

Session 7: Labelling, packaging, storage and disposal

Code of Conduct

Article 10: Labelling, packaging, storage and disposal

All pesticide containers should be clearly labelled in accordance to applicable guidelines

Industry should ...

- Use labels that comply with registration requirements and have appropriate language and symbols
- Help with disposal

Governments and industry should ensure ...

- Proper packaging, storage and disposal
- That pesticides are not repackaged
- Prevent accumulation of obsolete pesticides

Code of Conduct

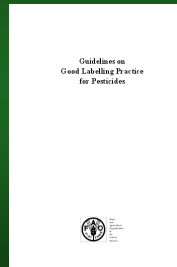
Article 10: Labelling, packaging, storage and disposal

Changes

- Added: use of **signal words or hazard and risk phrases** (in addition to symbols and pictograms)
- Replaced: WHO hazard classification replaced by GHS
- Added: **avoid environmental contamination** (at packaging premises)
- Added: **treatment and disposal of hazardous waste should comply with national and international standards, particularly Basel Convention**

Guidelines

Guidelines on good labelling practice for pesticides (1995/2014 ?)#



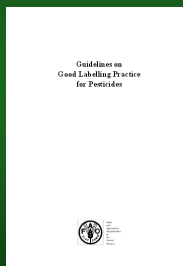
These guidelines aim to establish common, harmonized, requirements for pesticide labelling. They are intended to be used when designing regulations for pesticide labelling and by registration authorities responsible for the approval of labels, as well as by those in industry involved with label preparation.

These guidelines identify the main objectives and considerations in preparing a label and provide guidance for the layout and required information to be presented. Details are provided on the establishment of toxicity and hazard classifications, pictograms, text for warnings and hazard statements, etc., including sample labels.

Guidance is also given on writing a label while considering the level of knowledge of users.

Guidelines

Guidelines on good labelling practice for pesticides (1995)



Contents

- Introduction
- Label content
- How to write a label
 - Layout
 - Style, wording, color
 - Pictograms
 - Special purpose labels
- Toxicity and hazard classification

Annexes

Examples, safety statements, practices, properties, coding system

TCP Project on Assisting Countries in Southeast Asia towards Achieving Pesticide Regulatory Harmonization (2009-2010)

Guidelines for harmonization of pesticide labelling

Contents

- Introduction
- Label content
- Designing a label
- Hazard/risk classification

Annexes

Coding system, layout examples, pictograms, classification



Prevention & Disposal of Obsolete Stocks



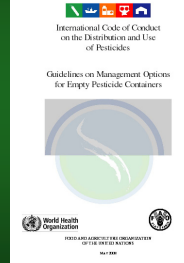
Obsolete, unwanted and banned pesticide stocks continue to pose serious environmental and human health problems in developing countries.

In rural areas, pesticide waste tends to build up wherever farming and pest control activities are practised, either intensively or extensively. Urban dwellers, particularly in the tropics, are also affected by the pesticide waste and contaminated containers that often pervade their homes. Many people are unaware of the dangers and health risks of pesticides.

Accidents, particularly those involving children, are common and often fatal. There is a lack of guidance for people involved in the management or disposal of small quantities of pesticide-related waste, so hazardous chemicals are often left lying around in both rural and urban areas, municipal dumps and even children's playgrounds. The reuse of contaminated containers for domestic purposes, which is a common practice in many developing areas, is another major health risk.

Guidelines

Guidelines on management options for empty containers (2008)



This guideline provides advice on management options for empty pesticide containers that have been used. Empty pesticide containers are hazardous waste and unless they are managed correctly they are a risk to health and the environment. There is particular concern that empty containers could be reused for storing food and water, which could result in pesticide poisoning. Containers abandoned in the environment could cause pesticide contamination of soil and groundwater.

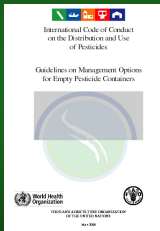
A container management scheme can minimize these risks and is part of the "life-cycle concept", requiring the engagement and support of all stakeholders in the supply chain for pesticides.

This guideline identifies how each of these stakeholders can contribute to a container management scheme.

The guideline considers the role of manufacturers in the design of the containers and the formulation of the product, as well as their responsibility in product stewardship.

Guidelines

Guidelines on management options for empty containers (2008)



Contents

- Introduction
- Assessment of the nature and scale of the issue
- Mechanisms for developing a container management scheme
- Farmers and other users of pesticides
- Pre-processing
- Recycling and disposal
- Examples

Guidelines

Guidelines for the management of small quantities of unwanted and obsolete pesticides (1999)#



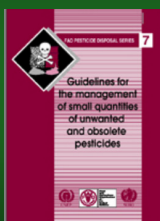
Guidance is provided on what to do with the small quantities of unwanted and obsolete pesticides that are often found on farms, in homes and in many other situations.

Special attention is given to concerns about undesirable disposal practices for small quantities of unwanted pesticides, empty containers and other contaminated waste, such as burning or burying.

To avoid such practices, recommendations are provided on preventing the accumulation of unusable pesticides at user level and removing waste where it exists.

Guidelines

Guidelines for the management of small quantities of unwanted and obsolete pesticides (1999)#



Contents

- Identifying the problem
- Solution options and responsibilities
- Solving existing problems
 - Reuse
 - Inappropriate and appropriate disposal options

Annex: Advice to farmers and other users

Guidelines

Disposal of bulk quantities of obsolete pesticides in developing countries (1996)#



These guidelines address the specific, but widespread problem of large obsolete stocks of pesticides in developing countries and the need for their containment and disposal.

They offer guidance on what to do with obsolete pesticides, and warn against improvised disposal methods that may cause severe environmental and health problems.

The cost of mitigating the effects of irresponsible disposal can be many times higher than the cost of safe and environmentally sound disposal as recommended in these guidelines that were prepared in close collaboration with UNEP and WHO.

Guidelines

Disposal of bulk quantities of obsolete pesticides in developing countries (1996)#



Contents

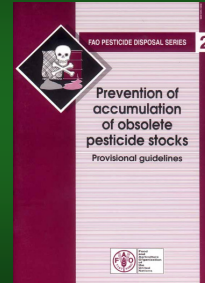
- Introduction
- Inventory of stocks
- Site stabilization and temporary storage
- Disposal
- Preventing accumulation of obsolete pesticide stocks

Annexes

Incineration, inventory forms, sampling procedure, regulations

Guidelines

Prevention of accumulation of obsolete stocks (1995)#

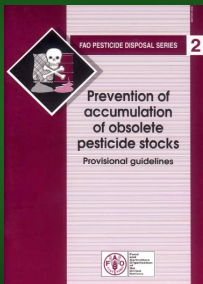


The objective of these guidelines is to raise awareness about the mechanisms through which obsolete pesticide stocks accumulate and to enhance the formulation and implementation of policies and procedures aimed at preventing such accumulation.

These guidelines are particularly aimed at governments of developing countries, aid agencies and the pesticide industry.

Guidelines

Prevention of accumulation of obsolete stocks (1995)#



Contents

- The problem of obsolete pesticides
- Analysis of causes of accumulation of obsolete pesticides
- Preventing the accumulation of obsolete pesticides

Annexes

Avoiding incidences, recommendations for stacking containers, preventive measures

Tools

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (4th ed. 2011)



- Physical hazards
 - Flammable, aerosols, oxidizing, corrosive, etc.
- Health hazards
 - Acute toxicity, skin/eye irritation, mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, specific target organ toxicity, aspiration hazard
- Environmental hazards
 - Aquatic environment, ozone layer

Annexes:

Codifications, Safety Data Sheets, label design

Tools

Environmental Management Tool Kit for Obsolete Pesticides (2009-11)



- Vol. 1 (FAO Pesticide Disposal Series 12)
 - Environmental risk assessment
 - Prioritization of stores
 - Regional prioritization and risk tracking
- Vol. 2 (FAO Pesticide Disposal Series 13)
 - Selection of collection centres
 - Management of collection centres
 - Transport planning

Tools

Environmental Management Tool Kit for Obsolete Pesticides (2009-11)



- Vol. 3 (FAO Pesticide Disposal Series 15)
 - Safeguarding strategy
 - Disposal strategy
 - Environmental assessment report and environmental management plan
- Vol. 4 (FAO Pesticide Disposal Series 16)
 - Zoning of workplaces
 - Risk assessment
 - Standard operating procedures
 - Selection and use of equipment
 - Health, safety and environment plan

Tools

The preparation of inventories of pesticides and contaminated materials (2010)



(FAO Pesticide Disposal Series 14)

Contents

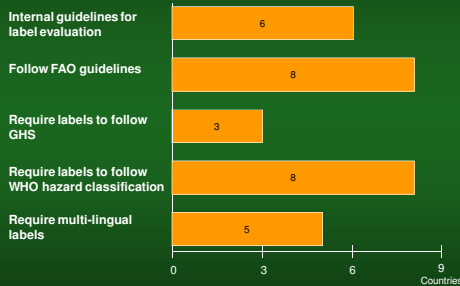
- > Overview of inventory process
- > Scope of inventory
- > Stakeholder analysis
- > Methodologies for collecting inventory data
- > Developing the inventory implementation plan

Annexes

- > Formats for inventory data collection
- > ChemClear Programme Documents

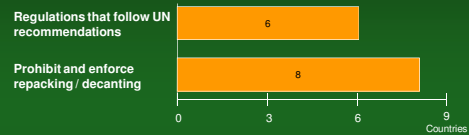
Summary of Regional Status

Pesticide labelling



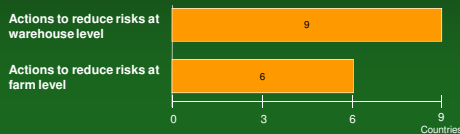
> All countries regulate pesticide labels

Pesticide packing



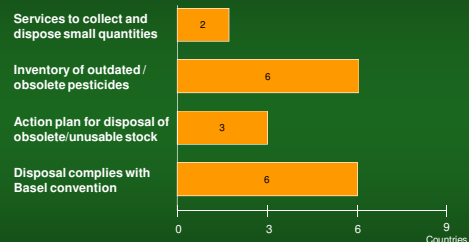
> There is a high degree of awareness about pesticide packing

Pesticide storage



> There is a high degree of awareness about reducing risks during storage

Pesticide disposal



- > More efforts are needed to dispose of obsolete stock
- > More efforts are needed to dispose of containers and left-over pesticides

Exchanges Discussion

Exchange

- Review Article 10 and discuss how the changes in the 3rd revision affect labelling, packaging, storage and disposal of pesticides in your country
- give recommendations for priorities and changes for regulating labelling, packaging, storage and disposal of pesticides