

# MEETING NEW PORTABLE REFILLABLE CONTAINER RULES

Retailers/refillers of crop protection products need to follow new rules checklist.

By Richard Keller, editor

Attention is necessary to mini-bulk containers if ag retailers expect to continue using them to supply pesticides. New U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rules and regulations for refillable containers are going into effect in 2011, and extensive action has to take place before that date to confirm portable refillable containers meet standards.

The term mini-bulk is being replaced in conversations and in documents with “portable refillable containers.” The refillable container part of the new EPA Pesticide Container and Containment (PCC) rule will be enforced nationally with full enforcement beginning Aug. 16, 2011. Some states such as New York are completing even more stringent rulemaking of their own.

There are three major requirements that stand out when analyzing the new rules—need for use of tamper-evident seals or one-way valves, permanent container identification numbers and the containers meeting at least DOT PG III packaging requirements.

At the National Agronomic, Environmental, Health and Safety School (NAEHSS) last August, a special education session about these containers ended the two-day school. Nancy Fitz, Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Marty Fitzpatrick, product stewardship, BASF Agricultural Products Group, were the presenters. Several tanks/containers/mini-bulks were on display for discussion and as examples. Fitz is doing additional informational sessions leading up to the new rule and regulations enforcement.

## CHECKLIST AVAILABLE

Fitz and Fitzpatrick used a 16-point checklist for portable refillable containers that was developed under sponsorship of the American Agronomic Stewardship Alliance, CropLife America and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture.

The checklist can be linked to from several Web sites that go back to the Illinois Fertilizer and Chemical Association site. You can also use the simplified link of <http://tinyurl.com/ybemgcv>.

There also is a training video that Fitz and Fitzpatrick produced at the Safety School, and it is available to view by



This article is brought to you in cooperation with the National Agronomic Environmental Health and Safety School (NAEHSS.)

going to <http://pesticidestewardship.org/container/Pages/Video.aspx>.

As Fitz noted about the new EPA PCC rule, “There are two main purposes for the rule. One is to assure that containers are sturdy and strong enough to withstand repeated use and also to minimize the potential for cross contamination of pesticides.”

Fitzpatrick explained that both the pesticide registrants/manufacturers and dealers/ag retailers have responsibilities. “We have shared responsibilities as registrants to do some things and the dealers have to do some things. If everything is done right, everybody is happy, and we move on with our lives. And if things are done wrong, there could be enforcement, accidents and problems.”

Most of the rule changes pertain to what must occur before an ag retailer can refill a mini-bulk or portable refillable container and the “paperwork” that must be supplied by the pesticide registrant to prove the appropriate container is being used to transport the crop protection products.

## TAMPER-EVIDENT DEVICES

The primary requirement to prevent cross contamination is the requirement for portable refillable containers holding liquids to have one-way valves, tamper-evident devices or both on all openings, except vents.

A tamper-evident device most likely would be a wire seal looped cap that would require cutting the wire to open it or a ratched cap such as the seal on a gallon of milk that breaks apart when twisted. “It is not that the device is to be tamper proof but tamper evident,” Fitz explained.

The use of these valves and devices allows “a refiller to be assured that only the original pesticide was in the container and that someone didn’t get into it and use it for something else,” she said.

## UNIQUE TANK NUMBERING

Each portable refillable container must have a “unique serial number or other identifying mark.” Recordkeeping

specific to each container should be a permanent data file or some type of checklist. Fitz explained that retailers do not have to use the original pesticide manufacturer's serial number but can assign their own coding, numbering system.

She noted how the numbering is required in repackaging to record the date that the container is refilled with what product. Keeping track of the container in all ways is also logical using a checklist, she noted.

Every tank has to be inspected prior to each refilling and must be taken out of service for potential leaking, rupture or structural integrity. The inspection must also make sure that the sealing caps have not been broken open because that demands the container must be cleaned out.

## LIMITS TO PRODUCT REFILLING

There is the potential for a retailer to refill many different tanks once they have been cleaned and fitted with the proper seals; therefore, it is logical that registrants should provide its own list of acceptable containers that can be used for refilling with specific products. The EPA rule requires a list of acceptable containers/mini-bulks be provided to the refiller, which will alleviate concern about whether the container is compatible with specific pesticides.

Additionally, product registrants have to provide refillers with written residue removal procedures. As Fitz noted, "Registrants know their products best and how to get them out of containers. This written residue removal procedure is intended to be used before the containers are refilled."

Additionally, the registrant has to provide the refiller with a contract that shows authorization to do refilling using the registrant's label.

"Under strict interpretation of FIFRA, every time you refill that container, you are the registrant of that product," Fitz told the room full of ag retailers during the NAEHSS. "The bulk policy and regs are intended to facilitate that process, but to maintain that level of accountability, the registrants have

to give the refillers authorization to do repackaging.

## FOLLOWING DOT RULES

Depending on the size of the portable refillable container, there are different requirements under the EPA rules, but most of those relate to Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations

Containers are classified by size of less than 119 gallons (882 pounds) and greater than or equal to 119 gallons (above 882 pounds).

"The reason this was done is that when looking at packaging rules for crop protection products it just made sense to go ahead and use existing packaging requirements that were already in the marketplace that the DOT had developed," Fitzpatrick noted.

The smaller containers must be marked to indicate that they meet at least US DOT PG III/UN authorization standards.

"The PG is packing group standards for DOT regs. Packing group I is the most stringent; packing group II is in the middle and packing group III is the least stringent. So, for example, if you were doing a drop test, packing group I would be a six-foot drop test, packing group II would be about a four-foot drop and packing group III a 2.6-foot drop.

"What we are looking for is the UN marking in a circle, too. The top line will have the type of container and then an X, Y or Z. And a Z means it is tested and in compliance in packing group III standards, Y is packing group II standards and X is packing group I standards," said Fitz.

Fitzpatrick also explained, "The important thing we have to remember is that we still have to comply with the DOT rules. The EPA basically gave us the minimum requirement of PG III, but if it is a hazardous material and



Marty Fitzpatrick and Nancy Fitz explain points about new standards for refillable portable containers.

does require packing group II, then retailers have to go ahead and comply with those rules, too."

None of the EPA rules will change what a retailer has to do to comply with DOT regs.

"The DOT labels and everything else are independent of the FIFRA labeling. If the containers require DOT placards and labels, they have to be on the container," Fitzpatrick said.

## USE OF LARGEST CONTAINERS

As for containers equal to or greater than 119 pounds, the DOT regulations kind of mess up the simplicity of tank marking rules. The tank should have the same markings as the smaller containers. "We say the containers have to be designed, constructed and marked to comply with the DOT regs, but DOT allows some of these larger portable containers that meet standards to not be marked," said Fitz.

"The solution as planned is that when the registrant gives the refiller a list of approved tanks then the registrant must also specify the larger tanks that are not up to specifications for its products," explained Fitzpatrick. **AG**

*Editor's Note: This article is a simplified explanation to only the most noteworthy aspects of the new EPA rule. Follow up in filling out a full checklist will help put a retailer/refiller in compliance.*