

VEHICLE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR ROAD TANKERS

In order to ensure plant safety and accordance with relevant regulations, road tankers that are not in accordance with the following criteria and road tankers that are unsuitable for transporting fuels and chemicals due to their technical equipment and physical status will not be loaded or unloaded.

Requirements for road tankers that will carry fuels and chemicals:

1. BREAKER SWITCH

In order to cut connection between battery and electrical circuit, there must be a breaker switch which is placed outside of tanker at the exit of battery. The existence and functioning of the switch will be checked.

2. BATTERY OF DRIVER'S CAB

The battery should be firmly fixed into place and shall be placed in an enclosure. The heads of the battery should be clean and the connections should have sufficient firmness. The battery should be located in such a way that flammable gases should have adequate ventilation to disperse.

3. CONTROL OF DRIVER'S CAB

A. Safety Belt

Driver and passenger seats should have safety belts and they should be worn during cruise. Belts that move with seats are preferred.

B. Tachograph

The existence and functionality of the tachograph and the existence of tachograph cards will be checked. The tachograph should be connected in a way that if the electrical flow by the main breaker switch is disconnected, it will not be affected by this interruption. Tachograph must be capable of identifying the following information:

- Whether the vehicle has exceeded the speed limit or not
- If yes, how many times
- How long the driver uses the vehicle per day
- Date and time information
- The distance in terms of km
- Not allowing the memory to be deleted

C. Vehicle License, Driver's License and Driver's Dangerous Goods Certificate

The driver's and vehicle's licenses will be controlled. Drivers must have valid dangerous goods driver Certificate (SRC 5) and ADR training certificate. Drivers and vehicles must also have one of the following ADR certificates; C1, C2, K1, K2, L1, L2, R1, R2

D. First-Aid Kit

According to local regulations, the first-aid kit must include:

- 2 big bandages (10 cm x 3-5 m)
- Hydrophilic gas sterile (10cm x 10 cm 50pc.bag)
- Triangle bandage
- Hydrophilic cotton (70 grams)
- Tape (2cm x 5cm)
- 10 safety pins
- Small stainless steel scissors
- Bandage
- Tourniquet
- 10 pieces of band aid
- Plastic sheeting (150 cm x200 cm)



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● **E. Periodic Maintenance Records**

Detailed maintenance records from an authorized service must be kept in the vehicle. Periodic maintenance is required every 3 months or 10.000 km. In addition, brake maintenance should be carried out once a year and records should be kept. Also, technical examination and exhaust emission report is required with the vehicle license.

F. ADR certificate for vehicles

Only for vehicles produced in 2014

G. Permission certificate for carriage of dangerous goods

It will be checked for ADR Class 1, Class 6 and Class 7

H. Insurance certificates

Vehicles must have "Dangerous goods and wastes financial responsibility insurance certificate.

4. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Drivers must use the following protective equipment while loading and unloading.

- A.** Hard Hat: It should be CE certified, narrow edged as defined in EN 397 standard, not broken or damaged and should fit well.
- B.** Goggles: It should be CE certified and in EN 166:2001 standard, not broken or damaged.
- C.** Gloves: It should be CE certified and in EN 388 / EN374 standard. It must be suitable for chemical and mechanical handling and should not be damaged.
- D.** Safety Shoes: It should be CE certified and in EN 20345 or EN 20346 standard. It should protect against sprains, be antistatic and resistant to chemicals, non-slip and composite-toed.
- E.** Nitrile Overall: It should be CE certified and in EN 464 or EN 465 or EN 467 standard. It should be single piece and seamless, worn above clothes, so that it will protect against chemical materials.
- F.** Gas Mask: It should be CE certified, the face mask should have EN 136 / EN 140 standards and filters should have EN 141 / EN 143 standards. The person who uses this mask should breathe clean air. Masks that passed their expiration date should not be used.

5. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Vehicles must have following equipment for emergency situations;

- A.** Eye wash liquid
- B.** Shovel
- C.** Wedge for holes
- D.** Absorbent materials
- E.** Container for spills
- F.** Portable lighting apparatus
- G.** Warning vest (EN 471)
- H.** 2 self-standing warning signs

6. EXHAUST AND FLAME ARRESTORS

The pipe of exhaust and flame arrestors should be intact and without punctures. These will be controlled during the inspection while the motor is working. The exhaust pipe shouldn't be near the fuel tank. The outlet of exhaust should be to the front of tank or between tank and cabin. In any case, the exhaust pipe shouldn't be behind first filling tap. If the outlet of exhaust is under the main tank, fiber or metal protection should be attached. Flame arrestor should be in standards and be sure to hold sparks in it.

7. FUEL TANK

The fuel tank should be protected against impacts. There should be no signs of impact and dents on the tank. The cover of tank should be leak proof and the car battery should not be in contact with the fuel tank.

8. UNLOADING MANIFOLD VALVES

All valves should be ball valves. Valves, connectors and gaskets must be clean and well maintained. There should not be any leaks or drips on it. A leak proof, clamped and sealed cover must be installed to



- the drain valve. Each division valve should have a metal or plastic label on it indicating the chemical and the label should change when the chemical changes. Valves should be in a closed position.

9. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

There must be at least 2 dry powder extinguishers with 6 kg capacities on the vehicle. In addition, there must be a 2 kg extinguisher in the cabin. Fire extinguishers should have a pressure gauge and the needle of the display should point to green. The extinguishers should have a label showing when the extinguisher was checked by an authorized company, the stamp of the company and the signature of the authorized person.

10. HEADLIGHTS, LAMPS, ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Headlight and lamp glasses should be without cracks. Rubber seals around headlights should be impermeable and seamless. Cables going into the lamps should be connected to a manner to prevent air leaks and should pass through plastic or metal sleeves. All cables should be seamless and insulated. Cables going into front and rear headlights should be collected in spiral pipes.

11. TANK CHASSIS CONNECTION

Tank to truck chassis connection should be done with a “U” type connection or similar. Bolts and nuts should be fastened with the use of double-nut or counter-nut.

12. TIRES AND WEDGE

Back axle tires (drive axle) that have crosswise grooves and other tires that have lengthwise grooves is recommended. It is also recommended that left and right tires are the same brand and have the same profile. Tires should not have clefts or torn pieces. The depth of teeth of tires and their air pressure will be audited. The depth of teeth should be 4 mm minimum. The wheel bolts should be complete, a spare tire and wedge must be available.

13. EARTHING BAR

In order to ground the static electricity accumulated on the tanker, circular cross bars made of brass should be welded to the tanker truck chassis at the back or sides. The diameter of the bars should at least be 30mm. Bars must be welded. All other connections are unacceptable. Bars fastened to the chassis with bolts are evaluated as non-standard. Bars should not be painted. Other types of electrical conductive equipment, such as socket plugs, may also be accepted.

14. TANK CAPACITY FIGURES

The safe capacity of all partitions of the tank should be clearly written on both sides or on a standard plate so that they can be easily read.

15. UPPER CONTROL

A. Filling Caps

Filling cap seals should have seamless gaskets. They should be of sufficient thickness and quality. Filling caps should be able to close to enable impermeability to prevent product and vapor to leak. Filling caps should be closed and there should not be sludge and dirt at the bottom of partitions.

B. Ventilation

Vents should be of mushroom type and have safety valves.

16. HAZARD WARNING LABELS AND SIGNS

Hazard warning labels and signs must be used according to ADR.

17. NAME AND PHONE NUMBER OF CARRIER

The name and phone number of the carrier should be written on any part of the tank and should be easily read.



18. TANK TEST PRESSURE

- The date of the test, the test pressure, and the cold stamp of the company that did the test should be on the tank and should be easily read. According to local regulations, pressure test should be done at least every 6 years.

19. TANK CLEANING CERTIFICATE

According to local regulations (Official Gazette 24125, dated 29.01.2009), if the product to be loaded is the same as the last product transported or the tank is always used for the same product, then the cleaning procedure is decided upon by the producer and transporter. If the product to be loaded is different from the last product in the tank, then the tank needs to be cleaned. If the tank needs to be cleaned, it should be cleaned at an accredited facility and the cleaning certificate received from this facility should be presented to the company responsible for loading the vehicle. Manufacturers, facilities that are loading and facilities that are transporting are responsible from enquiring about the Cleaning Certificate. They are responsible from getting the certificate before they begin operations and submitting it to the Ministry or an authorized firm.