

PESTICIDES:

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR SUPPLIERS OF PESTICIDES TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY

PART II of the Food and Environment
Protection Act 1985 (FEPA)

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INTRODUCTION

1. WHO SHOULD USE THIS CODE?

This Code, known as the “Yellow Code” provides guidance for those involved commercially in the sale, supply and storage for sale of “pesticides approved for agricultural use.”. This means a pesticide (other than one containing methyl bromide or chloropicrin as an active ingredient) which falls into one or more of the Fields of Use set out in Table 1 below.

The Code provides guidance on meeting the obligations imposed on individuals and companies involved in these activities under UK and EC legislation. Throughout the Code the pronoun “he” includes the female gender.

Table 1: Pesticides Approved for Agricultural Use

Field of Use	Description
Agriculture and Horticulture	As well as most pesticides used on farms, market gardens and the like, this category includes amenity horticulture products, for instance, for use in parks, sports grounds and roadside maintenance.
Forestry	
In or near water	
Industrial herbicides	Products for professional use, including weedkillers for use on land not intended for the production of any crop

These Fields of Use are defined within Schedule 2 to the

Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 as amended by the Control of Pesticides (Amendment) Regulations 1997 (COP(A)R) and Schedule 2 to the Plant Protection Products (Basic Conditions) Regulations 1997 (BCR), see paragraph 3. below and Annex 1 for details. COPR and COP(A)R are together referred to as COPR.

1.1 Storing Pesticides For Use

If you are storing pesticides for use, as opposed to sale or supply, you should refer to the Health and Safety Executive's Agricultural Information Sheet AIS 16 “Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users” as these activities are not covered by the Yellow Code (see Annex 1 and also Part 2).

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1.2 Using Pesticides

The Yellow Code does not give guidance on using pesticides. This is available separately in “Pesticides: Code of Practice for the safe use of pesticides on farms and holdings” (the Green Code) published jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Health and Safety Commission (HSC)

2. **AREAS COVERED BY THE CODE**

The guidance contained in this Code is divided into several main areas or Parts including Part 1 which is an explanation of the Code. They are as follows:

2.1 Sale, Supply or Placing on the Market (Part 2)

Part 2 provides guidance to those who are involved in the sale and supply of “pesticides approved for agricultural use”, whether to the end user or to an intermediary. The guidance includes sale or supply from a central store to a subsidiary one or vice versa. It does not include the supply of pesticides by an employer to an employee or to a contractor supplying its own subsidiary store or the supply of pesticides from a user’s central store to a subsidiary one.

2.2 Training and Certification for Storage, Sale and Supply(Part 3)

Part 3 provides guidance on training and certification of those who are involved in the sale and supply of “pesticides approved for agricultural use.” It does not include training or certification of users.

2.3 Storage for Sale and Supply (Part 4)

Part 4 provides guidance to those who store “pesticides approved for agricultural use” as defined in Table 1 for the purposes of sale or supply.

2.4 Record Keeping

Part 5 provides guidance on the type of records and good stock control practices which should be maintained by those operating pesticides stores.

2.5 Decontamination of Pesticide Stores (Part 6)

Part 6 provides guidance to those who are responsible for closing a commercial pesticide store with the intention of vacating the site or putting it to another use.

2.6 Transport (Part 7)

Part 7 provides guidance on the legislation which controls the transport of pesticides classified as 'dangerous goods'. The full requirements of the legislation apply to only a minority of pesticides. The guidance is relevant for those who arrange the delivery of such pesticides ('the consignor'), the operator of the vehicle and the driver of the vehicle.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE CODE

3.1 Statutory Guidance

The statutory aspects of the Code are made under Part III of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 (FEPA). The statutory aspects are printed in normal typeface (as opposed to italics) and are intended to provide practical guidance on how to meet the requirements of FEPA and the following legislation made under FEPA:

1. The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 as amended by
2. The Control of Pesticides (Amendment) Regulations [1997] (together referred to as COPR)
3. The Plant Protection Products (Basic Conditions) Regulations 1997 (BCR)

Although failure to follow the statutory part of this Code will not, of itself, make you liable to prosecution, it may be admissible in evidence if you are prosecuted for an offence under FEPA or legislation made under FEPA.

3.2 Non-statutory Guidance

The following legislation is also relevant to the sale, supply and storage of pesticides:

The Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995, as amended (PPPR)

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 1994

Guidance on this legislation and other legislation which relates incidentally to the sale, supply and storage of pesticides is non-statutory and is printed in this Code in italics. In addition, guidance on COPR and BCR which is not intended to have statutory effect is printed in italics.

Following the non-statutory aspects of the guidance is not compulsory but if followed will normally enable you to comply with the law. Enforcement Officers seek to secure compliance with the law and may refer to this guidance as illustrating good practice.

Other legislation mentioned in the Yellow Code for the purpose of aiding/facilitating the sale, supply and storage of pesticides covered by the pesticides legislation includes:

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) and Use of Transportable Pressure Receptacles) Regulations 1996 (CDGCPL2)

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations 1996 (CDGRoad)

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (Driver Training) Regulations 1996 (DTR2)

The Control of Industrial Major Hazards Regulations 1984 (CIMA H)

The Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996

The Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990

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The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989

Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972

The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981

The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. (as amended)

The Environment Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991

The Special Waste Regulations 1996

The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997

The Poisons Act 1972

The Poisons List Order 1982

The Poisons Rules 1982

4. SPECIAL TERMS

Some of the words and phrases used in this Code have a particular meaning.

4.1 Certificates of Competence

The Consents include references to Certificates of Competence. The Consents specify who needs to be trained. In most circumstances, Certificates of Competence will be required by those involved in the sale and supply of “pesticides for agricultural use” and by those concerned with the storage for sale and supply of those pesticides. Details of training and certification are given in Part 3 of this Code.

4.2 Supply

“Supply” referred to in COPR includes offering to supply from a central store to a subsidiary one or vice versa. “Supply” includes sale to an individual or firm intending to resell or to apply the pesticide. It does not mean supply from an employer to an employee or from an end-user firm's central store to a subsidiary one

4.3 Pesticide

FEPA defines “pesticide” to mean any substance, preparation or organism prepared or used for destroying any pest.

COPR applies to any pesticide, substance, preparation or organism prepared or used for any of the following purposes:

- a: protecting plants or wood or other plant products from harmful organisms;
- b: regulating the growth of plants;
- c: giving protection against harmful creatures;
- d: rendering such creatures harmless;

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e: controlling organisms with harmful or unwanted effects on water systems (including sewage treatment works), buildings, or other structures, or on manufactured products;

f: protecting animals against ectoparasites;

as if it were a pesticide.

There is an exemption from f) above, that is any pesticide, substance, preparation or organism prepared or used to protect animals against ectoparasites ceases to be a regulated pesticide if it is applied directly to an animal and is medicinal (ie it has a medicinal function or presentation.)

4.4 Plant Protection Product

The Council Directive concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (91/414/EEC) is implemented into UK law by the Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995 (PPPR) and the Plant Protection Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995. A plant protection product is any active substance or preparation containing one or more active substances which is intended to:

- a: protect plants or plant products against all harmful organisms or prevent the action of such organisms;
- b: influence the life processes of plants, other than as a nutrient (for example as a growth regulator);
- c: preserve plant products, in so far as such substances or products are not subject to the provisions of Community law on preservatives;
- d: destroy unwanted plants; or
- e: destroy parts of plants; or check or prevent the undesired growth of plants

The terms **pesticide**, when applied to **pesticides approved for agricultural use**, and **plant protection product** cover broadly similar areas of use.

4.5 Pesticide Product Approval

No pesticide may be advertised, sold, supplied, stored, or used in the UK unless it has been approved by Ministers in five Government Departments. In Northern Ireland, the Department of Agriculture takes responsibility for the approval of pesticides. All of these activities are subject to general statutory conditions known as Consents which are set out in the legislation for pesticides (COPR) and plant protection products (BCR). Anyone advertising, selling, supplying, storing or using pesticides is bound by these Consents which are laid out in Part 2 of the Code. When appropriate, this Code refers to the "Conditions of Consent".

4.6 Placing on the Market

Placing on the market in the PPPR means any supply, whether in return for payment or not, within Great Britain including importation into Great Britain other than a supply for storage followed by consignment from the European Economic Area (EEA) or disposal. Placing on the market covers both sale and supply referred to in the COPR.

4.7 Pesticides Approved for Agricultural Use

See Table 1 of the introduction for a definition.

4.8 User or End-user

The terms user or end-user mean anyone (employers, employees and the self-employed) or their representative responsible for carrying out the application of pesticides or an activity directly related to such work, such as loading a sprayer for another user.

4.9 Inspection and Enforcement

Inspection and enforcement visits to distributors' stores involved solely in the sale and/or supply of pesticides are generally carried out by Environmental Health or Trading Standards Officers. In other cases inspection and enforcement may be carried out by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

5. OTHER ADVICE

Useful advice on pesticides in general is available in other publications:

5.1 "Pesticides: Code of Practice for the safe use of pesticides on farms and holdings" (Green Code) MAFF/HSC. This is an Approved Code under FEPA and has the same status in law as the Yellow Code. This document was being revised at the time of going to press.

5.2 The following publications are not Approved Codes but may be admissible in court proceedings as evidence of what may be considered as good practice:

- "Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users" Health and Safety Executive's Agricultural Information Sheet AIS 16
- "The safe use of pesticides for non-agricultural purposes. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994" Health and Safety Commission. Reference L8 (Rev)
- HSE guidance document HS(G)51 "The storage of flammable liquids in containers" (see Part 4, paragraph 7.9)
- "Inspection and approval of agrochemical stores by Pollution Control and Fire Prevention Officers for BASIS registration"

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- “The Code of Practice for the use of Approved Pesticide in Amenity and Industrial Areas.” NAAC/NTC

Full details of these and other publications referred to in the Yellow Code and details of where to obtain them are given in Annex 1.

SALE, SUPPLY OR PLACING ON THE MARKET

1. INTRODUCTION

Part 2 of the Code describes the legal requirements involved in selling, supplying or placing pesticides on the market. The precautions to be taken when carrying out any of these activities are explained.

“Selling” includes offering for sale, exposing for sale and having in possession for the purpose of sale and supply. “Supplying” includes offering for sale.

2. REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS

This section elaborates on some of the precautions to be taken in the sale or supply of pesticides covered by this Code.

When supplying pesticides to the end user, sales staff need to consider:

- *restrictions on the use of the products which are shown on the label and/or accompanying literature;*
- *whether a Certificate of Competence is required by the user of the product.*

The terms “**user**” or “**end-user**” mean anyone (employers, employees and the self-employed) or their representative responsible for carrying out the application of pesticides or an activity directly related to such work, such as loading a sprayer for another user.

2.1 Suitability of the Product

The qualified sales staff or their supervisor will be able to advise on the suitability of the particular product. Qualified in this instance means the holder of a Certificate of Competence for Sale and Supply (see Part 3).

2.2 Are the Storage Facilities and Equipment Adequate?

The sales staff may need to enquire about the storage facilities and equipment available to the user. If these appear to be inadequate in some way, the sales person should not encourage or assist what may be an offence by the customer.

3. CONSENTS

No pesticide may be advertised, sold, supplied, stored or used in the UK unless it has been approved by Ministers in five Government Departments. In Northern Ireland the Department of Agriculture takes the responsibility for the approval of pesticides.

The COPR Consents relating to sale, supply and storage are:

1. It shall be the duty of every employer to ensure that a person in his employment who may be required to sell, supply or store a pesticide during the course of that

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employment, is provided with such instruction and guidance as is necessary to enable that person to comply with the requirements in and under the Regulations.

COPR Consents relating to sale, supply and storage continued:

2. Any person who sells, supplies or stores a pesticide shall:

- (a) take all reasonable precautions, particularly with regard to storage and transport, to protect the health of human beings, creatures and plants, to safeguard the environment, and in particular avoid the pollution of water; and
- (b) be competent for the duties which he is called upon to perform.

3. No person shall sell, supply or otherwise market to the end-user an approved product other than in the container supplied for that purpose by the holder of the approval of that pesticide, and under a label approved by Ministers

4. No person shall store for the purpose of sale and supply a pesticide approved for agricultural use in a quantity in excess of, at any one time, 200kg or 200litres, or a similar mixed quantity unless he has obtained a Certificate of Competence recognised by Ministers, or he stores that pesticide under the direct supervision of a person who holds such a certificate.

5. No person shall sell, supply or otherwise market to the end-user a pesticide approved for agricultural use unless he has obtained a Certificate of Competence recognised by the Ministers, or he sells or supplies that pesticide under the direct supervision of a person who holds such a certificate.

6. For the purpose of conditions 4 and 5, “a pesticide approved for agricultural use” means a pesticide (other than one with methyl bromide or chloropicrin as the active ingredient) approved for use within one or more of the following fields of use:

- agriculture and forestry (including amenity horticulture)
- forestry
- in or near water (products for other than amateur, public hygiene or anti-fouling uses)
- industrial herbicides (such as weed killers for use on land not intended for cropping)

The BCR Consents relating to sale, supply and storage are:

1. It shall be the duty of every employer to ensure that a person in his employment who may be required to sell, supply or store prescribed plant protection products during the course of that employment, is provided with such instruction and guidance as is necessary to enable that person to comply with the requirements in and under these Regulations.

2. Any person who sells, supplies or stores a prescribed plant protection product shall:

- (a) take all reasonable precautions, particularly with regard to storage and transport, to protect the health of human beings, creatures and plants, to safeguard the environment, and in particular avoid the pollution of water; and

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(b) ensure that sufficient instruction and guidance are received to enable the proper performance of that person's duties.

(2) In this paragraph "water" means-

- (a) any surface water
- (b) any ground water

3. No person shall store for the purpose of sale and supply a prescribed plant protection product approved for agricultural use in a quantity in excess of , at any one time, 200kg or 200litres or a similar mixed quantity unless that person

(a) has obtained a Certificate of Competence recognised by Ministers, or

(b) he stores that prescribed plant protection product under the direct supervision of a person who holds such a certificate.

The BCR Consents relating to sale, supply and storage continued:

4. No person shall sell, supply or otherwise market to the end-user a prescribed plant protection product approved for agricultural use unless that person

(a) has obtained a Certificate of Competence recognised by the Ministers, or

(b) he sells or supplies that regulated plant protection product under the direct supervision of a person who holds such a certificate.

5. (1) In paragraphs 3 and 4 above-

"approval" means any approval given under the Plant Protection Products Regulations and "approved" shall be construed accordingly;

"prescribed plant protection product approved for agricultural use" means a plant protection product (other than one with methyl bromide or chloropicrin as one of the active ingredients) approved for use within one or more of the following fields of use:

- agriculture and forestry (including amenity horticulture)

-forestry

-in or near water (products for other than amateur, public hygiene or anti-fouling uses)

-industrial herbicides (such as weed killers for use on land not intended for the production of any crop)

(2) in this paragraph "water" means any surface water.

The terms **pesticide**, when applied to "pesticides approved for agricultural use," and **plant protection product** cover broadly similar areas of use. In strict legal terms, separate Consents apply depending on whether a given product is a pesticide or a plant protection product, however the same principles e.g. training and certification apply.

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION FOR STORAGE, SALE AND SUPPLY

This part of the Code explains what different categories of people need to do to meet their obligations with regard to instruction, training, and guidance. Some readers may fall into more than one category.

The statutory part of the Code is made under Part 111 of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 (FEPA) and includes the following legislation:

1. The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 as amended by:-
2. The Control of Pesticides (Amendment) Regulations [1997] (1. and 2. together are referred to as COPR)
3. The Plant Protection Products (Basic Conditions) Regulations 1997 (BCR)
- 4.

The COP(A)R make minor amendments to the existing UK pesticides legislation, COPR

The BCR provide a control and enforcement regime for plant protection products whose marketing and use is covered by the PPPR.

Non-statutory guidance

The following legislation is also relevant to the sale, supply and storage of pesticides:

1. Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995 (PPPR)
2. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH 1994)

1. STORAGE DUTIES

Anyone who stores a pesticide must :

- (a) take all reasonable precautions, particularly with regard to storage and transport, to protect the health of human beings, creatures and plants, to safeguard the environment, and in particular avoid the pollution of water; and
- (b) be competent for the duties which he is called to perform.
- (c) every employer must ensure that any of his employees who may be required to store a pesticide during the course of that employment is provided with such instruction, training and guidance as is necessary to enable the employee to comply with the requirements of the legislation listed above.

The duties (a) to (c) above apply to:

- (a) persons storing pesticides for sale and/or supply. Separate guidance on standards for storage for use are given in Health and Safety Executive's Agricultural Information Sheet AIS 16 (see Annex 1) "Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users."
- (b) the storage of "pesticides approved for agricultural use."
- (c) the storekeeper not to the store. The standards for stores themselves are covered elsewhere in this Code.
- (d) those storing over 200 kg or 200 litres pesticides must hold a BASIS Storekeepers Certificate of Competence *This qualifying quantity can be*

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made up of an equivalent combination of solids and liquids in a store containing both. This Certificate of Competence does NOT allow the holder to advise or recommend or otherwise be involved in selling or supplying pesticides (see paragraph 3.1 below).

“pesticide approved for agricultural use” means a pesticide (other than methyl bromide or chloropicrin as one of its active ingredients) approved for use in one or more of the following: agriculture and horticulture (including amenity horticulture), forestry, in or near water (other than amateur, public hygiene or anti-fouling uses) and industrial herbicides (such as weed killers for use on land not intended for production of any crop).

2. SELLING/SUPPLYING DUTIES

Anyone who sells or supplies a pesticide must:

- (a) take all reasonable precautions, particularly with regard to storage and transport, to protect the health of human beings, creatures and plants, to safeguard the environment, and in particular avoid the pollution of water; and
- (b) be competent for the duties which he is called to perform.
- (c) every employer must ensure that any of his employees who may be required to sell or supply pesticides during the course of that employment is provided with such instruction, training and guidance as is necessary to enable the employee to comply with the requirements of the legislation listed above.

The employees' duties (a) to (c) above apply to:

- (a) a person who sells or supplies a “pesticide approved for agricultural use” to an end user or their representative.
- (b) a person who sells or supplies a “pesticide approved for agricultural use” must have obtained a Certificate of Competence recognised by Ministers (see paragraph 3.2 for details)
- (c) non-certificated staff must sell or supply under the direct supervision of a person who holds such a certificate.(See paragraph 4 below for a definition of direct supervision).

Contractors who supply pesticides as part of a commercial service do not require certification as sales people as they themselves will be the 'end-user'. Sales staff operating in the field must always be certificated except in the case of field sales staff training for certification, where supervision after initial training may be exercised remotely on a daily basis. Such trainees will have to sit an examination for certification within three years of starting the job.

The terms **“user”** or **“end-user”** mean anyone (employers, employees and the self-employed) or their representative responsible for carrying out the application of pesticides or an activity directly related to such work, such as loading a sprayer for another user.

3. CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCE

3.1 Storage

BASIS (Registration) Ltd Certificate of Competence in the Storage and Handling of Crop Protection Products (Storekeepers Certificate)

3.2 Sale and Supply

- The BASIS Certificate in Crop Protection (Agriculture)
- The BASIS Certificate in Crop Protection (Horticulture)
- The BASIS Certificate in Crop Protection (Amenity Horticulture)
- The BASIS Certificate in Crop Protection (Forestry)
- The BASIS Certificate in Crop Protection (Seed Treatments)
- The BASIS Certificate in Crop Protection (Seed Sellers)
- The BASIS Certificate in Crop Protection (Vegetables)
- The BASIS Certificate in Aquatics
- The BASIS Certificate in Crop Protection (Potatoes)

These certificates may be obtained in-house or independently by examination either separately or as part of training at colleges or by training agencies or trade associations. For further information, contact BASIS (Registration) Ltd at the address given in Annex 7.

It is good practice to maintain continual professional development by further training and refresher courses to keep abreast of current technology.

4. DIRECT SUPERVISION

Non-certificated staff can sell or supply pesticides approved for agricultural use only under the direct supervision of a certificate holder. Direct supervision means being readily available at all times when the store is staffed. A certificated sales person must be personally responsible for all transactions or acting as a supervisor to a non-certificated person. This certificated person must be in a position to provide direct supervision. This does not mean that the principal of a firm must be a certificate holder, so long as the person in charge of the actual operation of the store is certificated.

Holding a Storekeeper Certificate of Competence does NOT allow the holder to advise or recommend or otherwise be involved in selling or supplying pesticides. There is no requirement for the storekeeper to also be certificated as a seller.

5. ADVISERS AND ADVICE

Advice Given by Sellers

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Where advice is offered as part of the sale or supply service, this must be given by or on the authority of a certificated person. *Sales staff should, as appropriate, tell the customer when a pesticide attracts user certification or is eligible for exemption. When dealing with a new customer it is reasonable to ask whether those who are to apply the pesticide are appropriately qualified. Amateurs, for example, who have large areas to treat may seek products approved for use in amenity horticulture. Amateurs cannot use professional products unless they have a Certificate of Competence which enables them to do so. However, there is no legal responsibility on the seller to ensure that the customer has the appropriate certification.*

5.1 Advice Given by Others

Contractors who supply pesticides only as part of an application service do not require certification as sales people as they themselves will be the “end-user”. Nevertheless as sellers, suppliers and end-users of pesticides, they are obliged to take all reasonable precautions. It is therefore strongly recommended that contractors and all who advise or recommend on the use of pesticides, obtain an appropriate qualification (e.g. Certificate of Competence), comparable to the certificates recognised for the purposes of the statutory requirement applying to sales staff.

Sales staff operating in the field must always be certificated except in the case of field sales staff training for certification, where supervision after initial training may be exercised remotely on a daily basis. Such trainees will have to sit an examination for certification within three years of starting the job.

Advice given by sellers, advisers or contractors which subsequently proves to be incorrect may constitute an offence.

STORAGE FOR SALE AND SUPPLY

1. INTRODUCTION

This Part of the Code provides guidance to those storing pesticides for sale and/or supply .

1.1 The Legal Framework for the Code is explained in Part 1

The relevant legislation includes:

1. The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 as amended by
2. The Control of Pesticides Amendment) Regulations 1997 (COPR)
3. The Plant Protection Products (Basic Conditions) Regulations 1997 (BCR)

See Part 1 paragraph 3.2 and Part 4 paragraph 1.2 below for details of other relevant legislation.

“Selling” includes offering for sale, exposing for sale and having in possession for the purpose of sale and supply. “Supplying” includes offering for sale.

All safety signs and other symbols referred to in this Part of the Code can be found in “Safety signs and signals. The Health and Safety (Safety Signs and signals) Regulations 1996. Guidance on the Regulations” which is available from HSE Books.

1.2 Other Legislation Relevant to the Sale, Supply and Storage of Pesticides:

1. *The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 (COSHH)*

The COSHH Regulations, made under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 are an important means of controlling use of hazardous substances. The Regulations cover all substances classified as hazardous to health, including those pesticides classed as Very toxic, Toxic, Harmful, Irritant or Corrosive.

The basic principle underlying the COSHH Regulations is that the risks associated with the use of any substance hazardous to health must be assessed before it is used and the appropriate measures taken to eliminate or control the risk. This principle also applies to pesticide products in store.

A COSHH assessment in relation to storage of pesticides should consider the following issues:

- *the hazard presented by the pesticide being stored or transported;*
- *who could be harmed and how, by storing or transporting the pesticide or its container;*
- *measures which will prevent or achieve adequate control of exposure in compliance with COSHH;*
- *whether the findings of the assessment need to be recorded;*
- *whether and when the assessment needs to be reviewed.*

Employees are required to make full and proper use of control measures provided such as personal protective equipment (PPE), report any defects in the control measures to their employers, and present themselves for any health surveillance procedures which are required to be provided by their employers.

Advice on how to carry out a COSHH assessment is available from HSE.

2. *The Control of Industrial Major Hazards Regulations (CIMAH) 1984*

These Regulations only apply to very large pesticide stores. They deal with the prevention of major accidents and the control of adverse effects from such accidents. The Health and Safety Executive can provide advice on the scope and requirements of CIMAH.

2. STAFFING

Employers must ensure that employees involved with the storage of pesticides are provided with the guidance and instruction they need to meet their obligations under the Regulations. See Part 5 of this Code for details of the legal responsibilities of those involved in the storage of pesticides for sale and supply.

3. BASIC CRITERIA FOR ALL STORES

Stores may range from major building or stores within buildings to small self-contained or prefabricated stores including suitable chests, bins or vaults, or vehicles used for storage. In all cases, stores should be:

- (a) suitably sited*
- (b) of adequate capacity*
- (c) soundly constructed of fire resistant materials*
- (d) provided with suitable access and exits (this excludes chests, bins and vault type of storage)*
- (e) capable of containing 110% of the total amount of pesticides likely to be stored at any time (or 185% in "pollution risk or environmentally sensitive areas"). Bunding is the most usual way of achieving this (see Part 4 paragraph 7.5).*
- (f) dry and protected from frost*
- (g) well lit and ventilated*
- (h) marked with appropriate warning signs and secure against theft and vandalism*
- (i) equipped, organised and staffed to accommodate intended contents.*

4. WHICH AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE CONSULTED?

The storage of hazardous chemicals such as pesticides is regulated by a number of controls in addition to those of COPR 1986 as amended.

In all cases during the planning of a new store or the redesigning of an existing one, the following authorities should be consulted:

- (a) The local fire authority*
- (b) The local office of the Environment Agency / Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and Scottish Water Authority*
- (c) Police Crime Prevention Officer*
- (d) The local authority Planning and Building Control Department*
- (e) The local authority Environmental Health Department*

Advice is also available from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

5. SITING

When siting agricultural pesticide stores account must be taken of the proximity of domestic or residential property, schools, hospitals, shopping areas, food manufacturing and storage premises and similar vulnerable premises and of areas where there is a known flood risk. Consultation is required (see paragraph 4 above); this should highlight factors to be taken into account. The Environment Agency in England and Wales or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), in conjunction with the fire authority, will make their assessment of the pesticide store against a graded series of criteria relating to the potential for pollution of the aquatic environment, including ground water.

The most sensitive areas will be within river catchments upstream from public water supply intakes or reservoirs, sites in river catchments supporting major fisheries and sites in areas where groundwater is used for water supply purposes. The Environment Agency, SEPA, the Chief and Assistant Chief Fire Officers Association (CACFOA) and BASIS, have prepared guidelines on this and wider issues.

The publication, “Inspection and approval of agrochemical stores by Pollution Control and Fire Prevention Officers for BASIS registration” is available from Fire Authorities, SEPA, Water Authorities and BASIS (Registration) Ltd see Annexes for the addresses of these organisations.

Notify the pollution prevention and control officers and fire prevention officers of the location of the site. Under the Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1991, if 25 tonnes or more “dangerous goods” are to be stored, it is compulsory to notify these authorities.

For information on whether a product is classified as “dangerous goods” consult the safety data sheet for the product.

In The Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) and Use of Transportable Pressure Receptacles Regulations 1996 (CDGCPL2) “dangerous goods” are defined as (a) explosives; (b) radioactive material; (c) goods named individually in the Approved Carriage List (other than when so diluted or treated that they no longer have the hazardous properties of those goods); or (d) any other goods which have one or more of the hazardous properties, and for the purposes of this definition “goods” means articles or substances

Once the pesticides store has been built or commissioned, the pollution prevention and control officer of the local Environment Agency/SEPA area office and the fire prevention officer of the local fire authority must be

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notified, in writing, of the existence and location of the store and of any significant change to it. All stores should hold the written approval of both authorities.

6. ACCESS FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING

The site should provide suitable access for the loading and unloading of delivery vehicles. For new stores, access for emergency services vehicles should ideally be to all sides of the building.

7. CONSTRUCTION

The construction should ensure a dry, cool, store which is protected from frost.

7.1 Walls

The walls enclosing the pesticide storage area should be impermeable to pesticides at least to the height of any bunding designed to prevent leakage of pesticide or contaminated water. Interior surfaces should be smooth and capable of being easily cleaned. Internal fire resistant walls of 30 minutes fire resistance should extend to the roof where there is no intermediate, suspended ceiling of 30 minutes resistance. The local fire prevention officer may be able to advise on the most appropriate and economical way of achieving this in individual stores.

7.2 Doors

Doors should be of a width and height appropriate to the system of handling chemicals on the premises. Doors in fire resistant walls should, along with their frames, be capable of providing a minimum of 30 minutes of fire resistance (BS 476) and be provided with an appropriate self-closing device.

Emergency exits should be provided as advised by the relevant enforcing authority. Without prejudice to these requirements, it is likely that any designated emergency exit through openings fitted with power operated doors will need to be equipped with a pass door. Exits should be designed to be opened from the escape side, where door fastenings should comply with BS 5725: Part 1 or other relevant standard. Escape routes, especially those which will only be used in an emergency need to be clearly indicated by appropriate signs which satisfy the requirements of the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996. Supplementary signs may also be required to provide information on how to open the door, or guard against it being obstructed. The bunding should be continuous across all openings, including emergency exits.

7.3 Roofing

Where the store is of single storey construction, the roof should either incorporate translucent panels or proprietary smoke vents to facilitate the dispersion of heat, smoke and products of combustion from a fire. This does not apply to stores which are in the form of metal containers.

7.4 Floors

A risk assessment, based on the hazardous properties of the pesticides to be stored, should be made to decide the degree to which a floor needs to be resistant to chemical attack. It is unlikely that a floor of timber or untreated concrete will be suitable. Floors should be resistant to the passage of liquids, have a slip resistant surface, be easily cleaned and resistant to chemical attack, as determined by the risk assessment.

7.5 Bunding Capacity and Prevention of Contamination of Watercourses

*To prevent contamination of watercourses, drainage systems or land adjacent to the store, stores should be designed and constructed to provide containment of any spillage, leakage of containers, or contaminated water, for example in the event of a fire. If the building itself is not capable of such containment, sumps, raised entrances or permanent bunding across all entrances should be provided or, failing this, carefully designed sumps or tanks. Secondary, removable bunding may be recommended by the local fire and pollution prevention and control authorities as a means of **temporary** extra water retention in the event of a fire. This removable bunding should always be in place when stocking levels exceed the capacity of the permanent bunding.*

Further advice may be found in Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Guidance Note EH70 “The control of fire water run-off Further advice may be found in the Health and Safety (HSE) Guidance Note EH70 “The control of fire water run-off from CIMAH sites to prevent environmental damage.” The CIRIA (Construction Industry Research and Information Association) Guide RP 493 “ Design of containment systems for the prevention of water pollution from industrial incidents” gives detailed advice on the design and construction of such facilities.

7.6 Internal Drains

Stores should NOT be provided with internal drains which connect to the public drainage system, empty into watercourses or onto land or soakaways from which pollution of watercourses, ground water or the environment might result. Discharges or connections to the public sewer and adopted surface water drains are only allowed with the express consent of the sewage undertaker.

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Any external tanks or sumps provided to contain drainage from a store should be impermeable. Such tanks should be served by an open-topped gully sited to collect any excess liquid overflowing from points of access to the store. Drain pipes should NOT be used as they easily become blocked. Collecting gullies and tanks may need to be drained of rain water periodically. Concrete cowlings at least to the height of the bunding should surround any internal down/rain pipes. Internal water pipes need to be fire-resistant. Disposal of polluted rainwater drained from gullies, tanks, spillages, etc. should be carried out by a specialist waste disposal contractor licensed by the Environment Agency or SEPA.

It is an offence to discharge “any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter ” to the water course in contravention of water pollution legislation (e.g. Water Resources Act 1991 (WRA) and Control of Pollution Act 1974. (COPA) see paragraph 13 Waste and Waste Disposal section of Part 4 for further information.

7.7 Water for fighting fires

Advice on the suitability of water and, if recommended, how much water should be available for fighting fires in a pesticide store should be sought from the fire and pollution prevention and control authorities.

7.8 Loading and Unloading Areas

Loading and unloading areas should be impermeable. These areas should also be provided with appropriate spillage containment to prevent contamination of water. Drainage systems in such areas should be provided with shut-off valves which should be clearly marked. If these cannot be installed, drain bungs or durable sand filled bags should be readily available near to drains.

7.9 Ventilation

The store should be adequately ventilated before entry by anyone to the store at the start of the day.

A risk assessment may indicate that additional ventilation is required. This may be achieved by louvres or air bricks which should be sited at a sufficiently high level above the containment bunding to prevent the escape of pesticide in the event of overflow. The store should also be proofed against entry by vermin. Where natural ventilation cannot be provided, extractor fans should be installed.

Where the store is within a building, all louvres, air bricks, extractor fans, etc. must be either on, or connected to, sealed fire resistant ducting fed to external walls.

Further advice on the requirements for ventilation where flammable products are stored can be found in the HSE Guidance Document,

HS(G)51 “The storage of flammable liquids in containers” or obtained from the enforcing authority.

7.10 Light

The store should have sufficient natural or artificial light to enable pesticide labels to be read easily at all times and to facilitate other working within the store. Any windows should be constructed or made secure to prevent entry and should be shaded or built into the store's north wall. Glass should be opaque and of the toughened security type. Roof lights should be translucent and secure against entry. Space should be allowed between artificial light sources and the top of stored products to ensure that heat is not transmitted to them.

Advice on lighting in places of work can be found in the HSE Guidance Document HS(G)38 “Lighting at Work” or obtained from the HSE.

7.11 Electrical Installations

Where necessary to prevent danger, electrical installations must be fitted with a readily accessible isolator. However, it is good practice for all installations to be fitted with a readily accessible isolator. It is also good practice that they should be installed by a qualified electrician and maintained in good condition.

The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 and British Standard 7671. 1992 Requirements of Electrical Installations Institute of Electrical Engineers (IEE) Wiring Regulations. Sixteenth edition should be consulted.

If the stored products are flammable, the electrical installations may have to meet additional requirements.

Further advice is given in HSE’s Guidance Document HS(G)51 “The storage of flammable liquids in containers”

7.12 Shelving

Shelving should be of corrosion resistant, impermeable material, be sufficiently strong and stable, and erected to allow for circulation of air and easy cleaning. Where individual or non-palletised containers are held, shelves should not be slatted.

8. FIRE PREVENTION & EMERGENCY PLANNING

8.1 Fire Prevention

Sellers, suppliers or contractors with a pesticide store should ensure that the local fire and pollution prevention and control authorities have both

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inspected the premises and are satisfied that they can deal with a fire involving the pesticide store.

See the guidance document, “Inspection and approval of agrochemical stores” by Pollution Control and Fire Prevention Officers for BASIS Registration Ltd, see Annex 6 for details.

Within the store, smoking or the use of naked lights, flames or other heat sources should be prohibited and the “**No Smoking**” and “**Smoking and Naked Flames Forbidden**” signs (see Figures 1 and 2) prominently displayed, particularly at the entrances. Emergency fire fighting equipment and fire alarms should be installed and maintained as recommended by the relevant authority which, in the majority of cases, will be the local fire authority.

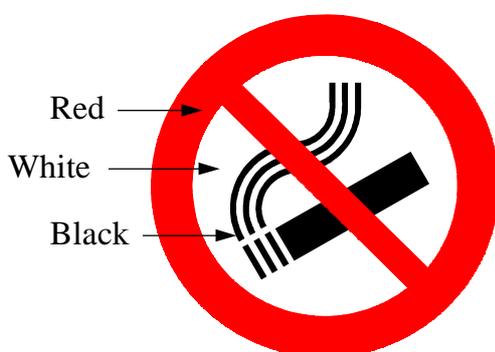


Figure 1: No smoking

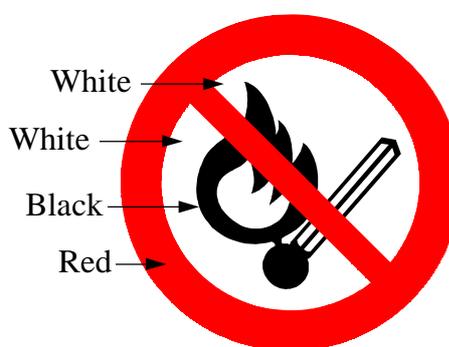


Figure 2: Smoking and . naked flames forbidden

If you do not store a total quantity of 25 tonnes or more of dangerous goods (as defined in the Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) and Use of Transportable Pressure Receptacles Regulations 1996 at the site of the store, display a sufficiently large and clear “**General Danger**” warning sign (see Figure 3)) outside the store so that it can be seen easily. The sign should also be displayed on the exterior of the warehouse of which the store forms a part.

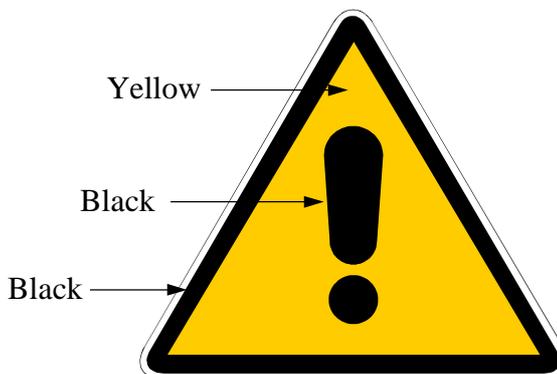


Figure 3: General danger (BS 5378)

If you store more than 25 tonnes of dangerous goods, then the requirements of Regulations 5 and 6 of the Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990 (which are enforced by the Fire Authority) should be followed. The hazard warning symbol and hazard warning text on such signs will depend upon the types of hazards stored.

For information on whether a product is classified as “dangerous goods” consult the safety data sheet for the product.

8.2 Emergency Planning

Site operators should have an emergency plan for spillages, fires or other emergencies, which also covers movement around the site and the transporting routes. This should include the following:

- (a) Detailed site plan of store buildings and surrounding area.*
- (b) Drainage system and water supply site plan including details of foul and surface drainage together with the location of any adjacent watercourse.*
- (c) Position of drain bungs, gully covers, cut-off valves and sand bags*
- (d) Plan to protect watercourses which should include operational procedures to put the plan into action*
- (e) Contact emergency services and pollution prevention and control authorities*
- (f) The Emergency Plan should be written down and kept in a readily available and safe place close to, but not in, the store.*

See Part 5 of the Code: Records and Stock keeping for further details.

The employer should ensure regular training of staff in the procedures to be adopted in the event of a fire or other emergency.

Copies of the written emergency contingency plan should be supplied to the police, fire, pollution prevention and control authorities and keyholders.

The plan should also be copied to the enforcement authorities to assist in any emergency or incident.

9. SECURITY

Stores should be locked securely outside business hours or when not staffed. Access should be restricted to authorised staff.

Pesticide stores should carry a clear notice on an outside wall which can be seen by the general public stating “In case of Emergency Dial 999.”

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The contents of pesticide stores can be of significant value and therefore it is recommended that advice on security should be obtained from the local Crime Prevention Officer.

10. PRODUCTS IN STORE

No pesticide may be advertised, sold, supplied, stored or used in the UK unless it has been approved by Ministers in five Government Departments. In Northern Ireland, the Department of Agriculture takes responsibility for the approval of pesticides. Approved pesticides may have special conditions relating to storage which should appear on the label.

11. STOCK ROTATION

A system of stock rotation should be employed to minimise the time that pesticides are stored and to avoid the deterioration of products and their containers.

11.1 Pesticides Should be Kept Apart from Other Commodities

Food or medicines for human use should not be kept in a pesticide store. Pesticides should be stored apart from (e.g. at least 2-3 metres away or physically segregated from) other commodities such as animal feedingstuffs, veterinary medicines and seeds to avoid cross-contamination.. Foliar feeds, micronutrients and adjuvants may be kept alongside each other in a separate area within the pesticide store.

To minimise fire risk and the production of harmful fumes if a fire occurs, all pesticides should be physically segregated from combustible materials (e.g. spare cardboard packaging and long term pallet storage) and oxidising agents such as sodium chlorate. Further advice on this will be available from the enforcing authority.

Guidance is also given in HSE's Guidance Document HS(G)71 "Storage of packaged dangerous substances".

11.2 Stacking

Pesticide containers should be stacked with regard to:

- *any label or safety data sheet advice for the product*
- *their dimension*
- *the material from which they are made and their contents*

so that there is no danger of stacks falling or collapsing.

In case of doubt, reference should always be made to the manufacturer or supplier. Containers should be stacked only to a height which is within safe working reach of either the authorised personnel or the mechanical system

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used and which will not cause damage to containers lower down the stack. Storage on pallets, pallet racking or shelving allows easier identification of leaking containers and thereby reduces the risk of cross-contamination or corrosion in the event of leakage. Cylinders should be shielded from direct sunlight and direct sources of heat and should not be stacked. When handling and storing pesticides in paper sacks extra care should be taken.

Under no circumstances should the emergency exits be blocked.

12. PESTICIDES REQUIRING SPECIALISED STORAGE

Different types of pesticide may be incompatible and as such require separate storage.

*Further advice is given in the guidance document “Inspection and approval of agrochemical stores” by the Pollution Control and Fire Prevention Officers for BASIS registration” See **Annex 1** for details*

12.1 Oxidising Agents

Oxidising agents such as sodium chlorate should be kept within a separate metal, fire resistant, dry container, set apart from other pesticides, where possible within the bunded area. Large quantities require a completely separate store. The reason for this is that, when heated, oxidising agents give off large amounts of oxygen which can rapidly increase the spread of fire.

Further guidance on the storage of sodium chlorate and other oxidising agents is available from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). See also HSE’s Guidance Note CS 21 “The storage and handling of organic peroxides”

12.2 Fumigant Gases

Fumigant gases such as carbon dioxide should be stored in dry, well ventilated conditions, in an area which is securely fenced off and well away from human or animal accommodation.

12.3 Gassing Powders and Fumigation Tablets

Gassing powders and fumigation tablets such as sodium cyanide and aluminium or zinc phosphide should be stored above bund height in a separate, moisture proof, and fireproof chest, bin or vault. The container should be marked “Gassing Compound-Do Not Use Water” and should be kept locked.

For further advice see HSE Guidance Notes CS 22 ” Fumigation” and L86 ”COSHH in fumigation operations.”

12.4 Poisons

Certain products are subject to the provisions of the Poisons Act 1972, the Poisons List Order 1982 and the Poisons Rules 1982. This will be indicated on the product label. All Part 1 poisons, for example aluminium phosphide must be kept under lock and key in a designated area of the store. *All Part II poisons, for example, paraquat should also be kept together in this designated area of the store.*

12.5 Flammable Pesticides and Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Pesticides labelled 'flammable' (i.e. which have a flash point between 21° and 61°C) or 'highly flammable' (flash point below 21°C) should be located, on the advice of the local fire authority or HSE. This may involve storing them separately in their own section of the store. In addition pesticides labelled 'highly flammable,' of which there are very few, should be segregated by a fire resisting structure from the remainder of the pesticide store and any heat and electrical sources.

*For small quantities of flammable or highly flammable pesticides the separate section of the store can be a fire resisting cupboard or bin within the store. The exterior of this should be marked with a “**Flammable material**” warning sign. Larger quantities should be located either in a storeroom formed by suitably fire resisting partitioning and roofing within the pesticide store or in a separate storage building. “**No Smoking**” and “**Smoking and Naked Flames forbidden**” signs should be attached to the exterior door to the pesticide store. Wherever flammable pesticides are stored, the area should be clearly marked with a “**flammable materials**” warning sign. This applies equally to situations where flammables are stored alone and where they are stored with non-flammables. Further advice on the storage of flammable pesticides is available from the local fire prevention officer. The store should comply with any requirements imposed by the local fire authority.*

Further advice is also given in the HSE's Guidance Note HS(G) 51 “The storage of flammable liquids in containers) and HSE booklet HS(G) 71 ”The storage of packaged dangerous substances.

Where premises are subject to the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972 (e.g. factory premises) all pesticides with a flash point below 32°C should be stored in accordance with the guidance given above for the storage of 'highly flammable' pesticides. LPG cylinders whether empty or full should be kept at least 15 metres distant from any pesticide store.

13. WASTE AND WASTE DISPOSAL

This section of the Code provides guidance on the handling and disposal of damaged, surplus and non-approved pesticide products and their containers. These activities are controlled by a number of statutes, some of which are likely to change in the near future. You should keep up to date with current acceptable practice to ensure that you are not breaking the law.

13.1 Where to Go for Advice on Waste Disposal

Since 1 April 1996, the regulation of waste management including waste disposal has been the responsibility of the Environment Agency in England and Wales or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) in Scotland.

These Agencies can advise on all matters relating to waste disposal and they can supply the names of appropriately authorised waste disposal operators.

13.2 Legislation Governing the Disposal of Waste Pesticides and Containers

Your activities may be affected by the following legislation:

- The Control of Pollution Act 1974
- The Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989*
- The Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990
- The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991
- The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991
- The Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994
- The Special Waste Regulations 1996
- The Water Act 1991
- The Water Industry Act 1991
- The Water Resources Act (WRA) 1991
- The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997,

* These Regulations are linked and therefore need to be read together.

13.3 Identify the Type of Waste you have in the Store

Waste arising from pesticides stores is likely to be classed as “controlled waste” under The Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 and in cases where the waste is hazardous or toxic, it will also be classed as “special waste” within the meaning of The Special Waste Regulations 1996. These classifications of waste dictate how the waste may be handled and transferred for disposal. Advice on what are “controlled waste” and “special waste” is available from the Environment Agency or SEPA. *Much of the waste produced by users of this Code will be “special waste”. For instance, pesticide concentrates, containers which contain pesticide residues and contaminated protective clothing are “special waste”.*

In most circumstances, you will need a waste management licence in order to keep, treat, dispose of or deposit “controlled waste” in or on land. These activities must be carried out in a manner likely to avoid pollution or harm to human health.

The definition of “controlled waste” reflects the requirements of the EC Framework Directive on Waste 1991 which were implemented by the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994

The Department of the Environment has published the following free leaflets “Special Waste Regulations 1996” and “A new waste management licensing system” which are available from the Department of the Environment, Publications Despatch Centre, Blackhorse Road, London, SE99 6TT. Telephone 0181 691 9191, Fax 0181 694 0099.

An important feature of the legislation is the “duty of care” imposed on waste producers. Briefly the duty of care requires a waste producer to:

- (a) keep waste safely, so that it does not escape, and
- (b) observe various requirements in relation to the transfer of waste to any other person. Part 4, paragraph 13.4 on handling damaged or leaking containers gives more detail on this.

The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997 places obligations on certain businesses to register with the Environment Agency or SEPA, to recover and recycle specific tonnages of packaging waste and to certify that this recovery and recycling has been achieved. Further advice is available from the Environment Agency or SEPA.

Discharges to sewers of wastes that contain substances classified as “Special Category Effluent” also require approval from the appropriate Environment Agency before a Consent can be issued by the Water Service Company (WSC) (or the relevant Water Authority in Scotland.) The Special Category Effluent or Red List was made under the Water Industry Act 1991.

SPECIAL CATEGORY EFFLUENT (The Red List)

This comprises the following substances

<i>1,2-Dichloroethane</i>	<i>Hexachlorobenzene</i>
<i>Aldrin</i>	<i>Hexachlorobutadiene</i>
<i>Atrazine</i>	<i>Malathion</i>
<i>Azinphos-methyl</i>	<i>Mercury and its compounds</i>
<i>Cadmium and its compounds</i>	<i>Pentachlorophenol</i>
<i>DDT</i>	<i>Polychlorinated biphenyls</i>
<i>Dichlorvos</i>	<i>Simazine</i>
<i>Dieldrin</i>	<i>Tributyltin compounds</i>
<i>Endosulfan</i>	<i>Trichlorobenzene</i>
<i>Endrin</i>	<i>Trifluralin</i>
<i>Fenitrothion</i>	<i>Triphenyltin compounds</i>
<i>Gamma-hexachlorocyclohexane</i>	

Further substances may be added to the list from time to time, where there are sound scientific reasons for doing so.

13.4 Handling Damaged or Leaking Containers

High priority should be given to regular checks for leaking or damaged containers. Clearly labelled equipment and materials should be readily available for dealing with any problems. Equipment and materials should include:

- a) Sand or other absorbent, non-combustible material to soak up pesticide spillage.*
- b) Shovels and brushes for cleaning up contaminated absorbent materials and any damaged packages*
- c) Impermeable containers to contain contaminated packs and absorbent materials.*

Damaged or leaking containers of pesticides should be dealt with as a matter of urgency, by placing and sealing them in heavy duty impermeable containers or in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. The containers should be clearly labelled to indicate their contents and associated hazards.

Emptied or damaged containers should be made safe and kept in a secure compound, preferably not a pesticides store, pending their disposal. This area should be bunded if holding damaged containers. Unless specifically approved, empty pesticide containers should never be re-used for any purpose except, if in good condition, to contain an identical pesticide transferred from a deteriorated or leaking container.

13.5 How to Dispose of Damaged and /or Leaking Containers

Waste disposal facilities with an appropriate licence/authorisation from the Environment Agency or SEPA (e.g. landfill sites) must be used for the disposal of containers and related wastes such as contaminated protective clothing and material which has been used to absorb spillages. Triple rinsed or integrated pressure rinsed containers which have been crushed and marked as “empty”, may be accepted by a larger number of sites than those which cannot be cleaned.

Water used to clean containers must not be allowed to enter any drainage systems, watercourses, or groundwater and its disposal should be carried out only after consultation with the Environment Agency or SEPA.

In the case of metal drums that have contained flammable liquid, it is recommended that arrangements are made with the supplier for such containers to be returned.

13.6 After a Fire or Spillage

If contaminated water or liquids remain within the store or containment area after a fire or spillage, under no circumstances should they be allowed to enter drains, watercourses or groundwater. Controlled waste of this type should only be disposed of to a suitably licensed site. The Environment Agency or SEPA can advise in these situations.

13.7 Transfer of Waste

Various requirements are imposed on the producer with respect to the transfer of waste. In summary, these are that:

13.7.1 Under the “Duty of Care” (see paragraph 13.3 above):

- (a) waste may only be transferred to an authorised person, such as a licensed waste disposal operator or a registered waste carrier
- (b) waste must be accompanied by a proper description, and a completed transfer note (see Part 4, paragraph 13.7.2 below for alternative requirements if the waste involved is “special”)
- (c) a record of the transfer must be kept for two years (or for “special waste” see Part 4, paragraph 13.7.2 below).

A free leaflet about the Duty of Care is available from the Department of the Environment, Publications Despatch Centre, Blackhorse Road, London, SE99 6TT, telephone 0181 691 9191, fax 0181 694 0099. Also available from The Stationery Office is a detailed practical guide on the Duty of Care, “Waste Management, the Duty of Care, a Code of Practice.” published by the Department of the Environment and the Scottish and Welsh Offices.

13.7.2 Special Waste

The transfer of “special waste” is governed by the Special Waste Regulations 1996 which state that:

- (a) The Environment Agency (or SEPA) must be notified in advance before special waste is removed from the site of production
- (b) A form called a consignment note, obtainable from the appropriate Agency, must be used for this purpose. The consignment note replaces the duty of care transfer note (see Part 4, paragraph 13.7.1 above) in these cases.
- (c) A copy of the consignment note must be kept for three years.

13.8 Controls on the Transport of Waste

Carriers of controlled waste must be registered with the Environment Agency or SEPA. However, this does not apply where the waste is carried by the waste producer. For further information on carriage (transport), see Part 7 of this Code.

13.9 Surplus Products

If surplus products are in sealed and sound containers, then it may be possible for them to be returned through the supply chain. In most instances, however, holders of such items will need to employ the services of a specialist waste disposal contractor licensed by the Environment Agency (or SEPA). If a substance is transferred to another person with the intention that it be put to normal use in its present form, this is supply and it is unlikely to be considered legally as “waste”. Where surplus products are returned as waste, holders of such waste should ensure that:

- (a) the carrier is a registered carrier as required by The Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 and in accordance with The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991, or
- (b) falls into an exemption category, for example, a waste collection authority

13.10 Non-Approved Products

It is an offence, under COPR, to store a pesticide which does not carry a current approval unless it is intended solely for export. Non-approved products in store should be disposed of, via a specialist disposal contractor licensed by the Environment Agency (or SEPA) (see also Part 1, paragraph 4.3).

14. SPILLAGE

In all cases of spillage or if containers are damaged, wear the personal protective equipment (PPE) stated on the label for handling the concentrated pesticide or if the label is not legible, at least wear coveralls, gloves, boots and a faceshield before handling them. Where a label has no PPE requirements, or additional items are needed, the COSHH assessment should identify these.

If the contents cannot be safely used immediately, either the damaged container with its contents should be placed in a larger suitable container or the contents should be transferred to a sound identical container, which is clearly labelled and gives the name of the pesticide, the appropriate hazard information and the precautions to be taken. Where possible original labels or labels identical to the original should be used. You should dispose of damaged or faulty containers and any spilt material and associated contamination in accordance with Part 4, paragraph 13 of this Code.

In the absence of more specific instructions for the product, spillages should be treated as follows:

- (a) surround the area with sufficient absorbent, non-combustible material such as sand. Sawdust should not be used as an absorbent*
- (b) cover the spillage with sufficient absorbent material*
- (c) carefully and thoroughly sweep or shovel contaminated debris into sealable, impervious containers*
- (d) put in a sealed and marked impermeable container which should be placed in a disposal pound and retained within the bunded area to await safe disposal by a licensed waste disposal contractor.*
- (e) after removal of the spillage, thoroughly clean the affected area and all equipment used.*

When cleaning up, take account of potential hazards, e.g some pesticide spillages should not come into contact with water. After removal of the spillage, thoroughly clean the affected area and all of the equipment which has been used. Gassing powders and fumigation tablets such as sodium cyanide and aluminium phosphide readily react with moisture and therefore should not be cleaned up using water (see product label and supplier or manufacturer for advice on how to handle a spillage involving these products).

Further advice on these pesticides is available in HSE guidance notes CS 22 "Fumigation" and L86 "COSHH in fumigation operations."

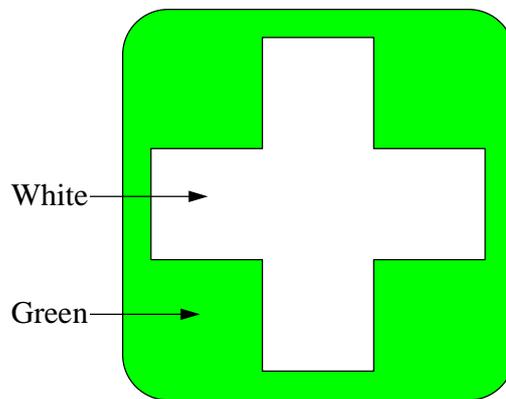
15. HEALTH AND HYGIENE

15.1 Food, Drink and Smoking

Under no circumstances should any food or drink be taken into or consumed in the pesticide storage area, nor should smoking be allowed.

15.2 First Aid

Regularly maintained eye irrigation equipment should be made available within the store . This may consist of, for example, 500ml bottles of eyewash (sterile water or normal saline solution) and an eye irrigator. Rubber gloves, wound dressings, bandages and safety pins, eye patches and, should also be made available. The equipment should be supported by a clean water supply located outside, adjacent to the bunded store and capable of being used to further irrigate eyes or decontaminate other affected parts of the body. A shower facility would be useful. First-aid post



Further advice on First Aid is given in “First Aid at Work” HSE’s Approved Code of Practice and Guidance L74 1997

Figure 4: First-aid post

The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981 require employers to provide such equipment, facilities and personnel as are adequate and appropriate for enabling first-aid to be rendered to employees. First-aid facilities should be clearly signposted using the first-aid post sign and, where relevant, supplementary signs located outside, but within easy reach of the store. First-aid personnel, including, where appropriate, a trained first-aider should be available on site during working hours. Again, suitable first aid signs should be installed (see Annex 2).

16. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate to the products in store must also be available within the store. PPE (including respiratory protective equipment, RPE), has to be suitable for the purpose, including being correctly matched to the job and to the wearer.

Typically this PPE will include faceshield, coverall, apron, boots and protective gloves, all of which should be chemically resistant. Specific

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products may require the use of RPE. When everyday workwear or PPE becomes contaminated it should be removed, cleaned or, if necessary, rendered unserviceable prior to correct disposal (see Part 4, paragraph 13 on Waste and Waste Disposal; advice on disposal is also available from the Environment Agency or SEPA).

PPE will only be effective if it is used and maintained properly. Suitable storage for PPE including ventilated lockers or separate containers on vehicles should be provided. It is important that such storage is maintained in a clean, dry, well ventilated and secure condition.

See The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. (as amended) for further details.

PPE, including RPE, manufactured on or after 1 July 1995 must be CE marked. This means it has been tested and certified under EC marketing law. It might not be marketed specifically for use with pesticides and employers must check that it is suitable for that purpose. Unmarked PPE manufactured before this date can still be used as long as it gives sufficient protection and is properly maintained. Unmarked PPE ought to be made to recognised standards such as European or British standards. RPE already in use should be of a type approved by, or conforming to a standard approved by, the HSE. All RPE must be capable of controlling personal exposure, suitable for the purpose, correctly selected and, like other PPE, correctly matched to the job and the wearer.

The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (as amended) define personal protective equipment as all equipment (including clothing affording protection against the weather) which is intended to be worn or held by persons at work and which protects them against one or more risks to their health or safety and any addition or accessory designed to meet that objective.

17. MAINTENANCE OF STANDARDS

The main points to be considered are:

- (a) qualifications of staff*
- (b) facilities*
- (c) management arrangements*

Suppliers and contractors with a pesticide store should ensure that the qualifications of their staff are checked and the facilities and management arrangements of their stores are regularly assessed (at least once a year). This should be carried out by suitable independent experts and any problems identified rectified without delay. For the purposes of the inspection of pesticide stores, an independent expert would be a person unconnected with, or not an employee of, the company or organisation

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which controls the storage of pesticides. The person appointed will have the appropriate qualifications, knowledge and experience in the storage of pesticides so as to be able to make a proper assessment of the storage facilities which need to be inspected to ensure the standards of maintenance laid down in this Code of Practice are achieved.

BASIS (Registration) Ltd is an independent organisation, which among other things, registers agrochemical distributors and assesses stores and audits staff annually. After assessment, BASIS issues certificates for stores and staff which meet the standards laid down in the Code. Possession of a current BASIS certificate serves as an indication that suppliers have taken reasonable precautions to ensure that their operations are independently assessed.

RECORD KEEPING

1. RECORDS AND STOCK CONTROL

Accurate record keeping and stock control is not just a matter of good commercial practice. It also ensures that the contents of a store can be readily identified in an accident and when asked for by the enforcing authorities or emergency services. Also under the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 and the Special Waste Regulations 1996 records of waste must be kept when keeping, treating and disposing of waste is involved

1.1 Stock Control

Records should include details of:

- (a) all movements of stock in and out of the store, including sales;*
- (b) the date of manufacture or delivery, so that the oldest stock is supplied first.*

1.2 Records For Use In An Emergency

The following details, in the form of an Emergency Plan, should be kept in a safe place, close to but not in the store and readily available in the event of an emergency:

- (a) An accurate and up-to-date list of the quantity and types of pesticides stored*
- (b) Details of how and where pesticides with specific hazards (e.g. flammable, poison etc.) are located in the store*
- (c) A detailed plan of the buildings, drainage systems, shut-off valves, etc.*
- (d) Names and telephone numbers of doctor, hospital or poison centre in the event of accident, illness or poisoning*
- (e) Telephone number of the Environment Agency or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) in the event of spillage or fire*
- (f) Telephone number of the local fire and police authorities*
- (g) Names, addresses and telephone numbers of keyholders*

See the guidance document “Inspection and approval of agrochemical stores by Pollution Control and Fire Prevention Officers for BASIS registration. See Part 1 paragraph 5 and Annex 1 for details.

DECONTAMINATION OF PESTICIDE STORES

1. INTRODUCTION

*These guidelines are intended for companies that are planning to stop storing pesticides at a particular site and will be leaving the site or intending to use it for another purpose. For well run stores with competent staff, there should be few problems and decommissioning should be easily carried out by following general principles. For larger stores, or those with particular characteristics, it is recommended that the advice of specialists in decontamination procedures should be used. It might also be advisable to involve various authorities e.g, Environment Agency, Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Health and Safety Executive, fire authority***Error! Bookmark not defined.** *in planning the decommissioning.*

2. CLEANING

The first stage will be to clear the sites of all existing chemical stock, either through sale in the usual way or via specialist waste disposal contractors licensed by the Environment Agency or SEPA. This stage is particularly important where the site is likely to be unoccupied for some time and there is the risk of vandalism, fire etc. The Environment Agency for England and Wales and SEPA should be able to provide information on the appropriate disposal contractors.

Once all chemicals, waste etc. have been cleared from the site, a further site inspection should be carried out to assess the extent of the cleaning of the site required. Again, specialist advice may be sought in this area. Failure to deal adequately with any residual contamination of the site may render the company which operated the pesticide store legally liable for the costs of any cleaning up of the site which is necessary at a later date (see also Transfer of Waste in the Waste and Waste Disposal Section of Part 4 of this Code ie Part 4, paragraph 13.7).

In most situations the following general principles can be followed:

- 1. at all times take appropriate precautions, for example dust extraction to safeguard human health and the environment.*
- 2. vacuum all powder residues and loose material to ensure the containment of dust.*
- 3. pressure wash or steam clean all surfaces and dispose of the washings via a licensed specialist waste disposal contractor.*
- 4. inspect the site and buildings after the cleaning has been completed. Identify any remaining contaminated areas of the site and take appropriate action*
- 5. record and forward any decommissioning actions*
- 6. notify relevant authorities.*

Inspections should take into account previous spillages that may not have been adequately cleaned up and should include an assessment of whether it is necessary for contaminated areas to be removed and reinstated. All the waste material that

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accumulates during such operations should be treated as contaminated waste and disposed of by licensed waste disposal contractors.

Before finally vacating the site, it is suggested that records should be prepared of the actions taken in decommissioning, site maps prepared, diagrams of drainage arrangements made, and any special structural details noted e.g. asbestos containing structure/roofing. These records should be copied to the appropriate authorities and/or passed to the next occupier.

Lastly, all the relevant authorities should be notified when the site has finally been vacated. Where these authorities have been involved in planning the decommissioning operation, it is recommended that they be invited to carry out a final site visit to ensure that all operations have been carried out to their satisfaction.

Further advice may also be obtained from:

For England and Wales

*The Environmental Services
Association
Mountbarrow House
6-20 Elizabeth Street
LONDON SW1W 9RB
Tel: 0171 824 8882*

For Scotland

*Mr P Jeasons (Secretary, ESA)
c/o Paterson Waste Disposal
Limited
Gartsherrie Road
Coatbridge ML25 2 EU
Tel: 01236 436444*

TRANSPORT

This Part of the Code lists the legislation which will apply to all those transporting pesticides whether storer, seller, supplier or user and gives a number of examples of good practice.

The following legislation and approved documents should be consulted and must be complied with where they apply to the transport of pesticides:

- (a) The Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) and Use of Transportable Pressure Receptacles Regulations 1996 (CDGCPL 2); and the associated publications:*
 - (i) The Approved Carriage List (ACL): Information approved for the carriage of dangerous goods by road and rail other than explosives and radioactive material*
 - (ii) The Approved Requirements and Test Methods for the Classification and Packaging of Dangerous Goods for Carriage ("Approved Requirements and Test Methods") (ARTM)*
 - (iii) The Approved Vehicle Regulations (AVR)*
 - (iv) The Approved Tank Requirements (ATR)*
- (b) The Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulation 1996 (CDG Road)*
- (c) The Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (Driver Training) Regulations 1996 (DTR 2).*

The information necessary to classify the substance to be consigned correctly is contained in the ACL and ARTM, but usually suppliers of professional pesticides will find that all requirements of CDGCPL 2 are fulfilled by the manufacturer. The relevant information on transport classification should be included in the safety data sheet. The majority of pesticides are not classified as "dangerous goods" but the safety data sheet should always be referred to, in order to check the product's classification. The legislation is explained in easily understood terms in the HSE guidance listed at the end of this Part of the Code.

All those involved in transporting pesticides have a legal duty to ensure that their staff are properly trained for the tasks they are expected to do. The aim of any training is to familiarise staff with the nature of the risks, the legal requirements, and good practices which will enable the employer to transport the substances safely and in compliance with the law.

Examples of good practices include:

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- *transporting pesticides only in vehicles fitted with a chemical and vapour impervious barrier between driver and goods compartment. Alternatively use a trailer or separate secure chemical and vapour proof containers;*
- *using vehicles without any projections that might damage containers or packages in the load carrying area. This area should have impervious surfaces free from pockets or seams where material can gather and prove difficult to clean;*
- *ensuring the driver has been provided with any necessary equipment, including personal protective equipment (PPE), for use in an emergency. When transporting pesticides consider carrying sand or other non-combustible, absorbent material, shovels and impermeable sealable containers in which to place spilt pesticide containers and contaminated materials;*
- *carrying first aid and eye irrigation equipment on the vehicle;*
- *providing two fire extinguishers to control vehicle fires; one suitable for fighting engine or cab fires and the other suitable for tyre or brake fires, or for a fire involving the load. Fire extinguishers should conform to British Standard BS EN 3-1: 1996 (where CDG Road applies these extinguishers are required by law);*
- *loading onto vehicles only under the supervision of the vehicle driver responsible for the safe carriage of the pesticides. Before any loading is carried out containers should be checked to ensure they are not leaking and that caps and lids etc (where readily accessible) are secure. Manufacturers' labels should be intact and legible;*
- *anchoring and securing containers in transit by fitting straps, rails or other equipment. Containers should not be stored loosely as they may be damaged. Paper, cardboard or other permeable packaging should be covered if there is a risk of water damage (eg. from rain);*
- *wherever possible, transporting pesticides in separate vehicles. If they have to be transported in mixed loads with other goods they should be segregated to ensure that no contamination of any other goods can occur should there be spillage or leakage. Pesticides should not be transported with food, animal feed or medicines for human use unless they are segregated.*
- *thoroughly cleaning vehicles or trailers used for transporting pesticides before they are used for transporting any other goods or articles. If a pesticide spillage on a vehicle has occurred follow the advice under "spillages" in Part 4, paragraph 14 of the Code. Remember that water used for cleaning vehicles may become contaminated and should not be allowed to enter drains, surface waters or ground water;*
- *ensuring that pesticides are delivered to a responsible person or to a pre-arranged site which is secure and protected from public and livestock access. If reasonably practicable, give prior notification of delivery to allow arrangements for the reception of the pesticides to be made;*

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- *not keeping any pesticides in a vehicle for a period longer than 24 hours (except in the case of long distance haulage) unless that vehicle meets the basic criteria set out in Part 4, paragraph 3 of the Code;*
- *ensuring that all staff understand the nature of the dangers of the goods being carried and know the action to be taken in an emergency.*

The guidance mentioned in the booklet "Are you involved in the carriage of dangerous goods by road or rail?", IND(G)234L, available from HSE Books; and parts 1 and 2 of the guides "Carriage of dangerous goods explained". HS(G)160 and HS(G) 161, both available from HSE Books. At the time of going to press specific guidance on the transport of pesticides, "UK road transport Regulations" was being produced by BASIS (Registration) Ltd;

See Annex 1 for full bibliographic details of the legislation covered and for information on where to obtain these publications.

ANNEX 1:

EUROPEAN DIRECTIVES

The Plant Protection Products Directive (91/414/EEC) Directive 91/414/EEC) Official Journal of European Communities L230 19 August 1991.

Framework Directive on Waste (91/156/EEC) Official Journal of European Communities L78 26 March 1991.

Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EEC) Official Journal of European Communities L365 10 March 1994.

1. ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

Agriculture Act 1947 HMSO 1947

Control of Pollution Act 1974 HMSO 1974 ISBN 0105440744

Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 HMSO 1989 ISBN 005414891

European Communities Act 1972 HMSO 1972 ISBN 010546872 X

Environment Act 1995 HMSO 1995 ISBN 0105425958

Environmental Protection Act 1990 HMSO 1990 ISBN 0105443905

Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 HMSO 1985. ISBN 0105448850

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. HMSO 1974 ISBN 0105437743

The Poisons Act 1972 HMSO 1972 ISBN 010546672.

Water Act 1989 HMSO 1991 ISBN 010545791.

Water Industry Act 1991 HMSO 1991 ISBN 010545691.

Water Resources Act 1991 HMSO 1991 ISBN 0105457914

2. STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Control of Pesticides Regulations, 1986. SI 1986 No 1510. ISBN 011067510X

Control of Pesticides (Amendment) Regulations 1997 SI 1997 No 188. ISBN 0110636953

Annex 1

Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1984 SI 1984 No 1902. ISBN 0110479025

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 SI 1994 No 3246. ISBN 0110437217

Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 SI 1991 No 1624. ISBN 0110146247

Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990 SI 1990 No 304. ISBN 0110033043

Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996 SI 1996 No 341. ISBN 011054093X

Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972 SI 1972 No 917. ISBN 0118803824

Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 SI 1991 No 2389. ISBN 0110158539

Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981 SI 1981 No 917. ISBN 0110169171

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992 SI 1992 No 2051. ISBN 01102505

The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997 SI 1997 No 648. ISBN 011064106X

Plant Protection Products Regulations 1995 SI 1995 No 887. ISBN 0110528654

Plant Protection Products (Basic Conditions) Regulations 1997 SI 1997 No 189. ISBN 0110636945

Special Waste Regulations 1996 SI 1996 No 972. ISBN 0110545656

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) and Use of Transportable Pressure Receptacles) Regulations 1996 (CDGCPL2). SI 1996 No 2092. ISBN 0110629

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations 1996(CDGRoad). SI 1996 No 2095. ISBN 0110629264

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (Driver Training) Regulations 1996(DTR2). SI 1996 No 2094. ISBN 0110629280

The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 SI 1989 No 635. ISBN 01109663500

Annex 1

The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 as amended SI 1992 No 2966. ISBN 0110340477

The Poisons List Order 1982 (as amended) SI 1982 No 217. ISBN 0110262174

The Poisons Rules 1982 SI 1982 No 218. ISBN 0110262182

Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 SI 1994 No 1056. ISBN 0110440360

3. CODES OF PRACTICE

Pesticides: Code of Practice for the safe use of pesticides on farms and holdings (Green Code) MAFF/HSC HMSO 1990. ISBN 0112428924. This publication was being revised at the time of going to press.

The safe use of pesticides for non-agricultural purposes Health and Safety Commission. Reference L9 (Rev) HSE Books 1995. ISBN 0717605426

Code of Practice for the Use of Approved Pesticides in Amenity & Industrial Areas NAAC/NTC 1991. ISBN 1871140129

First Aid at Work HSE's Approved Code of Practice and Guidance L74 HSE Books 1997. ISBN 0717610500

Waste Management, the Duty of Care, a Code of Practice DOE/Scottish Office/Welsh Office HMSO 1996. ISBN 0 11 753210 X

4. HEALTH & SAFETY EXECUTIVE

Approved Carriage List. HSE Books 1994. ISBN 0717607453

Are you involved in the carriage of dangerous goods by road or rail? HSE HSE Books 1997. ISBN 071762589.

Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users. HSE Information Sheet AIS 16. HSE Books 1996.

Lighting at Work HSE Guidance Document HS(G) 38 HSE Books 1987. ISBN 071776 0467 5

Safety signs and signals. The Health and Safety (Safety Signs and signals) Regulations 1996, guidance on the Regulations HSE Guidance Note L64 HSE Books 1996. ISBN 0717608700

The Approved Carriage List (ACL): Information approved for the carriage of dangerous goods by road and rail other than explosives and radioactive material. HSE Guidance Note L90 HSE Books 1996 ISBN 0717612236

The Approved Requirements and Test Methods for the Classification and Packaging of Dangerous Goods for Carriage ("Approved Requirements and

Annex 1

Test Methods") (ARTM). HSE Guidance Note L88 HSE Books 1996. ISBN 071761221X

The Approved Vehicle Requirements (AVR) HSE Guidance Note L89 HSE Books 1996. ISBN 0717612228

The Approved Tank Requirements (ATR) HSE Guidance Note L93 HSE Books 1996. ISBN 0717612260

The carriage of dangerous goods explained: Part 1 Guidance for consignors of dangerous goods by road and rail (classification, packaging, labelling and provision of information) HSE Guidance Document HS(G)160. HSE Books 1996. ISBN 0717612554

The carriage of dangerous goods explained: Part 2 Guidance for road vehicle operators and others involved in the carriage of dangerous goods by road. HSE Guidance Document HS(G)161. HSE Books 1996. ISBN 0717612538

The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances. HSE Guidance Document HS(G)71 HSE Books 1992. ISBN 0118859897

The Storage of Flammable Liquids in Containers. HSE Guidance Document HS(G)51 HSE Books 1990. ISBN 0717604810

The control of fire water run-off from CIMAH sites to prevent environmental damage HSE Guidance Note EH70 HSE Books 1995. ISBN 0717609901

The storage and handling of organic peroxides HSE Guidance Note CS 21 1991 HSE Books. ISBN 0118856022

Fumigation HSE Guidance Note CS 22 1996 HSE Books. ISBN 071761218X

COSHH in fumigation operations HSE Guidance Note L86 1996 HSE Books. ISBN 0717611957

5. BRITISH STANDARDS

BS 7671:1992 Requirements of Electrical Installations. IEE Wiring Regulations. Sixteenth Edition.

BS 5423:1987 Specification for portable fire extinguishers.

BS 476: Part 22:1987 Methods for the determination of the fire resistance of non-load-bearing elements of construction.

BS 5725:1981 Emergency exit devices. Part 1: Specification for panic bolts and panic latches mechanically operated by a horizontal pushbar.

Annex 1

BS EN3-1:1996 Portable fire extinguishers. Part1: Description of operations Class A and B fire tests.

6. *OTHER PUBLICATIONS*

Inspection and approval of agrochemical stores by Pollution Control and Fire Prevention Officers for BASIS registration, available from Fire Authorities, SEPA, Water Authorities and BASIS (Registration) Ltd.

The CIRIA (Construction Industry Research and Information Association) Guide RP 493 “ Design of containment systems for the prevention of water pollution from industrial incidents” Report Number R164 In press

NPTC Schedule of Standards. Available from the National Proficiency Tests Council

Reference Book 500 “Pesticides “2000, published annually. The Stationery Office, ISBN 0112430163

UK road transport regulations- guidance for the agrochemicals industry. BASIS Registration Ltd In press

ANNEX 2: HSE AREA OFFICES

South West

Inter City House
Mitchell Lane
Victoria Street
Bristol BS1 6AN
Tel: 0117 9886000
Fax: 0117 9262998

Northern Home Counties

14 Cardiff Road
Luton LU1 1PP
Tel: 01582 444200
Fax: 01582 444320

South Yorkshire and Humberside

Sovereign House
110 Queen Street
Sheffield S1 2ES
Tel: 0114 291 2300
Fax: 0114 291 2379

South

Priestley House
Priestley Road
Basingstoke RG24 9NW

Tel: 01256 404000
Fax: 01256 404100

East Midlands

5th Floor
Belgrave House
1 Greyfriars
Northampton NN1 2BS

Tel: 01604 738300
Fax: 01604 73833

West and North Yorkshire

8 St Paul's Street
Leeds LS1 2LE

Tel: 0113 283 4200
Fax: 0113 283 4296

South East

3, East Grinstead House
London Road
East Grinstead
West Sussex RH19 1RR

Tel: 01342 334200
Fax: 01342 334222

West Midlands

McLaren Building
35 Dale End
Birmingham B4 7NP

Tel: 0121 607 6200
Fax: 0121 609 5349

Greater Manchester

Quay House
Quay Street
Manchester M3 3JB

Tel: 0161 952 8200
Fax: 0161 952 8222

London North

Maritime House
Linton Road
Barking
Essex IG11 8HF
Tel: 0181 594 5522
Fax: 0181 591 5183

Wales

Brunel House
Fitzalan Road
Cardiff CF2 1SH

Tel: 01222 263 000
Fax: 01222 263 120

Merseyside

The Triad
Stanley Road
Bootle
Merseyside L20 3PG

Tel: 0151 479 2200
Fax: 0151 479 2201

London South

1 Long Lane
London SE1 4PG

Tel: 0171 556 2100
Fax: 0171 556 2200

Marches

The Marches House
Midway
Newcastle-under-Lyme
Staffs ST5 1DT

Tel: 01782 602300
Fax: 01782 602400

North West

Victoria House
Ormskirk Road
Preston PR1 1HH

Tel: 01772 836200
Fax: 01772 836222

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East Anglia

39 Baddow Road
Chelmsford CM2 0HL

Tel: 01245 706200

Fax: 01245 706260

North Midlands

The Pearson Building
55 Upper Parliament ST
NG1 6AU

Tel: 01159 712868

Fax: 01159 712802

Scotland East

Belford House
59 Belford Road
Edinburgh EH4 3UE

Tel: 0131 247 2000

Fax: 0131 247 2121

Scotland West

375 West George Street
Glasgow G2 4LW

Tel: 0141 275 3000

Fax: 0141 275 3100

ANNEX 3: ENVIRONMENT AGENCY REGIONAL OFFICES

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: 0800 80 70 60

ANGLIAN

Kingfisher House
Goldhay Way
Orton Goldhay
Peterborough PE2 5ZR

Tel: 01733 371 811
Fax: 01733 231 840

SOUTHERN

Guildbourne House
Chatsworth Road
Worthing
West Sussex BN1 1ND

Tel: 01903 820 692
Fax: 01903 821 832

NORTH EAST

Rivers House
21 Park Square South
Leeds LS21 2QG

Tel: 0113 244 0191
Fax: 0113 246 1889

SOUTH WEST

Manley House
Kestrel Way
Exeter EX2 7LQ

Tel: 01392 444 000
Fax: 01392 444 238

NORTH WEST

Richard Fairclough House
Knutsford Road
Warrington WA4 1HG

Tel: 01925 653 999
Fax: 01925 415 961

THAMES

Kings Meadow House
Kings Meadow Road
Reading RG1 8DQ

Tel: 01734 535 000
Fax: 01734 500 388

MIDLANDS

Sapphire House
550 Streetsbrook Road
Solihull B91 1QT

Tel: 0121 711 2324
Fax: 0121 711 5824

WELSH

Rivers House/Plas-yr-Afon
St Mellons Business Park
St Mellons
Cardiff CF3 0LT

Tel: 01222 770 088
Fax: 01222 798 555

Annex 4

ANNEX 4: SCOTTISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY (SEPA): HEAD AND REGIONAL OFFICES

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER 01232 757414

HEAD OFFICE

Erskine Court
The Castle Business Park
Stirling
FK9 4TR

Tel: 01786 457700

Fax: 01786 44 6885

NORTH REGION

Graesser House
Fodderty Way
Dingwall IV15 9XB

Tel: 01349 862021

Fax: 01349 863987

WEST REGION

Rivers House
Murray Road
East Kilbride G75 0LA

Tel: 01355 238181

Fax: 01355 264323

EAST REGION

Clearwater House
Heriot Watt Research Park
Avenue North
Riccarton

Edinburgh EH14 4AP

Tel: 0131 449 7296

Fax: 0131 449 7277

ANNEX 5: SCOTTISH WATER AUTHORITIES

NORTH OF SCOTLAND WATER AUTHORITY

HEAD OFFICE

Cairngorm House
Beechwood Park North
Inverness IV2 3ED
Tel: 01463 245400
Fax: 01463 245405

REGIONAL OFFICE

Bullion House
Invergowie
Dundee DD2 5BB
Tel: 0382 563100
Fax: 01382 563109

EAST OF SCOTLAND WATER AUTHORITY

HEAD OFFICE

Pentland Gait
597 Calder Road
Edinburgh EH11 4HJ
Tel: 0131 453 7500
Fax: 0131 453 7554

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Borders Division
West Grove
Melrose TD6 9SJ
Tel: 01896 824500
Fax: 01896 822702

Lothian Division
55 Buckstone Terrace
Edinburgh EH10 6XH
Tel: 0131 445 6300
Fax: 0131 445 5040

Fife Division
Craig Mitchell House
Flemington Road
Glenrothes KY7 5QH
Tel: 01592 614000
Fax: 01592 614111

Edinburgh Division
55 Buckstone Terrace
Edinburgh EH10 6XH
Tel: 0131 445 6300
Fax: 0131 445 5040

Fort Valley Division
Woodlands
St Ninians Road
Stirling FK8 2HB
Tel: 01786 458700
Fax: 01786 463841

FOR WATER AUTHORITIES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES
CONTACT THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (SEE ANNEX 3)

ANNEX 6: SCOTTISH WATER AUTHORITIES

WEST OF SCOTLAND WATER AUTHORITY

HEAD OFFICE

Glasgow (North)
419 Balmore Road
Glasgow G22 6NU
Tel: 0141 355 5333
Fax: 0141 355 5146

DISTRICT OFFICES

Glasgow South
55 Burnfiel Road
Giffnock
Glasgow G46 7PY
Tel: 0141 638 1067
Fax: 0141 620 0850

Ayr South
57 Sandgate
Ayr KA7 1DA
Tel: 01292 267991
Fax: 01292 269695

Clyde South
Council Offices
Cotton Street
Paisley PA1 1LJ
Tel: 0141 8245800
Fax: 0141 842 5850

Dumfries and Galloway
Marchmount House
Dumfries DG1 1PW
Tel: 01387 250000
Fax: 01387 270225

Clyde East
Righead Industrial Estate
Melford Road
Bellshill ML4 3JU
Tel: 01698 740570
Fax: 01698 749160

Lanark South
Almada Street
Hamilton
Tel: 01698 454866
Fax: 01698 454371

Clyde North
Council Offices
Garshake Road
Dumbarton G82 3PU
Tel: 01389 737900
Fax: 01389 737901

ANNEX 7: INTERESTED ORGANISATIONS

BASIS (Registration) Ltd
34 St John Street
Ashbourne
Derbyshire DE6 1GH
Tel: 01335 343945& 346138
Fax: 01335 346488

UK Agricultural Supply
Trade Association (UKASTA)
3 Whitehall Court
London SW1A 2EQ
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