
**Transport packages for dangerous
goods — Dangerous goods packagings,
intermediate bulk containers (IBCs)
and large packagings — Guidelines for
the application of ISO 9001**

*Emballages de transport pour marchandises dangereuses —
Emballages pour marchandises dangereuses, grands récipients vrac
(GRV) et grands emballages — Lignes directrices pour l'application
de l'ISO 9001*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 122, *Packaging*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Performance requirements and tests for means of packaging, packages and unit loads (as required by ISO/TC 122)*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16106:2006), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- ISO 9001:2015 has been integrated;
- the sector-specific requirements on quality management systems for transport packages for dangerous goods into ISO 9001:2015 have been revised;
- new [Annexes E](#) and [F](#) have been created;
- editorial changes have been made.

Introduction

0.1 General

The United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods^[27] (referred to in this document as the UN Model Regulations) require the application of a quality assurance programme for the manufacture and testing of packagings, IBCs and large packagings that satisfies the competent authority in order to ensure that each manufactured packaging, IBC and large packaging meets the requirements.

The UN Model Regulations are given legal entity by the provision of a series of international modal agreements and national legislation for the transport of dangerous goods. These international agreements include:

- the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)^[28];
- the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID)^[29];
- the International Civil Aviation Organization's Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (ICAO TI)^[30];
- the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)^[31].

The application of this document should take into account the requirements of these international agreements and the national legislation for the transport of dangerous goods.

In conjunction with ISO 9001, this document gives guidance on a system for applying quality processes and assurance to the production of dangerous goods packagings, IBCs and large packagings.

The change in terminology in the ISO 9000 series from "quality assurance programmes" (1987 edition), over "quality systems" (1994 edition) to "quality management systems" (2000 edition), is not reflected in the UN Model Regulations and the international agreements referred to in the bibliography of this document. The former term "quality assurance programme" is still used there. Furthermore, the term "testing", which was used in the 1994 edition of the ISO 9000 series in the context of product inspection and testing was replaced by "measurement and monitoring" in the 2000 edition. For the purposes of this document, the latest terminology is used, in accordance with ISO 9000. This difference in terminology should not deter users from using this document.

This document is based on Revision 19 of the UN Model Regulations.

This document is an application standard for transport packages for dangerous goods, which contains the text of ISO 9001:2015.

For an explanation of how this document was prepared, see [Annex A](#).

The adoption of a quality management system is a strategic decision for an organization that can help to improve its overall performance and provide a sound basis for sustainable development initiatives.

The potential benefits to an organization of implementing a quality management system based on this document are:

- a) the ability to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and applicable statutory and regulatory requirements;
- b) facilitating opportunities to enhance customer satisfaction;
- c) addressing risks and opportunities associated with its context and objectives;
- d) the ability to demonstrate conformity to specified quality management system requirements.

This document can be used by internal and external parties.

It is not the intent of this document to prescribe:

- uniformity in the structure of different quality management systems;
- alignment of documentation to the clause structure of this document;
- the use of the specific terminology of this document within the organization.

The quality management system requirements specified in this document are complementary to requirements for products and services.

This document employs the process approach, which incorporates the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle and risk-based thinking.

The process approach enables an organization to plan its processes and their interactions.

The PDCA cycle enables an organization to ensure that its processes are adequately resourced and managed, and that opportunities for improvement are determined and acted on.

Risk-based thinking enables an organization to determine the factors that can cause its processes and its quality management system to deviate from the planned results, to put in place preventive controls to minimize negative effects and to make maximum use of opportunities as they arise (see [A.4](#)).

Consistently meeting requirements and addressing future needs and expectations poses a challenge for organizations in an increasingly dynamic and complex environment. To achieve this objective, the organization can find it necessary to adopt various forms of improvement in addition to correction and continual improvement, such as breakthrough change, innovation and re-organization.

0.2 Quality management principles

This document is based on the quality management principles described in ISO 9000. The descriptions include a statement of each principle, a rationale of why the principle is important for the organization, some examples of benefits associated with the principle and examples of typical actions to improve the organization's performance when applying the principle.

The quality management principles are:

- customer focus;
- leadership;
- engagement of people;
- process approach;
- improvement;
- evidence-based decision making;
- relationship management.

0.3 Process approach

0.3.1 General

This document promotes the adoption of a process approach when developing, implementing and improving the effectiveness of a quality management system, to enhance customer satisfaction by meeting customer requirements. Specific requirements considered essential to the adoption of a process approach are included in [4.4](#).

Understanding and managing interrelated processes as a system contributes to the organization's effectiveness and efficiency in achieving its intended results. This approach enables the organization