

Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Part 8 – Reporting Requirements



TYPES OF REPORT	Who must make the report?	When is the report required?	Who should receive the report?	Is a 30-Day Follow-up report required?
Emergency Report – Road, Rail or Marine	Person who has the charge, management or control of the dangerous goods (DG).	 As soon as possible; In the case of a release or an anticipated release of DG that are or could be in excess of the quantities set out in Section 8.2 of the TDG Regulations and if the release or anticipated release endangers or could endanger public safety. 	Local authority responsible for emergency response.	No
Release or Anticipated Release Report – Road, Rail or Marine	Person who made the Emergency Report.	 If the release or anticipated release resulted in: the death of a person; a person sustaining injuries requiring immediate medical treatment by a health care provider; an evacuation of people or their shelter-in-place; the closure of a facility, road, main railway line or main waterway; a means of containment has been damaged; the centre sill or stub sill of a tank car is broken or there is a crack in the metal ≥ 15 cm (6 inches). 	 CANUTEC; The consignor (shipper) and, if applicable, The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC); or A Vessel Traffic Services Centre, or the Canadian Coast Guard. 	Yes



TYPES OF REPORT	Who must make the report?	When is the report required?	Who should receive the report?	Is a 30-Day Follow-up report required?
Dangerous Goods Accident or Incident Report - <i>Air</i>	Person who has the charge, management or control of the dangerous goods (DG).	 As soon as possible; In the case of a release or an anticipated release of DG that are or could be in excess of the quantities set out in Subsection 8.9(1) of the TDG Regulations and if the release or anticipated release endangers or could endanger public safety; and If the release or anticipated release resulted in one or more of the consequences listed in Subsection 8.9(3) of the TDG Regulations. 	 CANUTEC; and, if applicable, The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC). 	Yes
Undeclared or Misdeclared Dangerous Goods Report - <i>Air</i>	Any person who discovers the DG.	As soon as possible after the discovery, on board an aircraft, at an aerodrome or in an air cargo facility, of DG that are not accompanied by the documentation or DG marks set out for the DG in Parts 1 to 6 and 8 of the ICAO Technical Instructions.	• CANUTEC.	No
Dangerous Goods Occurrence Report (ICAO) - <i>Air</i>	Any person who discovers the DG.	 Within seven days after discovering, at an aerodrome or air cargo facility or on board an aircraft, dangerous goods that have been transported on board an aircraft without: being loaded, segregated or secured in accordance with Chapter 2 of Part 7 of the ICAO Technical Instructions; or the pilot-in-command having been informed in accordance with Section 7;4.1 of the ICAO Technical Instructions. 	Director General of the TDG Directorate	No
Loss or Theft Report – All modes	Any person who had the charge, management or control of the DG immediately before the loss of theft.	 As soon as possible after the loss or theft; If the quantity of DG that was lost or stolen is greater than the quantities indicated in Subsection 8.16(2) of the TDG Regulations. 	 CANUTEC; and, if applicable, Natural Resources Canada, or CNSC. 	No
Unlawful Interference Report – <i>All mod</i> es	Person who has the charge, management or control of the DG.	As soon as possible after it is discovered that DG have been unlawfully interfered with.	 CANUTEC; and, if applicable, Natural Resources Canada; or CNSC. 	No