Nebraska Lincoln EXTENSION

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S A F E Transport, Storage, and Disposal of Pesticides

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Most accidental pesticide poisonings occur when pesticides are mishandled. Young children are often the victims. Pesticide accidents can be prevented by careful planning, using a secure storage location, adopting safe handling methods during transport, and following proper disposal guidelines for both products and containers.

The first step in preventing accidental poisonings and environmental contamination is to use good judgment when buying pesticides.

- Buy only the amount that can be used in a reasonable length of time.
- Don't be tempted by "sale prices."
- Buy pesticides in quantities that you will use in the near future. Some pesticides should not be stored for long periods of time, allowed to freeze, or be stored in direct sunlight because they may become less effective.

Always keep pesticides in their original containers. Using any other container is illegal and could cause an accidental pesticide poisoning. Also, using another container could make it very difficult to retrieve the pesticide label information in the case of pesticide poisoning or environmental contamination.

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Transporting Pesticides

Certain precautions should be taken when transporting pesticides. Traffic accidents can happen even when you travel only a short distance, and improperly loaded pesticide containers can fall off your vehicle or become punctured or torn. Because pesticides are transported on public roads, the potential damage from such accidents is great.

Never transport pesticides with food, livestock/poultry feed, or minerals. Also, transport pesticides separately from seed, grain, or consumer goods.

Keep a pesticide spill kit in your vehicle at all times. A spill kit commonly contains chemical-resistant gloves, coveralls, and goggles; sorbent pads and absorbent material (such as kitty litter); shovel; and a plastic temporary storage bag or container.

In case of a pesticide spill follow the three "C's": control, contain, and cleanup. Control the spill immediately to prevent further spillage. Turn off or close the valve on a leaky hose or upright a container that has tipped over. Contain the spill. Dike the spill with absorbent material or sorbent pads to keep it out of water and prevent environmental contamination. Clean up the spill. Use absorbent material to soak up the spill, then shovel contaminated material into a plastic storage container for disposal. Additional information may be found in the shipping papers or the label.

What Vehicle to Use

The safest way to transport pesticides is in the back of a truck or pickup. Never carry pesticides in the passenger compartment of a vehicle. If you use a flatbed truck, it should have side and tail racks. If the truck has a wooden bed, insert an impervious liner such as plastic or a truck bed liner before loading pesticides. Nonporous beds are preferred because they can be easily decontaminated in case of an accidental spill. Make sure your truck is in good operating condition to help reduce the chance of an accident (see **Vehicle Maintenance Checklist,** page 12).

Loading Pesticides

Wear work clothing and chemical-resistant gloves even when handling unopened pesticide containers, in case the container should leak. Also, carry protective clothing and equipment in the passenger compartment of the vehicle. You will need protective equipment if a spill or other pesticide-related accident should occur.

Thoroughly inspect all containers at the time of purchase, before loading. Accept them only if the labels are legible and firmly attached. Check all caps, plugs, or bungs and tighten them if necessary. If leakage has occurred, do not accept the container. Request another container.

When loading containers, handle them carefully; don't toss or drop them. Avoid sliding containers over rough surfaces that could rip bags or puncture rigid containers. Know safe handling procedures when using forklifts. Secure all containers to the truck to prevent load shifts and potential container damage. Protect containers made of paper, cardboard, or similar materials from rain or moisture.

Unloading Pesticides

Never leave pesticides unattended. You are legally responsible if people are accidentally poisoned from pesticides left unattended in your vehicle. Move the pesticides into your storage facility as soon as possible. Inspect the vehicle thoroughly after unloading to determine if any containers were damaged or any pesticide leaked or spilled.

Always carry a pesticide spill kit and carefully secure all pesticide containers.

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Transporting Hazardous Pesticides

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has designated many chemical compounds, including some pesticides, as hazardous materials (hazmat). If you transport any of these materials on public roads in commerce, you are required to comply with DOT Hazmat Regulation 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) parts 100-185. To determine which pesticides are classified as hazardous, refer to Hazmat Tables (HMT) I and II (49 CFR part 172.101). To be in compliance, you may be required to:

- Carry shipping papers in your vehicle including an emergency response phone number and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the pesticides in transport,
- Receive training concerning DOT Hazmat regulatory requirements,
- Be sure that packages are properly labeled and/or marked,
- Placard your vehicle if transporting a bulk container or 1,000 pounds or more of a pesticide from HMT II or any amount of a pesticide from HMT I, and
- Obtain a Commercial Driver's License (CDL) when required.

Shipping Papers. When you transport any hazardous pesticide, carry the proper shipping papers in the passenger compartment of the vehicle. While you are driving (belted and operating the vehicle), the papers must be within your reach or placed in a door pouch and readily recognizable by emergency personnel. These papers provide information about the chemical that can be used to prevent further damage or injury in case of an accident. Your pesticide dealer will help you obtain the proper papers. Also, carry the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each hazardous pesticide or an emergency response guidance manual that cross-references a chemical's shipping name with emergency response information.

Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) Training. The DOT Hazmat training increases your awareness of safety considerations involved in loading, unloading, handling, storing, shipping-paper preparation, marking, labeling, placarding, and transporting of hazardous pesticides. It also improves emergency preparedness for responding to transportation accidents. Hazmat training includes general awareness training, function-specific training, and safety training.

DOT Training Is Available. The DOT Office of Hazardous Materials Safety has prepared training modules that meet the requirements for general awareness Hazmat training. These modules are available online (*http://phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/training/publications/modules*) or on an interactive CD-ROM. (For more information, phone: 202-366-4900 or email: *phmsa.hm-training@dot.gov*.) A list of training opportunities for the function-specific and safety training sections is available online (*http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/training-outreach*) or can be obtained by contacting the DOT Office of Hazardous Materials Initiatives and Training (Phone: 202-366-4900 or email: *phmsa.hm-training@dot.gov*). Specialized training is available from the DOT Transportation Safety Institute as well (405-954-5000).

Labeling and Marking. Always check each package (e.g., cardboard box, plastic or metal drum) to be sure it is properly labeled and/or marked. Labeling means a prescribed hazard warning notice (usually diamond-shaped) on the outer package. Marking means the required words are written on the side of the outer package, including shipping name, identification number, specifications or UN marks, plus other required information, instructions, or cautions.

Accessing the Regulations

Hazardous materials regulations are available online and in print versions.

The U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is available online by searching for US Code of Federal Regulations.

The print version can be ordered through: *http://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/laws-regulations*

It is published by the Office of the Federal Register National Archives and Records Administration as a Special Edition of the Federal Register.

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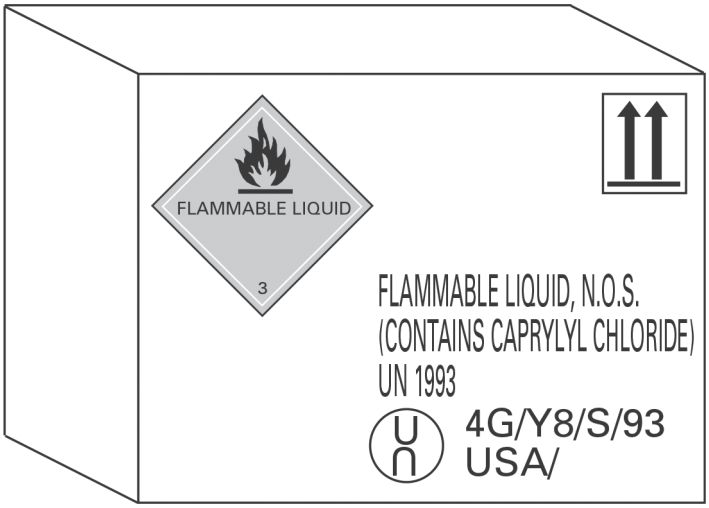
Placarding. For most hazardous pesticides (HMT II) in non-bulk, you will need to placard your vehicle when you transport as little as 1,000 pounds of the chemical. When transporting hazardous pesticides (HMT II) in bulk (over 119 gallons) or any amount from HMT I, placarding is required at all times. Place placards, which are available from your pesticide dealer, on all four sides of your vehicle.

Commercial Driver's License. Contact the hazardous materials coordinator at the Nebraska State Patrol (402-471-0105) for more information on training, shipping papers, labeling, marking, and placarding. For more information on the CDL, contact the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles office (402-471-2281) or your local driver's license examiner.



Check all shipping containers for proper DOT labeling and marking.

Farmer Exception

Farmers have been granted exceptions from the DOT Hazmat regulations if they are private motor carriers transporting pesticides within the state of Nebraska. Farmers can transport DOT-defined hazardous pesticides (other than compressed gases) between fields of the same farm over any roadway EXCEPT the interstate highway system. Farmers also have had emergency response information and Hazmat employee training requirements waived when they were transporting agricultural pesticides to or from their farm (within 150 miles of the farm).

Transporting Hazardous Pesticide Waste

Certain pesticide wastes are listed as hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). RCRA defines "hazardous wastes" (40 CFR parts 240-299) as either:

- "Characteristic" wastes. These are waste materials with one or more of these characteristics: ignitable, corrosive, reactive, TCLP toxic1. These are considered "hazardous wastes" even though they may not be "listed," or,
- "Listed" substances. See the Code of Federal Regulations 40, parts 261.3 and 261.32 for those pesticides that have been declared to be "hazardous waste."

Except for those taking their own pesticides to an approved excess pesticide waste collection/disposal site, only a permitted hazardous waste hauler can transport such waste. For more information, contact the hazardous waste specialist at the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality at 402-471-2186.

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As soon as pesticides arrive at their destination, they should be properly stored and the area immediately secured. This not only helps discourage theft, but also prevents access to the materials by pets, children, and others not trained to use pesticides. Always keep personal protective equipment (PPE) and a pesticide spill kit (chemical-resistant gloves, coveralls, and goggles; sorbent pads and absorbent material such as kitty litter; and a plastic temporary storage bag or container) readily available in or near the pesticide storage area.

When storing pesticides on shelving, place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above them. If a liquid formulation container leaks, the dry formulations will not be contaminated. Keeping the liquid containers on lower shelving also helps reduce the risk of accidental spills if the container is knocked off the shelf.

To prevent contamination or accidental use of the wrong chemical, store herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides in separate areas within the storage unit. Dry formulations of insecticides or fungicides can become contaminated if stored with certain volatile herbicides and may cause plant injury when used. Treated baits (for rodents, insects, and birds) should not be stored near other chemicals because they can absorb odors and may repel the pest.

Always store a pesticide in the original container with the label intact. Once a container is opened, the shelf life is considerably reduced. Never store a pesticide, for even a short time, in any container other than the original. **Doing so is a violation of the law.** Pesticides in soft drink bottles, fruit jars, milk cartons, margarine tubs, or glassware are a common cause of accidental poisonings. Store pesticides away from food, pet food, animal feed, seed, fertilizers, veterinary supplies, and plants.

Check all stored pesticide containers (see **Pesticide Storage Checklist**, page 13) for any existing or potential problems, including leaks or spills. Transfer the contents of any leaking container into a container with exactly the same original formulation and label. When this is not possible, put the leaking container with the pesticide into a liquid-proof container and dispose of it as discussed under **Disposal of Excess Pesticide Waste**. If necessary, contact the pesticide manufacturer for specific directions.

The pesticide storage location should be a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of heat or flame. See the pesticide label for specific storage recommendations. Some pesticides may not be as effective if they are or have been frozen or overheated. Expansion of pesticides caused by freezing or heating can cause containers to crack or break, resulting in potentially dangerous leaks or spills. Heat expansion of a liquid pesticide also may result in contents that are under pressure. When the container is opened, the pressure may cause an overflow and/or contamination of the user or storage site. Excessively high temperatures (120°F or higher) also can change the effectiveness of a pesticide and may produce dangerous fumes, making the storage area unsafe.

To prepare for pesticide applications, remove the pesticide containers from storage and take them to an open area. Always measure and mix pesticides in a well-lit, well-ventilated location. Regardless of whether they are partially or completely emptied, never leave pesticide containers open or unattended while the pesticide is being applied. Return all containers to storage prior to application to prevent accidental spills, ingestion, or exposure to people, pets, livestock, or wildlife.

Mixing and applying pesticides requires detailed attention to label instructions, along with common sense and good judgment. So, too, does pesticide storage. **Being careless or using improper storage procedures is an open invitation to disaster.** While all pesticide labels have a section on storage and disposal, the guidelines do not answer every question. If you have questions about pesticide storage, contact the Nebraska Department of Agriculture (402-471-2394).

Be Prepared for Pesticide Spills

Despite all safety precautions, accidents can happen. If a pesticide spills in a storage area, quick action is imperative. **Have a pesticide spill kit on hand**. If a pesticide spill occurs on a public right-of-way, contact the Nebraska State Patrol at 800-525-5555 for assistance.

If a pesticide is spilled on a person's body or clothing, the person should leave the area immediately. All contaminated clothing should be removed as quickly as possible — this is no time for modesty! Wash affected areas of the body thoroughly with detergent or soap and water. In any pesticide

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contamination incident, follow the instructions given in the label's first aid treatment guidelines. If the label is not available or if there are further questions, seek medical attention. If necessary, contact The Poison Center in Omaha (800-222-1222).

If toxic fumes are present at the spill site, evacuate people and animals from the immediate area. In addition, secure the area until qualified rescue personnel, with proper protective equipment, arrive at the scene. Except for a small, properly equipped cleanup crew, don't allow anyone to enter the area until it is thoroughly decontaminated.

Spilled pesticides must be contained. If the pesticide starts to spread, contain it by diking with soil or sorbent materials, if this can be done safely without contacting the pesticide or breathing the fumes. Never hose down a contaminated area. This will cause the pesticide to spread and infiltrate into the soil, possibly reaching groundwater. If the spill is liquid, use activated charcoal, absorptive clay, vermiculite, pet litter, or sawdust to cover the entire spill area. Use enough absorbing materials to completely soak up the liquid. Then sweep or shovel the material into a leak-proof drum. Dispose of this material according to the label of the pesticide involved.

Always refer to the product label and, if necessary, contact the chemical manufacturer for information about the appropriate neutralizing materials to be used following a pesticide spill. As a precaution, it is wise to read all product labels thoroughly at the time of purchase and/or delivery to be able to deal quickly and safely with any pesticide emergency.

Pesticide Storage and Spill Reporting Requirements

The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires that spills or releases of reportable quantities (RQ) of hazardous substances must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (800-424-8802). The reportable quantity for some chemicals can be as low as 1 pound; however, the majority are 100-5,000 pounds. Definitions of hazardous substances and specific reportable quantities can be found in 40 CFR 302. General information is available by calling 800-424-9346.

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) amended CERCLA. One part of the provisions, the Community Right-to-Know Act (Title III), established new lists of "Extremely Hazardous Substances" (EHS) and "Toxic Chemicals" for additional notification and reporting requirements. It also added new reporting requirements for the CERCLA list of "hazardous substances."

SARA Title III established threshold planning quantities (TPQ). Any facility that produces, uses, or stores these Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS), in amounts equal to or in excess of the threshold planning quantities, has reporting and notification obligations under section 302 of SARA Title III (40 CFR Part 355). If the facility produces, uses, or stores hazardous chemicals or Extremely Hazardous Substances exceeding the designated amounts (10,000 pounds for hazardous chemicals and either 500 pounds or the threshold planning quantities, whichever is lower, for Extremely Hazardous Substances), specific information must be submitted to state and local officials as defined in sections 311 and 312 of the Act (40 CFR 370).

In addition, owners and operators of most business facilities must report spills or releases of CERCLA hazardous substances and Extremely Hazardous Substances to state and local authorities (section 304, 40 CFR 355). If the spill occurs while in transport, the notification can be made either by the owner or the operator of the motor vehicle. Report spills and releases to the Nebraska State Patrol (800-525-5555) or to the 911 emergency operator.

Selecting a Site for Pesticide Storage

Several points must be considered when selecting the site for pesticide storage. One of these factors is prevailing wind direction. The best site is downwind and downhill from sensitive areas, such as houses, play areas, feedlots or animal shelters, gardens, and ponds. Locating storage facilities away from dwellings and livestock facilities will minimize possible contamination.

The site also should be in an area where flooding is unlikely. It should be located where runoff can be diverted and drainage from the site cannot contaminate surface or groundwater.

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Ideally, a drainage system should be built to collect any runoff water from the storage area. Pesticides that may be present in tank rinsate, spills, seepage from storage, and heavy runoff in the event of fire or flooding must be controlled. Dikes, collecting pools, and washing slabs with sumps provide a proper drainage system. All of the collected runoff water should be treated as a surplus pesticide and disposed of properly.

Storage Area

Depending on inventory size, a separate building, room, or enclosure may be best for pesticide storage. If the inventory is not large enough to warrant a separate facility, enclose the storage area on the first floor of an existing building. In either case, store pesticides and pesticide containers in a fire-resistant structure having good ventilation and a sealed, concrete floor that slopes toward drainage and secondary containment.

Post weatherproof signs, stating "Danger – Pesticides – Keep Out!" or a similar warning on each door and in any windows of the facility. In some cases, it may be advisable to post the warning signs in one or more languages in addition to English. Post the name, address, and phone number of a contact person at the primary entrance to the storage area.

Regardless of whether it is a cabinet, room, or an entire building, the pesticide storage area should be lockable to prevent unauthorized entry and should be used only for pesticides and pesticide equipment.

An electrically shielded exhaust fan may be needed in a confined storage area to reduce the temperature and/or concentrations of toxic fumes. The fan should be installed so that fumes can be vented outdoors without endangering people, animals, or plants in the area.

Whenever large quantities of pesticides must be stored, it is strongly recommended that fire detection sensors and fire-fighting equipment be provided. A floor plan, records related to the storage location, and an annual inventory of the pesticides and containers in storage must be provided to the local emergency response coordinator as well.

Wooden pallets or metal shelves must be provided for storing granular and dry formulations packaged in sacks, fiber drums, boxes, or other water-permeable containers. If metal pesticide containers are stored for a prolonged period, they should be placed on pallets, rather than directly on the floor, to help reduce potential corrosion and leakage.

Danger! Pesticide storage sign.

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Disposing of Excess Pesticides and Pesticide Containers

Despite one's best efforts to avoid accumulating excess pesticides, it is sometimes necessary to dispose of leftover chemicals. And, occasionally it may be necessary to dispose of pesticide wastes, such as materials collected while cleaning up a spill. Pesticide wastes are as hazardous as the pesticide itself. These guidelines should be followed in handling both excess pesticides and pesticide wastes.

In addition, empty pesticide containers must be disposed of properly. Empty containers that have been properly rinsed may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill if allowed by state and local laws/regulations. Some plastic containers may be recycled after they have been rinsed properly. Refillable containers, described later, may be returned to the supplier unrinsed.

Types of Pesticide Containers

There are several types of pesticide containers. A common agricultural pesticide container is the 2.5-gallon plastic jug. Many liquid agricultural pesticides also are sold in bulk containers (mini-bulks, shuttles, shuttle juniors, etc.), which are intended to be returned and reused by the supplier. Liquid, dry, and granular pesticides often are sold in various sizes of plastic containers and some granular pesticides are sold in bags. Another type of pesticide container is the pressurized can, which is commonly used for indoor pesticides.

Some containers are designed to be returned to the supplier upon emptying without rinsing. These containers commonly are referred to as "refillables." Refillable containers must not have the seal broken or the container opened. They should never be rinsed. NebGuide G2033, *Nebraska Pesticide Container and Secondary Containment Rules*, has information about rules for refillable and nonrefillable containers.

Removing Pesticide Residues from Nonrefillable Liquid Containers

Proper rinsing of nonrefillable liquid pesticide containers is easy to do, saves money, is required by state and federal regulations, and is a good, sound management practice that helps protect the environment. Even during a busy season, the few extra minutes it takes to properly rinse empty pesticide containers is time well spent. Here are some rinsing guidelines:

- Rinse the container immediately, as otherwise the remaining residue may dry and become difficult to remove. Typically, an unrinsed pesticide container is considered hazardous waste, but once rinsed, the same container usually is considered solid waste. Rinsing containers also removes a potential source of pesticide exposure to people, pets, livestock, wildlife, and the environment.
- The rinse solution (rinsate) should be added directly into the sprayer tank. This action eliminates the need to store and later dispose of the rinsate.

Proper Rinsing

Two commonly used procedures are effective for properly rinsing nonrefillable liquid pesticide containers: pressure-rinsing and triple-rinsing.

Pressure-rinsing a pesticide container.

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Pressure-rinsing

Usually, pressure-rinsing is faster and easier than triple-rinsing. A special nozzle, generally available from your pesticide supplier, is attached to the end of a pressure hose and used to flush the remaining pesticide from the container. The hydrant or water source should have an anti-siphon valve or a back-flow protection device attached.

1. Remove the cap from the pesticide container. Empty pesticide into the spray tank and allow the container to drain for 30 seconds.
2. Insert the pressure-rinser nozzle by puncturing through the lower side (not the bottom) of the pesticide container.
3. Hold the pesticide container upside down over the spray tank opening so rinsate will run into the spray tank.
4. Rinse for the length of time recommended by the manufacturer (usually 30 seconds or more). Rotate the nozzle to rinse all inside surfaces.
5. Rinse caps in a bucket of water for at least one minute and pour this rinse water into the spray tank.
6. Return the container to the supplier or pesticide container recycling site or dispose of the pesticide container according to label directions. Plastic caps and containers usually are made from different materials, and often are recycled separately. For more information on pesticide container recycling sites, contact your local Extension office.

Triple-rinsing

Triple-rinsing can be done as follows:

1. Remove the cap from the pesticide container. Empty all remaining pesticide into the spray tank, allowing the container to drain for 30 seconds.
2. Fill the container 20 percent full of water or rinse solution (i.e., fertilizer solution).
3. Secure the pesticide container cap.
4. Swirl the liquid within the container to rinse all inside surfaces.
5. Remove the cap from the container. Pour the rinsate from the pesticide container to the spray tank and drain for 30 seconds or more.
6. Repeat steps 2 through 5 two more times.
7. Puncture the container so that it cannot be reused.
8. Return the container to the supplier or pesticide container recycling site or dispose of the pesticide container according to label directions. Usually, plastic caps and containers are made from different materials and typically are recycled separately. For more information on pesticide container recycling sites, contact your local Extension office.

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When Rinsing Is Not Possible

In certain situations it is not possible to triple- or pressure-rinse pesticide containers. Thorough removal of the pesticide material packaged in bags or pressurized cans may be done as follows:

Bags

1. Empty contents of the bag into the spray tank.
2. Shake the bag to remove as much product as possible.
3. Cut the sides and folds to fully open the bag; add the remaining product to the tank.
4. Dispose of the empty bag in a sanitary landfill, if allowed by state and local laws/regulations. Some labels may allow alternate disposal methods.

Pressurized cans

1. Spray any remaining contents according to label instructions. Be sure to use it on the proper site and to use it at the correct rate, as listed on the label.
2. Dispose of the empty can according to label directions in a sanitary landfill if allowed by state and local laws/regulations.

Disposal of Excess Pesticide Waste

The best way to dispose of small amounts of pesticide is to apply it to a labeled site (specific plant, animal, or structure) for which the product is registered. Always double check the product label to be certain that the site is listed and that the maximum application rate will not be exceeded.

Large quantities of stored excess pesticides may be hazardous. When disposing of large quantities of such materials, contact the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (402-471-2186) or the Nebraska Department of Agriculture (402-471-2394) for specific disposal instructions.

The Nebraska Department of Agriculture occasionally sponsors disposal programs for excess or unwanted pesticides.

Preventing accidental poisonings and damage to the environment requires pesticides to be transported, stored, and disposed of in a safe manner. Read and follow the label carefully. It tells you how to use pesticides, provides information about special hazards, and gives proper storage and disposal methods.

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Vehicle Maintenance Checklist

Cab Interior

_____ Clean cab — no food wrappers or trash
_____ Extra change of clothes
_____ Post emergency phone numbers:
911 for help involving spills, leaks, and fires
Poison Center 800-222-1222
For aid in human poisonings
NE State Patrol 800-525-5555
To report chemical spills or vehicle accidents
_____ Record of on-board pesticides
_____ Label and MSDS available
_____ First aid kit
_____ Pesticides NOT stored in cab
_____ Pesticide application equipment NOT present

On-board Pesticide Containers

_____ Lockable pesticide storage compartment
_____ Containers properly sealed and secured
_____ Legible labels on all containers
_____ Pesticides in original containers
_____ Adequate amount of pesticides for day's use
_____ Empty containers properly rinsed and positioned for removal at end of day. **Never reuse pesticide containers!**

Spill Control

_____ Absorbent materials and rags on board
_____ Shovel, broom, plastic bags on board
_____ Pesticide spill kit with chemical-resistant gloves, coveralls, goggles, absorbent material, shovel, disposal bag or container

Equipment Check

_____ Sprayers NOT pressurized
_____ Supplies in moisture-proof containers
_____ Lids fit securely on pesticide tanks
_____ Spray hoses and fittings in good condition
_____ Pressure gauges operable
_____ All application equipment cleaned
_____ Water containers labeled

Personal Protective Equipment

_____ Goggles or other eye protection
_____ Chemical-resistant gloves
_____ Boots, apron, hat — if required by label
_____ Respirator — stored in sealed plastic bag
_____ Other — as directed by the label

Tires

_____ Proper pressure
_____ Tread wear acceptable
_____ No cuts or cracks
_____ Spare tire inflated properly

Lights

_____ High beam headlights
_____ Low beam headlights
_____ Turn signals
_____ Running lights
_____ Emergency flashers
_____ Tail lights
_____ Brake lights
_____ Backup lights

Wipers

_____ Wiper blades in good condition
_____ Washer fluid dispenser filled
_____ Washer fluid pump in working order

General Vehicle Maintenance

_____ Horn in good working order
_____ Seat belts in good working order
_____ Brakes in good working order
_____ Windshield free of obstructions
_____ Truck bed free of debris

Vehicle ID _____ Notes_____

Inspected by _____ _____

Date _____ _____

Adapted from Pesticides and Commercial Vehicle Maintenance, Purdue University.

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Pesticide Storage Checklist

Safety is the key in proper pesticide storage. If you answer "no" to any of the statements below, you should correct your storage facility immediately.

Enter date of each inspection: _____ _____ _____

	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
General Information						
Clean, neat pesticide storage site	____	____	____	____	____	____
Current, on-site pesticide inventory	____	____	____	____	____	____
Emergency phone numbers posted	____	____	____	____	____	____
Labels and MSDS available	____	____	____	____	____	____
Accurate storage inspection log maintained	____	____	____	____	____	____
Pesticide Containers						
Containers marked with purchase date	____	____	____	____	____	____
Insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides segregated	____	____	____	____	____	____
Pesticides stored in original containers	____	____	____	____	____	____
Dry formulations stored on pallets	____	____	____	____	____	____
Feeds stored separately from pesticides	____	____	____	____	____	____
Used containers rinsed and drained	____	____	____	____	____	____
Rinsed and unrinsed containers separated	____	____	____	____	____	____
Liquid formulations stored below dry formulations	____	____	____	____	____	____
Spills and Disposal						
Storage area free of spills or leaks	____	____	____	____	____	____
Shovel and absorbent materials available	____	____	____	____	____	____
Sealed floors	____	____	____	____	____	____
Floor drains closed off (if present)	____	____	____	____	____	____
Safety Information						
No smoking signs posted	____	____	____	____	____	____
Personal protective equipment available	____	____	____	____	____	____
Fire extinguisher in good working order	____	____	____	____	____	____
Storage room locked, limited access to keys	____	____	____	____	____	____
Storage room posted: **Pesticides — Keep Out!**	____	____	____	____	____	____
Storage site well lit and ventilated	____	____	____	____	____	____

Adapted from Pesticides and Commercial Vehicle Maintenance, Purdue University.

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