Dangerous goods (extracts)

- Class 1 Explosives
- Class 2 Flammable gases
- Class 3 Flammable liquids
- Class 4.1 Flammable solids
- Class 5.1 Oxides and organic peroxides
- Class 5.2 Organic substances not otherwise classified
- Class 6.1 Toxic substances
- Class 6.2 Infectious substances
- Class 7 Radioactive materials
- Class 8 Corrosive substances
- Class 9 Other dangerous substances and articles

Compliance with safety regulations

The transportation of dangerous goods requires adherence to specific regulations and guidelines to ensure safety. These regulations are designed to protect the health and safety of individuals and the environment. Key aspects to consider include:

1. Identification: Properly identifying the type of dangerous goods is crucial for understanding their hazards.
2. Packaging: Ensuring that dangerous goods are transported in appropriate containers and packaging to prevent leaks or spills.
3. Labelling: Clearly marking the package with the correct hazard symbols and labels.
4. Training: Providing personnel with the necessary training to handle and transport dangerous goods safely.
5. Communication: Using the international dangerous goods symbology to communicate hazardous characteristics.
6. Monitoring: Regularly checking the integrity of packages and methods of transport to detect any potential issues.

The transportation of dangerous goods is subject to legal requirements, and non-compliance can result in severe legal consequences, including fines and penalties.

Calculating the cost of dangerous goods transport

To calculate the cost of transporting dangerous goods, several factors must be considered:

1. Distance: The farther the destination, the higher the transportation cost.
2. Type of Dangerous Goods: Different classes of dangerous goods have different costs associated with their transportation.
3. Equipment: Specialized equipment required for handling dangerous goods may increase the cost.
4. Security: Transportation of dangerous goods may require additional security measures, adding to the cost.
5. Regulations: Compliance with regulatory requirements, such as permits and inspections, can also increase expenses.

These factors must be factored into the overall cost calculation for a smooth and legal transportation process.
Areas of specialisation:
- Metaphysics
- Philosophy of nature and epistemology
- Psychology
- Cosmology

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Areas of specialisation:
- Phenomenology
- Theory of knowledge

N.N.

Areas of specialisation:
- Phenomenal consciousness
- The identity and individuality of conscious individuals

N.N.

- Political philosophy and Ethics

N.N.

- Philosophy of art and Aesthetics

Studies organisation
Structure of studies
ECTS credits can be earned.

Doctoral school
https://philosophie.cuso.ch
http://www.mediaevum.unifr.ch

Admission
In order to be admitted to a doctorate the candidate must have been awarded an academic Bachelor’s and Master’s degree or an equivalent qualification by a university recognised by the University of Fribourg.

Before applying for a doctorate the candidate must contact a professor who would be willing to supervise the thesis work.

There is no general right to be admitted to a doctorate.

The respective conditions of admission for each doctoral study programme are reserved.

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