

Most transportation incidents involving hazardous materials are the result of human error.

Training is the best means of preventing hazardous materials incidents.

Why Measure Up?

1. Heightens Employee Safety
2. Reduces Incidents and Accidents
3. Increases Employee Skills
4. Precludes Penalties
5. Reduces Operating Costs
6. Decreases Property Damage Costs
7. Increases Productivity
8. Increases Profits



Hazardous Materials INFO-LINE 1-800-HMR49-22

Call our information line to obtain hazardous materials transportation information, copies of rulemakings and training materials. Specialists are on duty Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Eastern time; however, you may call any time, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and leave a message. We will return your call before the end of the next business day. You may use this number to report alleged violations of the Hazardous Materials Regulations.

Training Sources

Videos, CD-ROMs, training materials, fact sheets, newsletters, and other safety-related information are available from U.S. DOT.

View them or order on-line on the web at

<http://hazmat.dot.gov/pubs/pubs.htm>

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
Office of Hazardous Materials Initiatives and Training
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, PHH-50
Washington, DC 20590-0001

202-366-2301 FAX: 202-366-7342



U.S. Department of Transportation
**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration**



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DOES YOUR HAZMAT TRAINING MEASURE UP?



Training for the Safe Transportation of Hazardous Materials

Measuring Up...It's the Law!

The Federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5101 *et seq.*) is the basic statute pertaining to the transportation of hazardous materials (hazmat) in the United States. This law requires the training of ALL hazmat employees. The purposes are to increase a hazmat employee's safety awareness and to be an essential element in reducing hazmat incidents. The Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) include training requirements in several sections of Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as follows:

GENERAL	§ 173.1
SPECIFIC	§ 172.704
MODAL	
Air	§ 175.20
Vessel	§ 176.13
Highway	§§ 177.800, 177.816

Each hazmat employer must:

- train and test,
- certify; and
- develop and retain records of current training (inclusive of preceding three years) for each hazmat employee (during the period of employment and 90 days thereafter).

Hazmat training must include:

- general awareness/familiarization;
- function-specific;
- safety;
- security awareness;
- In-depth security training, if a security plan is required; and
- driver training (for each hazmat employee who will operate a motor vehicle).

Frequency of training

Initial training - a new employee, or an employee who changes job functions, may perform hazmat job functions before completing training, **provided:**

- the employee does so under the direct supervision of a properly trained and knowledgeable hazmat employee; and
- the hazmat training is completed within 90 days of employment or change in job function.

Recurrent training is required at least once every three years. The three-year period begins on the actual date of training.

Relevant training received from a previous employer or source may be used to satisfy the requirements provided a current record of training is obtained from the previous employer or other sources. Training conducted by OSHA, EPA, and other Federal or international agencies, may be used to satisfy the training requirements in 172.704(a) to the extent that such training addresses the training components specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

Training records must include:

- hazmat employee's name;
- completion date of most recent training;
- training materials (copy, description, or location);
- name and address of hazmat trainer; and
- certification that the hazmat employee has been trained and tested.

DEFINITIONS

TRAINING means a systematic program (consistent approach, testing, and documentation) that ensures that a hazmat employee has knowledge of hazardous materials and the HMR, and can perform assigned hazmat functions properly. See § 172.700 through § 172.704.

HAZMAT EMPLOYER means a person who uses one or more employees in connection with:

- transporting hazmat in commerce;
- causing hazmat to be transported or shipped in commerce; or
- representing, marking, certifying, selling, offering, reconditioning, testing, repairing, or modifying packagings as qualified for use in the transportation of hazmat.

The term "hazmat employer" also includes any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an Indian tribe engaged in offering or transporting hazmat in commerce. This term includes an owner-operator of a motor vehicle which transports hazardous materials in commerce.

HAZMAT EMPLOYEE means a person who is employed by a hazmat employer and who **directly** affects hazmat transportation safety including:

- an owner-operator of a motor vehicle which transports hazmat;
- a person (including a self-employed person) who:
 - loads, unloads, or handles hazmat;
 - tests, reconditions, repairs, modifies, marks, or otherwise represents packagings as qualified for use in the transportation of hazmat;
 - prepares hazmat for transportation;
 - is responsible for safety of transporting hazmat; or
 - operates a vehicle used to transport hazmat.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

May hazmat employers/employees train and test themselves (an owner-operator)?

Yes, self-training is acceptable provided that all training requirements of § 172.704 are met.

Who certifies that an instructor is qualified to train, test, and certify in accordance with § 172.704?

Except for certain FAA required 14 CFR training, the U.S. DOT does not review or certify training programs for pre-approval purposes. The employer must determine a trainer's qualifications based on the employer's need.

Does the trainer who teaches and tests the hazmat employee certify that the hazmat employee is trained and tested?

It is the hazmat employer's responsibility to ensure that a hazmat employee is properly trained and tested; however, the hazmat employer may designate an outside source to train, test, and certify on his/her behalf that the employee has been trained and tested.

If a designated outside source trains but does not test the employee, must the employee be tested to complete this training?

Yes. The employee must be tested in order for the training to meet the requirements of the HMR. The hazmat employer is responsible for ensuring each hazmat employee is trained and tested.

Must the test be in a written format or may a skill demonstration be used?

Any test that ensures that the employee can perform the assigned duties in compliance with the HMR is acceptable. Training and testing may be accomplished in a variety of ways: performance, written, verbal, or a combination of these.

Must the employee "pass" a test?

The requirements do not state that the employee must "pass" a test; however, an employee may only be certified in areas in which he/she can successfully perform his/her hazmat duties.

Does IMDG Code, ICAO Technical Instructions, OSHA or EPA training fulfill the HMR requirements?

This training may be used to the extent that the general awareness, function-specific, safety, and security training and testing requirements of the HMR are met. Areas not covered will require additional training.

Who will enforce the training requirements in § 172.704?

Enforcement pertaining to carriers is the responsibility of each U.S. DOT modal administration. Compliance or noncompliance with the training rule will be determined during safety and compliance reviews of shippers and carriers.

What type of fines would be involved?

Violations of any hazardous materials regulations including training may be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$50,000 for each violation. If the violation results in death, serious illness or severe injury to any person or substantial destruction of property, the maximum civil penalty is \$100,000. Criminal violations may result in fines, imprisonment or both. (See 49 CFR §107.329 and §107.333.)

An office secretary types the required hazardous materials description on a shipping paper at the direction of another, item by item. Is the secretary a hazmat employee requiring training?

Yes, each person who performs any function subject to the HMR must be trained, except special circumstances addressed by § 172.704(e).

Do the hazmat training regulations apply to foreign flag vessels carrying hazardous materials?

Yes, the regulations apply to each non-bulk domestic and foreign vessel while operating in the navigable waters of the United States.

Do the hazmat training regulations apply to hazmat employers and/or employees who operate a bulk vessel transporting hazardous materials?

No. Except for transportation in bulk packagings, the bulk carriage of hazardous materials by water is governed by 46 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter D, I, N, and O. See 49 CFR § 176.5(d).

Is a shipmaster a hazmat employer?

No, the shipmaster is a hazmat employee; the operator of the vessel is the hazmat employer.

Do the hazmat training regulations apply to employees working with materials that are consumer commodities?

Yes.

Does a Commercial Driver's License (CDL) with HM/tank vehicle endorsement satisfy requirements?

A hazmat employer must determine applicability of CDL to the specific functions the employee performs and provide training for functions not covered by the endorsement.