affecting Humans, or</li> <li>For UN2900 – Infectious Substance, Affecting Animals</li> </ul> (No technical name (SP16))	<b>Extra marking requirements:</b> The shipping name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN3373 – Biological Substance, Category B</li> </ul>

## Does the vehicle need placards?

That depends. As per subsection [4.15\(1\)](#) of the *TDG Regulations*, placards are required when:

- The infectious substances are transported in a large means of containment. By definition, a large means of containment is a means of containment with a capacity greater than 450 L (for example, a delivery truck). However, section 4.16.1 provides a placarding exemption for dangerous goods having a gross mass of 500 kg or less.



- The shipment of infectious substances requires an ERAP in accordance with Part 7 of the *TDG Regulations*. [Subsection 7.1\(7\)](#) of the *TDG Regulations* lists 16 infectious substances that require an ERAP. For those situations, the UN number must also be displayed. The placarding exemption cannot be used when an ERAP is required.



## Who is responsible for placarding the vehicle?

The person who loads the vehicle or large means of containment is responsible for displaying the placards. This person could be either the consignor (i.e. shipper) or the carrier. Once the vehicle leaves the site, the carrier is responsible for placarding.

# EXEMPTIONS

## Are there any exemptions?

**Yes.** There is one exemption for shipping infectious substances or potential infectious substances. Like most exemptions, you can find them in [Part 1](#) of the *TDG Regulations*, from sections 1.15 to 1.48.

- [Section 1.39](#) – Class 6.2, Infectious Substances, UN3373, BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE, CATEGORY B exemption.
- [Section 1.42.3](#) – Medical or Clinical Waste

In order to use an exemption, you must comply with all conditions listed in the exemption. If you can't, then you need to ship your infectious substances fully regulated.

## MARINE SHIPMENTS

### Is there anything I should know for marine shipments?

When shipping by vessel, you must refer to [Part 11](#) of the *TDG Regulations*.

#### Domestic Transport

When transporting infectious substances domestically by vessel, Part 11 of the *TDG Regulations* requires you to comply with the *TDG Regulations* only. In this case, you are not required to use the *International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code* (IMDG Code).

#### International Transport

When transporting infectious substances internationally by vessel or by vessel on a "home-trade voyage, class 1", Part 11 of the *TDG Regulations* requires you to comply with the IMDG Code and some additional requirements in the *TDG Regulations*.

**Note:** An example of a "home-trade voyage, class 1" is when a vessel departs the port of Halifax and travels through the Panama Canal to its destination in Vancouver.

## AIR SHIPMENTS

### Is there anything I should know for air shipments?

When shipping by air, you must refer to [Part 12](#) of the *TDG Regulations*.

## **Domestic Transport**

When transporting infectious substances domestically by air, Part 12 of the *TDG Regulations* requires you to comply with [subsection 12.1\(1\)](#) of the *TDG Regulations* and the requirements of the *ICAO Technical Instructions*.

However, there is an exemption under section [12.6](#) that applies to air operators. It relates to the handling and transporting of toxic and infectious substances.

## **International Transport**

When transporting infectious substances internationally by air, Part 12 of the *TDG Regulations* requires you to comply with [subsection 12.1\(1\)](#) of the *TDG Regulations* and the requirements of the *ICAO Technical Instructions*.

# QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT

Item	Category A	Category B	Waste
<b>Classification</b>	<b>UN2814</b> Infectious Substance, Affecting Humans  <b>UN2900</b> Infectious Substance, Affecting Animals	<b>UN3373</b> Biological Substance, Category B	<b>UN2814 or UN2900</b> if waste contains Category A  <b>UN3291</b> if waste contains Category B
<b>Packaging Selection</b>	<b>Type 1A</b> <b>Type 1B</b> (Only in certain instances. Refer to <a href="#">section 5.16</a> and <a href="#">subsections 2.36(2) and (3)</a> of the <i>TDG Regulations</i> for more details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Type 1B</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Type 1A</b></li> <li><b>Type 1C</b></li> </ul>
<b>Documentation</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b> , if shipped in accordance with the exemption under <a href="#">section 1.39</a> of the <i>TDG Regulations</i>	<b>No</b> , if shipped in accordance with the exemption under <a href="#">section 1.39</a> or <a href="#">section 1.42.3</a> of the <i>TDG Regulations</i>
<b>Labels / marking</b>	<b>Yes</b> , Class 6.2 label Shipping name and UN number (no technical name)	<b>Yes</b> Category B mark and 24-hour number	<b>Not required if</b> shipped in accordance with <a href="#">section 1.42.3</a> of the <i>TDG Regulations</i>
<b>Placards</b>	<b>Yes</b> if ERAP is required; see section 7.1(7) <b>No</b> if total gross mass of shipment is 500kg or less and no ERAP is required	<b>No</b> if total gross mass of shipment is 500kg or less	<b>No</b> if total gross mass of shipment is 500kg or less
<b>Training</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Not required if</b> shipped in accordance with <a href="#">section 1.42.3</a> of the <i>TDG Regulations</i>

## CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about the *TDG Regulations*, contact a Transport Canada dangerous goods inspector in your region.

<b>Atlantic Region</b>	1-866-814-1477	<a href="mailto:TDG-TMDAtlantic@tc.gc.ca">TDG-TMDAtlantic@tc.gc.ca</a>
<b>Quebec Region</b>	(514) 283-5722	<a href="mailto:TMD-TDG.Quebec@tc.gc.ca">TMD-TDG.Quebec@tc.gc.ca</a>
<b>Ontario Region</b>	(416) 973-1868	<a href="mailto:TDG-TMDOntario@tc.gc.ca">TDG-TMDOntario@tc.gc.ca</a>
<b>Prairie &amp; Northern Region</b>	1-888-463-0521	<a href="mailto:TDG-TMDPNR@tc.gc.ca">TDG-TMDPNR@tc.gc.ca</a>
<b>Pacific Region</b>	(604) 666-2955	<a href="mailto:TDGPacific-TMDPacifique@tc.gc.ca">TDGPacific-TMDPacifique@tc.gc.ca</a>

## Classification Assistance

**Public Health Agency of Canada (Office of Laboratory Security)**

Phone: (613) 292-6754

E-mail: [LSD-DSL@phac-aspc.gc.ca](mailto:LSD-DSL@phac-aspc.gc.ca)

## Purchase of Standards and Publications

[Canadian General Standards Board \(CGSB\)](#) – Packaging standard

[International Civil Aviation Organization \(ICAO\)](#) – Air

[International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code \(IMDG Code\)](#) – Ship / Vessel

# APPENDIX

## Transporting Ebola Contaminated Waste

Transport Canada regulates the Ebola virus as an infectious substance under the [Transportation of Dangerous Goods \(TDG\) Regulations](#). Anyone handling, offering for transport or transporting this infectious substance by road, rail, marine or air must comply with the TDG Regulations:

- [Part 3](#) requires the consignment to be accompanied by a shipping document.
- [Part 4](#) requires the means of containment to display the appropriate safety marks.
- [Part 5, section 5.16](#) requires the use of a Type 1A package. However, with the recent Ebola outbreak, we realize that these packages are not large enough for items such as personal protective equipment, gowns, gloves, linen, waste, etc.

As such, you may apply for an Equivalency Certificate in order to transport Ebola contaminated waste in a non-standardized means of containment. You must provide the required information listed in [section 14.1](#) of the TDG Regulations and include a detailed description of the packaging you propose to use.

Send your questions about an application to [tdgapprovals@tc.gc.ca](mailto:tdgapprovals@tc.gc.ca) or call 1-855-298-1520.

You may apply:

By mail: David Lamarche  
Chief, Permits and Approvals Division  
Transport Dangerous Goods  
Transport Canada  
330 Sparks Street, 9<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Ottawa ON K1A 0N5

By fax: (613) 993-5925

By e-mail: [tdgapprovals@tc.gc.ca](mailto:tdgapprovals@tc.gc.ca).

- [Part 6](#) requires any who handles, offers for transport or transports the infectious substances to be properly trained and hold a training certificate.
- [Part 7](#) requires anyone who offers for transport or imports any quantity of the Class 6.2 infectious substances listed in subsection 7.1(7) to have an approved Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP). The Ebola virus is listed in paragraph 7.1(7)(b).
  - It is the person who offers for transport or imports Ebola contaminated waste who must apply for an ERAP.
  - Transport Canada will issue a reference number in writing when it approves the ERAP.
  - The ERAP reference number and activation telephone number must appear on the shipping document.

- A person may request written permission to use another person's approved ERAP if it applies to the dangerous goods, the mode of transport, the means of containment and the geographical area. The person who holds the approved ERAP must also agree to respond to an emergency on behalf of the other person.
- To learn more about ERAPs, visit: <http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/tdg/erap-menu-72.htm>.

**NOTE:** The transport of deceased bodies contaminated with the Ebola virus is not regulated under the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act & Regulations*.