

CROWLANDS

DRIVING SCHOOL



ADR

CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS GOODS



ONE  OF A DRIVING SCHOOL

Sigma Studies
(Training) Ltd 

SCOTTISH
QUALIFICATIONS
AUTHORITY 

Company Information

Crowlands Driving School has specialised in training for the transport industry and private individuals over many years. In 1996 it expanded and moved to new purpose built premises.

Crowlands Driving School offers comprehensive training in all aspects of transport distribution.

It has strong links with local industry and takes trainees from the general public as well as small and large companies.

Crowlands has also developed links with Service personnel by providing high quality resettlement training and subsequent employment placement.

All of our training staff have a huge amount of experience and will always put themselves out to ensure you pass.



The ADR Course

The ADR Course is made up of several modules. These are as follows:

- Mandatory Core Module
- Packages
- Tankers
- Class 1 Explosives (Separate Specialised Course)
- Class 2 Gases
- Class 3 Flammable Liquids
- Class 4 Flammable Solids
- Class 5 Oxidising Agents
- Class 6 Toxics
- Class 7 Radioactives (Separate Specialised Course)
- Class 8 Corrosives
- Class 9 Miscellaneous

Core Module

- Element 1a - Introduction, Dangerous Goods Driver Training 1996, Responsibilities of a Dangerous Goods Driver, The Objective of the Course, Dangerous Goods Regulations, UN Recommendations
- Element 1b - The Main Hazards of Substances in Class 1 to 9
- Element 1c - Dangerous Waste
- Element 1d - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Breathing Protection, Other Equipment, Looking after the Equipment, Emergency Aid (Theory)
- Element 1e - UK Transport Documents, ADR Transport Documents, Emergency Information, Dangerous Goods Notes, ADR Certificate, Checks Before Setting Out, Journey Rules, Breakdown
- Element 1f - Equipment on the Vehicle ADR & UK
- Element 1g - Segregation
- Element 1h - At the Loading Point, At the Discharge Point
- Element 1j - Liability Law
- Element 1k - Multi-Module Operations
- Practical Exercise 1 - Emergency Aid
- Practical Exercise 2 - Fire on Vehicle, The Nature of Fire, Action in Event of a Fire, Fire Extinguishers
- Practical Exercise 3 - Emergency Procedure, When Help Arrives, Desktop Examination
- Theory Exercise - Narrative



Packaged Goods

- Element 3a - Introduction, Transport Categories
- Element 3b - UN Approved Packaging
- Element 3c - Packaging, Steel Drums, Plastic Drums, Sacks, Gas Cylinders, Small Packaging Intermediate Bulk Containers
- Element 3d - Loading, Storage and Unloading Segregation
- Element 3e - Marking of Packaging and Packages, Vehicle and Container Marking, Vehicles Carrying Bulk Marking, IMDG Code Marking, Vehicle Equipment, Supervision and Parking, RIDDOR

Tank & Tank Containers



- Element 5a - Introduction, Tanks and Tank Vehicles, Regulations, Design Approval Inspection and Testing, Vehicle Equipment, Vehicle Marking in the UK, UK Emergency Action Code, Special Marking for certain Flammable Liquids, Vehicles Carrying Dangerous Goods in Bulk, Markings for Tanks under ADR, Loading after the Vehicle Markings, Markings of Tanks under IMDG Codes, UK Voluntary Marking Scheme, Difference between UK, ADR & IMDG RIDDOR
- Element 5b - Tank Loads, Tank Construction, Tank Vehicles, Maximum Allowed Working Pressure Tank Fittings
- Element 5c - Operating Procedure Loading Rules, Supervision and Parking, Discharging Rules, Discharging of Petrol at Filling Stations, Static Electricity, Tank Cleaning, Journey Routes
- Element 5d - Method of Loading and Discharging, Tanks, Cryogenic Liquids, LPG's
- Element 5e - Dangerous Waste, Driving Tank Vehicles

Class 1 - Explosives Specialisation



- Element 6a - Introduction, The Nature of Explosives, Types of Explosives, Divisions of Class 1 Compatibility Groups
- Element 6b - Packaging and Labeling, Mixed Loading, Vehicle Marking
- Element 6c - Regulations, Types of UK Explosive Vehicles, Types of ADR Explosive Vehicles, Loading, Storage and Unloading UK ADR, Information Provided by the Consignor, Information Provided by the Operator, Emergency Information, Keeping Documents Safe During the Journey, Vehicle Equipment, Vehicle Extinguisher, Other Operating Rules, Breakdown, Fire, Action in the Event of Fire, Vehicle Fires
- Element 6d - Practical Exercise Loading Explosives - Theory
- Element 6e - Practical Exercise - Emergency, Procedure

Class 2 - Gases



Mostly carried under pressure to save space and the pressure itself creates a danger if it is released suddenly. The force contained in a high-pressure gas cylinder can amount to several hundred tonnes. If a valve gets knocked off a cylinder, the escaping gas creates a jet that makes it takes off like a rocket and does awful damage.

Most gases are heavier than air. They can cause suffocation if they displace or dilute air in confined spaces. Some gases are refrigerated down to very low temperatures to make them liquefy and the extreme cold also creates a danger.

Class 3 - Flammable Liquids



All evaporate easily, and the vapour will burn or explode when heated in air. The vapours are invisible and always much heavier than air. They will flow downhill and collect at the lowest point. The flashpoint is the temperature above which the liquid releases just enough vapour to create an ignitable mixture with air. The lower the flashpoint, the quicker the vapour forms and the greater the risk. The FP of petrol is - 40 degrees, so it burns readily. The FP of diesel is + 65 degrees, so it has to be heated before it will burn.

Class 4 - Flammable Solids



Flammable Solids will burn easily, and may create great heat and sometimes - toxic fumes. Some need to be transported under refrigeration (SADT)

Spontaneously Combustible

Ignite immediately with oxygen in the air no ignition sources are needed

Dangerous when wet

Produce flammable gases when in contact with water. It is the heat of the reaction that generally ignites the gas

Class 5 - Oxidising Agents



Oxidising Agents

Are very dangerous in transport. They may react with other combustible materials to start them burning. Then they supply the oxygen to keep them burning without help from the air. Such fires may therefore break out and continue in confined spaces, e.g. in containers.

Organic Peroxides

May be unstable and sometimes explosive. They are often carried under refrigeration (SADT) to keep them inactive, and then the temperature must be carefully controlled. Materials are all poisonous somehow. They must not be allowed to get inside the body, through swallowing, breathing in, or by absorption through the skin.

Class 6 - Toxics



Toxic substances

Chemical poisons that damage parts of the body in some way (alcohol).

Infectious substances

Which causes disease in humans and animals (BSE) and also includes clinical waste.

Class 7 - Radioactives



Emits invisible radiation that may damage the body depending on the dose, and the duration of the exposure. The packages are designed to shield the radiation and must not be seriously damaged or the shielding could become ineffective.

Class 8 - Corrosives



Damage the body from the outside by destroying the tissue, in the opposite way to toxic, which work from inside the body. Corrosives are very dangerous to the eyes..

Class 9 - Miscellaneous



Contains a number of different substances and articles, which cannot easily be placed in the other Classes. The sign gives no indication of the particular danger that must be obtained from written information.

There are two UN numbers in Class 9 for environmentally hazardous materials. This indicates an extension of the concept of dangerous goods, to include environmental as well as human risks.



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