

PARTS OF A PESTICIDE LABEL

The following information is included in most or all pesticide labels. It is important that handlers be able to locate and understand this information on each pesticide label.

Brand Name	Statement of Practical Treatment
Common Name	Precautionary Statements
Chemical Name	Use Status (Restricted vs General Use)
Manufacturer	Type of Formulation
Signal Word	Directions for Use
Personal Protection	Environmental Protection Statements
Reentry Statements	Storage and Disposal Directions

QUIZ ACTIVITY



Draw a line from the signal word to the statement that best describes the level of toxicity or hazard.

Signal Words

WARNING - AVISO

CAUTION - PRECAUCION

DANGER - PELIGRO

DANGER  **POISON**
PELIGRO  **VENENOSO**

Level of Toxicity or Hazard

Extremely Toxic/Hazardous

Extremely Hazardous
(to eyes/skin)

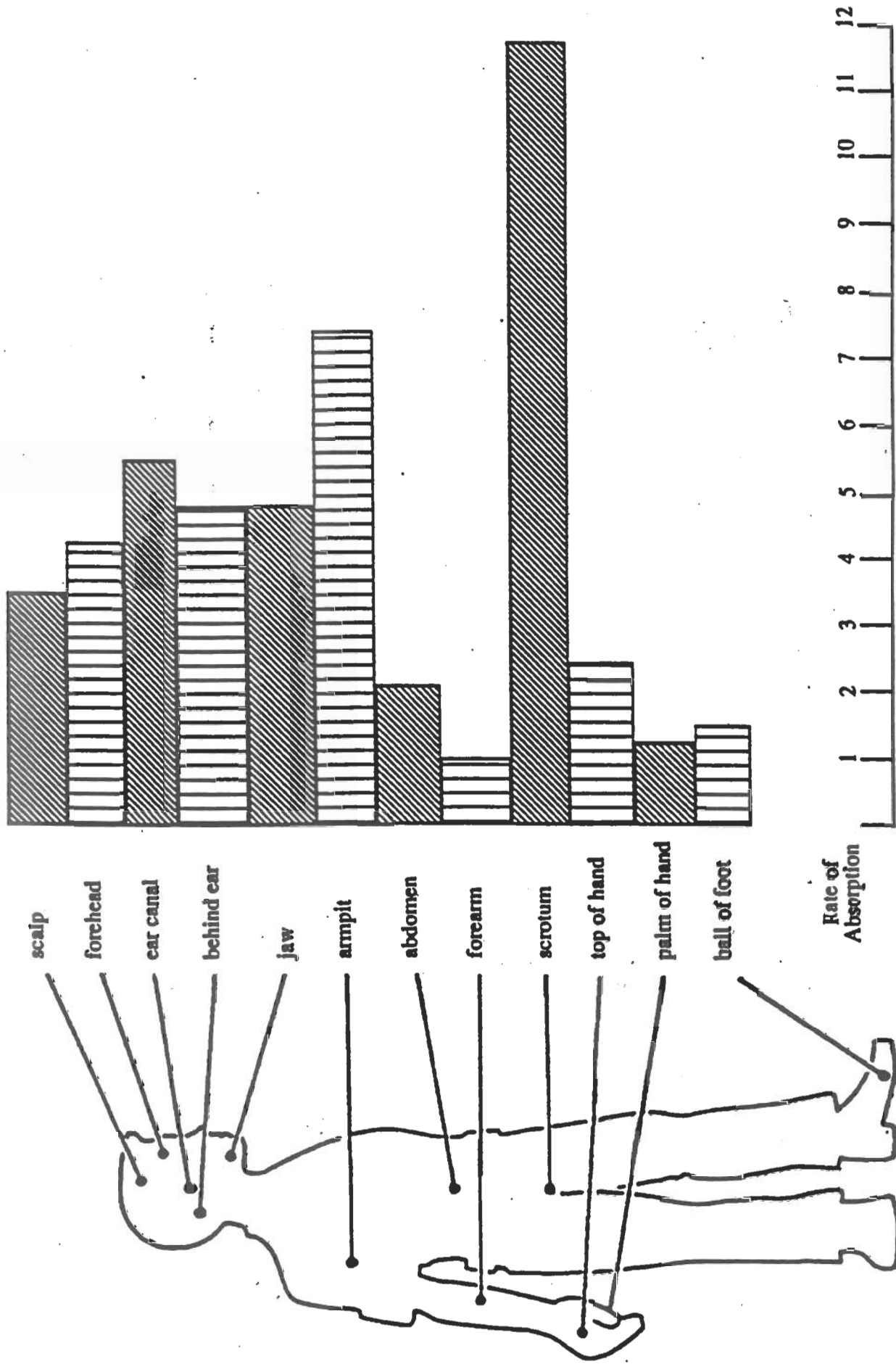
Moderately Toxic/Hazardous

Least Toxic/Hazardous

PESTICIDE TOXICITY CATEGORIES

HAZARD INDICATORS:		CATEGORIES:		
		I DANGER	II WARNING	III CAUTION
Oral LD50	Up to and including 50 mg/kg	From 50 through 500 mg/kg	From 500 through 5000 mg/kg	
Inhalation LC50	Up to and including 0.2 mg/liter	From 0.2 through 2 mg/liter	From 2 through 20 mg/liter	
Dermal LD50	Up to and including 200 mg/kg	From 200 through 2,000 mg/kg	From 2,000 through 20,000 mg/kg	
Eye effects	Corrosive; corneal opacity not reversible within 7 days	Corneal opacity reversible within 7 days; irritation persisting for 7 days	No corneal opacity; irritation reversible within 7 days	
Skin effects	Corrosive	Severe irritation at 72 hours	Moderate irritation at 72 hours	

ABSORBENCY CHART



Suggested Review and Discussion

1. Where could pesticide residues be?
2. How can pesticides enter your body?
3. How are you as a handler most likely to be exposed to and harmed by pesticides?
4. How often should you wash your hands when working with pesticides?
5. Before what activities should you wash your hands after working with pesticides?
6. Name two items **not** to carry with you (in your pockets) when working with pesticides.

First Aid Kit For Pesticide Exposure


- ◆ Pint jar of activated charcoal
- ◆ One ounce bottle of ipecac syrup
- ◆ Shaped plastic airway for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation
- ◆ Chemical resistant gloves
- ◆ A can of evaporated milk (with can opener)
- ◆ 4-5 pairs of disposable gloves
- ◆ Safety glasses
- ◆ Eye wash kits
- ◆ A light blanket
- ◆ Two, one-quart containers of clean water
- ◆ Band aids, bandages, and tape
- ◆ Uncoated Tyvek suit for victim after decontamination
- ◆ Scissors
- ◆ One teaspoon
- ◆ Small plastic bottle of soap solution to quickly wash pesticides off the skin
- ◆ Tongue blades (wooden sticks)

Looking Out For The Environment

Pesticide Safety Checklist

In the seasonal pressure to control pests, it's easy to overlook important safety precautions when using pesticides.


The following checklist is a reminder that we can never be too busy for safety:

 Read the label carefully and take notice of personal safety and environmental precautions. The label information isn't advertising — it's

solid science. It also includes the proper rate of pesticide use for various conditions, the


relative toxicity of the product, directions for safe mixing and application and

any environmental precautions. It lists the product manufacturer's name and address, required protective clothing, and warnings about groundwater contamination and hazards to wildlife.

 Wear appropriate personal safety equipment when handling pesticides. Start by wearing a wide-brim hat, long-sleeved shirt, long pants and chemical-resistant gloves. You should also wear sturdy work shoes or rubber boots, not sneakers or sandals when handling pesticides.





Depending on the product you are using, it may be necessary for you to wear goggles, face shield or a respirator, too.

 When mixing and loading ag chemicals, prevent spills that might contaminate water supplies. One key spill-prevention step: Prevent tank overflow by never leaving a



sprayer unattended during filling. Mixing and loading operations should always take place as far away from your wellhead as possible to reduce the risk of contamination.


 While filling sprayers, avoid backsiphoning by keeping the discharge end of the fill hose above the tank's water level. If you put the end of the hose down into the pesticide liquid in the tank, you run the very real risk that the hose will suck water and chemicals back into the well when you turn off the water.


 Never exceed labeled chemical rates and calibrate your sprayer before application. After you've read the label and chosen the right product to apply at the prescribed rates, it's important to



make sure your sprayer is delivering the right amount of product per acre. Calibration makes more than economic sense, it also helps protect your envi-


ment. A simple guide to quick sprayer calibration is available free from ACRE.

 Prevent leftover pesticide by mixing only needed quantities. If you follow label instructions for rates per acre and mix carefully, your tank should be empty as you complete application in the targeted field.

 Never rinse equipment near wellheads, ditches, streams or other water sources. If needed, install a longer rinse water hose to move the cleaning



operations a safe distance from a well or other water source. Spray the rinse water in the spray tank out over the target area, following label instructions.

 Always triple rinse or pressure rinse ag chemical containers before disposal or recycling. If it's been properly rinsed, pesticide containers are ordinary trash, but the best place for it is a pesticide container collection and recycling facility. Programs are being organized in several states. Call us for more information about recycling centers near you.

This information is provided by the Alliance for a Clean Rural Environment, a non-profit, non-political organization encouraging environmental stewardship and protection of water quality, supported by the makers of crop protection chemicals.

When Handling Pesticides

- Wear rubber gloves.
- Use goggles or face shields.
- Wear a wide brim hat, long sleeve shirt, long pants, and rubber boots or shoe covers.
- Keep a supply of clean water handy and wash your hands before eating.
- Check the label for additional precautions.