

Course provider memorandum

To Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency course providers approved to conduct the Dangerous Goods endorsement course

Date 4 September 2023

Subject **Changes to MITO/ Te Pūkenga assessment schedule and marking guide for Unit Standard 16718: Demonstrate and apply knowledge of law and practice for the transport of dangerous goods by road**

A recent change to Unit Standard 16718 has seen the MITO / Te Pūkenga assessment material for this unit standard reviewed and the changes outlined in this memo been made.

For Organisational course provider approvals, please ensure all assessors conducting this unit standard on behalf of an organisational approval are familiar with and abide by the contents of this memo.

QUESTION 2 has been upgraded to reflect the requirements of performance criteria (PC) 1.2 of the unit standard.

PC 1.2 requires a course candidate to identify limitations of the 'D' endorsement. The current question does not satisfy this requirement and has been replaced with:

Q2. *Legislation says you must hold a current DG endorsement when transporting dangerous goods on a road while driving a vehicle or combination vehicle.*

Complete the table below to show which type of qualification a driver may require (in addition to a D endorsement) to handle and transport each class of DG, and who issues the qualification.

Class of DG	Qualification	Issued by
Some Class 1 substances	Controlled substance Licence	WorkSafe
Some class 2 gases	Approved filler certificate	WorkSafe

The question now reflects that holding a D endorsement, by itself, is not sufficient when carting some explosives and some Class 2 gases and that in some cases another licence/certificate may be required (the limitations). Please ensure this is covered in all future training for the D endorsement course

References

[Health and Safety at Work \(Hazardous Substances\) Regulations 2017 \(LI 2017/131\) \(as at 5 January 2022\)](#)
[Contents – New Zealand Legislation](#)

[Controlled substance licenses | WorkSafe](#)

[Approved fillers | WorkSafe](#)

QUESTION 3: has been upgraded as some of the terminology in the current question is no longer reflected in clause 2.7 the Dangerous Goods Rule. The new question is as follows:

Question 3. What are the requirements for transporting empty containers. Tick the **three** statements that are correct.

Note:

'Cleaned' means to be made free of dangerous goods residue.

'Inner package' means the packaging/container that is in direct contact with the dangerous goods, and which is contained inside an outer package/container.

STATEMENT	
An empty container that has been cleaned and is accompanied by the relevant documentation confirming it has been cleaned must be treated as dangerous goods.	
An empty container that has not been cleaned must be treated as dangerous goods.	✓
An empty container that has dangerous goods residue on it must be treated as dangerous goods.	✓
An empty container that has previously contained inner packages of dangerous goods, with no residue left behind and the dangerous goods markings or labels have been removed from the container must be treated as dangerous goods.	
An empty container that has been cleaned must be accompanied by the relevant documentation showing all dangerous goods residue has been removed to the required standard.	✓

Recommended training points:

Explain and show examples of placarding options and the differences between each of the following 3 clause requirements under the DG Rule:

- 2.7(1) An empty container that is designed and constructed for use with dangerous goods and has not yet been used to contain dangerous goods
- 2.7(2) An empty container that has been used to contain inner packages of dangerous goods, but which was not in contact with the dangerous goods e.g. Containers of DG’s (acid, poisons etc) on a pallet loaded into a container.
- 2.7(3) An empty container that has been in contact with dangerous goods

Cover whether the classification of a container would change if there had been leakage / spillage or similar from the DG’s that had been in inner packages.

QUESTION 20: The current judgement statement states “When transporting dangerous goods there are some general safety requirements which must be complied with and requires the learner must tick 3 correct answers, The answer options available to the trainee show 6 possible correct answers. Both the question and the judgement statement have been updated requiring the learner to **tick 6 correct answers**.

The Assessment Summary on the final page of the marking schedule has been updated to show which of the outcome areas questions 4, 21 and 24 apply to.

ASSESSING THE NEW MATERIAL

The updated assessment material will be available from MITO / Te Pūkenga early September 2023.

Where you have stocks of the current assessment material these may be used until 1 December 2023. If using the current assessment material you must:

1. strike out questions 2 and 3, and
2. copy and insert the attached pages (2 and 3) into the assessment schedule, and
3. Change the standard for question 20 on the assessment schedule to read: *From the following list, tick six general safety requirements for transporting dangerous goods OR* strike out the current question 20 and replace with question 20 below; and
4. assess to the standard in the August 2023 version of the marking guide (copy attached).

All DG courses conducted on or after 01 December 2023 must use the May 2023 assessment schedule.



2. Legislation says you must hold a current DG endorsement when transporting dangerous goods on a road while driving a vehicle or combination vehicle.

Complete the table below to show which type of qualification a driver may require (*in addition to a D Endorsement*) to handle and transport each class of DG, and who issues the qualification.

CLASS OF DG	QUALIFICATION	ISSUED BY
Some class 1 substances		
Some class 2 gases		

3. What are the requirements for transporting empty containers. Tick the **three** statements which are correct

Note:

'Cleaned' means to be made free of dangerous goods residue

'Inner package' means the packaging/container that is in direct contact with the dangerous goods, and which is contained inside an outer package/container

STATEMENT	
An empty container that has been cleaned and is accompanied by the relevant documentation confirming it has been cleaned must be treated as dangerous goods.	
An empty container that has not been cleaned must be treated as dangerous goods.	
An empty container that has dangerous goods residue on it must be treated as dangerous goods.	
An empty container that has previously contained inner packages of dangerous goods, with no residue left behind and the dangerous goods markings or labels have been removed from the container must be treated as dangerous goods.	
An empty container that has been cleaned must be accompanied by the relevant documentation showing all dangerous goods residue has been removed to the required standard.	



SECTION 6 – Safety requirements and emergencies

20. When transporting dangerous goods there are some general safety requirements which must be complied with.

From the following list, tick six general safety requirements for transporting dangerous goods:

Vehicles carrying dangerous goods of packing group I must have an armed escort.	✓
A vehicle carrying dangerous goods may be parked while in transit if: a) When it is parked for more than 18 hours, it is parked in a depot. b) It complies with the stopping or parking restrictions of any other rule, enactment or bylaw.	
Placards need not be displayed on vehicles during the hours of darkness.	
Dangerous goods must be loaded, secured, transported and unloaded safely and in ways appropriate for their nature, quantity and use, so that: a) Incompatible substances are kept separate. b) People, property and the environment are not put at risk. c) Packaging is not damaged.	
Vehicles carrying dangerous goods must not stop in public places.	
Any emergency procedures carried out as a result of an incident must be appropriate to the nature and quantity of the dangerous goods as well as the risk they pose to people, property and the environment.	
Vehicles transporting dangerous goods must be designed, constructed and maintained correctly.	
There must be nothing on vehicles that may damage the packaging or contents of dangerous goods.	
All emergency equipment and information required for the dangerous goods being carried must be available at all times.	