



Transport
Canada

Transports
Canada



RDIMS# 8210418
May 2013

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Bulletin

Shipping Infectious Substances



Table of Contents

OVERVIEW	3
TRAINING	4
CLASSIFICATION	5
PACKAGING	10
DOCUMENTATION	19
LABELS AND PLACARDS	21
EXEMPTIONS	22
MARINE SHIPMENTS	23
AIR SHIPMENTS	23
QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT	24
CONTACT INFORMATION	25

This Bulletin explains the requirements of the Transportation Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations when shipping infectious substances. It does not change, create, amend or allow deviations from 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*. Simply put it's anything 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 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's 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](#))

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: *Placarding applies when the infectious substances have a gross mass that exceeds 500 kg.*

Note 3: *Placards are also required when the shipment 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

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) or when the substances 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 to issue 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 more dangerous of the two. You can use only 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. This UN number is **NOT** currently listed in the *TDG Regulations* but it can still be used due to [section 1.10](#) of the TDG Regulations. The proper shipping name for UN3291 can be either of the following:
 - ➔ “CLINICAL WASTE, UNSPECIFIED, N.O.S.” or
 - ➔ “(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](#).

There are times when you may not know if the specimen you are shipping is an actual “infectious substance”. When this occurs, professional judgment is required to determine if the specimen should be classified as an infectious substance 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.

Is UN3291 (MEDICAL WASTE) listed in the TDG Regulations?

Not yet. When we update [Schedule 1](#) of the *TDG Regulations*, we will add UN3291. Until that time, you may use UN3291 because [section 1.10](#) of the *TDG Regulations* allows you to use the classification listed in either of the following publications:

- *International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions*,
- The *International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code*, or
- The *UN Recommendations*.

Since UN3291 is listed in each of these three publications, you may use it for shipments in Canada.

Note: *Since the TDG Regulations do not have packing instructions for UN3291, we recommend that you package the waste in a Type 1C packaging as per the table under [section 5.16](#) of the TDG Regulations. You may also use a Type 1A or packaging.*

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, 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 \$100,000 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 but **no** if you do not.

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

Assign either UN3373 or UN3291 to medical or clinical wastes containing infectious substances in Category B. The proper shipping name for UN3291 can be either of the following:

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

The international classification for medical or clinical waste is UN3291. But since the *TDG Regulations* don't yet have a listing for UN3291, you could also use UN3373 for 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

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"> (a) Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic fever virus; (b) Ebola virus; (c) Flexal virus; (d) Guanarito virus; (e) Hantaviruses causing hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome; (f) Hantaviruses causing pulmonary syndrome; (g) Hendra virus; (h) Herpes B virus (Cercopithecine Herpesvirus-1); (i) Junin virus; (j) Kyasanur Forest virus; (k) Lassa virus; (l) Machupo virus; (m) Marburg virus; (n) Monkeypox virus; (o) Nipah virus; (p) Omsk hemorrhagic fever virus; (q) Russian Spring – Summer encephalitis virus; (r) Sabia virus; and (s) Variola (smallpox virus). 	<p>UN2814</p>

PACKAGING

(Part 5 – TDG Regulations)

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

There are three types of packagings 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"> • UN2814 – Category A • UN2900 – Category A • UN3373 – Category B • UN3291 – Waste
Type 1B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN2814 or UN2900 – Category A except for the infectious substances listed in "TABLE 1" of this document or in column 3 of the table under section 5.16. • UN3373 – Category B
Type 1C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste, except for the infectious substances listed in "TABLE 1" of this document or in column 4 of the table under section 5.16.

What is a Type 1A packaging?

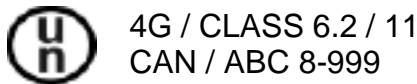
Type 1A packagings are required to be manufactured to the most stringent specifications and may be used for any infectious substances, even waste. You will find the requirements for the design, testing and marking of Type 1A containers in the [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#) standard. Canadian companies that manufacture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

The Transport Canada website has a list [list of vendors](#) for infectious substances packaging.

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:



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

Shipping Infectious Substances

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

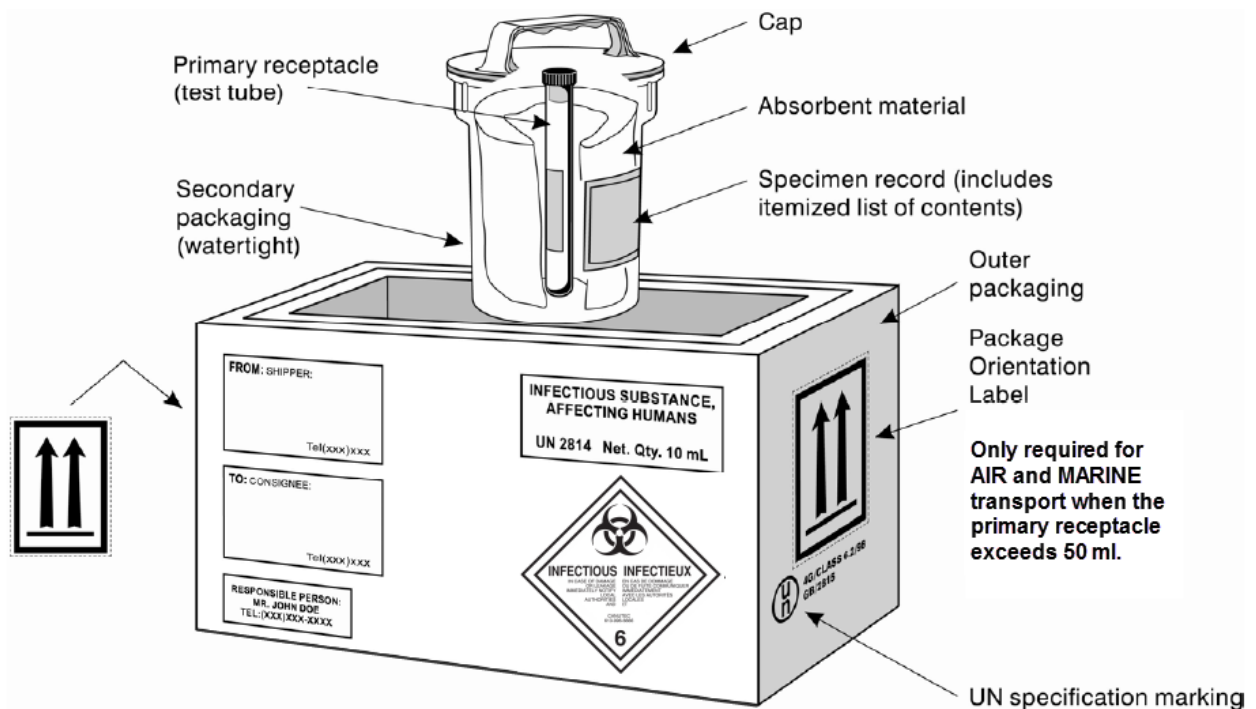


Figure 1: Example of triple packaging system for the packaging and labelling of Category A infectious substances (*Figure provided by IATA, Montreal, Canada*)

What is a Type 1B packaging?

A type 1B 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](#). In this case, 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 be capable of passing a 1.2 meter drop test. In addition, either the primary receptacle or secondary packaging must be capable of passing 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.

The Transport Canada website has a list [list of vendors](#) for infectious substances 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 Safe-T-Pack)

Shipping Infectious Substances

Below is another example of a Type 1B packaging.

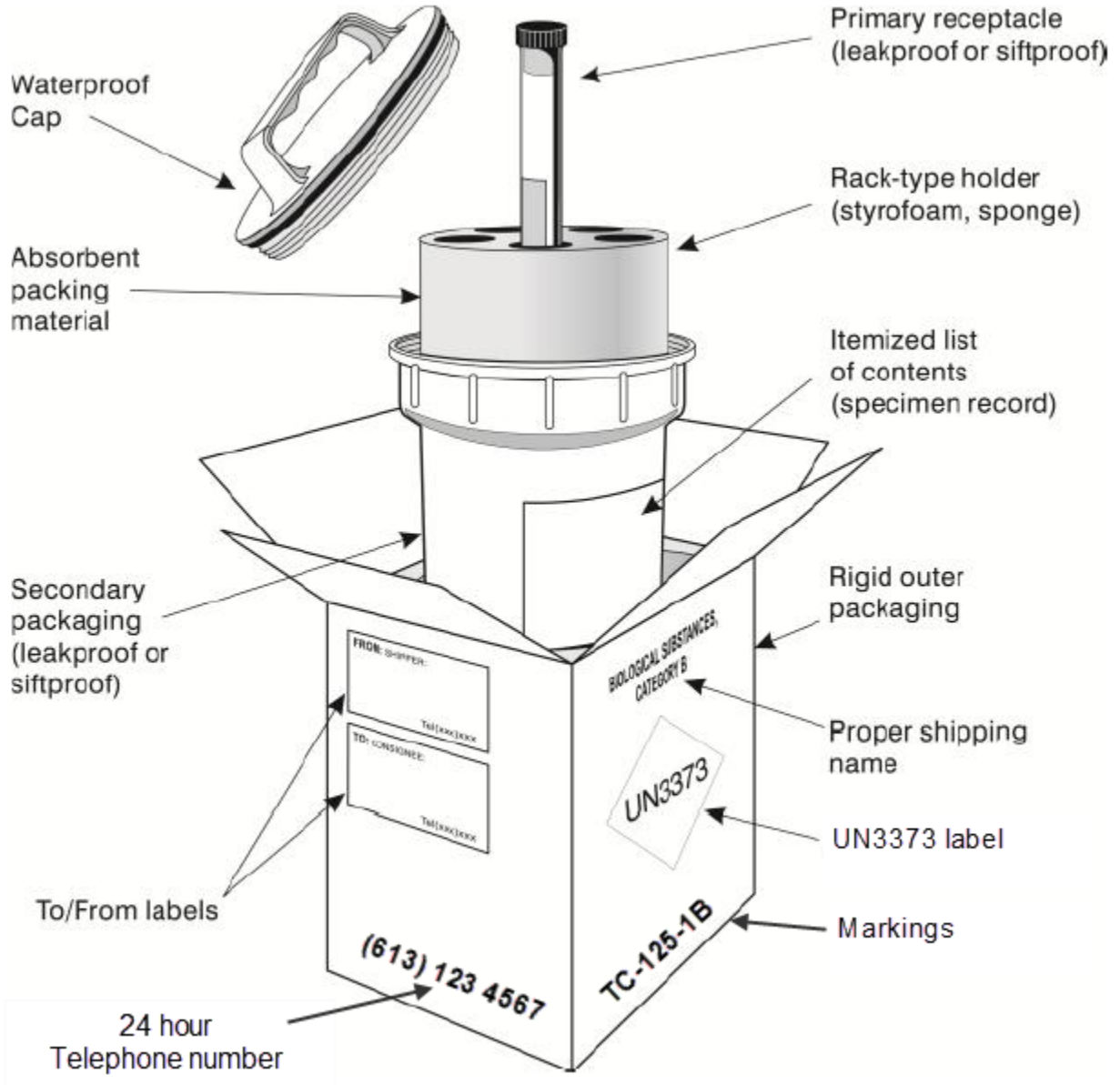


Figure 3: Example of type 1B packaging (*Figure provided by IATA, Montreal, Canada*)

Does a Type 1B packaging satisfy ICAO packaging 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 P650 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	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	If regulated, need Class label, UN number, Shipping name	Diamond mark with UN3373 inside, Proper shipping name
Design Tests	None	Drop test (1.2m), pressure capable receptacle to 95kPa
Competent Authority Registration (i.e. Transport Canada 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?

This type of 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](#).

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

A Type 1C packaging may be either a single or a combination packaging. It must be rigid, leak-proof and designed for repeated use. Below is a summary for clause 6 of the [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#) standard. There are 3 options:

1. SINGLE PACKAGING (e.g. Box 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 or 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 packaging that complies with an alternate standard listed in [CAN/CGSB-43.125](#).

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

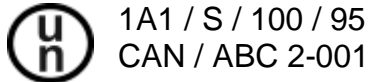
3. SHARPS CONTAINER

A sharps container must:

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

How do I identify a Type 1C container?

There are 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, leakproof, 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](#).



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 and a box that contains a sharps container.



Where can I buy Type 1A and Type 1B packaging?

The Transport Canada website has a list [list of vendors](#) for infectious substances packaging.

Where can I get Type 1C 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.

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 that 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”](#).

What must be listed on the shipping document?

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

- Consignor’s (i.e. shipper) name and address
- Date of shipment
- Description of the goods:
 - ➔ Dangerous goods shipping name
[e.g. *INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS*]
 - ➔ Primary class [e.g. *Class 6.2*]
 - ➔ The UN number [e.g. *UN2814*]
- 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.

Note: *When shipping Category A infectious substances that require an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP), you must also include the ERAP number and its activating telephone number.*



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				
<p>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 Part 4 of the <i>TDG Regulations</i>.</p>	<p>When shipping a Category B infectious substance, section 1.39 and section 4.22.1 says you must label the package with the “Category B mark” illustrated in the appendix to Part 4.</p>				
					
<p>The text on the label is:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>INFECTIOUS IN CASE OF DAMAGE OR LEAKAGE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>INFECTIEUX EN CAS DE DOMMAGE OU DE FUITE COMMUNIQUER IMMEDIATEMENT AVEC LES AUTORITÉS LOCALES ET</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> <p>CANUTEC 613-996-6666</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>INFECTIOUS IN CASE OF DAMAGE OR LEAKAGE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND</p>	<p>INFECTIEUX EN CAS DE DOMMAGE OU DE FUITE COMMUNIQUER IMMEDIATEMENT AVEC LES AUTORITÉS LOCALES ET</p>	<p>CANUTEC 613-996-6666</p>		<p>The text on the label is: UN3373</p>
<p>INFECTIOUS IN CASE OF DAMAGE OR LEAKAGE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND</p>	<p>INFECTIEUX EN CAS DE DOMMAGE OU DE FUITE COMMUNIQUER IMMEDIATEMENT AVEC LES AUTORITÉS LOCALES ET</p>				
<p>CANUTEC 613-996-6666</p>					
<p>Extra marking requirements: The shipping name and UN number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN2814 – Infectious Substance, Affecting Humans, or • For UN2900 – Infectious Substance, Affecting Animals 	<p>24- Hour Telephone Number</p> <p>In addition, if you are using the exemption under section 1.39, the package must be marked with the 24 hour telephone number.</p> <p>Extra marking requirements: The shipping name</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipping name is required if you are using the exemption under section 1.39. 				

Does the vehicle need placards?

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

- The gross mass of infectious substances exceeds 500 kg, or



- The shipment requires an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (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.



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 are five exemptions for shipping infectious substances or potential infectious substances. Like most exemptions, you can find them in [Part 1](#) of the *TDG Regulations*, between sections 1.15 and 1.48. They are:

- [Section 1.39](#) – Class 6.2, Infectious Substances, Category B Exemption
- [Section 1.41](#) – Biological Products Exemption
- [Section 1.42](#) – Human or Animal Specimens Believed Not to Contain Infectious Substances Exemption
- [Section 1.42.1](#) – Tissues or Organs for Transplant Exemption
- [Section 1.42.2](#) – Blood or Blood Components Exemption

MARINE SHIPMENTS

Is there anything else 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 else I should know for shipping by air?

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

Part 12 says you must comply with subsection 12.1(1) of the *TDG Regulations* and follow the requirements of the ICAO Technical Instructions.

There is also an exemption under section [12.6](#) that applies only to air operators.

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT

Item	Category A	Category B	Waste
Classification	<p>UN2814 Infectious Substance, Affecting Humans</p> <p>UN2900 Infectious Substance, Affecting Animals</p>	<p>UN3373 Biological Substance, Category B</p>	<p>UN2814 or UN2900 if waste contains Category A.</p> <p>UN3291 if waste contains Category B.</p>
Packaging Selection	<p>Type 1A</p> <p>Type 1B (Only in certain instances. Refer to section 5.16 of the <i>TDG Regulations</i> for more details.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1A, or • Type 1B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1A, • Type 1B, or • Type 1C
Documentation	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No, if shipped in accordance with the exemption under section 1.39 of the <i>TDG Regulations</i>.</p>	<p>Yes, or</p> <p>No, if shipped in accordance with the exemption under section 1.39 of the <i>TDG Regulations</i>.</p>
Labels / marking	<p>Yes. Class 6.2 label. Shipping name and UN number</p>	<p>Yes. Category B mark and 24-hour number</p>	<p>Yes. Class 6.2 label.</p>
Placards	<p>Yes if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERAP is required. See section 7.1(7). • Over 500 kg. 	<p>Yes, if more than 500 kg.</p>	<p>Yes, if more than 500 kg.</p>
Training	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>

CONTACT INFORMATION

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

Atlantic Region	1-866-814-1477	TDG-TMDAtlantic@tc.gc.ca
Quebec Region	(514) 283-5722	TMD-TDG.Quebec@tc.gc.ca
Ontario Region	(416) 973-1868	TDG-TMDOntario@tc.gc.ca
Prairie & Northern Region	1-888-463-0521	TDG-TMDPNR@tc.gc.ca
Pacific Region	(604) 666-2955	TDGPacific-TMDPacifique@tc.gc.ca

Classification Assistance

Public Health Agency of Canada (Office of Laboratory Security)

Phone: (613) 292-6754

E-mail: 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