



Driver & Vehicle
Standards
Agency

A guide to the inspection of dangerous / hazardous goods vehicles



DVSA takes very seriously the health, safety, and welfare of both its staff and customers.

This leaflet is intended to explain the procedures when presenting a vehicle / trailer with dangerous / hazardous loads for inspection at an Authorised Testing Facility or Vehicle Examination Facility.

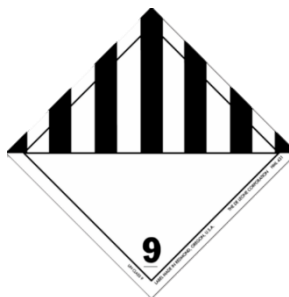
What is a dangerous / hazardous goods vehicle?

A dangerous / hazardous goods vehicle is a vehicle normally used for the carriage of dangerous / hazardous goods. There are nine classes, some with divisions as follows:

UN Class	Dangerous Goods	Division(s)	Classification
1	Explosives	1.1-1.6	Explosive
2	Gases	2.1	Flammable gas
		2.2	Non-flammable, non-toxic gas
		2.3	Toxic gas
3	Flammable liquid		Flammable Liquid
4	Flammable solids	4.1	Flammable solid
		4.2	Spontaneously combustible substance
		4.3	Substance which in contact with water emits flammable gas
5	Oxidising substances	5.1	Oxidising substance
		5.2	Organic peroxide
6	Toxic substances	6.1	Toxic substance
		6.2	Infectious substance
7	Radioactive material		Radioactive material
8	Corrosive substances		Corrosive substance
9	Miscellaneous dangerous goods		Miscellaneous dangerous goods

Note: There are a number of other products identified which may not be included in the above which are classified as 'obnoxious' these include animal waste, refuse, hospital waste and other products such as pressurised gases, pressurised liquids, asbestos etc.

Examples of Hazard pictograms



Presenting dangerous / hazardous goods vehicles for inspection

When presenting dangerous goods vehicles (DGV) for inspection, the following steps should be followed:

- ▶ Compliance with appointed booking time. Failure to do so could cause delays due to special procedures and health and safety requirements.
- ▶ The vehicle for inspection should ideally be rendered safe either by cleaning or purging.
- ▶ If the vehicle is to be presented laden with a dangerous/hazardous substance or unladen but not cleaned, then a competent person must accompany the vehicle.
- ▶ A competent person accompanying the vehicle will be the holder of a vocational training certificate and the holder of a valid Hazchem license appropriate to the class of dangerous / hazardous goods being carried. DVSA staff will check at the time of inspection the validity of the accompanying person's license. The test may be refused if the accompanying person is not qualified.
- ▶ In all cases a current VTG15 certificate must be completed and accompany the vehicle (see overleaf).
- ▶ Vehicles carrying an orange HazChem plate (e.g., unfolded), will require a VTG15 to be completed. A VTG15 will not be required for an articulated tractor unit when the orange HazChem plate is folded over, is presented unladen or is drawing a non-hazardous trailer.



Understanding the VTG15 form

Booking procedure

When booking your vehicle for annual test and / or ADR inspection, you must inform us:

- ▶ If the vehicle is or has been used for the carriage of dangerous / hazardous goods
- ▶ If you will render it safe for the test
- ▶ Of the type of dangerous / hazardous goods the vehicle will be carrying, or the last load carried


How do I book an ADR Inspection?

- ▶ ADR inspection bookings can be made online at <https://www.gov.uk/specialist-tests-for-lorries/the-adr-test>

VTG15 completion and procedure

- ▶ The VTG15 should be completed in all cases where vehicles subject to dangerous / hazardous loads are produced at a test station whether for annual test or are accompanying another vehicle i.e., tractor / trailer combinations.
- ▶ The VTG15 should be filled in and signed by a competent person and produced at the test station at time of inspection.
- ▶ Each time a vehicle is required to attend a test station, a new VTG15 will be required e.g., retests – presenting after failure.
- ▶ Complete the box which identifies the vehicle for inspection and load to be carried or previously carried.
- ▶ Complete declaration B or C whichever is appropriate to your vehicle.
- ▶ The preparation for the test (guidance notes on the reverse of the VTG15) must be followed.
- ▶ Copies of the VTG15 form are available to download at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/certificate-for-carriage-of-dangerous-goods-vtg-15>

Understanding the VTG15 form



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VTG15

CERTIFICATE FOR VEHICLES WHICH CARRY DANGEROUS GOODS OR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

It is a requirement under Road Traffic Act 1988 Section 49 that this completed certificate is presented every time a goods vehicle used for carrying toxic, corrosive, noxious, infectious or flammable loads is presented for test.
Please note: Any supporting documentation must cover the duration of each examination.

Section A: Identification of Vehicle and Load

Vehicle Registration Mark or Trailer Identification Mark (if not available use full chassis number)

Identify the UN number and hazard classification(s) of the last or current most serious substance carried.
[Click here](#) for classification.

UN number	Hazard classification
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Primary Secondary </div>

Tick the appropriate boxes and complete either Section B or Section C and then complete Section D.

Section B: Declaration of Purged and Rendered Safe

☐ I declare that I:

- am authorised to sign on behalf of the company
- certify that the vehicle has been purged and rendered safe for inspection by DVSA staff

Section C: Declaration of Reasonable Precautions

☐ I declare that I:

- am authorised to sign on behalf of the company
- certify that all reasonable precautions have been taken with respect to the vehicle identified above, to render it safe for inspection by the DVSA staff

☐ For multi load bulk fuel tankers laden with UN 1202 (Diesel fuel or gas oil or heating oil (light) or 1223 (Kerosene) I declare that this vehicle is engaged in 'switch loading'

☐ For all pressurised gas carrying vehicles, laden with UN, 1011* (LPG), 1049 (Hydrogen), 1965* (LPG), 1978* (LPG), 1971* (RNG), 1972* (LNG), I declare that the vehicle is certified leak free for the duration of the test period. For 1049 (Hydrogen) the following will also apply:

- Isolation of each cylinder and all pipework de-pressurised
- System pressure reduced to a maximum of 40 bar
- H2 monitor to be supplied by presenter.

For vehicles laden with UN 3065 (Alcohol), please state the Kemler or Emergency Evacuation Code

Section D: Responsible Official Declaration

I (the responsible official) declare that, under the Road Traffic Act 188 Section 49, the information given is correct and that preparations have been completed

Full name:	Contact number:
Company name:	Company Position:
Signature:	Declaration Date:

Please see key overleaf...

Understanding the VTG15 form

Key:

- A** - Vehicle registration / trailer ID number
- B** - U.N. number – for use by emergency services
- C** - Primary classification
- D** - Secondary classification*

Either:

- E** - If completed vehicle / trailer considered safe and no special procedures necessary

Or:

- F** - If completed, vehicle / trailer considered potentially dangerous, DGV procedures to be followed

* Some dangerous goods have multiple hazards. The primary class is the class of dangerous goods that takes precedence over any other class. The subsidiary class is the other class that further identifies the hazards of the dangerous goods. More than one subsidiary class is possible.



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[Find out about call charges](#)

Monday to Friday - 7.30am until 6.00pm (normal working hours)