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Pesticide Safety 2005 - Knowing More About Pesticides 2005

Martha Sylvia *UMass Cranberry Station*, martys@umext.umass.edu

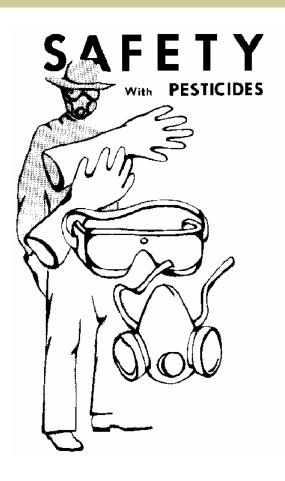
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Pesticide Safety



Marty Sylvia

UMass Extension

Cranberry Station

How to Keep Safe

ReduceYour Risk

*Safety
Practices

PersonalProtectiveEquipment

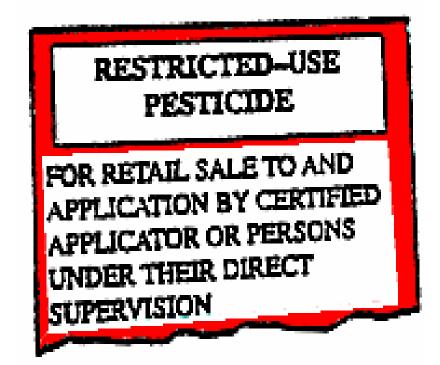
Reduce Your Risk

- Read the label.
- Wear at least the PPE that is recommended
 - Protect what label tells you to (eyes, lungs...)
- Use common sense.
- Don't be lazy!



Restricted Use Pesticides

- Not all restricted use pesticides are because of human toxicity.
- Know which ones are!!
- Lorsban, Diazinon,Guthion



Restricted Use Pesticides

- Chlorothalonil
- Actara
- Intrepid
- Kerb
- Simazine (Princep, Caliber)



Diazinon, Lorsban, Guthion

Reduced risk pesticide products

- Biologicals or non-chemical alternatives
- low toxicity compounds
- low rate products

Reduced risk handling systems

- formulations and packaging eliminate handling
- containers reduce spills and accidents

Dermal Exposure

- If a pesticide is spilled on someone's skin, you should <u>immediately rinse</u> with plenty of water.
- Penetrants and oils may allow faster movement through the skin.
- Cuts and abrasions allow faster absorption.

GUTHION - DANGER

When handling the concentrate...

 Wear a protective suit that covers all parts of the body except head, hands, and feet. Wear chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant apron, and chemical resistant shoes or boots.
 Wear goggles or a face shield and a NIOSH approved pesticide respirator

GUTHION - DANGER

During application, while repairing or cleaning equipment, or during reentry before the REI is up..

• Wear a protective suit that covers all parts of the body except head, hands, and feet. Wear chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant apron, and chemical resistant shoes or boots. Wear goggles or a face shield.

Personal Protective Equipment

PPE

still the best way to reduce exposure and reduce your risk!

Personal Protection Equipment

- Coveralls
- Boots
- Gloves
 - Hat

- Eyewear
- Respirator
- Apron

Personal Protective Equipment Selection

- Companies are required to make available to all workers whatever protective equipment is required for handling the chemicals they use
- PPE should be identified
- training should be provided
- company should implement and enforce PPE program

Personal Protective Equipment

Must be provided by employer













CLOTHING/COVERALLS

- Longsleeved shirt and pants
 - Woven or Nonwoven long sleeved shirt and long legged pants
- Coverall over shirt and pants
- Chemical resistant protective suit
 - Rubber, plastic, barrier coated
- Waterproof suit

CLOTHING/COVERALLS

• EVERY pesticide label requires long-legged pants and long-sleeve shirt.

Coveralls always provide more protection.

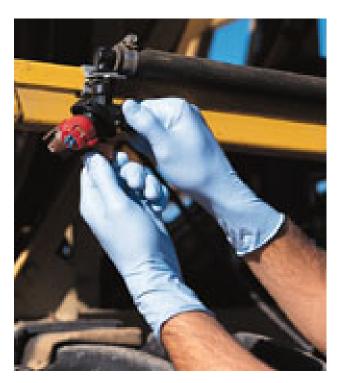
Availability

- Gemplers
- RASP
- DECRAN
- RF MORSE

Coveralls always provide more protection

GLOVES

- Chemically Resistant
 - Nitrile
 - Butyl
 - Neoprene
 - Natural Rubber
 - Barrier Laminate



Disposable Nitrile gloves

FOOTWEAR

- Shoes Leather, Canvas, Fabric
- Chemical Resistant Footwear or Boots:
 - Chemical Resistant Shoes
 - Chemical Resistant Boots
 - Chemical ResistantShoe Covering



BOOTS





PVC BOOTS

BOOTS



VINYL BOOTS

EYEWEAR

- Protective Eyewear
 - Shielded Safety Glasses
 - Face Shield
 - Goggles
 - Full Face style respirator



KOCIDE DF - DANGER

- Wear appropriate protective (impervious) clothing and equipment to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with this substance. Use impervious gloves, arm covers, and apron.
- ◆ EYE PROTECTION wear splash-proof or dust-resistant safety goggles to prevent contact with this substance

Respirators MUST HAVE NIOSH/MSHA APPROVAL

- Dust/mist filtering dusts, powders, mists, and sprays. TC-21C
- Vapor removing gases and vapors.
 - TC-23C cartridge for organic vapors + prefilter
 - TC-14G canister for pesticides/organic vapors

Respirators





Other Protection

- Hat or Hood
 - Chemical resistant
 - Full hood as part of respirator
- Apron
 - Chemical resistant



Clean Equipment!!

• Protective equipment should be cleaned *after every use*.

Storage

Keep chemicals
 in original
 containers and
 tightly sealed.



- Glass bottles should always be stored within a metal can, not necessarily closeable, such as a coffee can. In the event the bottle breaks, the spillage will be contained.
- Do not carry over pesticide products whose labels have been lost or are not complete and legible.

- Be sure that caps are tightened securely on all bottles and cans.
- Eliminate leaky containers.
- Above all, keep pesticide materials in a locked room or cabinet and out of reach of children and animals.

Storage

It is not recommended to store pesticides longer than two years.

Shelf life

i esticide	(years)	

(Vagre)

Sevin, wp 2-3 flowables set	tle
-----------------------------	-----

Diazinon	h /
1 /14/111()	;) - /
DIGZIIIOII	

Pacticida

Casoron,	4G	at least	2

Roundup, liquid at le	east 2 Do not freeze
-----------------------	----------------------

Kerb, WP at least 2

Princep, WP indefinite

- Do not store weed killers close to other materials (such as wettable powders, dust formulations or granular insecticides).
- Some weed killers such as 2,4-d and 2,4,5-t are highly volatile and can contaminate other materials (especially when confined in close quarters).

- Store wettable powders, dusts and granules of pesticide products in a cool, dry place.
- Keep temperatures below 100 degrees F.
- Do not allow liquids to freeze (glass containers could break).

- Always purchase pesticides in a container size small enough to be used up within a season or less.
- Reduce storage problems.

Hazardous Waste Collections

- MDAR has funding for 2005
- Amnesty to dispose of pesticides
- Summer clean up on Cape Cod
- Fall clean up Plymouth area
- Limit of what fits in a 55 gallon drum
- Announcements will come through CCCGA and Cranberry Station