

# GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMISSIONER TYLER J HARPER

Compliance Assistance Module  
*Pesticide Safety on Vehicles*





# Objective

To provide compliance assistance on maintaining proper safety and storage of pesticides while in or on a service vehicle as outlined in [Rule 620-3-.02](#)

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# Safety Components

- Proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Proper storage of pesticides
- Backflow prevention
- Spill control





# What PPE do you need?

- Required PPE is listed on the label of the pesticides you are using
- PPE often changes based on the method and location of application
- Includes clothing, eye protection, gloves, and respiratory protection





# What PPE do you need?

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**CAUTION:** Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made out of any waterproof material.

**All pilots and flaggers must wear:** Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks.

**All mixers, loaders, other applicators, and other handlers must wear:** Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, chemical-resistant gloves and chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment or spills, **and a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering respirator equipped with any N, R, or P class filter media. The respirator should have a NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A.**



*An example of a pesticide PPE guide*

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# Equipment Upkeep

- All equipment should be properly maintained and in usable condition
- PPE should always be kept separate from any chemicals or pesticides
- Measuring devices must be available for pesticide use
  - This includes measuring devices for solid/granular products





# Pesticide Storage

- Pesticides must be secured in a locked compartment, such as a toolbox, when not in view of the applicator
- Secondary storage containers, or service containers, can be used to transport pesticides
  - After use, service containers should only be used for pesticides
  - Service containers **MUST** be labeled with the pesticide name and EPA registration number





# Pesticide Storage Questions

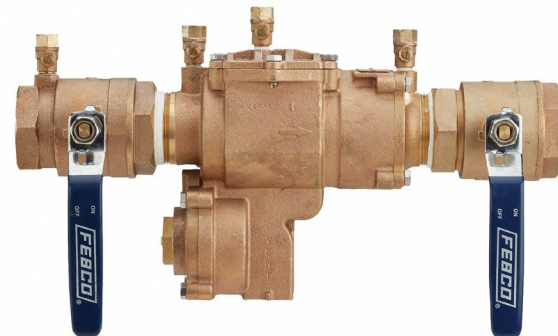
- *Should the percentage of active ingredient listed on a secondary container be adjusted to reflect the diluted product?*
  - The percentage of active ingredient listed on the secondary container may reflect the concentrated product, or if known, the percentage of active ingredient in the end-use dilution
- *Can an applicator leave a service container with a customer for the customer to apply?*
  - No, if the applicator leaves a filled service container with a customer for the customer to apply, the container is being used to sell or distribute the pesticide rather than for the applicator to use the pesticide
- More information can be found at [Secondary Containers and Service Containers for Pesticides | US EPA](#)





# Backflow Prevention

- Backflow must be prevented to stop pesticides from contaminating public water supplies during dilution and filling
- Use of backflow prevention devices or leaving an air gap between the water source and pesticide solution is required



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# Spill Control

- Spill control materials should account for the maximum amount of liquid pesticide that could be spilled
  - This includes tanks even if they are not being used
- Example: The technician has 4 gallons of varying pesticides, a 50-gallon tank, and 2 lbs of scatter bait. They will need enough absorbent material for 54 gallons of spill (solids do not need spill control)





# Spill Control

- Absorbent material must indicate how much liquid it is capable of absorbing and should be approved for use in pesticide cleanup
- Spill kits could contain absorbent snakes, a shovel, dustpan, and specialized shop towels



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# GDA is here for you!

We're standing by to take your questions.



## STRUCTURAL PEST

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Give us a call

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