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Sub-Process 6	Land transport	Revision date operation: 01.07.2025
TP6.11	Cleaning + disinfection truck	Version Guideline: I

### 1. Aim and purpose of the process

Ensuring that trucks are cleaned according to regulations and, if necessary, disinfected.

### 2. Process owner

Cleaning, disinfection

- chauffeur

Checks in case of complaints or sporadically

- Managing Director, Transport Manager, QSGFB

Meeting and implementing measures in case of complaints

- QSGFB / Chauffeur

### 3. Scope

This instruction applies to trucks for the transport of solid (loose and packaged) and liquid food and feed

### 4. Description

#### 4.1 Principles

We distinguish the following cleaning actions:

- Dry cleaning
- Wet cleaning
- Wet cleaning with detergent
- disinfection
- Exterior cleaning
- Annual cleanings

**When cleaning any type of system, special attention must be paid to hard-to-reach parts such as pipes, locks, hoses, outlets, manhole covers, pumps, etc. These parts should be dismantled for cleaning, if possible.**

**Reloading is only possible when the cargo hold, locks, hoses, etc. are completely dry.**

#### 4.1.1 Dry cleaning

During this process, the vehicle is cleaned after unloading, either by vacuuming, blowing, or sweeping, leaving the vehicle "swept clean." The best method is vacuuming, as this avoids dust emissions and prevents dust from being distributed to hard-to-reach areas. Such areas must be cleaned with a hand broom. Such "dead" spots, in particular, are often ideal breeding grounds for mold, pests, contamination, etc.

Dry cleaning is used for dry products. Sweeping may also be omitted if, for example, the same product is always delivered to the same customer. The driver should be made aware of when sweeping is necessary (e.g., when switching from conventional to organic, for potentially hazardous products) and when there is any change in the type of goods or customer.

Cleaning utensils such as brooms must be protected from moisture and dirt and stored inside the vehicle (e.g. near the wall of the driver's cab, at the rear of the door, etc.).

**Examples:** Cereals and their by-products; foodstuffs of all kinds; hay and straw; dry ground material (e.g., grass meal); oilseeds and their products (except soybeans and rapeseed); loose feed without animal by-products.

#### 4.1.2 Wet cleaning

If moist, sticky substances are discovered, wet or steam cleaning with water must be performed. Wet cleaning with documentation is also required in the following cases:

- after ABP Cat. 3 (e.g. fish meal) or feed containing ABP Cat. 3 (e.g. fish meal) was transported loose
- if natural sawmill by-products were transported as a preliminary load (risk of contamination with pesticides).
- If TNP Cat. 3 (e.g. fish meal) enters the cargo hold due to defective or unsuitable packaging, wet cleaning must follow.

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The simultaneous transport of feed containing ABP Category 3 (e.g., fish meal) and ruminant feed is prohibited in bulk transport (see the revised Animal By-Products Ordinance). Transport of packaged goods remains permitted provided they are physically separated (i.e., by structural means or appropriate measures). Physical separation is not sufficient for goods packaged in bags.

It is best to use a high-pressure or steam cleaner.

If there is a risk of chemical residues, use hot water with a minimum temperature of 60°C, and if necessary, use suitable tools such as brushes. A steam cleaner is best suited in such cases.

The water must be able to drain away in the means of transport and must not be left lying around (be careful especially in hard-to-reach places).

Drying the vehicle afterward is essential for transporting solids. This can be done either by adequately ventilating the vehicle or by drying it with a drying device.

**Examples:**critical loads according to TP 6.12, in particular fish meal, products containing fish meal, defective bags when transporting fish meal in bagged goods.

#### 4.1.3 Wet cleaning with cleaning agents

The same procedure as for wet cleaning. A suitable cleaning agent, preferably alkaline, is used for cleaning. Cleaning agents are to be used for greasy and protein-rich cargoes or products that may leave chemical residues (e.g., metallic waste, toxic substances, fertilizers, potting soil, etc.; see Critical Cargoes, TP 6.12). Cleaning agent residues must be rinsed off with clean water.

**Examples:**critical summons according to TP 6.12

#### 4.1.4 disinfection

Wet or steam cleaning must be carried out beforehand and then the disinfectant must be used (always from front to back).

Make sure the product is food-safe or approved for use with food. Follow the supplier's instructions. Possible suppliers:<https://www.wlw.ch/de/firmen/reinigungsmittel-fuer-die-nahrungsmittelindustrie>

During disinfection, protective goggles, gloves, a hat and, if necessary (or if specified by the agent supplier), a breathing mask must be worn, which must be cleaned after use.

After disinfection, the vehicle must be thoroughly washed with fresh water to prevent any disinfectant residues from contaminating the product being loaded.

**Examples:**critical summons according to TP 6.12

#### 4.1.5 Exterior cleaning

The vehicle must be kept clean according to the QSGFB's instructions. Contamination of the load by external dirt must be prevented.

#### 4.1.6 Annual cleanings

In spring and fall, each loose vehicle is wet-cleaned, with documentation on the vehicle's monthly report. Disinfection with an approved disinfectant can be done voluntarily and in your own interest.

### 5. documentation

Documentation of cleaning operations for vehicles transporting solid materials and pallets must be done on Form 490, and in the case of disinfection, the cleaning agent must also be recorded.

For liquid food transports, Form 491 "Truck Flushing Certificate" or customer-specific certificates must be completed. However, the requirements of Form 490 must be fully complied with.

### 6. Controls

The QSGFB periodically inspects the cleaning work of the drivers and provides training to ensure proper application. It also has the ability to determine the level of cleanliness by conducting a post-cleaning swab test.

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**7. Cleaning of tank trucks and silos by professionals**

It is recommended to have tank trucks and silos cleaned sporadically in a professional truck cleaning facility.

**8. Caution walking floor vehicles**

Special caution is required with these vehicles, for example, if metal, glass, scrap, etc., has been loaded in a previous load, as the moving floor technology may still contain residues of the previous product in the loaded goods. It is recommended not to transport critical products with moving floor vehicles if they are also transporting grain or animal feed. Or, if possible, special caution is required, and appropriate measures should be taken.

**9. Truck cleaning instructions according to IDTF number**

Specifications see <https://www.icrt-idtf.com/de/>