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COMPLETE TDG EXAM PREP

Study Guide for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods By Truck Test

Includes an online course directory.
Take on your TDG exam and get
certified fast with our easy study guide!

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Note: The chapter numbers in this guide do not correspond to the part numbers in the TDG Regulations.



Introduction

The Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) regulations ensure the safe transportation of hazardous materials across Canada. This guide will help you prepare for the TDG test/exam by covering essential topics, providing study tips, and offering practice questions. The guide includes detailed sections on classification, documentation, safety marks, training, and other critical areas. We also included a list of online TDG course providers.

Frequently Asked Questions

Why Do I Need to Know TDG?

Understanding TDG regulations is crucial for ensuring the safe transport of hazardous materials. Compliance with TDG guidelines helps prevent accidents, environmental harm, and health risks, protecting both the public and those involved in transporting these goods.

Why Do I Need to Be Certified?

Certification is mandatory for anyone involved in the handling, offering for transport, or transporting dangerous goods. It demonstrates that you have the knowledge and skills required to safely manage these materials.

How Can I Get Certified?

You must complete an official TDG training course that covers the essential regulations and practices. After successfully completing the course, you'll receive a certificate that is valid for a specific period. Some employers offer training directly, others may refer you to specific providers, and some expect you to find a reputable provider on your own. If you're looking for official certification, we've included a list of trusted providers at the end of this guide.

Have more questions about TDG?

Like: Who is responsible for enforcing the rules? When does certification expire? How to renew TDG certification?

More info can be found in the next page.



1. Understanding the TDG Act and Regulations

1.1 Overview of the TDG Act

The TDG Act is the primary legislation governing the transportation of dangerous goods in Canada. It outlines the responsibilities of all parties involved—shippers, carriers, and receivers—to ensure the safe handling and transportation of dangerous goods.

Key Points to Remember:

- The TDG Act applies to all modes of transportation: road, rail, air, and marine.
- Compliance with the TDG Act is mandatory for everyone involved in transporting dangerous goods.
- Non-compliance can result in significant penalties, including fines and imprisonment.

1.2 TDG Regulations

The TDG Regulations provide detailed guidelines on complying with the TDG Act. These regulations are regularly updated, so it's essential to stay informed about any changes.

Key Points to Remember:

- The TDG Regulations cover classification, documentation, safety marks, packaging, reporting, training, and emergency response assistance.
- Understanding these regulations is crucial for ensuring the safe and compliant transportation of dangerous goods.

Have more questions about TDG?

Check out these articles:

[Who in Canada Do the TDG Regulations Apply To?](#)

[How Long is Your TDG Certificate Valid? Complete TDG Training Guide](#)

[What to Know: Placards and Labels for Dangerous Goods Transport](#)

[What Does ERAP Stand For? Navigating Transport Canada's ERAP Requirements](#)

[Explaining the Types of Dangerous Goods Transported by Truck](#)



2. Classification of Dangerous Goods

2.1 Hazard Classes and Classification Chart

Dangerous goods are classified into nine hazard classes based on the type of risk they pose. These classes are visually represented in a classification chart, which is a key reference tool for anyone handling or transporting dangerous goods.

Hazard Classes:

- Class 1: Explosives
- Class 2: Gases
- Class 3: Flammable Liquids
- Class 4: Flammable Solids
- Class 5: Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides
- Class 6: Toxic and Infectious Substances
- Class 7: Radioactive Materials
- Class 8: Corrosives
- Class 9: Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods

Classification Chart:

- The classification chart is used to quickly identify the hazard class of a dangerous good and determine the appropriate handling, packaging, and documentation requirements.
- The chart also helps in understanding the interactions between different classes of dangerous goods.

2.2 UN Numbers and Proper Shipping Names

Every dangerous good is assigned a unique four-digit United Nations (UN) number and a proper shipping name.

Key Points to Remember:

- The UN number and proper shipping name must be included on shipping documents and safety marks.
- These identifiers help with the quick identification of the goods in case of an emergency.



3. Purpose of the TDG Regulations

The primary purpose of the TDG Regulations is to protect public and environmental safety by ensuring the safe transportation of dangerous goods. These regulations:

- **Ensure Safe Handling:** Provides guidelines on how to handle, package, and transport dangerous goods to prevent accidents.
- **Standardize Practices:** Creates a uniform set of standards across Canada, making it easier for all parties to understand and comply.
- **Minimize Risks:** By following these regulations, the risks associated with transporting hazardous materials are significantly reduced.
- **Facilitate Emergency Response:** These regulations ensure that in case of an accident or release, emergency responders have the information they need to manage the situation effectively.

4. Responsibilities Under the TDG Regulations

4.1 Shippers' Responsibilities

Shippers are responsible for classifying, packaging, marking, and documenting dangerous goods.

Key Responsibilities:

- Properly classify dangerous goods according to the TDG classification chart.
- Ensure that goods are appropriately packaged and labeled with the correct safety marks.
- Provide accurate shipping documents with all required information.



4. Responsibilities Under the TDG Regulations

4.2 Carriers' Responsibilities

Carriers are responsible for transporting dangerous goods safely and ensuring that all documentation and safety marks are correct and visible.

Key Responsibilities:

- Verify that the shipping documents are accurate and complete.
- Ensure that the dangerous goods are secured and that safety marks are clearly visible during transportation.
- Follow all regulations related to the mode of transportation used.

4.3 Receivers' Responsibilities

Receivers must ensure that dangerous goods are handled safely upon delivery and that any discrepancies in documentation or packaging are reported.

Key Responsibilities:

- Inspect received goods for proper labeling, packaging, and documentation.
- Report any issues or discrepancies to the shipper and regulatory authorities if necessary.

5. Training and Certification

5.1 Training Requirements

Anyone involved in the transportation of dangerous goods must be trained and certified according to the TDG Regulations.

Looking for Training?

A list of reputable online TDG courses are located on Page 18.



5. Training and Certification

5.1 Training Requirements

Key Points to Remember:

- Training must cover all relevant aspects of the TDG Regulations, including classification, packaging, safety marks, documentation, and emergency response.
- Employers are responsible for ensuring that their employees are adequately trained.
- Certification is valid for three years, after which retraining is required.

5.2 Certification Process

To become TDG certified, individuals must complete the required training and pass an exam.

Key Points to Remember:

- The certification process includes both theoretical and practical components.
- The exam typically consists of multiple-choice questions that assess your knowledge of the TDG Regulations.
- Upon successful completion of the exam, a certificate is issued, which must be accessible during the transportation of dangerous goods.

Practice Exam

Test your TDG knowledge and try our practice exam, located on Page 13.

6. Documentation and Reporting Requirements

6.1 Shipping Documents

Shipping documents provide essential information about the dangerous goods being transported.



6. Documentation and Reporting Requirements

6.1 Shipping Documents

Key Points to Remember:

- Shipping documents must include the UN number, proper shipping name, hazard class, and quantity of the goods.
- The shipper is responsible for preparing accurate and complete shipping documents.
- Carriers must keep the shipping documents readily accessible during transportation.

6.2 Reporting Requirements

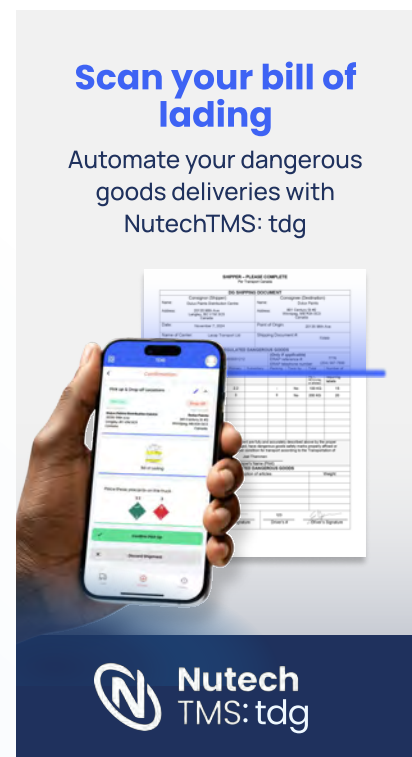
In the event of an incident involving dangerous goods, specific reporting procedures must be followed.

Key Points to Remember:

- Incidents involving the release or potential release of dangerous goods must be reported to the appropriate authorities.
- The report must include details about the dangerous goods involved, the nature of the incident, and the response actions taken.
- Failure to report an incident can result in severe penalties.

What is a Bill of Lading?

A shipping document containing a detailed list of a shipment of goods in the form of a receipt given by the carrier to the shipper.



Scan your bill of lading

Automate your dangerous goods deliveries with NutechTMS: tdg

Nutech TMS: tdg

7. Safety Marks

7.1 Types of Safety Marks

Safety marks must be used to indicate the presence and type of dangerous goods being transported.



7. Safety Marks

7.1 Types of Safety Marks

Key Points to Remember:

- **Labels:** Small markings placed on individual packages.
- **Placards:** Larger markings used on vehicles transporting dangerous goods in bulk.
- **Other Indicators:** Additional marks or symbols required for specific types of goods or under certain conditions.

7.2 Standard Placard Methods

Placards are essential for communicating the risks associated with dangerous goods to everyone involved in their transportation.

Key Points to Remember:

- Placards must be displayed on all sides of the vehicle carrying dangerous goods.
- The design and colour of the placard are determined by the hazard class of the goods.
- Incorrect or missing placards can lead to penalties and increased risks during transportation.

Identify placards

Take the guesswork out of regulations. Automatically identify placards.

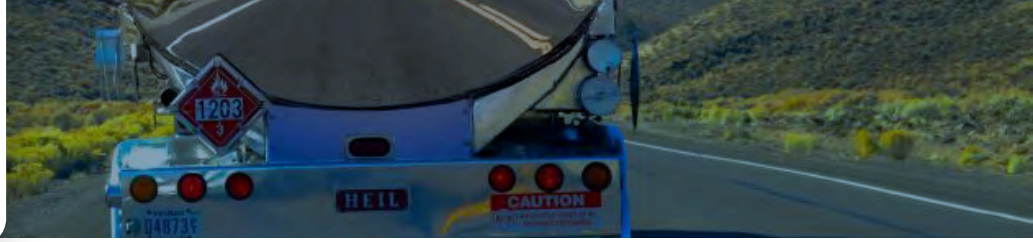


8. Means of Containment

Proper containment is critical to ensuring the safe transportation of dangerous goods. The means of containment refers to the containers, tanks, or packaging used to transport these materials.

8.1 Types of Containment

The type of containment depends on the nature of the dangerous goods and the mode of transportation.



8. Means of Containment

8.1 Types of Containment

Key Points to Remember:

- **Small Containers:** For small quantities of dangerous goods, such as drums, boxes, and cans.
- **Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs):** For larger quantities, providing a balance between capacity and mobility.
- **Tanks and Tankers:** For transporting large volumes of dangerous goods, such as liquids or gases, by road, rail, or sea.

8.2 Containment Requirements

The TDG Regulations specify the standards that containment systems must meet to ensure safety.

Key Points to Remember:

- Containment systems must be robust enough to withstand transportation stresses without leaking or rupturing.
- They must be compatible with the materials they are designed to hold.
- Regular inspections and maintenance are required to ensure containment systems remain in good condition.

9. Accidental Releases and Emergency Response

9.1 What is an Accidental Release?

An accidental release occurs when dangerous goods escape from their containment during transportation, posing a risk to health, safety, and the environment.



9. Accidental Releases and Emergency Response

9.1 What is an Accidental Release?

Key Points to Remember:

- Immediate action must be taken to contain the release and minimize its impact.
- It must be reported to the appropriate authorities.

9.2 Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP)

An ERAP is required for certain dangerous goods that pose a significant risk during transportation.

Key Points to Remember:

- ERAP outlines the procedures in the event of an emergency involving dangerous goods.
- The plan must be approved by Transport Canada before the dangerous goods can be transported.
- The shipper is responsible for developing and implementing the ERAP.

10. Special Cases/Situations

10.1 Special Cases in TDG

There are specific situations where the TDG Regulations provide exceptions or additional requirements.

- Limited Quantities: Some dangerous goods can be transported under less stringent requirements if they are in limited quantities.
- Exemptions for Small Quantities: Certain small quantities of dangerous goods may be exempt from specific regulations, such as placarding.
- Special Packaging Requirements: Unique packaging standards may apply to goods that are particularly hazardous or sensitive to transportation conditions.



10. Special Cases/Situations

10.2 Situations Requiring Special Attention

Certain scenarios, such as the transportation of radioactive materials or cross-border transportation, require additional precautions and compliance with both Canadian and international regulations.

Key Points to Remember:

- Always verify whether special provisions or exemptions apply to the dangerous goods being transported.
- Ensure compliance with all applicable regulations to avoid penalties or safety risks.

11. Inspection and Compliance

11.1 Inspection Requirements

Regular inspections are essential to ensure compliance with the TDG Regulations and the safety of the transportation process.

Key Points to Remember:

- Vehicles, containers, and documentation should be regularly inspected for compliance with TDG requirements.
- Inspections should be documented, and any issues must be addressed immediately.

11.2 Enforcement and Penalties

Transport Canada and other regulatory authorities have the power to enforce the TDG Regulations through inspections, audits, and penalties. Non-compliance can result in fines, legal action, and suspension of transport licenses.



STREAMLINE YOUR TRUCKING SAFETY OPERATIONS

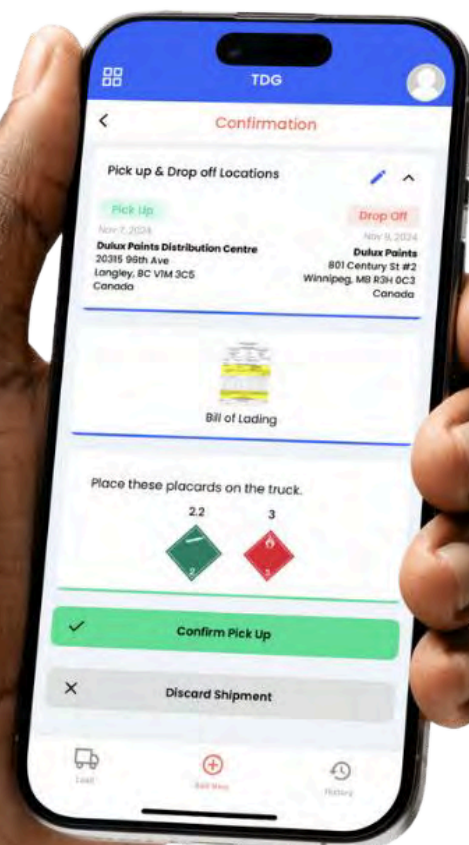
Simplify compliance and reduce liability.

Automate and track dangerous goods deliveries with Canada's first TDG app.

Reduce risk, navigate regulations, provide safety reassurance and compliance with efficiency and peace of mind.

NutechTMS: tdg is designed to assist truck drivers and safety managers in transporting dangerous goods ensuring safety and emergency protocols adhere to regulation standards.

(888) 470-2966
nutechtms.com/tdg





Practice Exam

Question 1: What is the primary purpose of the TDG Regulations?

- a) To regulate the sale of hazardous materials
- b) To ensure the safe transportation of dangerous goods
- c) To classify hazardous materials into different categories
- d) To provide guidelines for emergency response teams

Question 2: What information must be included on a shipping document?

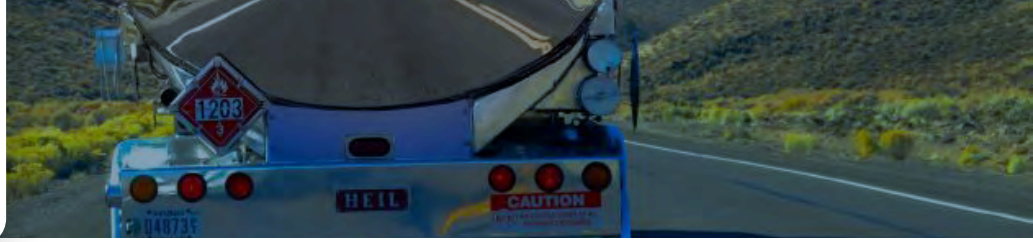
- a) UN number and proper shipping name
- b) Emergency contact information
- c) Quantity of dangerous goods
- d) All of the above

Question 3: How often must TDG certification be renewed?

- a) Every year
- b) Every two years
- c) Every three years
- d) Every five years

Question 4: What is the purpose of a safety mark?

- a) To identify the shipping company
- b) To indicate the presence and type of dangerous goods
- c) To provide emergency contact information
- d) To show the weight of the package



Practice Exam

Question 5: When is an ERAP required?

- a) For all dangerous goods
- b) Only for Class 1 Explosives
- c) For dangerous goods that pose a significant risk during transportation
- d) For hazardous materials transported by air

Question 6: What is the purpose of the classification chart in TDG?

- a) To determine the cost of shipping dangerous goods
- b) To identify the hazard class and proper safety measures for dangerous goods
- c) To list the countries that accept the shipment of dangerous goods
- d) To provide emergency contact numbers for accidents involving dangerous goods

Question 7: Who is responsible for ensuring that dangerous goods are properly classified and documented?

- a) The driver of the transport vehicle
- b) The receiver of the goods
- c) The shipper
- d) The government inspectors



Practice Exam

Question 8: Which of the following is considered a "Means of Containment"?

- a) A label used for marking dangerous goods
- b) A tanker truck used for transporting flammable liquids
- c) A shipping document
- d) A safety mark indicating explosive materials

Question 9: What must be done if a dangerous goods package is found to be leaking during transportation?

- a) Continue transportation to the destination
- b) Report the leak to the appropriate authorities and take immediate action to contain the release
- c) Discard the package at the nearest waste facility
- d) Transfer the contents to a new container without informing authorities

Question 10: Which type of safety mark is required for bulk shipments of dangerous goods?

- a) A small label on the packaging
- b) A placard displayed on all sides of the vehicle
- c) A shipping document with emergency contact information
- d) A sticker indicating the weight of the goods



Practice Exam

Question 11: What is required for transporting radioactive materials under the TDG Regulations?

- a) A regular shipping document
- b) Special containment and placarding as specified by the TDG Regulations
- c) No special requirements beyond those for other dangerous goods
- d) Approval from the local fire department

Question 12: How should the emergency contact information be displayed on the shipping document?

- a) It should be hidden to prevent unauthorized access
- b) It should be clearly visible and accessible at all times
- c) It should be written in a code known only to the driver
- d) It should be included only if requested by the carrier



Practice Exam Answers

- 1: b) To ensure the safe transportation of dangerous goods
- 2: d) All of the above
- 3: c) Every three years
- 4: b) To indicate the presence and type of dangerous goods
- 5: c) For dangerous goods that pose a significant risk during transportation
- 6: b) To identify the hazard class and proper safety measures for dangerous goods
- 7: c) The shipper
- 8: b) A tanker truck used for transporting flammable liquids
- 9: b) Report the leak to the appropriate authorities and take immediate action to contain the release
- 10: b) A placard displayed on all sides of the vehicle
- 11: b) Special containment and placarding as specified by the TDG Regulations
- 12: b) It should be clearly visible and accessible at all times

Conclusion

Preparing for the TDG test/exam requires a thorough understanding of the TDG Act, Regulations, and the practical aspects of transporting dangerous goods. This study guide has provided you with the essential information you need to succeed. By following the study tips and reviewing the practice questions, you'll be well on your way to achieving TDG certification and ensuring the safe transportation of dangerous goods across Canada.



Official TDG Online Courses

Here's a list of Canadian online learning providers to help consignors (shippers), consignees (receivers), carriers (drivers), and others involved in transporting dangerous goods quickly earn TDG certification and ensure a safe journey.

All course providers on this list are credible sources to receive your TDG certification.

Availability will vary.

1. Danatec – TDG Online Training

Overview: Offers a flexible, online TDG course with a focus on certification and practical knowledge in handling dangerous goods.

Provider: Danatec provides diverse online safety training programs tailored to industry needs.

[Website](#)

2. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) – TDG Course

Overview: Provides a comprehensive online TDG course focusing on regulatory compliance and safe handling of dangerous goods.

Provider: CCOHS is a national resource for occupational health and safety information and training.

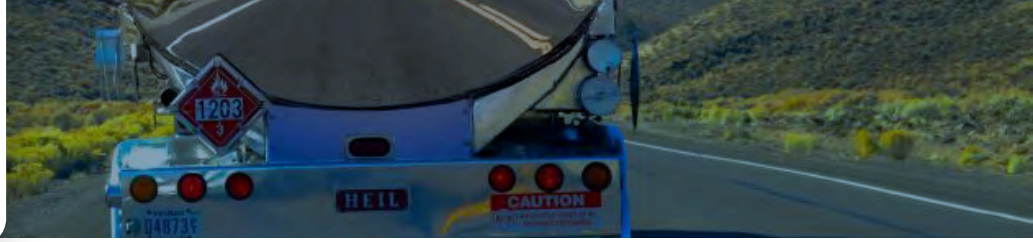
[Website](#)

3. Safety Driven – TDG Training

Overview: Offers an online TDG course tailored for the trucking industry, focusing on compliance and safety.

Provider: Safety Driven is a safety-based subsidiary of British Columbia Trucking Association dedicated to improving safety and compliance in the trucking industry.

[Website](#)



Official TDG Online Courses

4. Alberta Trucking Association (AMTA) – TDG Course

Overview: AMTA provides an online TDG course with a focus on industry-specific regulations and safety practices.

Provider: The Alberta Trucking Association supports the trucking industry in Alberta with training and resources.

[Website](#)

All course providers on this list are credible sources to receive your TDG certification.

Availability will vary.

5. Saskatchewan Trucking Association (STA) – TDG Training

Overview: Offers an online TDG course designed to meet the needs of trucking professionals in Saskatchewan.

Provider: The STA provides resources and training for the trucking industry in Saskatchewan.

[Website](#)

6. Manitoba Trucking Association (MTA) – TDG Course

Overview: Provides a TDG course focusing on compliance and safety tailored for the trucking industry in Manitoba.

Provider: MTA offers training and support for the trucking industry in Manitoba.

[Website](#)

7. Safety Services NB – TDG Certification Course

Overview: Offers a comprehensive TDG online course designed for those involved in transporting dangerous goods in New Brunswick.

Provider: Safety Services NB focuses on improving safety and compliance through training and resources.

[Website](#)