

Regulations

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)

Rules for the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID)

European Agreement concerning International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code

Specific Training Duties

Required for persons:

- accepting dangerous goods
- accepting cargo, mail or stores (other than dangerous goods)
- responsible for handling, storage and loading of cargo, mail or stores and baggage
- passenger handling
- flight crew members
- other crew members and load planners.

Depending on involvement with cargo or passengers:

- cargo reservations
- passenger reservations
- operations and commercial staff may require dangerous goods training

ICAO technical instructions may also need to be considered (see note on ICAO over page)

Function Specific for

- personnel involved directly in the transport of dangerous goods (e.g. Drivers and marshalling staff or personnel with an equivalent function)
- rolling stock technician or personnel with an equivalent function)
- personnel responsible for guiding and controlling rail and marshalling services
- management personnel of the railway infrastructure manager (e.g. controllers, signallers, control centre personnel or persons with an equivalent function)

Drivers must attend approved training appropriate to the vehicle and dangerous goods they drive

All drivers attend a basic course covering core subjects, packaged goods and the 7 common classes. Reduced classes may be taken in certain circumstances

Additional training is required for tanker drivers, Class 1 and Class 7 drivers.

Specialist additional training is required for certain roles such as Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor (DGSA) and those involved with High Consequence Dangerous Goods (HCDG)

Training required for those who:

- classify, pack in packages, mark, label or placard dangerous goods
- pack/unpack containers, prepare transport documents or offer dangerous goods for transport,

For dangerous goods in transport, training is required for those who:

- accept for transport, handle, prepare loading/ stowage plans, load/ unload or carry dangerous goods
- enforce, survey or inspect for compliance with applicable rules and regulations

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Specific Training Duties (continued)

Specialist additional training is required for certain roles such as:

- Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor (DGSA)
- those involved with High Consequence Dangerous Goods (HCDG)

- are otherwise involved in the transport of dangerous goods, as determined by the competent authority

Refresher Training

Refresher training required

Refresher training required

Refresher training required

Refresher training not explicitly mandated - best practice to refresher train every two years or following code updates.

Regulation/Code Review Cycle

Updated every year

Updated every year

Updated every year

Updated every 2 years

Examples of other transport mode, regional or national regulations and codes that may apply depending on context include but are not limited to: USA Code of Federal Regulations 49 CFR parts 171 to 180. Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) regulations for sea transport and Australian Dangerous Goods Code for Road and Rail (ADG), European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways, and the CTU Code - IMO/ILO/UNECE (voluntary). Regulations and codes shown in this quick guide are based on the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Model Regulations). This table is indicative only and is not meant to be exhaustive. It was correct at the time of publishing. The reader should satisfy themselves that they have identified the current/in-force editions and understood and enacted the relevant regulations, codes, guidance, and industry good practice applicable to their own activities. Inland Waterways are not covered by this guide. Air: International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions (ICAO TI) are also applicable where appropriate, however this guidance considers IATA regulations only.