The Pesticide Environmental Stewardship (PES) Web Site

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PES Web Site Purpose

- Summarize principles of pesticide stewardship;
- Direct users to resources (links) by stewardship topic; and,
- Provide educational modules and self-assessment tools.

Major Topics:

- Protection of Groundwater/Surface Water;
- Pesticide Resistance;
- Drift Management;
- Transportation;
- Storage;
- Calibration, Mixing and Application;
- Pesticide Disposal;
- Integrated Pest Management;
- Container Recycling;
- Recordkeeping;
- IPM and Pesticide Safety for the Homeowner
- More topics may be added later

Personnel and Partnerships

- Four coordinators representing the Midwest (J. Wilson), Northeast (R. Gardner), South (W. Buhler), and West (C. Ramsay) will work with Extension, government, industry, commodity associations, and environmental organizations to identify and/or develop the best resources for a holistic approach to PES.
- Dr. Norm Nesheim, Ret. Univ of FL, is project coordinator.
- Topics completed or nearing completion are protection of groundwater, recordkeeping, drift management, storage, and disposal.

Financial Support and Allocations

- Startup funds have been provided by Syngenta as part of their membership in the CIPM.
- The project has been approved by the Industry Advisory Board of CIPM as a core project.
- CIPM will administer the project funds.
- Financial support has been given to each Regional Coordinator and a part-time Grad student, whose names and affiliations will appear on the PES Web site homepage.

Web Site Construction and Maintenance

- The site is “under construction” using SharePoint with technical support and maintenance from R. Smith, Cornell Univ.
- http://pesticidestewardship.org

Web Site Recruitment and Use

- Email, brochures, and presentations at meetings will announce and promote the use of the Web site.
- CIPM will also advertise the site through the USDA Regional IPM Centers network, which currently receives in excess of 2 million hits per month.
- Organizations, businesses, and individuals answering PES questions or providing education and information will be able to direct individuals to this Web site.
- Extension and other educators will be able to use this tool as a part of their educational programs.
- Educational modules may be used to provide continuing education credits toward the recertification of licensed applicators or to prepare the user for state certification exams.
- Link to eXtension (extension.org)

eXtension - Objective. Research-based. Credible. - Mozilla Firefox

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http://www.extension.org/

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Next

What's New

Our latest and greatest.

February 20, 2009
Organic Vegetable Production Systems

February 17, 2009
My horse has a lump under its jaw with no other symptoms...

December 19, 2008
Imported Fire Ant Learning Lessons

February 20, 2009

In the News

Extension serving local communities.

February 19, 2009
Plan Ahead to Trim Food Budget

February 19, 2009
Fuel Efficiency Begins with the Driver

February 19, 2009
Vegetable Gardening Among 2009's Trends

February 19, 2009
Urban Wildlife Management Conference Set

Resource Areas

Alerts
- Financial Crisis

Community
- Diversity Across Higher Education
- Entrepreneurs & Their Communities
- Gardens, Lawns & Landscapes
- Geospatial Technology
- Imported Fire Ants

Disaster Issues
- Agrosecurity and Floods

Family
- Family Caregiving
- Parenting
- Personal Finance

Farm
- Animal Manure Management
- Beef Cattle
- Corn and Soybean Production
- Cotton
- Dairy
- Horses
- Organic Agriculture

Pest Management
- Wildlife Damage Management

Youth
- Science, Engineering, and

New York: 10:47 am Friday, Feb 20th, 2009 | Lima: 10:47 am Friday, Feb 20th, 2009 | Seoul: 12:47 am Saturday, Feb 21st, 2009 | Done | Now: Sunny, 3

Wildlife Damage Management - eXtension - Mozilla Firefox

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http://www.extension.org/wildlife damage management

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Wildlife Damage Management

Agriculture and Pest Management

Here are some of our featured articles and activities...

Wildlife Damage Management Community Page

What is Wildlife Damage Management?

More...

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In This Resource Area

Species Information:

- All Species Information
- Rodents
- Carnivores
- Other Mammals
- Birds
- Reptiles
- Amphibians

Training

- Best Practices for Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators
- Pesticide Tutorial

Additional Information:

- Glossary

Answers from our Experts

February 05, 2009

Deer mice are invading my buildings. Pest control companies just poison and trap and the...

January 20, 2009

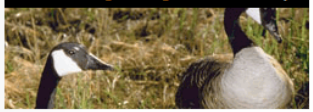
What could be stripping the bark from the top branches of a mature American elm tree; if it's...

January 12, 2009

A bat was in my room, but now I don't know where he is. How can I find him so I can get it out...

More ...

This resource area was created by the: Wildlife Damage Management community



In The News...

February 19, 2009
Urban Wildlife Management Conference Set for March 4 in Dallas

February 18, 2009
Feral Hog/Vehicle Collisions Up in Texas

February 13, 2009
Resident Geese Around Airports More than a Nuisance

More ...

Resource Area Feeds

- Track all new content

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FAQ #27229

Deer mice are invading my buildings. Pest control companies just poison and trap and the problem goes on year after year. How do I locate and close entry points - exclusion - to solve the problem, not do an expensive ongoing maintenance problem?

Related resource areas: Wildlife Damage Management

Inspection for mice problems:
Learn how to investigate a mouse problem in a structure at Inspection Tips

Exclusion:
Tighten the building. As long as openings aren't being used by insects or animals larger than mice, secure all of them ¼" or larger with caulk, ¼" sized hardware cloth or flashing. Use caution around weeping vents as they need to remain open to drain water. Use aluminum mosquito netting to stop entry but still allow air and water flow.
Additional info is found at Prevention Tips
Exclusion also includes removal of harborage (piles of stuff and long grass) as well as bird feeders. As food increases so does mouse population. See also Rodent Exclusion for more tips.

Have a specific question? Try asking one of our Experts
Unlike most other resources on the web, we have experts from Universities around the country ready to answer your questions.

To the ‘Net…

http://pesticidestewardship.org

Collaborators and input needed:

wayne_buhler@ncsu.edu
919-515-5369

http://pesticidestewardship.org

dship.org

Sign In

Recordkeeping | Disposal | Drift | Water | Non-Target | Storage | Terms/Acronyms | Homeowner

Search

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship

Recordkeeping
- Private Applicator Requirements
- Requirements for Non-Private Applicators
- Smart Items to Record
- Inspection of Records
- Benefits of Recordkeeping
- Fact Sheets and Web sites

Disposal
- Pesticide Disposal Options
- Federal Laws - Pesticide Disposal
- Treated Seed
- How to Deal with Label Changes
- Transporting Wastes
- Reduce the Need for Disposal
- Web links/Fact Sheets

Drift
- Types of Drift
- Evaluate the Site
- Evaluate the Weather
- Understanding Droplet Size
- Managing Drift with Nozzles and Boom Height
- More Drift Reduction Methods
- Air Blast Sprayers
- Aerial Application
- Resources

Water
- Water Terminology
- Pesticide Fate after Application
- The Problem of Runoff
- The Problem of Leaching
- Prevent Water

Welcome to Pesticide Stewardship.org

The purpose for the Pesticide Stewardship Web site is to provide convenient access to information on proper pesticide handling. Each topic printed in the menu bar above presents an overview of subject matter that has been written or compiled by specialists within the Cooperative Extension Service. The content of this Web site is intended for a national audience with links to state-specific compliance information, where available.

Crop producers, pesticide dealers, and commercial/professional applicators will benefit from the information presented in each topic, or module. Links to resources available on other Web sites or in print are presented in each module.

Acknowledgements

About this web site
A page acknowledging the authors of this site and the organizations that support them.

Environmental Stewardship sites

Kids Stuff
Projects, art and experiments to involve kids and students with environmental protection.

Home owner pest and pesticide information
When pests are found around your home or apartment, how can they be controlled safely? When and how should pesticides be used?

STORAGE [<-Back]

Pesticide Storage - Introduction

Storing pesticides properly protects human and animal health, safeguards wells and surface waters, and prevents unauthorized access to hazardous chemicals. Proper pesticide storage and inventory practices will also prolong the shelf-life of pesticides and make it easier to track your pesticide usage so that you can plan purchases for future years.

Reducing the amount of pesticide you store lowers the risk of chemical fires, explosions, or spills that contaminate well water, surface water or the soil. Make every effort to limit storage by buying only the amount of pesticide that you need for a specific job or for the current growing season. Purchase pesticides in refillable containers that can be returned if this can be arranged with your pesticide dealership.

The pesticide label is the best guide to storage requirements for every product. Some products should not be stored together. Some products have temperature or humidity restrictions. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) will give you additional information on normal appearance and odor as well as flash point, fire control recommendations, boiling point, and solubility. Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets for most pesticides are available on-line at http://www.cdms.net and http://www.greenbook.net

REFERENCES CITED:

Store Pesticides Safely, Pesticide Information Program Information Sheet, PIP-37. R.G. Bellinger. Sept. 2001. Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service. http://entweb.clemson.edu/pesticid/saftyed/PIP37sto.pdf.

Pesticide Storage Facilities, FS603. G. M. Ghidiu and G. C. Hamilton. Aug. 2001. Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension. http://www.rcre.rutgers.edu/pubs/publication.asp?pid=FS603

Date Posted: 11/09/06

STORAGE [<-Back]

Storage Building and Location

Several options can be explored for storing pesticides. Large quantities of pesticides should be stored in a building designed specifically for that purpose. If you have moderate amounts of pesticides, you may store them in their own room or storage cabinet within a building, but not in a basement or other area likely to flood. The room should have a door that opens to the outside.
Storage facility construction or the renovation of an existing building for storing pesticides requires considerable planning. When choosing a storage site, check on local building, zoning, and fire codes and environmental regulations before construction. Plans for construction should be reviewed by the local Fire Marshall or Fire Prevention Inspector.

Storage building designs, construction details and requirements, and engineering specifications for ventilation, heating, secondary containment, and site preparation can be found in the following sources:

On-Farm Agrichemical Handling Facilities, NRAES-78. 1995. David S. Ross and John W. Bartok, Jr. Natural Resource, Agriculture, and Engineering Service (NRAES). Cooperative Extension, Ithaca, NY. 24 pp. Order on-line: **www.nraes.org** ISBN 1-933395-09-5

Designing Facilities for Pesticide and Fertilizer Containment, MWPS-37. 1995. David W. Kammel, Ronald T. Noyes, Gerald L. Riskowski, and Vernon L. Hofman. MidWest Plan Service, Iowa State University, Ames, IA. 124 pp. Order on-line: **www.mwps.org** ISBN 0-89373-092-0

Building Plans and Management Practices for a Permanently-Sited Pesticide Storage Facility in Florida. SM 057. 1997. Thomas Dean and Ray Bucklin. University of Florida Cooperative Extension Service. 52 pp. Order on-line: **www.ifasbooks.com** (click on IFAS Extension Bookstore; 'Pesticides'; then 'Books') or call 1-800-226-1764.

Pesticide Storage & Mixing Facilities. 2002. Paul E. Sumner and Michael Bader. The University of Georgia, Cooperative Extension, Bulletin 1095. 16 pp.
http://pubs.caes.uga.edu/caespubs/pubcd/B1095.htm

Pesticide Storage and Mixing Building. Midwest Plan Service.
http://www.public.iastate.edu/~mwps_dis/mwps_web/ms_plans.html 5pp.

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Storage Conditions

Most pesticide labels call for storage in a "cool, dry" place. For your safety, you should also provide adequate ventilation and light.

Temperature. The temperature inside the storage area should not get below 40 F or over 100 F. Some pesticides will freeze when they get too cold and the container may crack and leak. Freezing temperatures may cause some formulations to separate. Some pesticides expand when they get very hot. High temperatures also cause plastic to melt or become brittle and may cause a build up of pressure that may break glass containers or cause the chemicals to volatilize or spill out when the container is opened. Excessive heat may cause explosion or fire. Exhaust fans will help to reduce temperatures. Minimize fire hazards if you provide supplemental heating to the storage area.

Humidity. The storage area should be dry. High humidity causes some dry formulations to cake, clump, breakdown, or dissolve, and release pesticide, making them unusable and dangerous. Humidity also weakens paper and cardboard containers, and will eventually rust metal containers. It may cause labels to peel off or become unreadable.

Ventilation. The storage building needs constant ventilation to prevent the buildup of toxic fumes and to reduce humidity. Install louvered air **intake** vents low on the wall with the entrance door or in the lower part of the door and an exhaust fan or louvered air vents high on the opposite wall. This allows vapors to flow away from anyone entering or inside the storage unit and provides a continuous flow of air when the door is open. An exhaust fan will remove fumes, excess heat, and humidity better than passive airflow. Exhaust air from the storage room should be vented directly to the outside. Do not exhaust the air from a storage area into other rooms. Ventilation may be reduced in the winter so heat can be added to maintain 40oF in the storage facility.

Light. The storage area should be bright enough so that pesticide labels can be read easily. Do not store pesticides in direct sunlight because exposure to sunlight may cause pesticides to break down and become unusable.

Date Posted: 02/19/07

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship

Promoting Proper Pesticide Use and Handling

Nationwide Poison Control Center
1-800-222-1222

DANGER
PESTICIDE STORAGE AREA

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STORAGE [<-Back]

Storage Laws and Regulations

For information about storage regulations in your state, contact your state's department of agriculture, natural resources, pesticide regulation, or environmental protection. A web link to the proper regulatory agency can be found by clicking on your state below.

Date Posted: 02/19/07

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STORAGE [<-Back]

Pesticide Storage:

1. **You usually store:**
   - ○ no more than 1 gallon or 10 pounds of each pesticide.
   - ○ more than 1 gallon or 10 pounds, but less than 55 gallons or 50 pounds of each pesticide.
   - ○ more than 55 gallons or 50 pounds of each of several pesticides.
2. **Your pesticide storage area:**
   - ○ is a roofed building with a waterproof (sealed or coated) concrete floor and curb to contain leaks and spills.
   - ○ is roofed with a concrete floor and no curb
   - ○ has a gravel or dirt floor or it is in the open.
3. **Your pesticide storage area:**
   - ○ has an active (electrical) ventilation system.
   - ○ has a passive ventilation system (holes or vents to provide cross ventilation.
   - ○ has no ventilation.
4. **Your pesticide storage area:**
   - ○ is more than 100 feet (horizontally) from a public water supply or surface waters and more than 50 feet from a private water supply well.
   - ○ is within 100 feet of a public water supply or surface waters or within 50 feet of a well. (1)
   - ○ is in your well house or in a facility containing an unsealed well. (0)
5. **Your pesticide storage area:**
   - ○ is locked or secured and separated from other activities
   - ○ is secured, but sometimes open to activities that could damage containers or spill pesticides.
   - ○ is not secure and is open to theft, vandalism, and children or other unauthorized persons.
6. **Your pesticide storage area:**
   - ○ is used for pesticides only.
   - ○ is sometimes also used for seed, fertilizer or other nonfood/nonfeed products.
   - ○ is used to store human food or animal feed products.
7. **Unusable or cancelled pesticides:**
   - ○ are kept separately in the pesticide storage area until safe disposal through your state's

8. **Your pesticides are:**
   - ○ in plastic or metal containers. Containers in poor condition are placed inside another liquid-proof container.
   - ○ in some metal container that are deteriorating.
   - ○ in metal containers with holes or weak seams that may leak or are stored in containers that have previously been used for food, feed, beverages, or medicine

9. **You have pesticides:**
   - ○ stored in clearly labeled original containers.
   - ○ that have been transferred to another container with the following labeling information: common chemical name, percentage of each active ingredient, EPA registration number, signal word (Caution, Warning or Danger), and use classification (restricted-use or general-use).

10. **Pesticides are:**
    - ○ store with liquids on lower shelves below dry pesticides and herbicides separated from insecticides and fungicides.
    - ○ store with liquids below dry pesticides, but there is no separation of herbicides from insecticides and fungicides.
    - ○ store without sorting for liquids or type of pesticide.

11. **Your pesticide storage area has:**
    - ○ warning signs posted on all entrances to the storage area which read "Danger - Pesticide - Keep Out - No Smoking" (or similar wording).
    - ○ warning signs posted, but they have become weathered and are difficult to read.
    - ○ no warning signs.

12. **Your local fire authorities:**
    - ○ have a copy of your pre-fire plan for handling agricultural chemical fires at your storage area.
    - ○ are aware of your pesticide storage facility.
    - ○ do not know about your pesticide storage facility and have not visited your site.

13. **Your inventory of pesticides in storage:**
    - ○ is up-to-date, has Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each product, and is kept at a central location.
    - ○ is not kept up-to-date (pesticides placed in storage in the last 6 mos. to a year are not recorded).
    - ○ is out-of-date or does not exist.

TOTAL POINTS: [ ] out of maximum 26

Reset

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STORAGE [<-Back]

Storage - multiple choice questions and answers

1. **A practical temperature range to maintain inside pesticide storage facilities is:**
   a. ○ 60 to 80o F
   b. ○ 40 to 100o F
   c. ○ 30 to 90o F
   d. ○ 50 to 110o F

2. **The best way to store pesticides is in:**
   a. ○ any empty pesticide container
   b. ○ glass bottles
   c. ○ any unbreakable container
   d. ○ the original, labeled container

3. **Which of the following is the LEAST important reason for proper ventilation of pesticides in storage:**
   a. ○ it prevents pests from entering the facility
   b. ○ it prevents the buildup of vapors
   c. ○ it helps reduce temperature and humidity in warm months
   d. ○ it helps to preserve labels on pesticide containers

4. **A pesticide storage facility should be**
   a. ○ at least 50 feet from a wellhead.
   b. ○ always located at the top of a hill to prevent flooding.
   c. ○ always in the basement.
   d. ○ located upwind from animal feeding stations.

5. **The floor of a pesticide storage facility should be**
   a. ○ unfinished wood because it is easier to sweep up spills.
   b. ○ compacted soil
   c. ○ concrete, plastic, or epoxy covered metal.
   d. ○ made of any material since pesticides are stored on pallets and not directly on the floor.

6. **Pesticide storage buildings should be well-ventilated, lighted, and protected from _____ extremes.**
   a. ○ pH
   b. ○ solar

Pesticide Storage Checklist

Inspect your pesticide storage area regularly. If you answer "no" to any statements below, take immediate steps to correct the situation.

Date of Inspection: _____ _____ _____

Safety	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Storage room locked.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Storage area signs posted with emergency contact information.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
No Smoking signs posted.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Personal protective equipment stored nearby.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Clean up supplies stored nearby.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inventory is up to date and stored separately.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Labels and MSDS on file.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fire extinguisher in good working order.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Area is clean with no debris or combustibles.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Floor is clear of spills or leaks.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pesticides stored off floor	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Storage area contains pesticides only--no feed, fertilizer or other materials.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Container Inspection						
Labels readable and attached to containers.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Containers marked with purchase date.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides stored separately.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dry formulations stored separately or above liquid containers.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Container caps are tightly closed.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Used containers are rinsed and punctured.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Adapted from "Pesticides and Their Proper Storage", Purdue Pesticide Programs, PPP-26

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DISPOSAL [<-Back]

Introduction

[Homeowners may participate in Household Hazardous Waste programs as described in the Homeowner section of this web site. The following information is intended for farmers and commercial applicators.]

If you use pesticides, at some point you are likely to need to dispose of unwanted pesticide, excess spray mixture, pesticide-treated products, or waste materials containing pesticides or their residues. Excess pesticide and rinsates that cannot be used must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Other pesticide wastes include contaminated soil, spill cleanup materials, and personal protective equipment (PPE) that cannot be cleaned and reused.

The pesticide user is responsible for the proper care of pesticides or pesticide-containing items until they can be properly disposed of. Failure to store such materials safely and dispose of them properly may result in serious harm to people, animals, and the environment. It may also result in legal action and penalties.

Any pesticide intended for disposal or collection must be in a correctly labeled container in good condition. Always wear proper protective clothing and equipment when handling pesticides or pesticide wastes.

References

1. How to Store, Handle, and Dispose of Agrichemical Pesticides. 1999. Paul Guillebeau and Mark Risse. University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service. Circular 846.
2. Pesticide Disposal. Illinois Pesticide Safety Education Facts and Updates.
http://www.pesticidesafety.uiuc.edu/facts/disposal.html
3. 2007 North Carolina Agricultural Chemicals Manual. NC State University.
http://ipm.ncsu.edu/agchem/agchem.html

Date Posted: 02/22/07

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DISPOSAL [<-Back]

State Programs

State Program Contacts for Collection of Unusable Agricultural Pesticides (Clean Sweep Programs):
http://tpsalliance.org/state_programs.html

Date Posted: 02/22/07

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Website - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://cipm.ncsu.edu/pes/sublevel.cfm?topic=T01

Getting Started Latest Headlines

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GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER

Compiled by *Ronald D. Gardner*

Done

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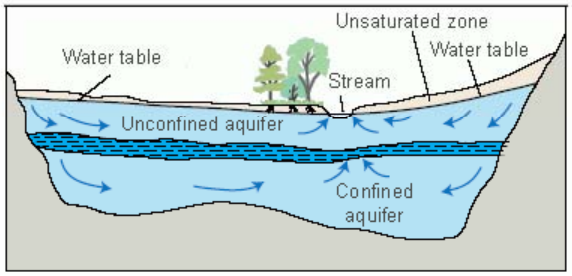
GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER [<-Back]

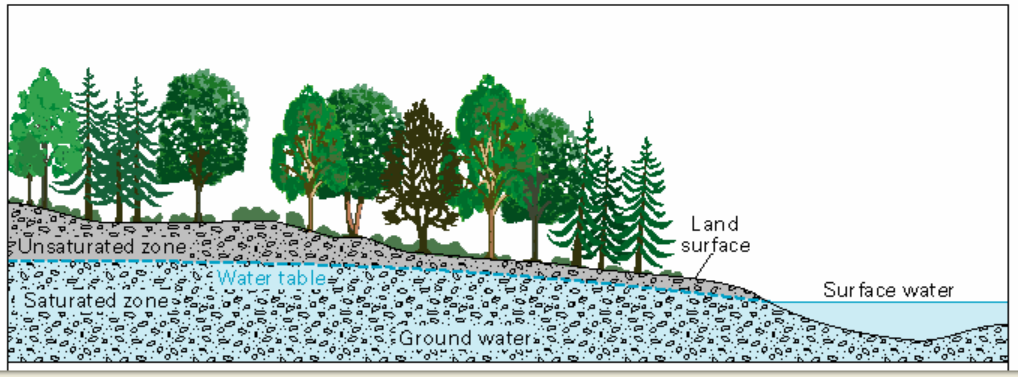
Common groundwater and surface water terms

Aquifer: the water-saturated mass of gravel, rocks, or earth that transmits water freely. This subsurface zone has enough water stored in it to be tapped with a well. Its water content may be great enough to supply fresh drinking water. Most rural homes depend on well water. Some cities also depend on aquifers for their water supplies.



The **saturated zone**: where all the subsurface spaces or pores in the soil are filled with water. The bottom of the saturated zone may be dense bedrock that allows little water to penetrate further downward.

The **water table**: the top of the saturated zone. The water table moves up and down with the seasons and with water usage.



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DRIFT

Compiled by *Jim Wilson, PhD*

APPLICATION RECORDS

Pesticide Application Recordkeeping - Introduction

Private Applicator Record Requirements

Learn how USDA Agricultural Marketing Service regulates private applicator recordkeeping for restricted-use pesticide applications and how some states have modified the USDA requirements. Access USDA or your own state's recordkeeping form(s).

All Other Certified Applicator Record Requirements

Most states have implemented their own recordkeeping requirements for all other certified pesticide applicators (excluding private applicators); requirements are based on EPA requirements for restricted-use pesticide applications.

Beyond the Requirements: Smart Items that Should Be Recorded

Consider adding to your records many of the "smart items" that some states require or professional applicators have found to be very useful.

Records Inspections by Regulators and Health Professionals

Discover the reasons for inspections and the procedures used by USDA, EPA, state, and tribal compliance monitoring staff and medical personnel.

Benefits of Recordkeeping

Explore the benefits from recording detailed information about your pesticide application and your pest management system.

Application Record Self Assessment Tool

Test Your Knowledge about Pesticide Recordkeeping

Recordkeeping Fact Sheets and Web Sites

Compiled by *Carol Ramsay*

Introducing…

The Pesticide Environmental Stewardship (PES) Web Site

A central repository for detailed, up-to-date information, educational modules, and self-assessment tools.

PES Web Site Goals:

- Summarize principles of pesticide stewardship;
- Provide category-, pesticide-, and geography-specific stewardship principles where appropriate (e.g., minimizing drift with aerial application, avoiding resistance to specific fungicides, protection of water bodies near highly erodible lands);
- Identify and review key state bulletins and other resources;
- Direct users to resources (links), by stewardship topic, category of use, pesticide, and location (including state-specific regulations); and,
- Develop educational modules (with pre- and post-testing analysis) and self-assessment tools to improve critical thinking and decision-making skills regarding pesticide/non-pesticide options and potential impacts.