

LTL SHIPPING GUIDELINES



Site Requirements

- Sites must be accessible by a 53' box van tractor/trailer combination.
- Sites must have an adequate loading dock or ample off-street parking.
- If no dock, sites must have a forklift **and** pallet jack or drum dolly in order to move containers inside the trailer so they can be secured for transport.
- Site personnel is responsible for loading. HazMat drivers are not permitted to operate loading equipment or lift heavy objects.

Containers

- Containers must be new or in like-new condition (no rust, holes, dents, bulged/swelled, etc.)
- Containers must be dry. Wet containers will not be allowed on the truck.
- When shipping DOT regulated hazardous material or RCRA hazardous waste, containers must be US DOT approved and must be the appropriate packing group for the material they will contain.
- If a solid material has the potential to become or to excrete liquids, consider using a container suitable for liquid. Check USDOT guidelines.
- Allow containers to sit for 24 hours prior to pickup.
- If a solid material has the potential to become or to excrete liquids, please put plastic liners or absorbent material in the containers.
- Filters – Please allow appropriate time for liquid to drain prior to packaging and put plastic liners or absorbent material in the containers.

- Liquids – DO NOT FILL CONTAINERS TO MAXIMUM CAPACITY. Please leave an appropriate amount of room for possible expansion (approx. 3 inches).

- Small containers:

1. Secure small containers to a pallet via shrink wrap or bands (and follow USDOT labeling guidelines regarding "Overpacks") OR
2. Place small containers, which are all the same material, into a larger container (i.e. 55-gallon drum) that is an approved USDOT container for that material. If the small containers hold any liquid, place a plastic liner or absorbent material in the larger container/drum.

Pallets

- Pallets should be standard size or relatively close to 44" x 44".
- Pallets must be in good condition, dry, and free from protruding nails that could puncture other containers on the truck.

Paperwork

- Generators must provide drivers the appropriate, completed, paperwork – i.e. hazardous waste manifest or bill of lading, as well as any other paperwork required by the consignee.
- When scheduling pickups, please provide HazMat with copies of the paperwork and labels to be used so we may verify what is going on the trailer, to ensure the correct labels are being used, and ensure the paperwork is completed correctly. This will avoid costly delays at the pickup site should there be any errors/discrepancies.



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SHIPPING TIPS

1. Allow for Vapor Expansion

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has requirements for filling drums for transportation, which includes allowing adequate headspace for expansion. Failure to manage vapor pressure can be a significant safety hazard, potentially resulting in container deformation, leaks, exposure, and injury. How much space should you leave? At least 4 inches minimum from the top.

2. Secure Closure of Drums

Before any move, ensure the bung or lid is securely fastened to prevent leaks or spills during transit.

3. Check for Damage

Inspect the drum for any signs of damage, dents, or punctures that could compromise its integrity during transport.

4. Proper Labeling

If the drums contain hazardous materials, they must be correctly labeled according to relevant transport regulations, such as those from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

5. Use the Right Equipment

Use appropriate handling equipment like drum trucks, forklifts, or pallet jacks to lift and move the drums safely, minimizing the risk of damage.

6. Secure During Transport

Use straps, chains, or shrink wrap to tightly secure the drums to their pallets or within the transport vehicle. This prevents shifting or tipping during movement.

7. Consider Portable Bunds

For hazardous liquids, consider using portable bunds as an extra layer of protection against potential spills.

8. Follow the 24-hour Rule

Some regulations, like those for hazardous waste, allow a 24-hour “waiting period” after the drum is filled, during which the drum is left undisturbed to ensure the waste is stable before it is shipped. We highly recommend following this rule when you ship acids; otherwise it may not be stable and the container will experience vapor expansion causing it to warp or leak and be unsafe during transport.

9. Take Pictures

For non hazardous shipments, take pictures of your material and the container(s) that the material are in before it gets transported. If your shipment gets lost, it will help the transporter to find it more easily, as well as help your refiner when they deal with the insurance company.

10. Provide Good Details for the Pick-up

Providing details on the shipment with regard to how many containers, container types (plastic drums, metal drums, totes, pails), description of material, if they are on a skid, and weights and dimensions will help your refiner to not only complete the paperwork and class your material correctly, but to get you the best rates possible for shipping.

11. Cradle-to-Grave Responsibility

In hazardous waste management, it specifically refers to the regulation of waste from the point of generation (Cradle), its subsequent transportation (to) and storage to the point of final destruction or ultimate disposal (Grave). The generator's responsibility does not end when the waste hauler has picked up their waste or when the disposal facility receives it, the generator is responsible for its disposal and final destruction. At Gannon & Scott, your material does not end up in a landfill, once we have recovered your precious metals, the waste is destroyed right here in our facility. We are also happy to provide Certificates of Destruction to you and recommend that you keep them on file with your hazardous waste manifest.

2026 LTL Schedule

Less-Than-Truckload (LTL) shipments for Cyanide and compatible material. No acids.

Scheduling cutoff is the Monday before a run begins, **except West Coast runs which are due 2 weeks prior to a run's start date!**

Southeast / Gulf Region

Pickups in: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, W. Virginia

Jan 12	Feb 9	Mar 9	Apr 6	May 4
Jun 1	Jul 6	Aug 3	Aug 31	Oct 5
Nov 2	Nov 30			

West Coast

Pickups in: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, N. Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, S. Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

Jan 19 (MLK Day)	Feb 16 (Pres. Day)	Mar 16		
Apr 13	May 11	Jun 8	Jul 13	Aug 10
Sep 14	Oct 12 (Col. Day)	Nov 9	Dec 7	

We maintain regular West Coast service and flexible pickup options. A dedicated truck routes through the region at least once per month for cyanide materials. For acid streams, pickups can typically be arranged within two weeks of request, and expedited options may be available depending on location and material type.

Midwest

Pickups in: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin

Jan 26	Feb 23	Mar 23	Apr 20	May 18
Jun 15	Jul 20	Aug 17	Sep 21	Oct 19
Nov 16	Dec 14			

Northeast

Pickups in: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont

Northeast runs will be scheduled on an as-needed basis. Submissions accepted any time and will be scheduled as soon as possible.

In New England, our Gannon & Scott—operated truck services most locations directly. For areas outside New England, we coordinate with qualified hazardous waste carriers to align pickups with inbound deliveries to our Rhode Island facility—ensuring safe, compliant, and efficient transport.

Scheduling & Compliance Support

Once you notify us of a pickup request, we get to work immediately. We handle all logistics, including preparing and delivering **manifests and labels**, and coordinate scheduling on your behalf.

If you are approaching a **90-day accumulation deadline** or require an urgent pickup, please let us know. We understand regulatory time constraints and will do everything possible to accommodate expedited service.

Start dates provided above are approximate and subject to change. Watch for weekly email updates for possible date changes, regulatory updates, and general reminders about upcoming runs and due dates.

Drivers have the right to refuse any load that does not conform to USDOT regulations or HazMat policy. If an LTL shipment is refused, the customer is responsible for the quoted charges.



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About Us

Gannon & Scott was founded in Providence, RI, in 1919 to service the precious metal refining needs of the growing jewelry manufacturing industry in the area.

From those early days of exclusively servicing jewelry manufacturing, Gannon & Scott has grown into a highly respected and capable leader in providing **customized precious metal refining and reclamation services** to a diverse group of leading industrial and governmental organizations.

From jewelry, Gannon & Scott diversified into servicing the plating and surface finishing industry then into electronics, semiconductor, aerospace, and defense technologies.

Today, Gannon & Scott provides services to many leading companies working at the forefront of new and emerging precious metals applications such as medical, fuel cell, and nanotechnology.



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