

Checklist for Vehicles and Minor Storage
(Vehicles used for the storage, transport and application of pest management chemicals)

Assessment Checklist

A Pest Manager Technician's vehicle must be able to meet the following requirements. See the Explanatory Notes section following the checklist for further detail. The Comments/Action Required field must be completed when either No or N/A is selected for an item.

ITEM	Check Yes/No/NA	Comments / Action Required?	Action Finalised
<p>1. Vehicle:</p> <p>Registration number.....</p> <p>Type of vehicle</p> <p>1.1 Is roadworthy and has the required registration and insurance</p>			
<p>1.2 Has a floor and walls impervious to chemicals in the area where chemical is stored.</p>			
<p>1.3 Is able to contain any leaks or spills of chemical or made up product so they do not leave the vehicle.</p>			
<p>1.4 Will not allow contact of chemicals to porous surfaces.</p>			
<p>1.5 Has the driver and passenger area separate from chemical carrying areas by air-tight seals.</p>			
<p>1.6 Has adequate ventilation in the chemical storage area. Vans or similar enclosed vehicles carrying gas cylinders must have adequate cross flow ventilation.</p>			
<p>1.7 Is clearly identifiable as a pest control vehicle by having the following signage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • either the technician's name or business name. 			

ITEM	Check Yes/No/NA	Comments / Action Required?	Action Finalised
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contact phone number of the technician or business. • the words “Pest Management” or words to that effect. 			
1.8 all above required text where possible a minimum height of 75mm and be easily read by a member of the public walking or driving past.			
1.9 Is easily cleaned and kept clean.			
1.10 Is able to secure chemicals and equipment including hoses so they are inaccessible to unauthorised people..			
2. Equipment			
2.1 Is able to be appropriately stored and secured to avoid damage, public nuisance and/or theft			
2.2 Is kept clean			
2.3 Tanks on the vehicle used for diluted pesticide are labelled with the words: POISON (followed by the active constituent name) AVOID CONTACT HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE			
2.4 Is application equipment where concentration or volume is critical regularly calibrated?			
2.5 Are records kept of all calibrations (date, results)?			
2.6 Do hoses comply with Australian Standards?			

ITEM	Check Yes/No/NA	Comments / Action Required?	Action Finalised
3. Chemicals on Vehicles			
3.1 Are able to be appropriately stored and secured to avoid tampering, accidental chemical release, damage and theft. This includes nozzles on spray guns at the end of spray hoses.			
3.2 All undiluted pesticides must be kept in the original closed container bearing the original intact and readable label.			
3.3 Are chemicals mixed on site and not transported on the vehicle in any appreciable quantity (not more than 10 litres).			
3.4 Are chemical containers triple or pressure rinsed with the rinsate and containers disposed of appropriately?			
4. Safety			
4.1 Carry an inventory (list) in a prominent place in the vehicle of all pesticides carried, including an MSDS for each one.			
4.2 Carry an appropriate Standard Operating Procedure to deal with any emergencies, including chemical spills or leaks.			
4.3 Carry an appropriate first aid kit.			
4.4 Carry appropriate personal protective equipment and a spare change of clothes.			
4.5 Carry an appropriate fire extinguisher in those situations where there is a fire risk (treatment of electrical areas, fuel depots etc).			
4.6 Carry an appropriate Spill Kit.			
4.7 Carry appropriate warning sign/s for use when cleaning up chemical spills and when chemical sprays are in use (e.g. Pest management operations – Please keep clear).			

ITEM	Check Yes/No/NA	Comments / Action Required?	Action Finalised
4.8 Do not carry incompatible materials (eg flammable materials, oxidizing agents, food, animal feed or medical supplies) with pesticides unless the vehicle has appropriate separation barriers.			
4.9 Transport requirements for carrying 'Dangerous Goods' has been met particularly for class 2 and class 6 materials?			
4.10 Carry an adequate quantity of clean water eg 20 litres.			

I declare that my responses contained within this completed checklist are correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

Name.....

Date.....

This checklist is to be completed when pest management chemicals are stored in a separate area from the vehicle.

5. Storage Requirements			
ITEM	Check Yes/No/NA	Comments / Action Required?	Action Finalised
5.1 What quantities of pest management chemicals are stored in a separate area from the vehicle? Please specify the maximum quantity of chemical in litres and/or kilograms that would be stored at any one time.			
5.2 Is the storage area secure from non-authorized persons and located externally to domestic residence?			
5.3 Does it have adequate bunding and spill collection?			
5.4 Is it appropriately signed?			
5.5 Is it isolated from incompatible materials and other hazards?			
5.6 Is it free of absorbent material?			
5.7 Does it have appropriate ventilation?			
5.8 Does it have an inventory of all chemicals in the storage area?			
5.9 Are there appropriate first aid and spill kit supplies, fire extinguisher, personal protective equipment and Standard Operating Procedures accessible?			

I declare that my responses contained within this completed checklist are correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

Name.....

Date.....

**Explanatory Notes for Vehicles and Minor Storage
checklist
(Vehicles used for the storage, transport and application of pest management
chemicals)**

This checklist has been developed for pest managers so as to minimise the risks of harm to the technician, the public and the environment arising from vehicles, equipment and any chemical storage area used for pest management purposes. Meeting these requirements will aid the pest manager and a pest management business to demonstrate their professional competence and attitude.

The majority of the following requirements are either based in law, Government Guidelines or are simply good practice. Although some requirements are specific to a particular State or Territory, PestCert requires that best practice is followed in order to gain accreditation. The requirements have been grouped into specific areas, however some requirements will overlap so you may need to check other areas if you are unsure whether a certain requirement covers the specific situation you are considering.

1. Vehicle:

- 1.1 *Is roadworthy and has required registration and insurance.* A Technician's vehicle must be well maintained so it does not add to the risk of an accident causing harm to the technician, public or the environment.
- 1.2 *Has a floor and walls impervious to chemicals.* Chemicals can react with / degrade certain materials, thereby increasing the risk of spilt chemicals not being contained within the vehicle.
- 1.3 *Is able to contain any leaks or spills so they do not leave the vehicle.* Chemicals must be contained to minimise the risk to the technician, public and the environment.
- 1.4 *Will not allow contact of chemicals to porous surfaces.* Porous materials will hold chemicals, increasing the risk to the technician and potentially leading to leaks from the vehicle.
- 1.5 *Has the driver and passenger areas separate from chemical carrying areas by air-tight seals.*
Chemicals must never be transported with people. Spills and vapours from chemicals can cause serious harm. Cabins in vehicles with enclosed storage areas must have air tight seals from the chemical storage areas.
- 1.6 *Has adequate ventilation in the chemical storage area.* Vans or similar enclosed vehicles carrying gas cylinders must have adequate cross flow ventilation. Chemical vapours can cause serious harm and so enclosed storage areas must be able to be well ventilated. A build up of gasses in a confined area can cause an explosion if an ignition source is available.
- 1.7 *Is clearly identifiable as a pest control vehicle*
It is a legal requirement in all States and Territories that vehicles used for pest control be appropriately labelled.

1.8 *Is easily cleaned and kept clean.* Chemicals can build up in difficult to clean areas. Chemical residues can be harmful and therefore a vehicle should be regularly cleaned to remove any chemical residues.

1.9 *Is able to secure chemicals and equipment so they are inaccessible to non-authorized people.*

Access of harmful (and expensive) chemicals and equipment to unauthorised people will reduce the risk of harm to others and the environment due to being in the hands of untrained people.

2. Equipment

2.1 *Is able to be appropriately stored and secured to avoid damage.* Damaged equipment increases the risk of harm to the technician, public or the environment and even minor damage can lead to unsuccessful pest control.

2.2 *Is kept clean.* Chemical residues can be harmful as discussed above.

2.3 *Tanks on the vehicle used to carry diluted pesticide are labelled with the words:*

POISON (followed by the active constituent name)

AVOID CONTACT

HAZARDOUS PESTICIDE

This labelling makes it clearly obvious to an untrained person of the potential risks and is a requirement by many States and Territories. In an accident, it also aids any emergency personnel of the hazard present.

2.4 *Is all application equipment regularly calibrated?.* As per damaged equipment, poorly calibrated equipment can lead to a poor application or in the case of over-application, potential harm to the technician, public or the environment.

2.5 *Are records kept of all calibrations?.* Record keeping is essential in being able to demonstrate best practice.

2.6 *Hoses comply with Australian Standard?.* Australian Standard AS2594-1983 Hoses and Hose Assemblies for Liquid Chemicals', provides details on appropriate hose quality which is important when used to deliver hazardous chemicals.

3. Chemicals on Vehicles

3.1 *Are able to be appropriately stored and secured to avoid damage and theft.* Damaged chemical containers will increase the risk of leaks and spills. Note: In WA there are more stringent security requirements for the transport and storing 1080 and strychnine).

3.2 *All undiluted pesticides must be kept in the original closed container bearing the original intact and readable label.* All States and Territories require this by law. Pesticide labels contain information on chemical identity, warnings, precautions and instructions on use which must be followed to ensure a safe and effective result. In the case of an accident, emergency workers will need to know what hazards are on the vehicle and to help determine what the best containment or treatment practices are.

3.3 *Are chemicals mixed on site and not transported on the vehicle in any appreciable quantity (less than 10 litres).* This is a good practice requirement so as to minimise the risk associated with contamination of the environment and or public hazard in the case of a vehicle accident.

3.4 *Are chemical containers triple or pressure rinsed with the rinsings and containers disposed of appropriately?* Pesticide labels require that containers be triple or pressure rinsed and that rinsings be added to the spray tank. Rinsing is best done immediately after use. Containers to be recycled (eg for DrumMuster) must be clean. If not recycling, then containers must be rendered unusable by breaking, crushing or puncturing. Destroyed containers must then be taken to an appropriate authority landfill or disposal pit meeting the appropriate authority requirements. Empty containers and product must not be burnt. Programs exist for the disposal of unwanted chemicals. Check with your local hazardous goods authority or a licensed waste contractor.

4. Safety

4.1 *Carry an inventory (list) in a prominent place in the vehicle of all pesticides carried, including an MSDS for each one.* This is a requirement of Occupational Health and Safety regulations and is good practice should you need quick access to information regarding any chemical you may need to use or have previously used.

4.2 *Carry an appropriate Standard Operating Procedure to deal with any emergencies, including chemical spills or leaks.* To ensure you are prepared to deal with any likely emergencies relating to the vehicle, all vehicles must contain a relevant Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). All technicians using the vehicle should be trained in the SOPs requirements.

4.3 *Carry an appropriate first aid kit.* The kit should be regularly maintained and updated so that it is sufficient to be useful in any potential injury situation.

4.4 *Carry appropriate personal protective equipment and a spare change of clothes.* A full set of personal protective equipment necessary to cover any chemical use or spill clean up should be kept on the vehicle. A spare set of clean clothes should be kept in case any clothes worn become contaminated.

4.5 *Carry an appropriate fire extinguisher.* There are a number of types of portable fire extinguishers available in Australia. Each type of extinguisher may be rated for one or more classes of fire. The Classes of fire are (according to Australian Standard AS):

CLASS A Ordinary Combustibles (paper, wood, cardboard)

CLASS B Flammable and combustible liquids (methylated spirits)

CLASS C Flammable gases (LPG, hydrogen)

CLASS D Combustible metals

CLASS E Electrical fires

CLASS F Cooking oils and fats

Ensure that the fire extinguishers carried on the vehicle are appropriate for the types of fires which could occur. A chemical specific fire extinguisher (ie fire types B and C) is required. Dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) fire extinguishers are suitable for chemical fires, however check that you have one to cover the class of fires expected. Note: water based extinguishers are not appropriate for fires other than class A, and could spread any fire rather than contain it.

4.6 *Carry an appropriate Spill Kit.* Spill kits can be bought or you can put it together yourself. Besides the personal protective equipment discussed above, a spill kit will require material to absorb the spill (eg hydrated lime, cat litter, or clay), a solution to help decontaminate the area (refer to the label, however most pesticides can be neutralised with household bleach or another sodium hypochlorite product mixed with water), hand shovels and plastic, sealable

barrels or similar containers, to collect the spill and contaminated adsorbent.

- 4.7 *Carry appropriate warning sign/s for use when cleaning up chemical spills and when chemical sprays are in use (e.g. Pest Management operations – please keep clear).* It is a duty of care that you warn any nearby people that you are cleaning up or using potentially hazardous chemicals. Removing or at least minimising exposure is the best way of avoiding harm.
- 4.8 *Do not carry incompatible materials (eg flammable materials, oxidizing agents, food, animal feed or medical supplies) with pesticides unless the vehicle has appropriate separation barriers.* Certain materials can react to cause explosions and or fire and therefore must not be placed in the same vehicle unless they can be contained in the event of a spill. Other materials must not be carried with chemicals in case of contamination which could then cause harm in other people or animals.
- 4.9 *Transport requirements for carrying “Dangerous Goods” has been met.* The Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) includes the Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road Or Rail (6th Ed). It is referred to by each State and Territory’s relevant law for the regulation of transporting hazardous chemicals such as pesticides. The ADG Code defines different classes of Dangerous Goods and sets requirements for their safe transport (eg, packaging, signage, segregation etc) depending on their properties and quantities transported.

Large operations should check the amounts for which marking of the vehicle and other special conditions are required by the ADG code. Pesticides which are classified as dangerous goods, ie classes 2.3 (toxic gases), 3 (flammable liquids) or 6.1 (toxic substances), are covered by special conditions when transporting more than:

- (a) 250 kg or L of Class 2.3, or Class 3 or 6 in Packing Group (PG) I
- (b) 1000 kg or L of PG II or III of Class 3 or 6.

See the chemical MSDS “Safe Handling Information” section for PG classification. Above these limits it is necessary to seek special advice on the marking of vehicles and other matters. Consult the ADG Code or each State’s Transport Authority or Environment Protection Authority.

- 4.10 *Carry an adequate quantity of clean water?* Clean water is required to wash off any pesticide contamination of skin and to flush out, if in eyes (see chemical label or MSDS under Safety Directions for instructions).

5. Storage and Disposal Requirements

- 5.1 *Does the chemical storage area meet Government requirements for Minor or Major Storage?* The Australian Standard for the Storage of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (AS 2507) sets storage requirements for pesticides. AS 2507 also sets limits for “Minor Storage”, ie where storage requirements are less than what would be required for “Major Storage”. The Government Regulations which refer to AS 2507 will have different requirements for Minor and Major Storage. Major Storage areas have significant requirements to be met. See your relevant State or Territory Authority for further information and detailed requirements.

Although Minor Storage premises may be exempt from licensing, this does not mean that all of the regulations and requirements can be ignored. The basic safety precautions still apply (eg separation, segregation, containment and conduct of persons etc). In addition, Local Government approval will be required to operate a business where chemicals are stored at the business. This is particularly important where a business is operated in a non

commercial/industrial area (eg a domestic residence).

For storage areas to be considered minor they must be areas where packages are kept closed and any staff present are trained in hazardous goods storage requirements. Storage limits are dependant on the Dangerous Goods “Packaging Group” (PG) definitions as follows:

- PG I – 5 kg or L maximum
- PG II – 250 kg or L maximum
- PG III – 1000 kg or L maximum

Non Dangerous Goods – 1000 kg or L maximum

It is permitted to store each of the maximum allowable quantity of each packing group combined, e.g. 200 L PG II and 900 L PG III or even 900 L PG III and 900 L non DG are both permissible as minor storage.

- 5.2 *Is Storage area secure from non-authorized persons and located externally to domestic residence?* To avoid untrained persons accessing a potentially hazardous area and any exposure of children and other non-authorized people to potentially harmful vapours from damaged or open containers, storage areas must be locked and are not to be located within a domestic residence (eg garage).
- 5.3 *Does it have adequate bunding and spill collection?* To minimise risks to the public and environment, storage areas should be able to contain 25% of the total storage area and 110% of the largest single container.
- 5.4 *Is it appropriately signed?* To provide adequate warning to unauthorised persons, to ensure incompatible substances are separated or segregated, and to advise any emergency personnel in the case of an accident.
- 5.5 *Is it isolated from incompatible materials and other hazards?* As per the requirements for chemicals in vehicles (4.8). In addition chemicals must be stored away from heat, combustible material or electrical sources, including fuse boxes, naked flames and other heat sources.
- 5.6 *Is it free of non-absorbent material?* As per the requirements for chemicals in vehicles.
- 5.7 *Does it have appropriate ventilation?* As per the requirements for vehicles (1.6)
- 5.8 *Does it have an inventory of all chemicals in the storage area?* As per the requirements for vehicles (4.1).
- 5.9 *Are there appropriate first aid and spill kit supplies, fire extinguisher, personal protective equipment and Standard Operating Procedures accessible?* As per the requirements for chemicals in vehicles.