

Notice 11-1 Pesticide Methods of Application

The Georgia Structural Pest Control Commission has issued this guidance document to help pest management professionals comply with the requirement of the Rules of the Georgia Structural Pest Control Act in the listing of the pesticide **Method of Application** on pesticide use records. However, this list should not be considered to be all inclusive. You must refer to the actual label of the pesticide you are using to ensure that this guidance list covers all of the *Methods of Applications* found on each pesticide label. Any *Method of Application* that is utilized in practice must be permitted by the pesticide label and must be included on the pesticide use record. While not required, it is suggested that pesticide use records pre-printed with *Methods of Applications* allow space to include any additional methods to be listed.

The pesticide application method you choose depends on the nature and habits of the target pest, the properties of the pesticide, the suitability of the application equipment, and the cost and efficiency of alternative methods. Your choice is often predetermined by one or more of these factors. Follow label directions for volume recommendations and application rates based on the pest to be controlled and utilize appropriate application tips on equipment. Following are some of the common application methods.

Method of Application	General Description
Spot	Application to small, distinct areas on which pests are likely to occur. These areas may include floors, walls, bases or undersides of equipment. A “spot” should not exceed two square feet.
Crack and Crevice	Application of small amounts of pesticide into cracks and/or crevices in which pests hide or through which they may enter a building. Such openings commonly occur at expansion joints, between elements of construction and between equipment and floors.
Void	Application to wall and equipment voids. Utilize injection tips for applications into harborage cracks & crevices.
Space	Application of pesticide is dispersed into the air by foggers, misters, aerosol devices or vapor dispensers in an enclosed area for control of flying pests and exposed crawling pests.
Placement	Application by placing or arranging the pesticide which is common in the use of self contained bait stations, gel bait applications, fly baits, and many rodenticides.
Sprinkle or Scatter	To distribute in drops or particles. Commonly used for granular products.
Broadcast (granular, baits and liquids)	Uniform application of a pesticide to an entire area
Paint	Application of a liquid pesticide by brushing or swabbing.
Foam	Application of pesticide mixed with a foaming agent to areas such as voids.
General Spray	Application to broad surfaces such as walls, floors and ceilings.
Direct Spray	Application may specifically target pests by such as an insect nest and minimizes pesticide contact with non-target plants and animals
Exterior Perimeter	Application to the border or outer boundary of an area.
Mist	Application of a pesticide suspension of a finely divided liquid in a gas common in mosquito and other flying insect control.
Soil	Application of pesticide directly on or in the soil
Fumigation	Application of a fumigant to a structure or enclosed space at a specified concentration and exposure period

