

What do you, as the dutyholder, need to discuss with a safety adviser?

Radiation Protection Adviser (RPA)

- ✔ Notification, Registration or Consent with HSE
- ✔ Radiation Risk Assessment for all aspects of transport including preparation, loading, carriage, in transit storage and unloading
- ✔ Procedures (Local Rules)
- ✔ Radiation and contamination monitoring including selection and testing of instruments
- ✔ Training for Radiation Protection Supervisors (RPS) and operators
- ✔ Contingency planning and Emergency Plan for applicable aspects of transport
- ✔ Transport specific contamination monitoring
- ✔ Dose rate measurement and transport index

Dangerous Goods Safety Adviser (DGSA)

- ✔ Appointment of a suitable DGSA
- ✔ Identification of material being transported – isotope, quantity, physical form, package type, frequency, etc.
- ✔ Inhouse carriage or use of external carriers
- ✔ Emergency planning and equipment for transport
- ✔ Rehearsal and reporting of emergency exercises
- ✔ Transport documentation, marking and labelling of packages and placarding of vehicles
- ✔ Training requirements for drivers and other staff
- ✔ Security



SRP's Non-Nuclear Industries Committee comprises radiation protection professionals from a range of non-nuclear workplaces: members include Radiation Protection specialist radiation regulators and academics. For further information on any of the matters set out here, contact the committee using the details below.

SRP is a registered charity, promoting radiation protection and, as such, will not charge for any assistance it is able to provide. Please note, however, that employers are obliged to formally appoint and consult with a Radiation Protection Adviser. The information in this leaflet does not constitute consultation with an RPA under IRR17 Regulation.

The Society for Radiological Protection is the UK professional body, incorporated by Royal Charter, to promote the science and public understanding of Radiation Protection. Incorporated by Royal Charter 2007



THE SOCIETY FOR RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

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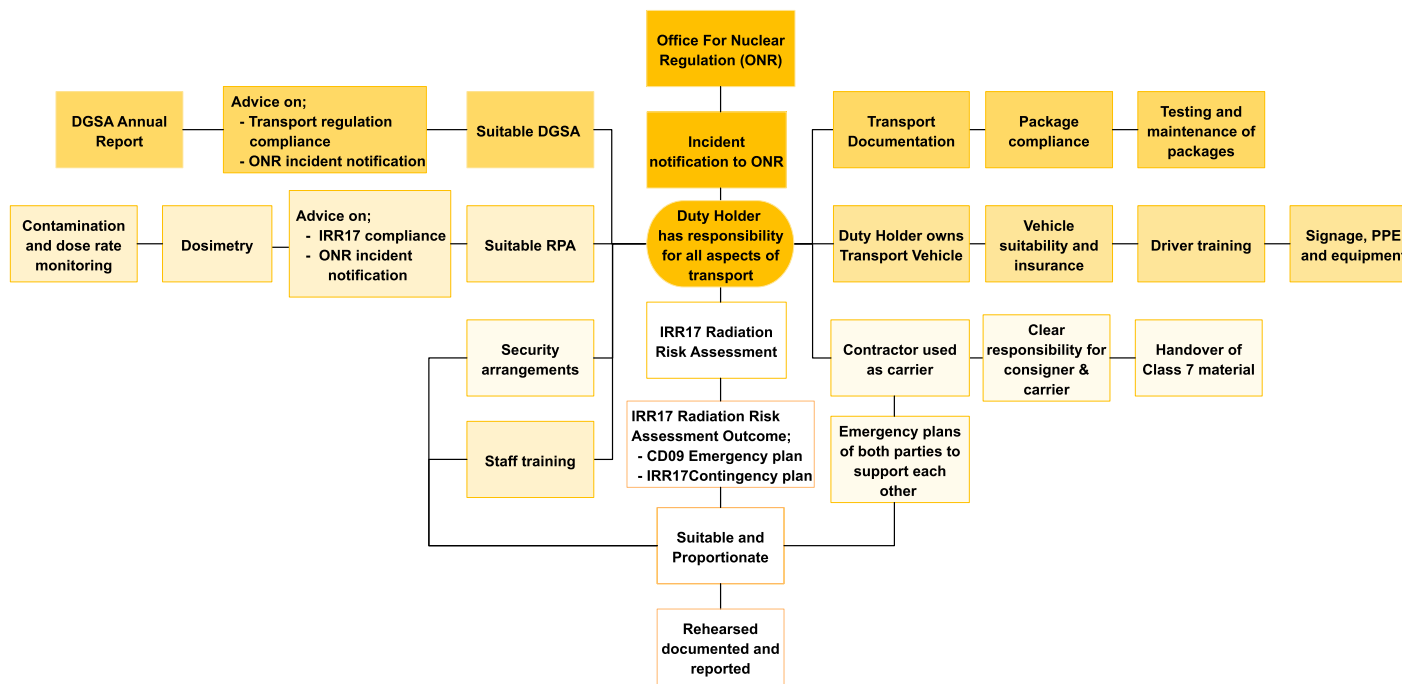


THE SOCIETY FOR RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

Dutyholder Responsibilities

A Guide to the Transport of Civil Class 7 Dangerous Goods (Radioactive Material) by road and rail





3. Can I transport radioactive material myself?

Only if you are compliant with transport legislation which is complex. CDG09 applies not only to businesses but to transport made by individuals, who must therefore only transport radioactive material via companies which are able to carry radioactive material. Prior to transporting radioactive material, advice from safety advisers must be sought (RPA and DGSA).

4. Communication with the recipient (consignee) of the radioactive material

The dutyholder must obtain written confirmation that the consignee is able to legally accept the radioactive material, prior to transporting it.

They must ensure that it is sent to the correct address during agreed hours and that its safe arrival is confirmed by the consignee.

5. What packaging is required?

The packaging must fulfil the requirements of ADR and RID as specified in CDG09 and the requirements, including the robustness of the packaging and package labelling, become greater as the amount of radioactive material increases.

6. Can I send radioactive material through the post or with any carrier?

No. Radioactive material is classified as dangerous goods so can only be transported by appropriate service providers who meet legal requirements.



Further information can be found at: <https://www.onr.org.uk/transport/index.htm>

A Guide to the Transport of Civil Class 7 Dangerous Goods (Radioactive Material) by road and rail

1. Transport of radioactive material regulation in the UK

The Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) regulates the transport of civil Class 7 dangerous goods (radioactive material) by road, rail and inland waterways.

It enforces The Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017 (IRR17) and The Carriage of Dangerous Goods & Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 as amended (CDG09) which invokes the requirements of

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

Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID)

Transport is deemed to begin with preparation of packages and continues until packages are unloaded at their destination, so includes preparation, loading, carriage, in transit storage and unloading.

2. What are my legal obligations?

The dutyholder (the party with legal responsibilities) is responsible for all aspects of transport but should seek the advice of an RPA and DGSA if planning to transport radioactive material. They will be able to advise about the arrangements you need to make. The arrangements will depend upon

The quantity, type of radionuclide and physical form
 The frequency of transport activities
 The mode of transport