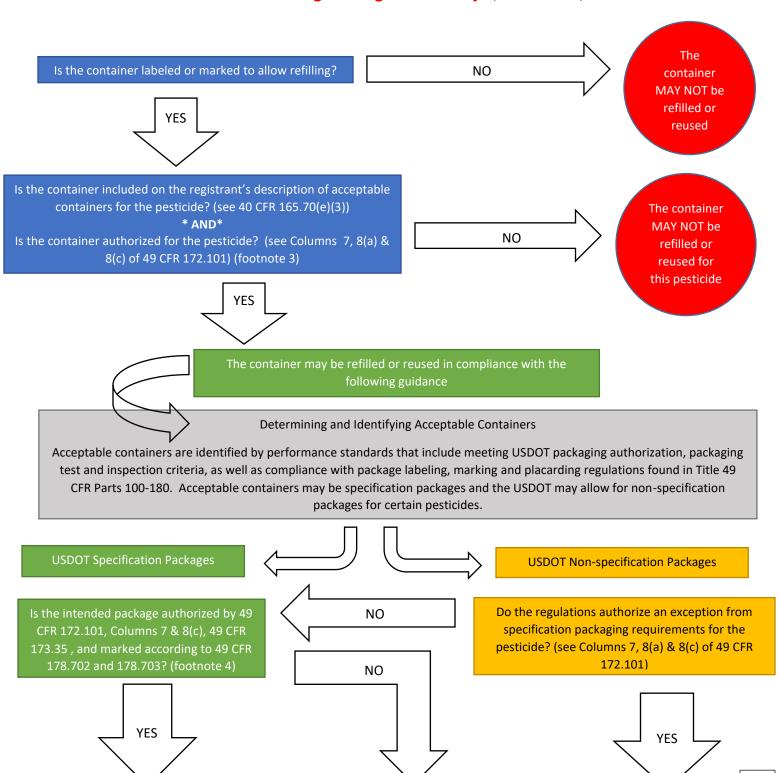


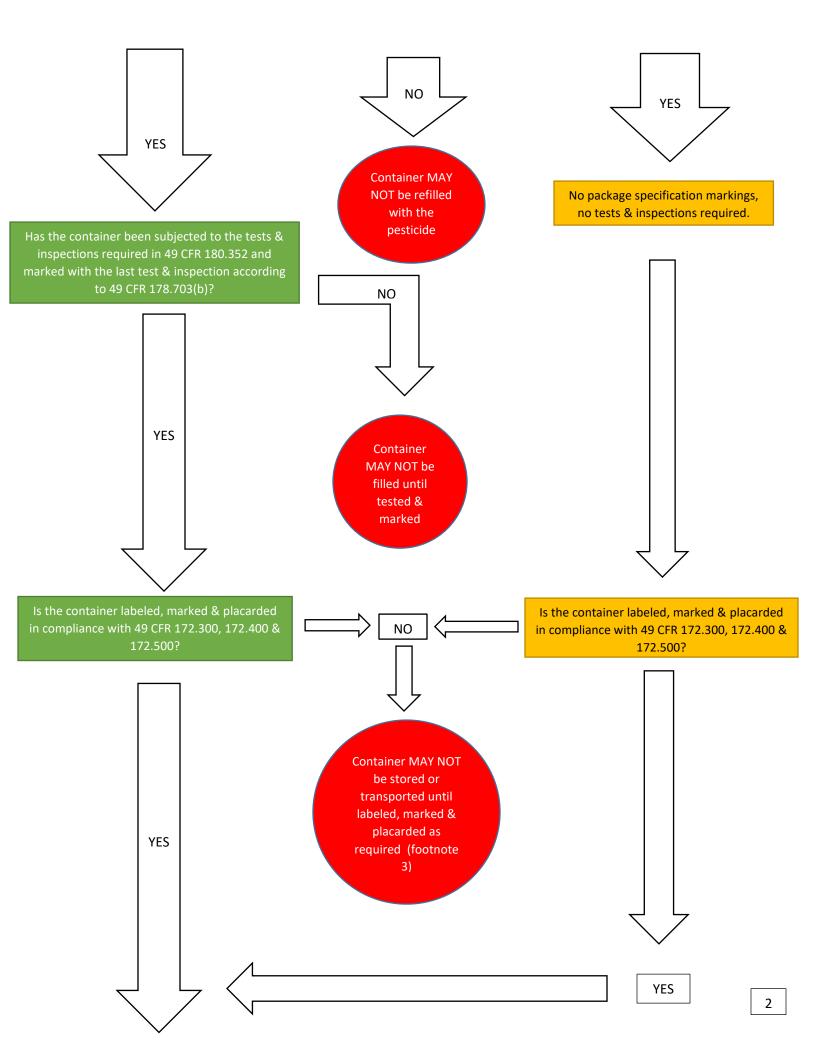
Flow Chart 2 Filling Containers With Capacity Greater Than 119 Gallons (IBC)

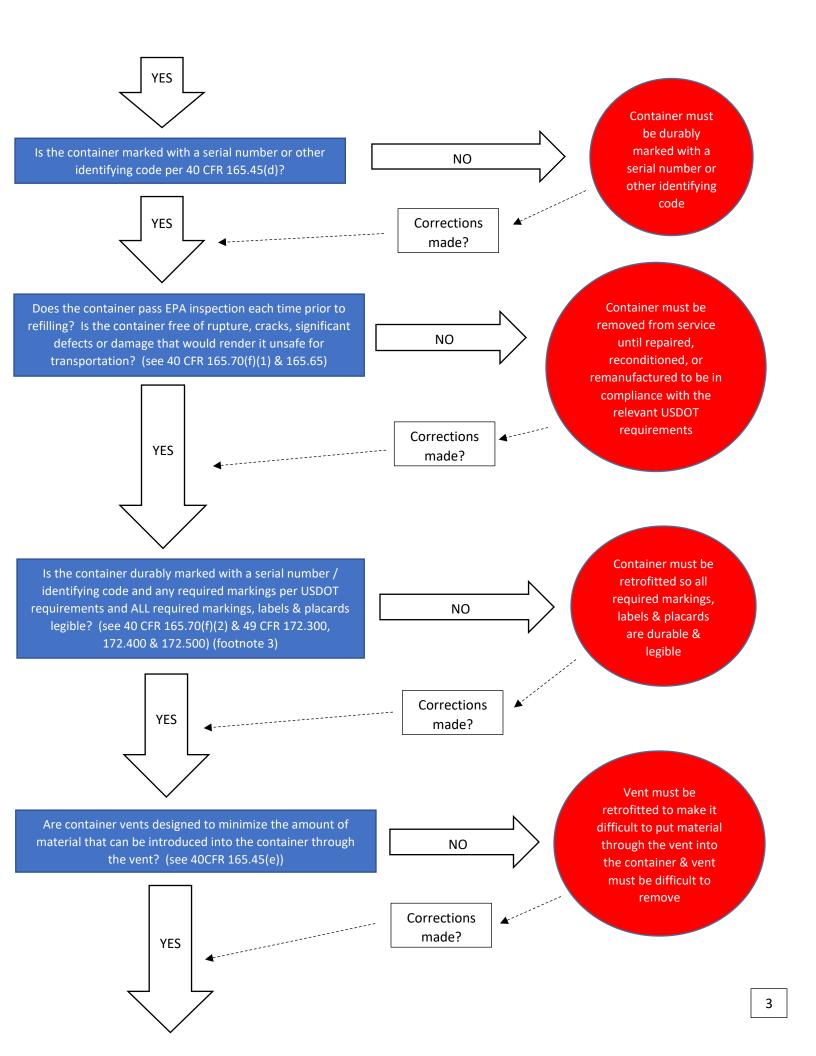
(see footnote 1)

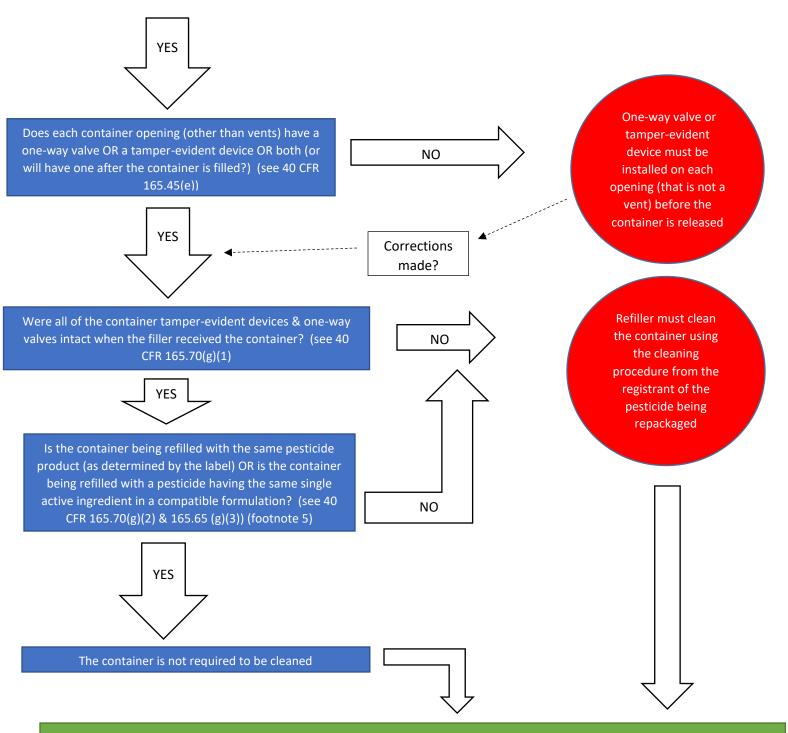
For general guidance only! (see footnote 2)



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The container may be refilled with the registrant's pesticide.

After refilling the container, the refiller must take the following actions:

- Close the fill port according to the container manufacturer's instructions and seal the fill port with a tamper –evident device OR a one-way valve OR both. (49 CFR 173.24(f)(2) & 40 CFR 165.45(e))
- Ensure the label of the pesticide is securely attached to the container and complies with all label requirements, which includes:
 - O Adding the net contents and the refiller's EPA Establishment number (if not on the label); and
 - Having the new refillable container instructions, including language like "Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose." (40 CFR 165.70(i) & 156.140 156.156)
- Record the date of repackaging, the container serial number / identifying code and the EPA Registration number of the pesticide and keep that record for 3 years. (40 CFR 160.70(j)(2))

FOOTNOTES

- 1. The volume of 119 gallons is based on the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) regulations and is the defining criteria between bulk and non-bulk packagings. This flow chart covers a type of bulk packaging defined as an 'intermediate bulk container' or IBC. All information in this flowchart is based on regulations found in Titles 40 and 49, Code of Federal Regulations, applicable on June 10, 2021.
- 2. This flowchart is intended to provide general guidance to determine if a package may be refilled with a specific pesticide. The reader/user should consult regulations found in 40 CFR Part 165 and 49 CFR Parts 100-185 for complete details. This flowchart is based on the scenario that a refiller at an EPA registered producing establishment (see 40 CFR, Part 167) has a portable refillable container to be filled with a specific pesticide and is trying to determine how to do that in compliance with the refillable container, packaging and transportation regulations. The scenario assumes that:
 - The facility complies with all of the repackaging regulations in 40 CFR Parts 165.60-165.70 (such as having a current contract with the pesticide registrant);
 - The pesticide is subject to the refillable container and repackaging regulations (e.g., it is not a manufacturing use product or an antimicrobial product that meets all of the criteria for exemption);
 - The container is subject to the refillable container and repackaging regulations because it is being used to sell or distribute the pesticide (it is not a service container, which is when an applicator transfers a pesticide into the container for the purposes of that applicator applying the pesticide).
 - The material to be filled is a hazardous material as defined in Title 49, CFR 171.8 and 173.115 173.140.
- 3. The packaging authorizations found in Columns 7, 8(a) & 8(c) of 49 CFR 172.101 and the labeling, marking and placarding requirements of 49 CFR 172.300, 172.400 and 172.500 are applicable when the material is stored incident to transportation and during transportation.
- 4. The UN symbol and other package specification information may not be marked on the container unless the container truly conforms to the requirements in 49 CFR Part 178 (see 178.3).
- 5. Determination of required cleaning of the container is based upon the assumption the container previously was used to sell / distribute a pesticide and is received by the refiller with the label of that pesticide still on the container.

For more information:

- EPA container web page: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/containers.htm
- Pesticide container regulations in 40 CFR, Part 165
- Transportation regulations in 49 CFR, Parts 100-185
- Pipeline & Hazardous Material Safety Administration web site: www.phmsa.dot.gov
- PHMSA Information Line: (800)467-4922