

Safety Rules Applying to Petroleum Products and Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Substances transported

One of the following petroleum products:

Diesel fuel or light heating oil	UN1202
Gasoline	UN1203
Aviation fuel	UN1863
Petroleum distillates, N.O.S. or petroleum products N.O.S.	UN1268



Requirements

Large container

A vehicle transporting a large container (with a capacity greater than 450 L) must be equipped with one extinguisher with a rating of at least 5 BC in the cab or attached on the outside of it.



Tank truck

The owner of a tank truck must have one extinguisher with a rating of at least 40 BC installed near each tank and he must have 2 chock blocks on board.



One of the following liquefied petroleum gases:

Butane	UN1011
Butylene	UN1012
Isobutane	UN1969
Isobutylene	UN1055
Propane	UN1978
Propylene	UN1077
Liquefied petroleum gases	UN1075



The space containing the liquefied petroleum gas bottles must be ventilated outside. The bottles must be transported vertically and properly stowed.

The bottle may be transported in:

A car



An open vehicle



If the bottle is transported in the passenger compartment of a car, a car window must be opened partway. If the bottled is placed in the trunk, this also must be opened partway.

A ventilated van



Note: When a liquefied petroleum gas is transported by a tank truck, the owner must have one extinguisher with a rating of at least 40 BC installed near each tank and he must have 2 chock blocks on board.

Flammable materials or vapours of inflammable materials transported in a tank truck.

The DRIVER must make sure that no one smokes or lights a flame:



- in the cab of the truck, whether it is moving or not
- AND**
- that a person smoking or lighting a flame is at least 8 meters from the truck when it is being loaded or unloaded.

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Checklist

Restrictions respecting the transportation of

dangerous

substances in tunnels and bridge-tunnels and regulations concerning the transportation of petroleum-derived products



Restrictions respecting the Transportation of Dangerous Substances in Tunnels and Bridge-tunnels

The Transportation of Dangerous Substances Regulation, which applies to all public roads in Québec, from the manufacturing or distribution location to the delivery or unloading location, contains certain restrictions respecting the movement through tunnels and bridge-tunnels.

Thus, other than the exceptions cited below, it is strictly prohibited for any driver of a road vehicle to drive through the Ville-Marie and Viger tunnels (in Montreal), the Louis-Hippolyte-La Fontaine (in bridge-tunnels (Montreal) or the Joseph-Samson bridge-tunnels (in Québec), or in the access lane to the Melocheville tunnel (controlled by the traffic lights and holding lanes).

These restrictions concerning movement in the tunnels and bridge-tunnels as well as the rules respecting the transport of petroleum products and liquefied petroleum gases apply to all circumstances, as well as to all carriers and vehicles transporting dangerous substances, including those who may have been granted an exemption.

Some traffic regulations in tunnels and bridge-tunnels

YOU ARE CARRYING...

Flammable gases - Class 2.1

Non-flammable gases with a subsidiary oxidizing class - Class 2.2 (5.1)

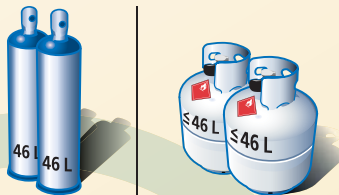
Toxic gases with a subsidiary flammable class - Class 2.3 (2.1)

Toxic gases with a subsidiary oxidizing class - Class 2.3 (5.1)



What is allowed

A maximum of 2 bottles, each with a capacity of 46 L or less



What is prohibited



One bottle with a capacity exceeding 46 L



More than 2 bottles, regardless of their capacity.

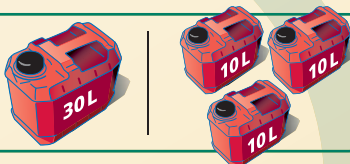


A Class 3 flammable liquid

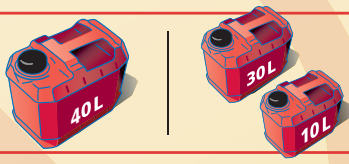
Examples: diesel fuel, gasoline



One container or a group of containers whose total capacity does not exceed 30 L



A container or a group of containers with a total capacity exceeding 30 L



A dangerous substance whose transported quantity requires the affixing of placards to the vehicle



The transportation of dangerous substances of Class 9 alone

The transportation of any other product belonging to Classes 1 to 8.

A piece of equipment producing an open flame

Example: boilers used to heat the asphalt



If the fire has been extinguished

If a flame is lit.



One or several bottles of flammable gas inside or outside a recreational vehicle

Examples: butane, propane



A maximum of 2 bottles, each with a capacity of 46 L



One bottle with a capacity exceeding 46 L



More than 2 bottles, regardless of their capacity.

