



DANGEROUS GOODS RENEWAL STUDY GUIDE



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DANGEROUS GOODS ENDORSEMENT

To sit your Dangerous Goods Renewal Endorsement course you need:

- A Learners
- A Restricted
- Or a Full



New Zealand Drivers License with the D endorsement held that is either current or within 1 year of the expired date (i.e. expired on 20-1-2025 and you sit your course before 20-1-2026). If you do not hold the D endorsement on your license you must sit the beginner Dangerous Goods Endorsement Course.

On successful completion of the ASWEFA Dangerous goods endorsement renewal course, you will be able to renew your **D endorsement** on your driver's license which then allows you to transport dangerous goods by road.

The Rule

The Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 (and its amendments) detail the legal requirements for transporting dangerous goods safely.

The Rule applies to all people who transport dangerous goods, but how The Rule applies will depend on:

- The type of dangerous goods being transported.
- The quantity of dangerous goods being transported.
- The purpose for which the dangerous goods are being transported.

The Rule will be explained in more depth on your ASWEFA Dangerous Goods Endorsement Course.

ASWEFA DANGEROUS GOODS ENDORSEMENT COURSE PRE-STUDY

In preparation for your Dangerous Goods Endorsement course with ASWEFA, please familiarise yourself with this pre-study document before attending your course.

What are Dangerous Goods?

For the purposes of transport on land, Dangerous goods include substances and articles that have explosive, flammable, toxic, infectious, corrosive or environmentally hazardous properties and containers that have held dangerous goods.

What are Classes and Divisions of Dangerous Goods?

Dangerous Goods are divided into Classes based on the type of dangerous properties that they possess. There are 9 classes of dangerous goods, 5 of which have divisions.

Divisions provide more specific information about the nature and risks associated with each type of dangerous goods.

One way that Dangerous Goods Classes and Divisions can be identified is by placards.

What are Placards?

Placards are a Diamond-shaped marking that identifies the Class or Division of a Dangerous good. The Diamond-shaped placards give a pictorial representation of the danger – such as a flame for flammable substances or skull and cross bones for toxic (poisonous) substances. The class number of the dangerous goods is printed in the bottom corner of these labels.

Below is a list of each class and division name, class and division number, placard and hazards:

Class & Division	Placard	Class Name	Hazards
Class 1		Explosives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May react violently if subjected to impact or friction• May explode or burn rapidly if exposed to heat

Class 2.1		Flammable Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May burn readily or explode if heated May cause narcotic effects Liquified gases may cause frostbite May cause asphyxiation in confined spaces (gases which dilute and replace the oxygen in the air)
Class 2.2		Non-Flammable Non-Toxic Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May cause asphyxiation in confined spaces Liquified gases may cause frostbite May support combustion Liquid oxygen may cause substances it contacts to become brittle
Class 2.3		Toxic Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May cause death if inhaled Liquefied gases may cause frostbite
Class 3		Flammable Liquid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will burn readily May cause dizziness, suffocation or have narcotic effects May produce an explosive mixture with air May be poisonous/toxic or may produce toxic vapour May be corrosive to paints and plastics
Class 4.1		Flammable Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very easily ignited Major fire hazard May form an explosive mixture with oxidising substances

Class 4.2		Spontaneously Combustible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May self-ignite on contact with air or water May ignite if subjected to friction
Class 4.3		Dangerous When Wet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will emit flammable gases when in contact with water Gas emitted may ignite spontaneously May react with atmospheric moisture
Class 5.1		Oxidising Substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May cause a fire in contact with combustible materials May increase the intensity of combustion Contact may cause burns to the skin and eyes
Class 5.2		Organic Peroxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May explode Will burn rapidly May be sensitive to impact or friction May react dangerously with other substances May cause damage to eyes May be corrosive in contact with skin
Class 6.1		Toxic Substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May cause death or serious harm to health if swallowed, inhaled or by skin contact May be corrosive to skin and eyes May emit toxic gases during combustion
Class 6.2		Infectious Substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May cause disease or infection of humans or animals through contact of any kind

Class 7		Radioactive Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External radiation will occur from unshielded radioactive material Internal radiation will occur from inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption
Class 8		Corrosive Substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will attack the skin and eyes May attack metals, fabrics, glass etc. May emit toxic or irritating vapours May be poisonous if inhaled or swallowed
Class 9		Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be environmentally hazardous May pose substance or article-specific risks

Vehicle Placarding

Any vehicle or combination transporting dangerous goods that are a potential hazard to any person, property or to the environment, **must display placards** or special marks that are appropriate to the quantity, nature and use of the dangerous goods.

A vehicle that is not carrying dangerous goods must not display placards or special marks or any other feature that could be mistaken for a dangerous goods placard.

Once dangerous goods have been unloaded from a vehicle or combination and residue is no longer present, placards or special marks must be either **removed** or **completely covered**.

Where the placards must be placed on the vehicle will be explained further when you complete your Dangerous goods endorsement course and will include Tank wagons placarding requirements.

Vehicle Placarding continued...

When transporting dangerous goods by road and the vehicle or vehicle combination is required to display placards you must ensure you display the correct placard for the dangerous good/s you are transporting. This will be explained further on your course.

One of the placards that could be used when transporting dangerous goods only for road is the black and orange horizontally striped placard that has the word 'dangerous' or 'hazardous'. This is shown below:



If your load meets the requirements outlined in The Rule for the use of the above placard (commonly referred to as the "bumblebee placard"), you may display it instead of the class placards.

You are may use this placard if you are transporting **one** class or division of dangerous goods (excluding Class 1, Class 5.2, Class 6.2, and Class 7, with exceptions noted in Rule 7.2(2), which will be further explained in your course) **AND** when the total quantity of dangerous goods on the vehicle or vehicle combination is **less than** 2500 liters or 2500 kg.

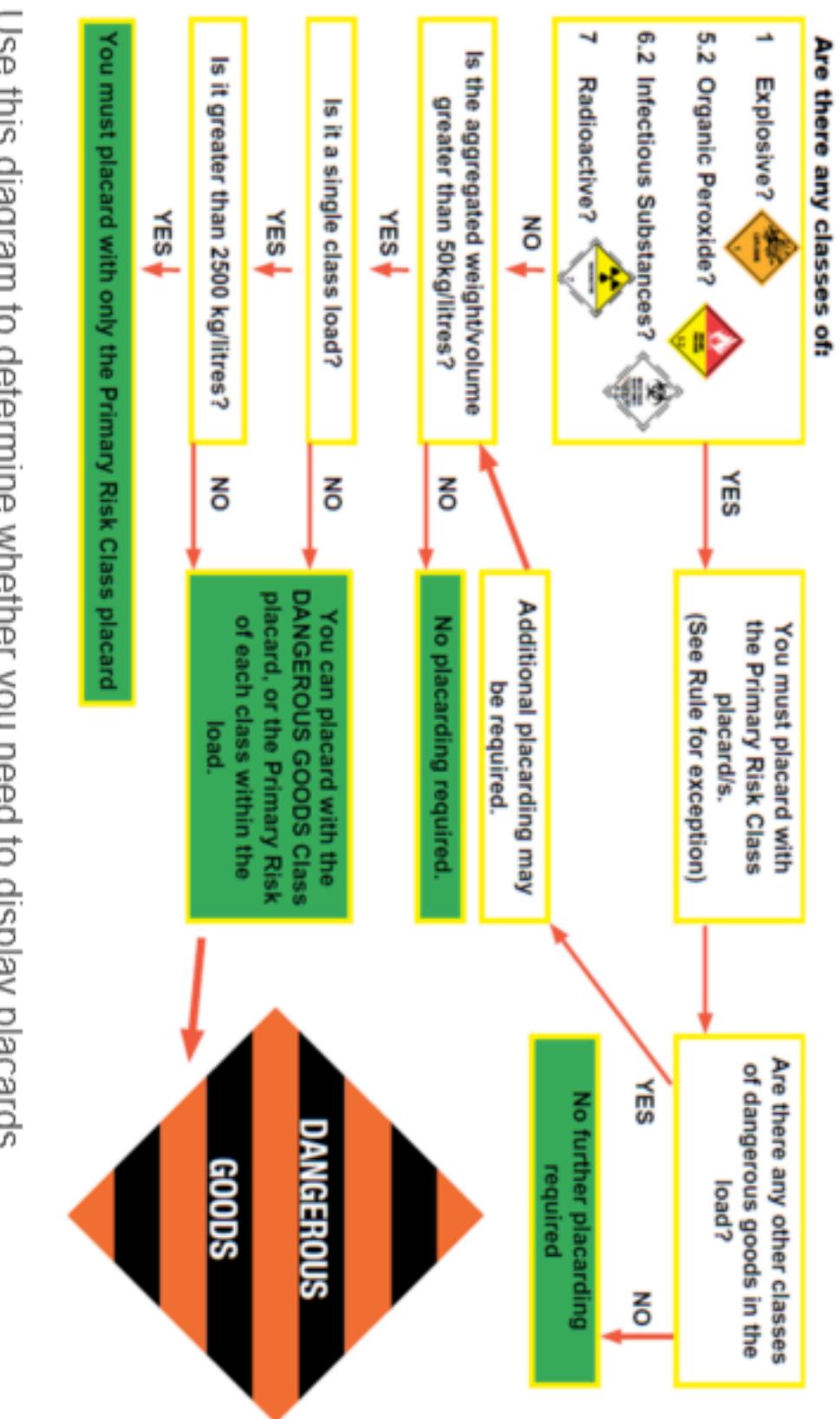
This placard may also be used for a mixed load of any size.

(Mixed load means a load comprised of different classes or divisions of dangerous goods, or dangerous goods and other goods from which they must be segregated.)

Use the Primary class placards any other time.

Please note: This placard is **NOT ACCEPTED** by sea or air transport modes.

The flow chart below shows what placard if required you may use when transporting dangerous goods by road. It also will let you know if you don't require placards for your load. You can always use this chart to decide what placards you may require for your load.



Use this diagram to determine whether you need to display placards

Loader and Driver Responsibilities

When transporting dangerous goods by road, both the loaders of the dangerous goods and the drivers have specific responsibilities. Some responsibilities are shared between the two, while others are only the responsibility of either the loader or the driver. The table below outlines the responsibilities for each person, with a tick indicating who is responsible for each task.

Responsibility	Loader	Driver
Mixed loads are segregated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Note: Explained on course
Load is secured.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Loader and driver have undergone training related to the transport of the dangerous goods.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vehicle is placarded.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The condition of the packaging, marking and labelling is checked for defects before loading.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Emergency response information is carried.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The schedule of quantities or load plan (if carried) is amended to record the delivery or collection of dangerous goods.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transport procedures are complied with, for example, stopping at railway level crossings and parking		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Documentation is passed on to the next person responsible for the transport or handling of the dangerous goods.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dangerous goods documentation is carried and secured in the dangerous goods document holder.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
When required a load plan and/or Container or Vehicle Packing Certificate is prepared.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Any special loading instructions on documentation is complied with.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Dangerous Goods Documents

Dangerous goods that are be transported must be accompanied by documentation identifying the dangerous goods and the hazard they present to any person, to property or to the environment as appropriate to the nature, quantity, and use of the dangerous goods, and to the type of transport operation.

Dangerous goods documentation must be kept separate from other documents that are not relevant to the transport of dangerous goods. It must be kept in a holder that retains the documents securely and is clearly marked with the words 'Dangerous Goods Documents' or similar. (**You can purchase a Dangerous goods holder from ASWEFA online or from one of our branches.**)

For a vehicle or vehicle combination transporting dangerous goods by road, the holder must be attached to the inside of the driver's door or in a prominent position in the cab that is clearly visible and accessible to a person standing on the ground outside the vehicle when the driver's door is open.



If the vehicle is a trailer that is not connected to a towing vehicle (disconnected trailer) the dangerous goods document holder must be kept in a prominent position on the trailer.

All dangerous goods documents should be handed on to the next person responsible for transporting or handling dangerous goods.



ASWEFA PRODUCTS



4 x Checkpad

\$15 per pack of 4

I would like _____



LPG Kit

(inc Eyewear,
Gloves, Spray
Bottle)

\$30 each

I would like _____

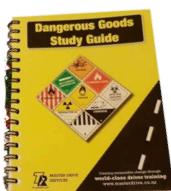


DG Pack

(inc Operators
Handbook,
Segregation
Notebook, Bag,
Emergency
Response Form.)

\$80 each

I would like _____



Operators Handbook only

\$40 each

I would like _____

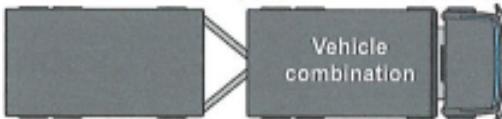
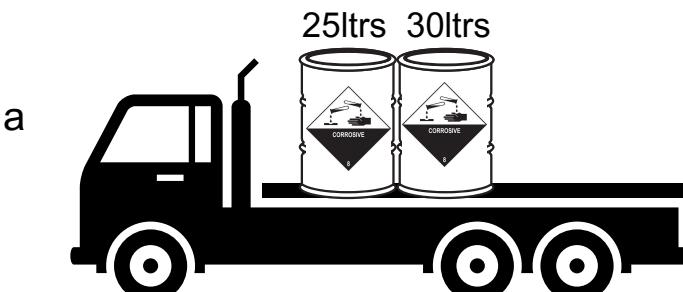
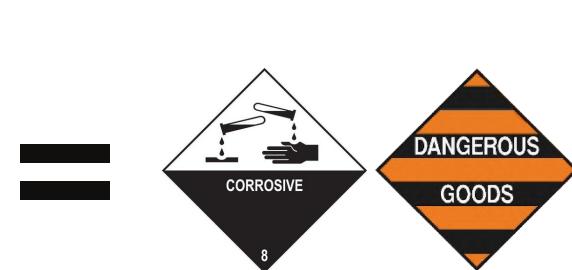
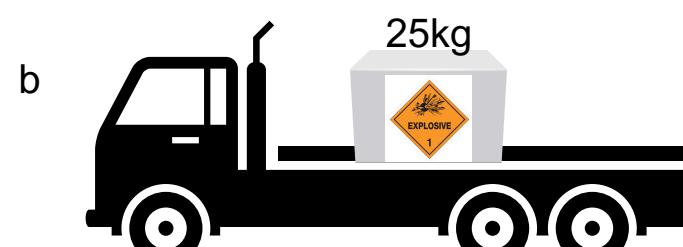
Segregation Notebook only

\$20 each

I would like _____



Test Yourself with our DG Renewal Quiz:

- 1 Who is responsible for ensuring that a vehicle transporting dangerous goods has the appropriate placards displayed? (there may be more than one correct answer)
 - A. The Loader
 - B. The dispatcher
 - C. The Driver
 - D. The Consignor
- 2 Mark with an **X** where placards should be displayed on the below vehicles.
- 3 Who is responsible for securing dangerous goods documentation in the dangerous goods document holder?
 - A. The Loader
 - B. The dispatcher
 - C. The Driver
 - D. The Consignor
- 4 When making a delivery of dangerous goods, what should you do with the accompanying dangerous goods documentation?
 - A. Hang on to it, incase you need to reference it later.
 - B. Pass it on to the next person responsible for transporting or handling of the dangerous goods.
 - C. Throw it away.
- 6 Once you have unloaded all dangerous goods packages from your vehicle, what must you do with the placards displayed on the vehicle?
 - A. Nothing
 - B. Display the flammable liquids class 3 placard
 - C. Remove or completely cover the placards and special marks
- 7 Indicate by circling which placards are appropriate on a vehicle carrying the following dangerous goods:
 - a  = 
 - b  = 