



9th Annual Pesticide Stewardship Conference

FAO/WHO Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

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This presentation consists of two parts

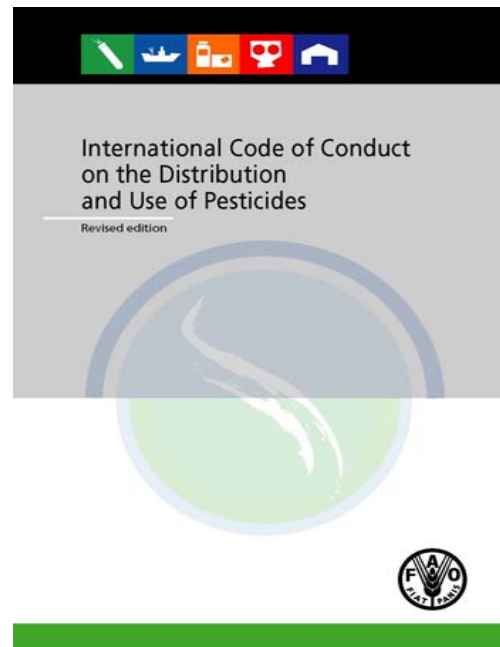
PART I: Introduction to the “International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides”.

PART II: Overview of the “Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers”.



PART I

The International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides



Code now available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish



The Code of Conduct

- Is the globally accepted standard for pesticide management by all stakeholders, i.e. governments, industry, public interest groups and farmer organizations;
- Is a comprehensive approach to improve pesticide management
- Considers pesticide management a part of chemical management as well as sustainable agricultural development;
- Is incorporated into many activities of the Global Plan of Action (GPA) of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM);





The Code of Conduct

- Provides the framework for a complete management infrastructure that covers pesticides throughout their life-cycle;
- Addresses all areas of pesticide management, through supporting manuals and guidelines (production, product quality, distribution, sale, use and disposal);
- Provides, through standard-setting, a point of reference, in particular for governments and the pesticide industry;
- Applies to all public and private entities involved in pesticides matters;





The Code of Conduct

- Focuses on risk reduction, protection of human and environmental health;
- Requests for adherence to relevant Conventions and international standards;
- Strengthens the responsibilities of the major stakeholders, i.e. governments and pesticide industries;
- Encourages strongly the involvement of farmers organizations, NGOs and others to look for alternative pest management solutions, in particular biological control methods, by applying IPM strategies;





The Code of Conduct

- Emphasizes the importance of monitoring and compliance with the provisions of the Code.
- Adopted at the 123rd Session of the FAO Council, November 2002 (with the authorization of the Thirty-first Session of the FAO Conference), i.e. by all FAO member countries,
- Annex 1 includes the reference to international agreements and instruments,
- The references provide specific guidance and guidelines,





The Code of Conduct

- Public interest groups have committed support,
- CropLife International has made adherence to the Code a condition for its membership,
- Associations of generic manufacturers have committed themselves to follow the provisions of the Code of Conduct, such as European Crop Care Association (ECCA) and the Latin American Association of the Pesticide National Industry (Asociación Latinoamericana de la Industria Nacional de Agroquímicos - ALINA)





The Code of Conduct and pesticide life-cycle

- Incorporates the life-cycle-concept
- Promotes Integrated Pest and Vector Management (IPM and IVM)
- Makes specific reference to the Rotterdam Convention
- Article 1.7.5 the "life-cycle" concept to address all major aspects related to the development, regulation, production, management, packaging, labelling, distribution, handling, application, use and control, including post registration activities and disposal of all types of pesticides, including used pesticide containers.
- Introducing ... The International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides





The Code of Conduct

Article 2: Selected Terms and Definitions

- **Disposal:** means any operation to recycle, neutralize, destruct or isolate pesticide waste, used containers and contaminated materials.
- **Hazard:** means the inherent property of a substance, agent or situation having the potential to cause undesirable consequences (e.g. properties that can cause adverse effects or damage to health, the environment or property).
- **Packaging:** means the container together with the protective wrapping used to carry pesticide products via wholesale or retail distribution to users.
- **Product Stewardship:** means the responsible and ethical management of a pesticide product from its discovery through to its ultimate use and beyond.





The Code of Conduct

Provision of guidance to governments, pesticide industry and other in the implementation of the Code of Conduct;

New guidelines

- Monitoring and Observance of the Revised Version of the Code
- Efficacy evaluation for the registration of plant protection products
- Guidelines on Management options for Empty Pesticide Containers



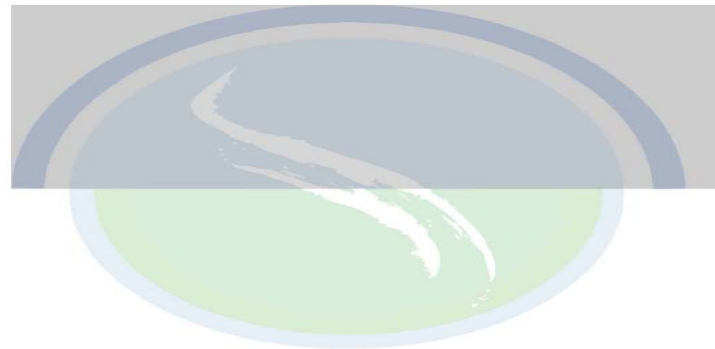
PART II

Overview of the "Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers".



International Code of Conduct
on the Distribution and Use
of Pesticides

Guidelines on Management Options
for Empty Pesticide Containers



World Health
Organization



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

MAY 2008



Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

Table of Contents (Extracts)

- Definitions
- Introduction: including Stakeholder involvement
- Mechanisms for developing a Container Management Scheme
- Recycling and Disposal
- Examples of Schemes





Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

- A container management scheme should ensure that:
- The containers are decontaminated directly following the use of their contents;
 - Inappropriate use of the empty containers is prevented; and
 - It is easy for users to return their empty container to the scheme.





Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

Pesticide Containers

The design of a pesticide container is important.

A well-designed container can help to:

- Minimize the risks of leakage during transport and storage;
- Minimize exposure to users; and
- Minimize the burden on the environment at the end of the container's life.





Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

Design criteria for storage, transport and use.

A container can satisfy the criteria for safe storage, transport and use when:

- It complies with the UN packaging codes;
- It is sufficiently robust to withstand the hazards of distribution and storage;
- It is liquid tight and has a resealable cap;
- It is easy to handle by users;
- It can be completely emptied by avoiding features that trap the contents;
- It is labeled appropriately
- It has an easy method to identify the amount of pesticide remaining in the container, e.g. translucent container walls, and
- It is easy to rinse.





Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

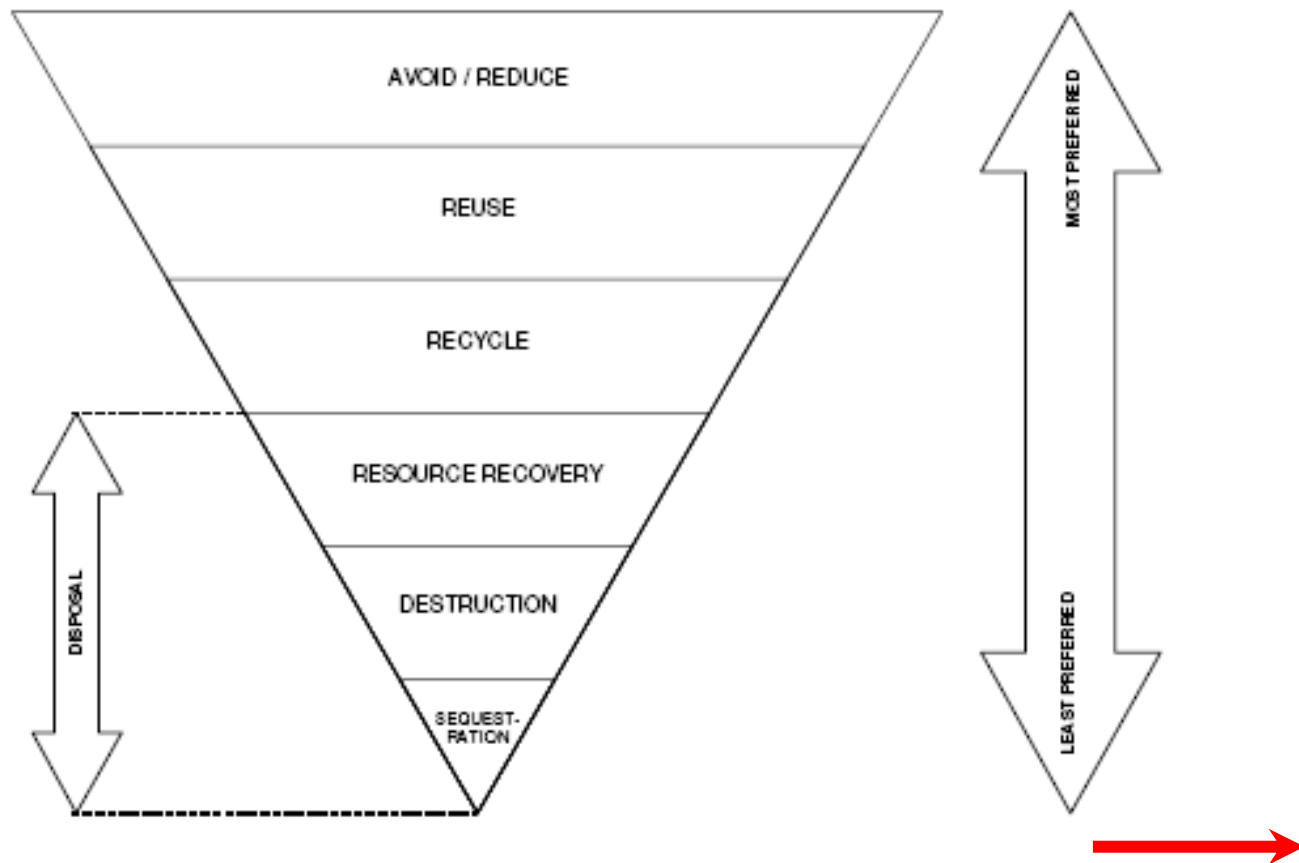


Figure 1: Waste management hierarchy



Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

Cleaning Containers

- Advantages of cleaning containers
- Legal basis for cleaning containers

Cleaning Methodologies

Standard rinsing options:

- Triple rinsing:
- Pressure rinsing;
- Integrated pressure rinsing





Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

Wasted Clarification for Rinsed Containers

- Cleaned pesticide containers are classified in many European and American countries as "non-hazardous" waste; however, there are exceptions.
- **FAO/WHO recommend that countries should classify properly rinsed containers that have been inspected as non-hazardous.**





Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

Disposal at the place of use

- FAO/WHO recommend that the practice of disposal of pesticide packaging at the place of use by burying or burning be prohibited.

Disposal of Secondary packaging

- Clean secondary packaging, which has not come into direct contact with pesticides, can be assumed to be uncontaminated. This can be disposed of as municipal waste. Material recycling and energy recovery are the disposal routes of choice.





Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

Stakeholder Involvement

For a successful container management scheme it is important to engage and involve all stakeholders, they include:

- Governments (municipalities);
- Manufactures etc.,
- Users;
- NGOs; and
- Waste management and recycling organizations





Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

Mechanisms for developing a container management scheme

Legal Basis

- Voluntary scheme
- Legally mandatory scheme

Legal Considerations

- Compliance with international agreements and conventions





Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

Mechanisms for developing a container management scheme

- Economics and incentives
- Infrastructure and logistics
 - Acceptance from users
- Communications and information
 - Label and education programmes





Guidelines on Management Options for Empty Pesticide Containers

Summary and Conclusions

- Guidelines on Management and Options for Empty Pesticide Containers are part of guidance for life-cycle management for pesticides
- Guidelines applicable for all pesticides (approved by FAO/WHO)
- Provide key definitions regarding hazard classification of pesticide waste, rinsing and recycling
- Include various examples of schemes from industrialized and developing countries.





Thank you very much for your attention.

For further information please contact:

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Thank you