



Pesticide Safety on Vehicles

Compliance Assistance Module (CAM) 5

Structural Pest Division

Compliance Assistance Program

Revised 01/15/21



Objective

- The purpose of this presentation is to provide **compliance assistance** on the requirements as specified in the Rules and Regulations, as well as to provide information on maintaining proper safety and storage of pesticides while in or on a service vehicle.



Pesticide Safety on Vehicles

- Proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Storage of Pesticides
 - Service Containers
- Backflow Prevention
- Spill Control

PPE

- What is the required personal protective equipment necessary on your vehicle?
- Check your label!



PPE

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes eye irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All pesticide handlers (mixers, loaders, and applicators) must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves. All pesticide handlers must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C) when working in a non-ventilated space, including but not limited to crawl-spaces and basements. All pesticide handlers must wear protective eyewear (goggles, a faceshield, or safety glasses with front, brow, and temple protection) when working in a non-ventilated space, including but not limited to crawl-spaces and basements or when applying termiticide by rodding or sub-slab injection.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Remove contaminated clothing. Then wash body thoroughly with soap and water and put on clean clothing. Wash clothing with detergent and hot water before reusing.

PPE

- The pesticide(s) you carry on your vehicle will determine what PPE is necessary. In general, PPE includes:
 - Long sleeves and pants (disposable sleeves are also an acceptable alternative to long sleeves)
 - Close-toed, non porous shoes
 - Gloves
 - Labels often require Nitrile gloves, or unlined gloves that will not absorb chemicals
 - Eye and/or face protection (goggles or face shield)
 - Dust/mist filtering respirator





PPE

- Safety equipment must be in good, usable condition.
- Respirator cartridges should never be stored with pesticides.

Application Equipment

- Application equipment must be properly maintained and in usable condition, with no leaks.
- Measuring devices must also be available for pesticide use.
 - Most liquid formulations have a tip-and-pour container, but measuring devices must also be available for granular products.

Storage

- At all times, pesticides must be stored securely and safely, ***away and out of the reach of children.***
- Pesticides must be secured in a locked storage compartment, such as a truck's toolbox, when not in view of the applicator.
- Storage area must be free of leaking pesticide containers, including granules and dusts.

Storage

- Storage Containers for Pesticides
 - A secondary storage container or “Service Container” can be used for transportation or temporary storage of pesticides.
 - Food containers are never acceptable secondary pesticide containers
- A service container must be labeled with the following:
 - Pesticide product name
 - EPA Registration Number

Storage

- The pesticide label must be available to the person handling and/or applying the pesticide.

Example of a legal service container:

- Note: You must not use a container that states “Do Not Re-Use” as a Service Container



More information on service containers can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/>

Storage

- Service Container FAQs
 - Do you have to carry the original container on the vehicle? **No, as long as the service container is properly marked.**
 - Does the product need to be placed back into the original container when the technician returns to the office? **Yes.**

Backflow Prevention

- Rule 620-6-.04(1)(a)6(iii)
 - Measures must be taken to prevent the back siphoning of pesticides and the contamination of public water supplies during the dilution and filling operations.
- Backflow can be avoided by using the following method or device:
 - Air-gap above tank method
 - Backflow device

Backflow Prevention

Anti Backflow Device



Air Gap Method



Spill Control

- All service vehicles shall contain a spill control kit that must include an adequate amount of absorptive material to absorb the largest *potential* spill that is likely to occur from the use of that vehicle

Spill Control

- The largest potential spill is defined as the total volume of liquid pesticide that could be spilled.
- Example:
 - The technician has 2 B&Gs, an empty 50 gallon tank, 4 quarts of Temprid, and 1 quart of Fuse. The technician will need enough absorptive material for 53.25 gallons, which is the largest potential spill amount

Spill Control

- Absorbent material *must* indicate how much liquid, in gallons, the material is capable of absorbing, and *must* be approved for pesticide use.
- Materials such as absorbent snakes for containment, a shovel, dustpan, and heavy duty garbage bags are also ideal for cleaning up spills.



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