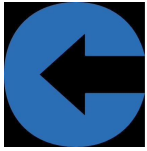


Classes you can carry — no DG driver licence required

The 13 classes below can be transported without a DG driver or vehicle licence, provided quantities stay under the thresholds shown. Classes 1 (explosives) and 7 (radioactive) are excluded — they are governed by separate codes and require special permits. Class 6.2 Category A infectious substances are also excluded — a placard is required at all quantities and specialist handling applies.

Class	Name	Common examples	Max quantity (no licence)	Notes
2.1	Flammable gases	LPG, lighters/lighter refills (UN 1057), butane (excl. aerosols)	< 250 kg aggregate Placard required at ≥ 250 kg — no licence still	Aerosols fall under the general 1,000 kg threshold instead. No licence needed at any quantity.
2.2	Non-flammable, non-toxic gases	CO ₂ , nitrogen, argon, oxygen cylinders, dry ice	< 1,000 kg aggregate Placard required at ≥ 1,000 kg	Safest gas class. No licence required.
2.3	Toxic gases	Chlorine, compressed ammonia, hydrogen sulphide	< 250 kg aggregate Placard required at ≥ 250 kg	No licence required but only carry if you understand the hazard. Placard needed at threshold.
3	Flammable liquids	Petrol, ethanol, acetone, paints, varnishes, adhesives	PG I: < 250 L PG II/III: < 1,000 L PG I = high danger (e.g. diethyl ether) — lower threshold applies	Most commercial flammable liquids are PG II or III. No licence below threshold.
4.1	Flammable solids	Safety matches, sulphur, magnesium ribbons	PG I: < 250 kg PG II/III: < 1,000 kg	No licence needed under threshold. Correct packaging required.
4.2	Spontaneously combustible	White phosphorus, activated carbon, fish meal	PG I: < 250 kg PG II/III: < 1,000 kg	No licence needed under threshold.
4.3	Dangerous when wet	Sodium metal, calcium carbide, some lithium batteries	PG I: < 250 kg PG II/III: < 1,000 kg	No licence needed under threshold. Keep dry — reacts with moisture.
5.1	Oxidising substances	Hydrogen peroxide (>8%), pool chlorine, sodium nitrate	PG I: < 250 kg PG II/III: < 1,000 kg	Security-sensitive ammonium nitrate (SSAN) has additional state controls. No licence otherwise.
5.2	Organic peroxides	Benzoyl peroxide, MEKP (fibreglass hardener)	PG I: < 250 kg others: < 1,000 kg	No licence needed under threshold. Temperature-sensitive items need additional care.
6.1	Toxic substances	Pesticides, methanol, some solvents, heavy metal compounds	PG I: < 250 kg PG II/III: < 1,000 kg	No licence needed under threshold. DG shipping docs must be in cab.
6.2	Infectious substances (Cat. B only)	Pathology samples (non-hazardous), biological specimens	< 10 kg or 10 L (Cat. B only) Cat. A requires placard at ALL quantities + specialist handling — do not carry	Cat. B only. No licence needed under 10 kg/L. Secure, leak-proof packaging essential.



custm — Dangerous Goods Quick Reference

ADG Code Edition 7.9 | Classes you can

carry without a DG driver licence

Class	Name	Common examples	Max quantity (no licence)	Notes
8	Corrosives	Battery acid, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, strong bleach	PG I: < 250 L/kg PG II/III: < 1,000 L/kg	No licence needed under threshold. Separate from food, animals, and oxidisers.
9	Miscellaneous dangerous goods	Lithium batteries, dry ice, magnetised material, elevated temp substances	< 1,000 kg aggregate Placard required at ≥ 1,000 kg	Lithium batteries have sub-rules on watt-hours and charge state — check UN 3480/3481.

Even below threshold, you still need:

- Correct DG labels on every package — applied by the consignor before it reaches you
- A dangerous goods shipping document in the cab (hard copy) for every DG load
- Goods correctly classified and packed by the consignor — Chain of Responsibility applies to you too
- An emergency information guide accessible in the cab

Source: ADG Code Edition 7.9, Table 5.3.1 & 5.3.2 — National Transport Commission. Reference guide for custm independent contractors, not legal advice. Confirm with your state competent authority before carrying dangerous goods. custm (Customised Group Pty Ltd ACN 604 789 513) | custm.com.au | (03) 9793 7262