

Guidance Note on the Disposal of empty GroStop® Cans

As you are aware, the Agricultural Waste Regulations came into effect on the 15th May 2006 and are further enforced on Agricultural premises on the 15th May 2007. These regulations affect whether or not you can burn, bury or store your waste on the farm or send it elsewhere.

Information on the Agricultural Waste Regulations can be found at

http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/444304/1224648/660279/241420/?version=1&lang=_e

Certis recommends that you read this information.

Burying/burning of empty GroStop cans is **ILLEGAL** and they should be disposed of via a licensed waste contractor.

Certis has sought advice and carried out the necessary tests to help users of our products show that GroStop Containers may be classified as non-hazardous waste if decontaminated in the following way.

Procedure for the Decontamination of GroStop containers.

- 1) Container should be emptied of product via approved method of use and application as stated on the label text.
- 2) Evaporate solvent by leaving open to the air for at least 4 hours (preferably within the treated store).
- 3) Check that the container is visibly empty.
- 4) If not repeat step 2.
- 5) Re-Cap container.
- 6) Store in designated storage area until collection.

It is at the discretion of the licensed waste contractor to accept GroStop containers decontaminated by this method as non-hazardous. If the **decontamination** method is **not carried out** effectively and correctly then GroStop Containers will automatically be **classed as hazardous**.

PLEASE BE AWARE THAT IT IS THE USER WHO IS LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORRECT DISPOSAL OF USED PESTICIDE CONTAINERS AND NOT CERTIS.

The European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code and description for the GroStop Container waste is 15.01.04 (Metallic Packaging) - you will need this for the transfer note.

Guidance on Disposal

1. Only store your waste for up to 12 months and store it securely - storing waste securely depends on the waste type. The bottom line is that it cannot escape from your control - e.g. become windblown - or cause pollution. Store wastes in suitable containers if necessary. Storing wastes properly is also an important factor in reducing costs. It also allows you to separate wastes and avoid contamination. Mixed wastes cost more to dispose of and contaminated wastes are more difficult to recycle.

2. Take the waste to a recovery or disposal site yourself - the first questions here are where are the sites and what can they take? The Waste Recycling Directory (<http://www.wasterecycling.org.uk>) is a free system that allows you to search by postcode and waste type to find your nearest facility. It covers all types of facilities, not just recycling sites.

You will also need to know how the site you are taking waste to operates. It's a good idea to ring first and ask:

- if you can take the waste in your vehicle - some sites won't allow a tractor and trailer on-site for health and safety reasons
- how much it is going to cost and what payment methods there are - some sites don't accept money at the gate
- what paperwork you will need to take - Duty of Care transfer notes etc
- what wastes can they legally accept under their licence or exemption
- what is the best way of delivering the wastes - bales, loose etc

3. Give the waste to someone else - this is straightforward. Most local waste carriers advertise in the Yellow Pages or you can use the Waste Recycling Directory. You will need to comply with your Duty of Care by making sure they are authorised to carry waste. You will also have to complete a Duty of Care transfer note and keep a copy for your records.

What is Duty of Care?

The information below can be found on the environment agency website (<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/444304/1224648/660279/241420/1387827/1226500/?version=1&lang=e>)

Certis recommends that you read this information

This is important - if you have waste you have a legal 'Duty of Care'. The Duty of Care applies to everyone involved in handling the waste, from the person who produces it, to the person who finally disposes of or recovers it. Duty of Care is one of the main ways to combat fly tipping.

There are some simple rules to follow including keeping your waste secure so it doesn't leak or blow away and if you give your waste to someone else (like a waste contractor) it is your duty to make sure that you:

- **check the person can take it** – ask them to produce evidence that they are authorised to carry waste. If they can't do this do not give them your waste - contact the Environment Agency on 0845 603 3113.
- **ensure the waste goes to a proper site** - licensed or exempt
- **give the person a transfer note** - this must include a description of the waste and signed by both of you. Keep copies of your transfer notes for a minimum of two years.

If you have any questions regarding these changes then please contact the Environment Agency's Agricultural waste hotline 0845 603 3113.

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL. USE PESTICIDES SAFELY

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