

# Safety Rules Applying to Petroleum Products and Liquefied Petroleum Gases

## Substances transported

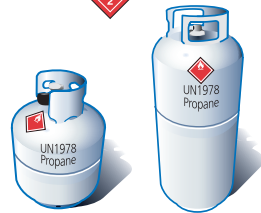
### One of the following petroleum products:

Diesel fuel or light heating oil	UN1202
Gasoline	UN1203
Aviation fuel	UN1863
Petroleum distillates, N.O.S. or petroleum products, N.O.S.	UN1268
Kerosene	UN1223
Ethanol and gasoline mix	UN3475
Crude oil	UN1267



### One of the following liquefied petroleum gases:

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



Flammable substances or vapours of flammable substances transported in a tank truck

## Requirements

### Large means of containment

Vehicles transporting large means of containment (with a capacity greater than 450 L) must be equipped with a fire extinguisher of at least 5 BC inside the cab or attached outside of it.



### Tank truck

The owner of a tank truck must have a fire extinguisher of at least 40 BC installed near each tank and he must have 2 wheel chocks on board.



The space containing the liquefied petroleum gas cylinders must be vented to the outside. The cylinders must be transported vertically and properly secured.

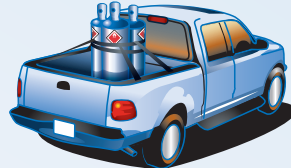
### Cylinders may be transported in:

#### A car



If cylinders are transported in the cab interior of a vehicle, a window must be half open. If cylinders are placed in the trunk, the trunk must be half open as well.

#### An open vehicle



#### A ventilated van



**Note:** When liquefied petroleum gas is transported by a tank truck, the truck owner must have a fire extinguisher of at least 40 BC installed near each tank and he must have 2 wheel chocks on board. Vehicles transporting large means of containment (with a capacity greater than 450 L) must be equipped with a fire extinguisher of at least 5 BC inside the cab or attached outside of it.

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



- inside the truck cab, whether the truck is moving or not
- AND**
- within 8 metres from the truck, during loading or unloading.

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- Dial 1 888 355-0511
- Send an email to: [communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca](mailto:communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca)
- Write to the following address:

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Cette publication est également disponible en français et s'intitule *Aide-mémoire - Restrictions relatives au transport des matières dangereuses dans les tunnels et ponts-tunnels, et règles concernant le transport des produits dérivés du pétrole.*

# CHECKLIST

Restrictions Respecting the Transportation of

## DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

in Tunnels and Bridge-Tunnels and Regulations Concerning the Transportation of Petroleum-Derived Products



Transports,  
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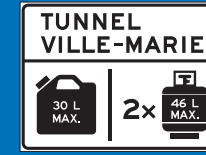
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# Restrictions Regarding the Transportation of Dangerous Substances in Tunnels and Bridge-Tunnels

The Transportation of Dangerous Substances Regulation, which applies to all of Québec's public roads, contains restrictions regarding traffic in tunnels and bridge-tunnels. These restrictions apply in all circumstances, to all carriers and vehicles transporting hazardous materials, including exempt vehicles.

Apart from the exceptions below, it is strictly prohibited for any driver of a road vehicle to travel in the Ville-Marie (see example to the right) and Viger tunnels (in Montréal), in the Louis-Hippolyte-La Fontaine (in Montréal) and Joseph-Samson (in Québec City) bridge-tunnels, and in the Melocheville tunnel (in Beauharnois).



When drivers approach the tunnels, signs remind them of the maximum allowable quantities so they can change their route before it is too late.

## 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)**

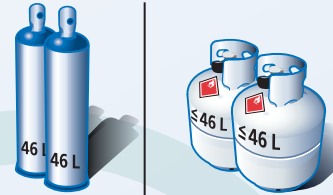
**Toxic gases with a subsidiary flammable class – Class 2.3 (2.1)**

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



#### What is allowed

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



#### What is prohibited

One cylinder with a capacity exceeding 46 L



More than 2 cylinders, regardless of their capacity

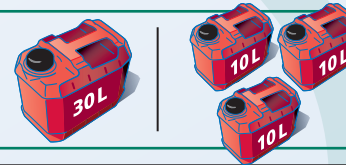


**A Class 3 flammable liquid**

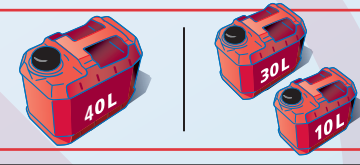
*Examples: diesel fuel, gasoline*



A 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 in such a quantity that it requires placards to be affixed to the vehicle**



The transportation of dangerous substances of Class 9 alone

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

**Equipment that generates a naked flame or contains incandescent solid fuel**

*Example: boilers used to heat the asphalt*



If the flame has been extinguished

If a flame is lit



**One or several cylinders of flammable gas inside or outside a recreational vehicle**

*Examples: butane, propane*



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



One cylinder with a capacity exceeding 46 L



More than 2 cylinders, regardless of their capacity

