

[pr51] Transporting Hazard Material Safely

Guidance from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Safety Department

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For answers about radioactive material or chemicals, call the Safety Department at 2-8769.

For biological material, call the Biological Safety Office at: 2-2037

If you are your department's Hazardous Material Transportation Coordinator:

- Attend the Safety Department's Basic Training
- Let others in your unit know that transport is regulated
- Direct them to additional resources for help

Be careful when transporting hazardous material. Your safety is at stake—not only when you receive or send a package, but when you pass a truck on the highway or board a plane. Accidents happen, and they are more likely to be severe when a hazardous material is involved.

To protect you and others, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and other agencies strictly regulate the transport of hazardous material. Failure to comply with these laws risks public health, the environment, and the safety of people who drive, fly or transport hazardous material. Non-compliance is also subject to fines (up to \$27,500 per violation) and, in egregious cases, imprisonment.

TRANSPORTATION COMPLIANCE AT UW-MADISON

Laws governing the transport of hazardous material are many and complex. They can be very difficult to understand. At UW-Madison, each department or division that receives or ships hazardous material designates a staff member to be their **Hazardous Material Transportation Coordinator**. These people are trained to understand basic requirements, recognize hazardous material shipments, and guide others to resources for further advice. For the name of your department's Hazardous Material Transportation Coordinator, contact your departmental office or the Safety Department.

This compliance program and handout pertains to chemicals and chemical products. If you receive, handle or ship infectious substances, etiological agents or biological material, contact the Safety Department's Office of Biological Safety for training and advice. Transport compliance for radioactive material is addressed separately by the Safety Department's radiation safety program. They offer a separate training program for radioactive material, and closely control all shipments of radioactive material to and from the campus.

In addition to this handout, the basic hazardous material transportation training offered by the Safety Department's Chemical & Environmental Safety Program includes the following supplementary information:

- *DOT Chart 11: Hazardous Materials Marking, Labeling & Placarding Guide*, U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs.
- *Requirements to Safely Transport Hazardous Materials*, U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs (also at www.thwa.dot.gov/omc/eta200g.htm)

Do You Need Training?

DOT requires training and certification as a *hazmat employee* if you perform any of the following jobs:

- Load, unload or handle shipments of hazardous material.
- Prepare hazardous material for transport.
- Operate a vehicle used to transport hazardous material.

You need to attend training and be certified if you work in a receiving area or loading dock, or if you handle hazardous material shipments. Training is required even if you arrange the shipment of a package that has been prepared by another person, or if you follow the packaging directions of a shipper. New employees who may handle or ship hazardous material must attend training and be certified prior to performing any of these duties. As explained above, UW-Madison Hazardous Material Transportation Coordinators must also attend training.

Training must be repeated every three years. It covers:

- **General awareness/familiarization** with the law and hazardous material.
- **Safety**, including emergency response, personal protection and procedures for avoiding accidents. People who load hazardous material into vehicles need to understand the rules for chemical compatibility and segregation.
- **Function-specific training**—specific requirements for the hazardous material you intend to ship, the mode of transportation you intend to use, and your job function.

DOT does not require training if you only sign for, open or unpack package of hazardous material. Training is not required if you simply use hazardous material or if you only move material within a building, such as between loading docks, stockrooms and labs. However, we recommend basic training for everyone who handles hazardous material. You'll learn useful information and be ready in case you need to send hazardous material.

SAFETY DEPARTMENT PROVIDES BASIC TRAINING

The Safety Department offers basic hazardous material transportation training at no cost to you. The basic training covers the job functions listed in the table below.

After attending the Safety Department's basic training and passing the exam and, you will be legally certified to:

- Unload and handle packages of hazardous material.
- Sign for, open and unpack shipments of hazardous material.

You may obtain hazardous material transportation training from a source other than the Safety Department. If you have received training from another source, please let us know so we can maintain our database of trained personnel.

You must be trained and certified if you work in a receiving area or loading dock where hazardous material is handled.

Refresher training is required every three years.

The Safety Department offers basic hazardous material transportation training.

- Additional function-specific training is required if you ship hazardous material.
- Additional training is required if you load or operate a vehicle used to transport hazardous material

New employees who may handle or ship hazardous material must attend training and be certified prior to performing any of these duties.

Job Function Related to the Transport of Hazardous Material	Elements Included in the Safety Department's Basic Hazardous Material Training		
	Awareness & Familiarization	Safety	Function Specific
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unload or handle packages of hazardous material • Sign for, open or unpack shipments that include hazardous material* 	Included in Basic Training	Included in Basic Training	Included in Basic Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare hazardous material for transport • Offer hazardous material for transport • Prepare shipping documents • Arranging shipments of hazardous material that have been prepared by others 	Included in Basic Training	Included in Basic Training	Not included additional training required
Load or operate a vehicle used to transport hazardous material	Not included additional training required	Not included additional training required	Not included additional training required

If you occasionally prepare or offer hazardous material for transport or arrange shipments of hazardous material that have been prepared by others, you need to attend separate function-specific training.

* Training is recommended (but not required) if you sign for, open or unpack packages of hazardous material.

As shown on the above table, the Safety Department's basic training is not complete for all job functions. You need to attend a separate function-specific or vehicle training in order to:

- Prepare or offer hazardous material for transport.
- Load or operate a vehicle transporting hazardous material in commerce.

SHIPPING REQUIRES FUNCTION-SPECIFIC TRAINING

If you occasionally prepare or offer hazardous material for transport or arrange shipments of hazardous material that have been prepared by others, you must obtain function-specific training that covers proper packaging, labeling, marking and completion of shipping papers.

Function-specific training focuses on the detailed requirements for the specific material that you wish to ship, the mode of transport you plan to use, and your role in the shipment. You may obtain this training through a one-on-one session with Safety Department staff. If you are involved with a variety or large number of shipments you should attend a comprehensive course to receive function-specific training. Contact the Safety Department for a list of sources for such training.

You may obtain function-specific training through a one-on-one session with Safety Department staff.

TRAINING FOR TRANSPORTING HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

If you operate a vehicle used to transport hazardous material, we recommend that you obtain a Commercial Drivers License with a hazardous materials endorsement (CDL-H) from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. Although a CDL-H is required only for driving a placarded vehicle, training for a CDL-H will meet the DOT training requirements for driving a vehicle containing hazardous material.

If you operate a vehicle used to transport hazardous material, you need to attend additional training.

If you load shipments of hazardous material into a vehicle, you should also attend a comprehensive course to receive training.

HAZMAT TRANSPORTATION OUTSIDE OF COMMERCE

DOT hazardous material rules do not apply to transportation outside of commerce, such as a UW truck driven by a UW employee for the sole purpose of moving hazardous material from one UW building to another.

Be aware that shipments from the UW Material Distribution System (formerly Stores) use this exemption, and may arrive at your building without all the labels, markings or other identification required by DOT.

Although non-commercial transport is exempt from labeling, marking and packaging requirements, you should take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidents or spills during transport. All hazardous material should be well labeled and contained. Secondary containment is highly recommended (e.g., double bag the container or set it in a plastic tray). Do not transport hazardous material in the passenger compartment of a vehicle. Please call the Safety Department for specific advice.

Recognize Hazardous Material

When you receive or ship material or equipment, it is important that you determine if the contents is a hazardous material or is regulated as such. There are many ways in which you can recognize incoming or outgoing shipments of hazardous material.

IDENTIFY HAZMAT IN INCOMING SHIPMENTS

You may recognize an incoming shipment containing hazardous material in a several ways:

- The shipment may arrive in a vehicle bearing a DOT placard on its side. A *placard* is a 11-by-11 inch diamond-shaped sign placed on the four sides of a vehicle that carries hazardous material. There are over 25 different placards used to ship hazardous material including a placard for each hazard class and division (see list below). See the *DOT Chart 11: Hazardous Materials Marking, Labeling & Placarding Guide* for examples of placards and labels. A placard is only required for large quantities, so not all vehicles carrying hazardous material will be placarded.
- The container is in a DOT-approved *package*. DOT specifies performance standards for cardboard boxes, metal cans and other containers. DOT-approved packages usually have a “DOT” or “UN” notation marked on its exterior.
- The package bears a hazardous material label. A *label* is a 4-by-4 inch diamond-shaped sticker placed on the package. There are over 35 different labels used to ship hazardous material. The package might not be a labeled if the is marked “Limited Quantity” or “DOT-E” followed by a number.
- Adjacent to the label, the package is marked according to DOT specifications. This *marking* is specified in DOT regulations, and includes the material’s shipping name and UN number, and sometimes notations to specify certain hazards or package handling considerations. “DRY ICE (1.8 KG) UN 1845” and “ACETONE UN 1090” are examples of DOT markings.

Examples of hazardous materials regulated by the DOT include:

- most laboratory chemicals
- solvents
- alcohols
- acids
- compressed gases and lecture bottles
- dry ice
- certain cleaners
- certain pesticides
- certain paints
- chemical samples
- biological samples
- infectious substances
- radioactive materials



Hazardous material shipments can be identified by:

- vehicle placards
- labels
- markings
- notations on shipping papers

- Hazardous material must be noted on the *shipping paper* or bill of lading with highlighting, by being listed first or by being marked with an “X” in the “HM” column.

Not all hazardous material is shipped this way. The regulations exempt small amounts, exempt containers, or certain products. For example, although liquid nitrogen is classed as miscellaneous hazardous material, certain shipments are exempt.

Notify the shipper if the package or shipping paper does not match its contents. Ask that future shipments be properly identified. Follow UW purchasing procedures for resolving billing problems.

DOT Hazard Class	Hazardous Material Example
Class 1: Explosive	Dynamite
Class 2 Division 2.1: Flammable gas Division 2.2: Non-flammable gas Division 2.3: Poison/Toxic gas	Hydrogen, propane Nitrogen, oxygen Fluorine
Class 3: Flammable liquid	Gasoline, xylene
Class 4 Division 4.1: Flammable solid Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet	Ammonium picrate White phosphorus Sodium metal
Class 5 Division 5.1: Oxidizer Division 5.2: Organic peroxide	Ammonium nitrate Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide
Class 6 Division 6.1: Poison Division 6.2: Infectious substance	Potassium cyanide Anthrax
Class 7: Radioactive	Radiolabeled chemicals
Class 8: Corrosive	Battery fluid
Class 9: Miscellaneous	Dry ice

If you prepare or ship hazardous material, you are legally responsible for complying with the law.

IDENTIFY HAZMAT IN OUTGOING SHIPMENTS

If you prepare or offer hazardous material for shipment, you are responsible for properly completing the shipping paper, placarding the vehicle, and packaging, labeling and marking the shipment. If you send a package of hazardous material, you are legally responsible for the shipment’s compliance even if the transporter or recipient advises or assists you with the shipment. Because you are liable, you must receive training to become thoroughly knowledgeable with requirements for transporting hazardous material. If you have any questions, seek the assistance of the resources listed below.

Because special transportation requirements pertain to hazardous material, it is essential that you review all shipments leaving your work unit to identify those materials that are hazardous. There are two ways to tell:

- Check if your material is listed on the DOT Hazardous Materials Table
- Determine if your material meets the characteristic of a hazardous materials class

Other clues as to whether the material is hazardous can be found by reading the labels, markings and papers of the shipment in which you received the material. Assuming your supplier followed DOT rules, you can use the same procedure for shipping the material from campus. (This does not apply to shipments received from the UW Material Distribution System—formerly Stores—because their shipments are exempt from DOT rules. See above.)

Be aware that some equipment contains batteries, capacitors, transformers or other components that contain hazardous material. As a result, such equipment must be shipped as a hazardous material.

USING THE DOT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TABLE

The DOT Hazardous Materials Table consists of three tables that include:

- Hazardous materials requiring special precautions for safe transport
- Hazardous substances regulated under environmental laws
- Marine pollutants that require special precautions for transport over water

The Hazardous Materials Table is quite long. While it is available on the Internet, it is time-consuming to download. However, to do so:

1. Go to www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html
2. Search for "Hazardous Materials Table"
3. Select 49 CFR
4. Select 172.101
5. Choose the text or the Acrobat® file. The text file downloads more quickly.
6. For future reference, save it locally. Because the table changes regularly, be sure to update your local file on occasion.

When using the Table to determine if a material is hazardous, be sure to check chemical, generic and trade names, as well as synonyms.

CLASSIFY MATERIAL ACCORDING TO HAZARD

There are nine classes of DOT hazardous material (see table above). If your shipment exhibits the characteristics of one of these classes, it must be shipped according to the rules for that class. Hazardous material not listed in the tables is identified by its hazard class. For example, a proprietary corrosive liquid mixture is shipped as "Corrosive, N.O.S." (Not Otherwise Specified). Characteristics of each class are listed in the DOT regulations.

The Hazardous Materials Table is in Section 101 of Part 172 or Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR 172.101).

On a marking or shipping paper, N.O.S. means "Not Otherwise Specified." When allowed by the rules, the material is described by its hazard class rather than its chemical or product name.

Some materials in the Miscellaneous Class are listed in the Hazard Materials Table as “Other Regulated Material” and must bear a “ORM” marking on their package.

If the exterior of a packages indicates a leak or damage, do not accept the shipment. Damaged, wet or leaking packages are the responsibility of the transporter.

Prevent Exposures and Accidents

Completely contain hazardous material for transport and handling—until it reaches the recipient. To prevent being exposed to hazardous material:

- Examine the exterior of all packages before accepting them. If any problems are observable, do not accept the shipment. [pr52] A damaged, wet or leaking package is the responsibility of the transporter.
- Don't touch a container that is open, leaking, weeping, broken or if the hazardous material is not otherwise contained.
- Do not open containers of hazardous material.

Do not handle open containers of hazardous material unless you are trained to use the material. Call the Safety Department if hazardous material has spilled on UW property. Call your health care provider if you have been exposed to hazardous material.

Call UW Police and Security at 911 in case of injury, fire, explosion or a high hazard spill (see below).

Prepare for Spills

In spite of everyone's best efforts, spills happen—so it is wise to prepare for hazardous material spills. Keep spill response and cleanup supplies at hand, and review the procedures for responding to spills. To prepare for and clean up a spill, you will need at a minimum:

- ***North American Emergency Response Guidebook*** (the yellow book). DOT requires this guidebook (or equivalent emergency response information) at every loading dock and in every vehicle where hazardous material is handled. It cross-references shipping names, UN numbers and DOT labels with emergency response procedures. It is available from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration.
- The **Material Safety Data Sheets** (MSDSs) of the materials you handle. For specific hazard and cleanup information, consult the MSDS. If the MSDS is not included in the shipment, call the supplier or the Safety Department for a copy. MSDSs are not available for infectious substances and some laboratory samples.
- **Absorbent material**, such as floor-dry.
- **Personal protective equipment**, such as safety goggles and appropriate gloves.

Important Phone Numbers

UW Police & Security
911

UWHC
Emergency Room
262-2398

Poison Center
262-3702

UW Safety Dept.
262-8769

SPILL CLEANUP PROCEDURES

Some basic procedures apply to all spills of hazardous material. In case of a spill:

- Immediately inform your supervisor, coworkers and others in the area.
- Control access to the area to prevent others from being exposed or coming into contact with the spilled material. Close doors, run tape across a hallway or put up a sign.
- If hazardous vapors or gases are present, tell others to evacuate the area. If you can do so safely, open windows and fume hoods. Close doors to the area and go to a remote location to call 911.
- If hazardous vapors or gases are spreading to other areas, pull the fire alarm and evacuate the building. **WHEN IN DOUBT, GET OUT.** The Madison Fire Department's Hazardous Incident Team will respond.
- For simple spills, follow the procedures below. Call the Safety Department if you need cleanup advice.

When in doubt in an emergency, get out and call for help.

No two spills are alike. Spills can be simple—ones that you can clean yourself—or ones that present a high degree of hazard. Resources and responders are available to help you in case of a high hazard spill. When in doubt, get out and call for help.

Simple Spills that you can clean up yourself	High Hazard Spills call the Safety Department or 911 for help
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not spread rapidly • Does not endanger people or property except by direct contact • Does not endanger the environment outside the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any spill of an infectious substance • Any spill of an unknown substance • If hazardous vapors or gases are spreading to other areas • Other spills that are not simple

Spills should be cleaned by people who are knowledgeable about the hazardous material, such as the package's recipient or sender, or a person who uses the material.

Call the Safety Department for training in spill response. A spill kit and training can prevent injuries and minimize disruption of your work when a spill occurs.

SPILLS OF CHEMICALS OR CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

For spills or leaks of chemicals or chemical products, cleanup procedures are in the UW-Madison *Chemical Safety & Disposal Guide*, available free from the Safety Department or via www.wisc.edu/safety. You may also call the Safety Department for spill cleanup advice.

The UW *Chemical Safety & Disposal Guide* is available free from the Safety Department or via www.wisc.edu/safety

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL SPILLS

For spills or leaks of radioactive material, contact the Safety Department. After hours, call UW Police and Security and ask them to contact a radiation safety health physicist. Spill cleanup procedures can be found in Chapter 6 of *Radiation Safety for Radiation Workers*, available from the Safety Department.

SPILLS OF INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCES OR BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

For spills or leaks of infectious substances, etiological agents or biological material, call the Office of Biological Safety or consult your laboratory's approved protocol. General protocols for spill cleanup are also available from the Office of Biological Safety.

Please be sure that trained personnel supervise all shipments from your unit.

Preparing Hazardous Material Shipments

Please be sure that trained personnel supervise all shipments from your unit. This handout is a summary of what you should be aware of if you ship hazardous material from campus. It is not meant to be complete or a substitute for additional function-specific training. (The Safety Department's basic training is not sufficient for shipping hazardous material from campus.) This handout will guide you to resources that can help you transport hazardous material safely and legally.

Prior to offering a shipment from campus, first determine if your shipment contains hazardous material by reviewing the lists and characteristics of hazardous material, as discussed above. Compare the lists with the contents of your shipment, including any part or article it may contain. If your shipment contains hazardous material, DOT rules require:

- The package meets DOT standards.
- The package bears the appropriate DOT label.
- The package is marked according to DOT regulations. Even exempt packages must have specified markings.
- A shipping paper completed according to DOT regulations. Special notations and formatting are required for hazardous material.
- For larger quantities, the vehicle must bear placards. If the driver doesn't have a placard, you must provide it.

In addition to DOT rules, air shipments must follow the *Dangerous Goods Regulations* of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the *Technical Instructions* of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

In addition to DOT rules, air shipments must abide by the *Dangerous Goods Regulations* of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the *Technical Instructions* of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Shipping companies often have their own, additional rules.

As explained above, you are legally liable for complying with DOT rules for any hazardous material that you offer for shipment. Nevertheless, shippers can be very helpful in preparing a package for transport. If you work with a shipper:

- Tell them fully and accurately what you wish to ship, including if your package contains dry ice or liquid nitrogen.
- Follow their packaging, labeling and marking instructions precisely.
- On the shipping paper, describe the contents fully and accurately. Follow the shipper's instructions for describing the hazard material and class.

FedEx and other shipping companies have their own, additional rules.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Radioactive material must be shipped by the Safety Department. Please contact the Safety Department well in advance of your shipment so that arrangements can be made.

Radiation Safety
2-8769

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPPING BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

The shipment and receipt of infectious substances is increasingly regulated. The shipment of certain select agents requires a permit. A shipment of biological material may be regulated by other authorities, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Office of
Biological Safety
3-2037

BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES IN LIQUID NITROGEN "VAPOR SHIPPERS"

A special "vapor shipper" container is available for transporting biological samples in liquid nitrogen. If the sample itself does not need to comply with additional requirements, the shipment and packaging is exempt from DOT requirements.

When using a vapor shipper, charge the package according to the manufacturer's instructions, and then pour off excess liquid nitrogen. If package and the sample are exempt, the package must be marked "DOT Exempt." Tell the shipper that the package contains liquid nitrogen, but the packaging is exempt.

Contact the Biological Safety Office for advice in shipping biological material, infectious substances or etiological agents.

For individual shipments, the Safety Department can help you prepare a shipping paper.

WHERE TO OBTAIN SHIPPING SUPPLIES

The following vendors can provide labels, shipping papers and approved packaging. Although you are required by law to provide placards, check with your transporter to see if they will provide them for you—they usually do.

American Health & Safety, Inc. 6250 Nesbitt Rd., Madison,
1-800-522-7554, www.ahsafety.com

EMED, 1-800-442-3633, www.wemedco.com

LabelMaster, 1-800-621-5808, www.labelmaster.com

Laboratory Safety Supply, Janesville, 1-800-356-0783,
www.labsafety.com

Saf-T-Pak, Inc., 1-800-814-7484, specializing in shipping infectious substances.

MVE Cryogenics, 1-888-683-2796, carries a line of vapor shippers.

Shipping papers must contain a 24-hour emergency number. To satisfy this requirement, the University has a contract with Chem-Tel, a service that will advise responders in case of an emergency involving your shipment.

HELP FOR SHIPPING PAPERS AND DOCUMENTATION

For individual shipments, the Safety Department can help you prepare a shipping paper. Shipping papers must accurately describe the hazardous material, its hazard class, and include other legally required notations.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER REQUIRED ON SHIPPING PAPER

Shipping papers must contain a 24-hour emergency number. To satisfy this requirement, the University has a contract with Chem-Tel, a service that will advise responders in case of an emergency involving your shipment. To use this service:

MSDSs are available from the Safety Department.

1. Check to see if the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for your material is registered under the University of Wisconsin with Chem-Tel. The list of registered MSDSs can be found via www.wisc.edu/safety or by calling Denny Silbaugh (3-8986) or Jeff Schiller (5-9080). If your MSDS is registered with Chem-Tel, skip to Step 4, below.
2. If your MSDS is not registered and it is a week or more before your shipment, mail the MSDS to Chem-Tel at:

CHEM-TEL
ATTENTION: ANNETTE GRANT
1313 8TH AVE.
SUITE 300
TAMPA, FL 33605

Because mailed copies are more clear than faxes, Chem-Tel prefers mailed MSDSs. Please try to plan ahead and mail MSDSs for materials you plan to ship.

3. If you do not have time to mail your MSDS, fax your MSDS and appropriate HazMat shipping papers to Chem-Tel:
 - Use only white 8½ x 11" paper. (Chem-Tel needs clear faxes for their database of scanned MSDSs.)
 - On your fax cover page, ask Chem-Tel to register your MSDS under the University of Wisconsin.
 - Print "University of Wisconsin" on the first page of each MSDS.
 - Fax these documents to Chem-Tel at 1-813-248-0582.
4. Note Chem-Tel's emergency number on all your shipping papers as:

"FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY SPILL ASSISTANCE,
CONTACT CHEM-TEL AT 1-800-255-3924."

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Customs Office requires all imported or exported chemicals (including samples) to be certified..

For laboratory samples and hazardous biological substances that do not have an MSDS, fax the appropriate HazMat shipping papers to Chem-Tel by following steps 3 and 4, above.

The use of this emergency number is strictly intended for the University of Wisconsin. If you have any questions or comments about the University's Chem-Tel contract, contact Denny Silbaugh: 1-608-263-8986.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPMENTS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Customs Office requires all imported or exported chemicals (including samples) to be certified. Contact the Safety Department for certification forms and additional information.

For More Information

The Safety Department can help you safely and legally receive, handle and ship hazardous material. We offer advice and training, and know of resources that can help you. Please contact us if you have any questions.

Radioactive Material		
Radiation Safety Program		
General number	262-8769	
Infectious Substances, Etiological Agents and Biological Material		
Office of Biological Safety		
Joe Kanabrocki	3-2037	joeseph.kanabrocki@mail.admin.wisc.edu
Jan Klein	3-2037	jan.klein@mail.admin.wisc.edu
Chemicals, Chemical Products and Chemical Samples		
Chemical & Environmental Safety Program		
Denny Silbaugh	3-8986	dennis.silbaugh@mail.admin.wisc.edu
Jeff Schiller	5-9080	jeff.shiller@mail.admin.wisc.edu

For regulatory guidance, you can call the U.S. Department of Transportation, Information Center at 1-800-467-4922.

DOT REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE

Parts 130, 171–180 and 397 of Title 49, *Code of Federal Regulations* (49 CFR), U.S. Government Printing Office and at <http://hazmat.dot.gov/>

Handling Hazardous Materials, (the red book) J. J. Keller & Associates, Neenah, WI, 1-800-327-6868, www.jjkeller.com

DOT Chart 11, *Hazardous Materials Marking, Labeling & Placarding Guide*, U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration (available free from the UW-Madison Safety Department)

Requirements to Safely Transport Hazardous Materials, U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs (available at www.thwa.dot.gov/omc/eta200g.htm or free from the UW-Madison Safety Department)

U.S. Department of Transportation Office of Hazardous Materials Safety: <http://hazmat.dot.gov/>

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Motor Carriers, Madison Office: 264-5215

U.S. Department of Transportation, Information Center: 1-800-467-4922

OTHER REGULATIONS

Additional requirements for facilities transferring or receiving select agents, www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/42cfr72.htm

Dangerous Goods Regulations, International Air Transport Association (IATA), Montreal (published annually)

Technical Instructions, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Wisconsin Commercial Driver's Manual, Volumes I and II, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, 6-2325

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), 24-hour emergency line: 800-424-9300. Do not use this phone number as the “emergency contact number” on shipping papers; use Chem-Tel’s phone number.

Chem-Tel: Pre-shipment information: 813-248-0573 Fax: 813-248-0582
24-hour emergency line: 800-255-3924. UW contract information: Denny Slibaugh: 1-608-263-8986.

1996 *North American Emergency Response Guidebook*, (the yellow book)
U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs
Administration (published every three years)