

## CLASS 1 - Explosives

- 1.1 A substance or article with a mass explosion hazard.
- 1.2 A substance or article with a fragment projection hazard, but not a mass explosion hazard.
- 1.3 A substance or article which has a fire hazard along with either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard.
- 1.4 A substance or article which presents no significant hazard; explosion effects are largely confined to the package and no projection or fragments of appreciable size or range are to be expected.
- 1.5 A very insensitive substance which nevertheless has a mass explosion hazard like those substances in 1.1.
- 1.6 An extremely insensitive article which does not have a mass explosion hazard.



## CLASS 2 - Gases

- 2.1 Flammable Gas.  
*Commonly used as fuel (example: propane).*
  - 2.2 Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gas.  
*Commonly used in food refrigeration (example: nitrogen).*
  - 2.3 Toxic Gas.  
*Commonly used in pulp bleaching (example: sulphur dioxide).*
  - 2.2(5.1) Oxygen and oxidizing gases.
- \*Placard for UN1005, Anhydrous Ammonia only.



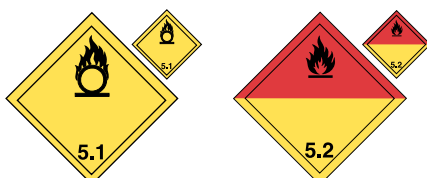
## CLASS 3 - Flammable Liquids

A liquid which has a closed-cup flash point not greater than 60°C.  
*Commonly used as fuel (example: gasoline, ethanol, fuel oil (diesel)).*



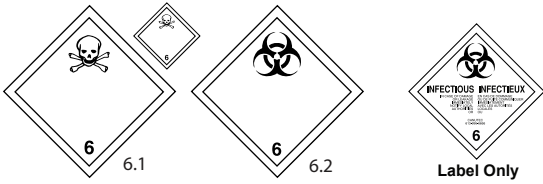
## CLASS 4 - Flammable Solids, Substances liable to spontaneous combustion; Substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases (water-reactive substances)

- 4.1 A solid that under normal conditions of transport is readily combustible, or would cause or contribute to fire through friction or from heat retained from manufacturing or processing, or is a self-reactive substance that is liable to undergo a strongly exothermic reaction, or is a desensitized explosive that is liable to explode if they are not diluted sufficiently to suppress their explosive properties.  
*Commonly used in lacquers (example: naphthalene).*
- 4.2 A substance liable to spontaneous combustion, under normal conditions of transport, or when in contact with air, liable to spontaneous heating to the point where it ignites.  
*Commonly used in rocket fuel (example: sodium hydrosulphite).*
- 4.3 A substance that, on contact with water, emits dangerous quantities of flammable gases or becomes spontaneously combustible on contact with water or water vapour.  
*Commonly used in heat exchangers (valves) (example: sodium).*



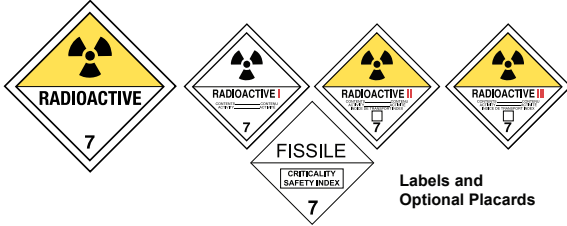
## CLASS 5 - Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides

- 5.1 A substance which causes or contributes to the combustion of other material by yielding oxygen or other oxidizing substances whether or not the substance itself is combustible.  
*Commonly used in fertilizers (example: ammonium nitrate).*
- 5.2 An organic compound that contains the bivalent "-O-O-" structure which is a strong oxidizing agent and may be liable to explosive decomposition, be sensitive to heat, shock or friction or react dangerously with other dangerous goods.  
*Commonly used in automobile body shops as body filler (example: dibenzoyl peroxide).*



### CLASS 6 - Toxic Substances and Infectious Substances

- 6.1 A solid or liquid that is toxic through inhalation, by skin contact or by ingestion. *Commonly used as a germicide or general disinfectant (example: phenol).*
- 6.2 Micro-organisms that are infectious or that are reasonably believed to be infectious to humans or animals. *Commonly used in disease research (example: rabies virus).*



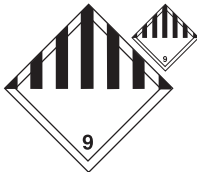
### CLASS 7 - Radioactive Materials

Substances defined as Class 7, Radioactive Materials in the Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations. *Commonly used in nuclear fuel rods (example: radioactive material - LSA (yellow cake)).* There are three categories which indicate the surface radiation level for a package with Category I being the lowest level and Category III the highest.



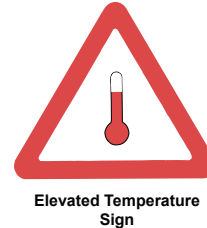
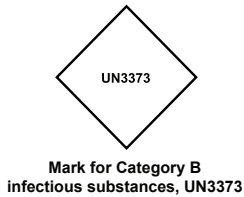
### CLASS 8 - Corrosives

A substance that causes destruction of skin or corrodes steel or non-clad aluminum. *Commonly used in batteries and industrial cleaners (example: sulphuric acid and sodium hydroxide).*



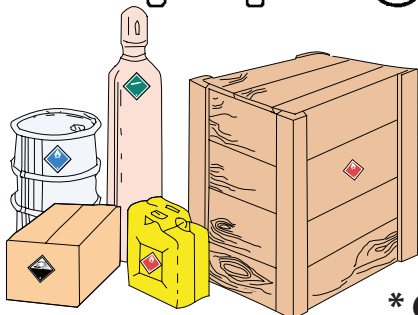
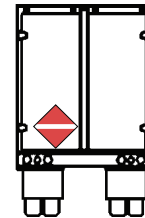
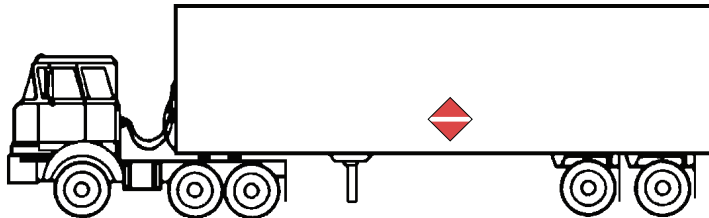
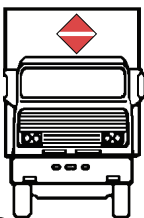
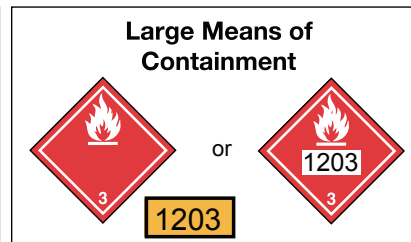
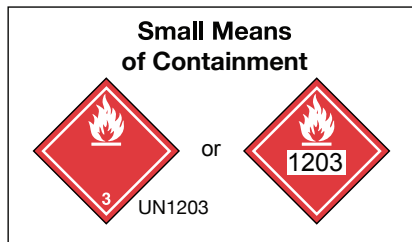
### CLASS 9 - Miscellaneous Products, Substances or Organisms

A substance that does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Classes 1 to 8. This includes genetically modified micro-organisms, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials and environmentally hazardous substances. *Used in dry cell batteries (example: ammonium chloride).*



<b>DANGER</b>	
This unit is under fumigation with:	Cette unité est sous fumigation de:
(Name of fumigant)	(Nom du fumigant)
Applied on:	Deputé le:
Date:	Date:
Time:	Heure:
DO NOT ENTER	DÉFENSE D'ENTRER

Fumigation Sign



**In Case of Emergency  
CANUTEC  
(Call Collect 24 hours)  
(613) 996-6666**

**\* 666 for cellular phones (in Canada only)**

