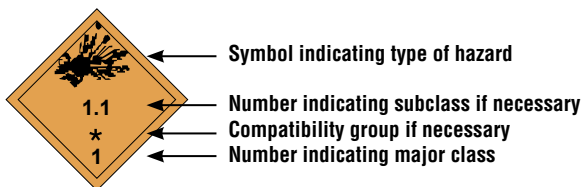


# Transportation & Handling of Dangerous Goods

## Dangerous Goods Classifications

Dangerous Goods are classified using the **International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code**, or **IMDG**. The purpose of the IMDG is to identify the dangers which are presented by dangerous goods in transport, and to ensure that the correct measures are taken to facilitate the free and safe transportation of these goods without risk to persons or property.

The Code divides dangerous goods into nine basic classes, as listed on the flip side of this card. These classes can be divided into divisions based on a variety of associated hazards. For example, Class 1 Explosives goods may have an associated risk of mass explosion, fragment projection, or fire hazard. These divisions are indicated by a decimal point and an additional numerical code after the basic class.



In some cases, a product may belong to more than one class of hazard. In this situation, the primary class is shown first, with subsidiary classes listed in brackets. In addition, the placard may show a compatibility group number for Class One only. Goods of Class One are considered to be “compatible” if they can be safely stowed or transported together without significantly increasing either the probability of an accident, or, for a given amount, increasing the magnitude of the effects in case of such an accident.

## Placards

When dangerous good are transported via container, the nature of the cargo must be clearly indicated by warning placards. These placards must be diamond shaped and a minimum of 250 mm or 9.8 inches on each side. These placards must list the appropriate information as determined by the IMDG, and be located in specified locations on all four sides of the container. If a waterfront worker discovers that a container holding dangerous goods is missing the correct placards, they should immediately notify their foreman.

## Dangerous Goods on the Waterfront

Although waterfront workers are rarely required to handle dangerous goods directly, there is always a danger of exposure due to an accident with cargo. Workers should be familiar with the general information regarding dangerous goods and the IMDG classification system.

Each terminal has site-specific emergency response procedures for dealing with hazardous goods situations, but as a general guide, workers should leave the location as quickly as possible and notify their foreman immediately upon reaching a safe location.

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# Transportation & Handling of Dangerous Goods

## 1 Explosives



1.1 Major Explosion

1.2 Major Projection

1.3 Major Fire

## 2 Gases



2.1 Flammable Gas

2.2 Non-Flammable Non-Toxic Gas

2.3 Toxic Gas

Oxidizing Gas

## 3 Flammable Liquids



## 4 Flammable Substances



4.1 Flammable Solid

4.2 Spontaneously Combustible

4.3 Dangerous When Wet

## 5 Oxidizers / Organic Peroxides



5.1 Oxidizer

5.1 Organic Peroxides

## 6 Toxic / Infectious Substances



6.1 Toxic

6.2 Infectious (Label)

6.2 Infectious (Placard)

## 7 Radioactives



(Labels or Placards)

(Placard only)

## 8 Corrosives



## 9 Miscellaneous

