UF/IFAS
PESTICIDE POLICIES & PROCEDURES
HANDBOOK

Dr. Fred Fishel, Associate Professor, Dept. of Agronomy and Pesticide Information Office
Dr. George Hochmuth, Associate Dean and Professor, UF/IFAS Office of Dean for Research
Dr. Joan Dusky, Associate Dean and Professor, UF/IFAS Office of Dean for Extension
Dr. Norm Nesheim, Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Food Science and Human Nutrition
Dr. Tom Dean, Former Assistant Extension Scientist, Dept. of Food Science and Human Nutrition

May 2008
EMERGENCY NUMBERS:

Fire, Police, Ambulance Emergency: 911

Poison Information Center: 800-222-1222

Poison Information Centers are providers of immediate, free and expert treatment advice and assistance over the telephone in case of exposure to poisonous, hazardous or toxic substances. Poison Information Centers are toll-free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Animal Poison Control Center: 888-426-4435

The ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center is dedicated to helping animals exposed to potentially hazardous substances by providing 24-hour veterinary diagnostic and treatment recommendations.

Other important numbers and resources are listed in Appendix A of this handbook.

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS HANDBOOK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bt</td>
<td>Bacillus thuringiensis</td>
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<td>CDMS</td>
<td>Crop Data Management System</td>
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<td>CEU</td>
<td>Continuing Education Unit</td>
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<td>CFR</td>
<td>Code of Federal Regulations</td>
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<td>EH&amp;S</td>
<td>Environmental Health &amp; Safety (University of Florida)</td>
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<td>EPCRA</td>
<td>The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>EUP</td>
<td>Experimental Use Permit</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAC</td>
<td>Florida Administrative Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDACS</td>
<td>Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services</td>
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<td>FIFRA</td>
<td>Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>Florida Statutes</td>
</tr>
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<td>LEPC</td>
<td>Local Emergency Planning Committee</td>
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<td>MSDS</td>
<td>Material Safety Data Sheet</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFPA</td>
<td>National Fire Protection Association</td>
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<td>NPIC</td>
<td>National Pesticide Information Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPE</td>
<td>Personal Protective Equipment</td>
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<td>RBC</td>
<td>Red Blood Cell</td>
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<tr>
<td>REC</td>
<td>Research and Education Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>REI</td>
<td>Restricted Entry Interval</td>
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<td>RUP</td>
<td>Restricted Use Pesticide</td>
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<tr>
<td>SARA</td>
<td>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>SERC</td>
<td>State Emergency Response Commission</td>
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<td>SHCC</td>
<td>Student Health Care Center (University of Florida)</td>
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<td>SLN</td>
<td>Special Local Needs</td>
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<td>UF</td>
<td>University of Florida</td>
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<td>USC</td>
<td>United States Code</td>
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<td>USDA</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Agriculture</td>
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<td>US EPA</td>
<td>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<td>US FWS</td>
<td>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>UF/IFAS</td>
<td>University of Florida/Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>WPS</td>
<td>Worker Protection Standard</td>
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PREFACE

This handbook is a revision of the Pesticide Policies and Procedures Handbook printed and distributed to UF/IFAS faculty dated December 2004 and supersedes the previous edition. The revision provides a long needed update to the Handbook to address changes in federal and state laws and regulations pertaining to the use of pesticides. The Handbook defines policies and procedures to ensure compliance with state and federal laws. It also includes good management practices in pesticide research, demonstration projects, and use throughout University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (UF/IFAS).

Our overall objectives for the handbook are simple and unchanged. They are to protect the health of our employees and to prevent the contamination of the food chain and the environment. These objectives also provide additional benefits:

Employees will have a clearer understanding of their responsibilities when working with or around pesticides.

Supervisors, from the field and laboratory level through the unit administrators, deans and university administration, will have a clearer understanding of their responsibility to provide the resources and environment necessary for safe pesticide use.

A model pesticide program will provide the image UF/IFAS should project to our clientele, i.e., UF/IFAS doing the job right and doing it safely.

Finally, doing the job right and safely will reduce accidents and their associated costs.

Dr. Fred Fishel, UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office Director, and Drs. George Hochmuth and Joan Dusky, UF/IFAS Associate Deans led the project to update the handbook. Many UF/IFAS faculty members provided written and verbal input to this handbook revision. Dr. Joe Joyce provided administrative leadership to the project.

This handbook will need additions, modifications, or deletions in the future when changes occur in state and federal regulations. Your questions and concerns regarding pesticide policies and procedures should be directed to the UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Director, Building 164, Box 110710, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. (352)392-4721.
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INTRODUCTION

This handbook’s content reflects federal and Florida laws governing pesticide use. In certain instances, a UF/IFAS policy or procedure holds the UF/IFAS employee to a higher standard than that prescribed by law or regulation. Teaching, research, and extension all bear an attendant burden: setting a good example. Then too, the physical presence of UF/IFAS is substantial — Florida’s Land Grant University operates numerous facilities throughout the state. For these reasons, each UF/IFAS employee’s duty includes publicly demonstrating UF/IFAS’s commitment to safety, environmental stewardship, and compliance with pesticide laws and regulations.

Following the policies and procedures for pesticide use articulated in this UF/IFAS Pesticide Policy and Procedures Handbook should keep you and UF/IFAS in compliance with pesticide law and in accord with accepted safety standards. However, no handbook covers every possible contingency. Always direct any concern about any UF/IFAS-related pesticide issue not addressed in this handbook to your supervisor.

Benefits arising from adherence to these UF/IFAS pesticide policies and procedures include:

- clearer understanding of pesticide use policies by UF/IFAS employees;
- increased safety for both UF/IFAS employees and the general public;
- reduced potential for pesticide accidents and misuses; and
- enhanced public awareness of the UF/IFAS commitment to environmental stewardship.

GENERAL POLICY STATEMENTS

1. The unit leader shall provide a copy of this handbook to each UF/IFAS employee whose duties include pesticide handling (e.g., mixing, loading, application, etc.) and ensure that the UF/IFAS employee is familiar with UF/IFAS pesticide policies and procedures.

2. Recognize that Florida statutes declare it unlawful “...for any person to use any pesticide, including a restricted use pesticide, or to dispose of any pesticide containers in a manner other than as stated in the labeling or on the label or as specified by the department or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.” [Florida Pesticide Law, Ch. 487.031 (10), FS]

3. No UF/IFAS employee shall knowingly advise, instruct, or order other employees to violate any pesticide law, rule, or regulation. Relatedly, no employee shall violate such laws, rules, or regulations even if instructed to do so.

4. Nothing in this handbook should be construed as being less restrictive than federal or state law. If a UF/IFAS employee discovers that the UF/IFAS Pesticide Policy and Procedures Handbook is less restrictive than federal or state law, the employee should promptly notify his or her supervisor and the UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Coordinator. A goal of IFAS Administration is to set a higher standard for its employees than current federal or state law.
Definitions

**Agricultural worker** means any UF/IFAS employee who is performing cultural tasks (tillage, planting, weeding, irrigation, harvesting, etc.) that directly affect production of agricultural plants. Persons performing crop advisor tasks are not deemed agricultural workers.

**Certification** means recognition by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services that an individual is a competent pesticide applicator and, thus, is eligible for a pesticide applicator’s license in one or more of the designated license types and categories. [Ch. 487.021 (14) FS]

**Certified applicator** means an individual recognized by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as a competent pesticide applicator and, as such, is eligible for a pesticide applicator’s license in one or more of the designated license types and categories. [Ch. 487.021(15) FS]

**Employee** means all administrators, faculty members, support personnel, students, and any other persons working for UF/IFAS, with or without compensation.

**Experimental pesticide** means a pesticide that is being evaluated in formal research efforts to scientifically assess its pest control potential. Experimental pesticides include:

- unregistered pesticides,
- unregistered uses of registered pesticides, and
- pesticides or pesticide uses being evaluated under an Experimental Use Permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS).

**Pesticide** means:

- any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest;
- any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant;
- any nitrogen stabilizer, except that the term “pesticide” shall not include any article that is a “new animal drug” within the meaning of section 201(w) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [21 USC, 321(w)] that has been determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services not to be a new animal drug by a regulation establishing conditions of use for the article, or that is an animal feed within the meaning of section 201(x) of such act [21 USC, 321(x)] bearing or containing a new animal drug; and
- biorational products (e.g., microbials and botanicals).

The term “pesticide” does not include liquid chemical sterilant products (including any sterilant or subordinate disinfectant claims on such products) for use on a critical or semi-critical device, as defined in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 USC, 321). For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term “critical device” includes any device which is introduced directly into the human body, either into or in contact with the bloodstream or normally sterile areas of the body and the term “semi-critical device” includes any device which contacts intact
mucous membranes but which does not ordinarily penetrate the blood barrier or otherwise enter normally sterile areas of the body. [FIFRA Sec.2(u)]

**Pesticide handler** means any UF/IFAS employee who:

- Mixes, loads, transfers, or applies pesticides;
- Disposes of pesticides or pesticide containers;
- Opens, closes, moves, or otherwise manipulates opened containers of pesticide;
- Acts as a flagger;
- Cleans, adjusts, or repairs the parts of pesticide mixing, loading, or application equipment that may contain pesticide residues;
- Conducts or assists in the application of a pesticide;
- Enters a greenhouse or other enclosed area to operate ventilation equipment, adjust or remove coverings, or monitor air levels after pesticide application and before the inhalation exposure level or other ventilation criterion has been met;
- Enters a treated area outdoors to adjust or remove soil coverings (tarpaulins, etc.) after application of a soil fumigant;
- Performs tasks as a crop advisor during pesticide application, while a restricted entry interval (REI) is in effect, or before the inhalation exposure level has reached the ventilation criteria established by pesticide labeling.
- Relatedly, an employee is *not* a pesticide handler when he or she carries, transports, or otherwise manipulates:
  - pesticide containers that have been emptied and cleaned according to the pesticide product’s labeling; or
  - containers or packages of pesticide that are unopened, sealed, or externally clean and securely closed.

**Restricted Use Pesticide** means a pesticide which, when applied in accordance with its directions for use, warnings, and cautions and for uses for which it is registered or for one or more such uses, or in accordance with a widespread and commonly recognized practice, may generally cause, without additional regulatory restrictions, unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, or injury to the applicator or other persons, and which has been classified as a restricted use pesticide by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. [Ch. 487.021 (58), FS]

**Toxicity Category I Pesticide** means any pesticide product with the signal word DANGER on its label.

**Unit** means any UF/IFAS department, research and education center, county extension office, farm, or other separately sited UF/IFAS-managed operation or facility having its own supply of pesticides.

**Unit Administrator** means any UF/IFAS department chairperson, center director, extension director, farm manager or other individual named to lead or direct a unit’s activities.
PESTICIDE ACQUISITION, INVENTORY AND FILES, TRANSPORTATION, AND RECORDKEEPING

INTRODUCTION

Federal and Florida laws and regulations require employers to maintain certain documents for hazardous materials, including pesticides. Employers must maintain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous materials their employees handle, and must provide employee access to these documents. Pesticide applicators must keep records of all restricted-use pesticide applications. Facilities that store quantities of specific hazardous materials in amounts above threshold planning quantities must record such storage and notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

Although a regulatory requirement, certain benefits accrue from maintaining documentation. The recorded information helps address questions from employees, the public, or emergency responders. For example, pesticide application records provide concrete information about previous pesticide use on UF/IFAS research plots or a cooperator’s land.

The following laws and regulations are the basis for the UF/IFAS policies in this section:

- **The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard [29 CFR, Part 1910.1200]**: Requires employers to obtain and maintain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each hazardous chemical used in their workplaces and to make them readily accessible to employees.

- **The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 [Title III; Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)]**: Requires communities to plan for chemical emergencies, and gives citizens the right to know about hazardous chemicals in their community.

- **Organo-Auxin Herbicides: Restrictions and Prohibitions [Ch 5E-2.033 FAC]**: Requires licensed pesticide applicators using certain herbicides to keep records of pesticide drift management parameters (wind speed, direction, etc.) for two years.

- **Restrictions on the Use of Methyl Bromide as a Soil Fumigant; Application Equipment Requirements [Ch 5E-2.036 FAC]**: Requires those handling methyl bromide to have application equipment that meet protective standards and to take certain precautions when handling methyl bromide.

- **Restrictions on Use of Bromacil in Citrus; Penalties [Ch 5E-2.038 FAC]**: Prohibits the use of bromacil for weed control in citrus groves on specified soil series classifications.

- **Restrictions on Use and Sale of Aldicarb; Permit Requirements and Procedures; Forms; Department Authorization; Records; Penalties [Ch 5E-2.028 FAC]**: Requires those using aldicarb to apply for permits and follow state-specific use requirements.

- **Pesticide Applicator Records [Ch 5E-9.032 FAC]**: Requires licensed pesticide applicators to maintain records of each application of a restricted-use pesticide for two years.
The Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170,122]:
Requires records be kept for applications of pesticides (restricted AND non-restricted use) made to agricultural plant crops. “Agricultural plant crops” means plant crops produced on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. This information is considered right-to-know information for agricultural workers and pesticide handlers and must be accessible to them when they are working on an agricultural establishment where the applications were made. The information must be maintained for 30 days following the expiration of the Restricted Entry Interval (REI) for the pesticide. For more information on the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides, see Appendix B, page 64.

UF/IFAS policies that affect employees who handle pesticides include:

**Pesticide Acquisition Policies**

1. Obtain pesticides only in amounts that can be used for the specific project or the season to reduce the need to store or dispose of excess or unused pesticide at project’s end.
2. Make prior agreement with the supplier (particularly for experimental/unregistered pesticides) to take back any leftover material.
3. Mark pesticide containers with the date the container was received.
4. Obtain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each registered and experimental (unregistered) pesticide acquired.
5. Include the MSDS with the pesticide and its labeling when transferring a pesticide to another unit or employee.

**Pesticide Inventory and MSDS File Policies**

1. Pesticides must only be stored in an approved, central location at the unit, not in laboratories, offices, work areas, or other unapproved locations.
2. Maintain a current inventory of all pesticides, including experimental compounds, for each pesticide storage facility at each UF/IFAS unit. Add new pesticides when received and delete them when used up, disposed of, or transferred to other persons or units. An inventory form for non-laboratory chemicals is available on the UF Environmental Health and Safety’s Web page at http://www.ehs.ufl.edu/HAZCOM/nlabinv.pdf

   • Each UF/IFAS faculty or staff member is responsible for maintaining a written inventory of all pesticides (including experimental pesticides) kept in his or her assigned storage facility. The inventory shall be kept at the approved storage facility and a copy kept on file at the UF/IFAS unit’s office.

   • Each UF/IFAS unit shall maintain a master pesticide inventory file containing the inventories of all pesticide storage facilities managed within the unit. The master file shall be housed separate from the unit’s approved pesticide storage facilities.

3. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) shall be readily available for each pesticide appearing on a current inventory of pesticides stored or used in a UF/IFAS workplace.

   • Each UF/IFAS faculty or staff member shall keep a MSDS (paper copy or electronic) on-hand for each pesticide that he or she stores or uses and shall provide a paper copy of each MSDS to a central file housed at the unit office.
Each UF/IFAS unit shall maintain a file of MSDSs for all pesticides stored within the unit or used by its employees. Every unit employee shall have unhindered access to his or her unit’s current MSDS file.

**Pesticide Transportation Policies**

1. When transporting pesticides from a dealer/distributor or other location to a UF/IFAS facility or other destination over a public road, an invoice or manifest that lists each pesticide and its quantity and a MSDS for each pesticide must be in the vehicle.

2. Whenever possible, transport pesticides in their original, labeled containers. If an aliquot of pesticide must be premeasured before transport to a mix/load facility, work site, or application site, transport the measured quantity in an appropriate container (polyethylene or polypropylene containers resistant to organic solvents) that is properly labeled. The container label shall, at minimum, include the pesticide’s:
   - Trade name,
   - Common name,
   - Manufacturer, and
   - Signal word

When transporting secondarily packaged amounts of premeasured pesticides on public roads, a manifest that lists each pesticide and its quantity and a MSDS for each pesticide must be in the vehicle.

**Pesticide Recordkeeping Policies**

UF/IFAS employees shall keep records for all pesticide applications they conduct for research, demonstration, or maintenance purposes on UF/IFAS and non-UF/IFAS sites. The records shall be kept for a minimum of two years and shall include restricted use, non-restricted use, and experimental use pesticide applications. The record (patterned on Florida’s restricted use pesticide recordkeeping requirements) shall contain the following elements:

- Name of the person who applied the pesticide.
- Name of the person who authorized the application, if different from the one who applied the pesticide. This person may be the faculty member, research farm or greenhouse supervisor or other person who determined what pesticides to use and when to apply them.
- Name and license number of the licensed applicator who applied the pesticide.
- Date, start time, and end time of the pesticide application.
- Location of the target site, as recorded by any of the following:
  - County, range, township, and section;
  - An identification system utilizing maps and/or written descriptions which accurately identify the location and distinguish the treatment site from other sites;
  - The identification system established by the United States Department of Agriculture found at 7 CFR 110, which utilizes maps and numbering system to identify field locations; or
The legal property description.

- Crop, commodity, or type of target site treated.
- Total size (e.g., acres, number of animals treated, etc.) of the target site.
- Brand name and EPA registration number of the pesticide product applied.
- Total amount (pounds, gallons, etc.) of formulated product applied
- Application method.
- Restricted Entry Interval.
- Active ingredient(s).

Sample Pesticide Recordkeeping Form

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) has developed a suggested form that satisfies both the record keeping required for pesticides and the application information required by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

IFAS requires record-keeping for all (restricted and non-restricted) pesticide applications. When properly completed, this form meets the recordkeeping requirements for pesticides and the central information display requirements for the federal Worker Protection Standard. The form may also be obtained at http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/onestop/forms/13340.pdf.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Start time/End time</th>
<th>Actual applicator if different from above (include license no.)</th>
<th>Location/Description of treatment site/Target site or crop</th>
<th>Total size of treatment area</th>
<th>Brand name/EPA Reg. no./Active ingredients</th>
<th>Total amt. of pesticide applied</th>
<th>Application method</th>
<th>Restricted Entry Interval</th>
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It is not necessary to record elements that apply to multiple records for each instance. Instead, record this information once and indicate the records to which it applies. A pesticide application record must be provided to licensed healthcare professionals or their representatives if such information is needed to diagnose or treat an individual suspected of overexposure to the pesticide(s) he or she handled (or otherwise contacted) on that occasion.
APPLICATOR CERTIFICATION AND LICENSING

INTRODUCTION

Specific federal and state laws and regulations govern the certification and licensing, training, and supervision of persons who apply pesticides in Florida.

Certification and Licensing

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) established national requirements for the certification of persons who use or supervise the use of restricted-use pesticides. Current Florida law restates FIFRA's certification standards.

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) administers three laws that regulate pesticide applicators. Although different in many particulars, these three laws differ in two fundamental ways:

- The type of pesticide use classification (restricted use, general use) that triggers pesticide applicator licensing; and
- The type of application sites (agricultural, non-agricultural, public health) being treated with a pesticide.

The Florida Pesticide Law [Ch 487, FS] requires applicators who use ground equipment to be certified and licensed before applying or supervising the application of a restricted-use pesticide. Chapter 487 of the Florida Statutes governs such pesticide applications to “agricultural” sites and defines these (thus, when a restricted-use pesticide is used, golf courses, cemeteries, and road rights-of-way are “agricultural” sites.)

The Florida Structural Pest Control Act [Ch 482, FS] and the Florida Mosquito Control Act [Ch 388, FS] require pesticide applicators to be certified and licensed before applying any pesticide (classified either restricted use or general use) to sites regulated by these laws. Ch 482 FS governs pesticide applications to buildings and their surroundings (e.g., household pest control, termite treatments, lawns, etc.). Chapter 388 of the Florida Statutes governs pesticide applications intended for human public health vector management (e.g., mosquito and other biting arthropod control, etc.).

Training

State law and federal regulation requires training for uncertified applicators, pesticide handlers and agricultural workers. All three of Florida’s laws governing pesticide applications [Ch 388, FS; Ch 482, FS; and Ch 487, FS] require training for uncertified applicators who work under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. The content and amount of training is specified. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) requires pesticide safety training for agricultural workers and pesticide handlers who work on establishments where pesticides are applied to agricultural plants. The WPS is a federal regulation enforced by FDACS.

Exemptions

UF/IFAS employees are exempt from the requirements of Ch 487 FS when doing applied research with pesticides within a laboratory. However:
• UF/IFAS employees and affiliates (students, volunteers, contractors, etc.), when working
with chemicals in laboratory settings, must follow the UF Environmental Health and Safety
unit’s Chemical Hygiene Program. (See the Chemical Hygiene Program Web page at
http://www.ehs.ufl.edu for details).

• UF/IFAS employees must comply with all provisions of Ch 487 FS when applying a
restricted-use pesticide to experimental or demonstration plots [Ch 487.161(3), FS].

Applicator Certification and Licensing Policies

1. A matrix table describing various field, garden, landscape, greenhouse, and other non-
laboratory pesticide work and corresponding requirements for applicator licenses and
certifications/supervision for IFAS employees is in Appendix B, page 62.

2. UF/IFAS employees who apply any type of pesticide, including biorational pesticides (e.g.,
microbials and botanicals), within (or on the lawns or ornamental plants surrounding) a
county extension office, research and education center, or other UF/IFAS building must
have a valid limited-certification license. A limited-certification license holder has no
authority to provide direct supervision of any pesticide handling task. Each person doing
limited-certification pesticide work must have his or her own valid limited-certification
license. Note: For information on Limited Certification, see Appendix B: Federal and
State Regulations.

3. Pesticides exempted from certification and licensing requirements: pesticides used in
laboratory settings, disinfectants, sanitizers, and ready-to-use pesticides sold over the
counter at retail (product that needs no further dilution to be used and is in a container
that is also the application device).

4. UF/IFAS employees shall provide a copy of their current pesticide applicator’s license to
the unit leader or his or her designee at each unit facility (farm, research and education
center, etc.) where they apply or supervise the application of pesticides.

5. Each UF/IFAS unit shall maintain a file containing copies of pesticide applicator licenses
issued to UF/IFAS employees who apply or supervise the application of pesticides at that
unit/facility.

6. Unit leaders or supervisors shall permit faculty and technicians who are certified pesticide
applicators to attend programs that offer continuing education units (CEUs) for the
purpose of renewing their certification.

7. UF/IFAS employees who do not pass the required pesticide applicator licensing
examinations after three attempts shall be:
    a. reassigned to responsibilities not involving pesticide applications, or
    b. allowed to handle pesticides only under the direct supervision of a licensed pesticide
applicator.

8. Applicator licensing fees shall be the responsibility of each UF/IFAS unit or project as
appropriate.

9. Affected employees must become licensed within 6 months of the official employment
start date.
Summary of Licensing Requirements

- The licensing policy applies to IFAS employees, including those working on non-UF property.
- Individuals who apply to more than one category site, such as row crops, nursery, etc., must take the core exam plus certification in the category in which the predominant pesticide applications will be made. Exceptions are made if the individual applies or supervises fumigation applications. In that case the Soil and Greenhouse Fumigation category must be on the license. Also, if the individual applies RUPs, they must have certification in the category in which any RUP is applied, or be under the direct supervision of a person holding that category on their license.
- State faculty must take the core, appropriate category, and research/demonstration exams.
- County faculty must take the core exam and be certified in a predominant category.
- Persons conducting soil and greenhouse fumigation must also be certified in that category.
- All pesticide education programs will be carried out by licensed county agent trainers and the licensed staff of the IFAS Pesticide Information Office.
- Pest control in structures will require the Limited Structural Pest Control Certificate.
- Requirements for licensure must be included in appropriate employee position descriptions.
- Employees must be reminded that they are responsible for fines resulting from noncompliance.
- License holders are responsible for obtaining the required number of CEUs to maintain the license or else retake all exams.

A Florida Pesticide Applicator License Is Not Required For The Following Persons/Situations:

Classes and students:
- Students who apply retail ready-to-use pesticides in class laboratories and greenhouses as part of the course.
- Students applying any type of pesticide must be WPS trained as a handler.
- Students mixing, handling, or applying concentrated pesticides of any type must do so under the direct (person must be present) supervision of a licensed pesticide applicator.

Field workers:
- This pertains to field workers who are not involved in direct activities of pesticide application. Types of workers include shovel crew during fumigation, workers performing general labor such as weeding, harvesting, data collection, etc.
- These workers working in or around a field where pesticides are being applied must be under the direct supervision of a licensed pesticide applicator.
- Notification pertains to our IFAS workers within 0.25 mile, unless the label states otherwise.
- The person in direct charge of the application is responsible for seeing that notification is carried out.
- All workers must be WPS trained as handlers (not as workers).
**Equipment maintenance workers:**

- Must be supervised (need not be direct) by a licensed pesticide applicator.
- Must be WPS-trained as a handler.
- Must be trained with the IFAS Pesticide Equipment Maintenance video (obtain from your supervisor).

**Secretaries, administrative assistants, and Master Gardeners:**

- Secretaries and similar employees administering pesticide license exams do not need to be licensed.
- Master Gardeners do not need a license, but can only make recommendations from IFAS extension publications.

**Examples of Questions Regarding Common Licensing Situations Occurring within UF/IFAS**

1. **What type of license is needed by a REC farm manager who makes pesticide applications to primarily citrus groves?**
   
The farm manager would need the Public Applicator license with the Agricultural Tree Crop Pest Control category.

2. **What type of license is needed by the farm manager in question 1 if on a small scale he also treats strawberries in field plots?**
   
The farm manager would have several options. If he treats strawberries on an occasional, small-scale basis with nonrestricted use pesticides, he needs only certification in his main category (Agricultural Tree Crop Pest Control). He could in addition to the Agricultural Tree Crop Pest Control category choose to be certified in the Agricultural Row Crop Pest Control category. A second option, especially if RUPs are applied to the strawberries, is for the farm manager to be directly supervised by a licensed applicator who carries the Agricultural Row Crop Pest Control category.

3. **What type of license is needed by a farm manager if he applies pesticides, including soil fumigants, primarily to row crops, such as strawberries and tomatoes?**
   
The farm manager would meet IFAS requirements by holding the Public Applicator license with the Agricultural Row Crop Pest Control and Soil and Greenhouse Fumigation categories.

4. **What type of license is needed by a faculty member who sets research protocols involving the use of pesticides in turfgrass plots but treatments are applied by a biological scientist?**
   
The faculty member would need the Public Applicator license with the Ornamental and Turf Pest Control and Demonstration and Research categories. The biological scientist must also be properly licensed with the Public Applicator license with the Ornamental and Turf Pest Control category.

5. **What type of license is needed by a custodial groundskeeper who dilutes concentrated herbicides with water prior to their application to the grounds of a REC?**
   
The groundskeeper would need the Limited Lawn and Ornamental license.
6. What type of license is needed by a custodial groundskeeper who applies ready-to-use (retail sale, no mixing necessary) pesticides inside or outside of a REC?

There would be no license required. Ready-to-use, disinfectant and sanitizing products are exempt from UF/IFAS pesticide policies.

7. What type of license would be needed by a laboratory technician who delivers small quantities of pesticides through a pipette into petri dishes within a laboratory?

There would be no license required. Laboratory uses of pesticides are exempt from UF/IFAS pesticide policies, but do fall under laboratory safety rules by UF EH&S.

8. What type of license would be needed by a field crew member who assists with pesticide applications, such as adjusting tarps during soil fumigant trials?

Field crew members are not required to have a license, but encouraged to do so on a voluntary basis. WPS training and direct supervision apply.

9. What type of license is needed by a county extension agent who makes pesticide recommendations to producers?

The extension agent would need to have the Public Applicator license with an appropriate category. For example if that agent works primarily with citrus, the Agricultural Tree Crop Pest Control category would suffice. The Ornamental and Turf Pest Control category may be most appropriate for other agents, while the Agricultural Row Crop Pest Control category may be most appropriate for some.

10. What type of license is needed by undergraduate students who are taking a horticulture class that includes applying concentrated pesticides in a laboratory section of the class?

There would be no license required by the students; however, the faculty member or teaching assistant is required to be licensed and present for directly supervising the students during the laboratory activity. The appropriate license would be a Public Applicator license that carries the appropriate category along with the Demonstration and Research category. The faculty member or teaching assistant is responsible for training the students as “handlers” under the WPS.

11. Is a license needed by a faculty/staff member who only applies biorational products, such as Bt and pyrethrins?

This person would need to be licensed as biorational products are recognized as pesticides. The appropriate category would depend upon which type of site/commodity is treated. See questions 1 and 2 as examples.
EXPERIMENTAL USE OF PESTICIDES

In this handbook, “experimental use of pesticides” refers to formal research efforts conducted to scientifically assess the pest control potential of a registered pesticide or an experimental pesticide. Experimental pesticides include:

- unregistered pesticides
- unregistered uses of registered pesticides, and
- pesticides or pesticide uses being evaluated under an Experimental Use Permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) or by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS).

Compounds exempted from registration by Section 25(b) of the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act [FIFRA] are not considered experimental pesticides.

EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITS

The US EPA may grant an Experimental Use Permit (EUP) to researchers wishing to gather data necessary to grant registration under Section 3 of FIFRA for:

- a pesticide not registered with the agency, or
- a new use for a registered pesticide (i.e., one not previously approved).

The US EPA has determined an EUP is not required when:

- experimental work is limited to laboratory or greenhouse tests, and
- the research neither intends nor confers pest control benefit to those conducting it.

For limited replicated field (or other) tests, conducted only to determine a chemical’s pesticidal potential, its toxicity or other properties, in which the persons conducting the test do not expect to receive any benefit in pest control from its use, the EPA has determined that an EUP is not required for:

**Land use** - The cumulative area treated per site, per crop, per experimental compound is less than 10 terrestrial acres (up to 250 acres for pheromones), provided:

- When testing for more than one target pest occurs at the same time and in the same locality, the 10-acre limitation must encompass all of the target pests.
- Food or feed crops involved in or affected by the tests (including crops subsequently grown on this land, if such crops may reasonably be expected to contain residues of the compound) must be destroyed or consumed only by experimental animals, unless an appropriate tolerance or exemption from a tolerance has been established. [40 CFR Part 172.3 (a) (1)]

**Aquatic use** - Tests involving use of a particular experimental compound are conducted on a total of not more than one surface-acre of water, provided:

- When testing for multiple target pest species occurs at the same time and in the same locality, the one surface-acre limitation encompasses all target pest species.
- The waters involved in or affected by the tests will not be used for irrigation, drinking water supplies or body-contact recreational activities.
• The tests may not be conducted in waters which contain or affect any fish, shellfish, other animals, or plants taken for recreation or feed unless an appropriate tolerance or exemption from a tolerance has been established. [40 CFR 172.3 (a) (2)]

**Animal treatments** - Tests are conducted only on experimental animals. No animals receiving test treatments may be used in food or feed unless an appropriate tolerance or exemption from a tolerance has been established. [40 CFR 172.3(a)(3)]

**Important note:** Termiticides and experimental pesticide applications in structures do not fall under the land-use exemption stipulations of federal and state regulations. If unsure whether proposed work is covered by the exemptions described herein, contact the UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office or FDACS.

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) adopted and upholds the federal regulations that stipulate the conditions for land use, aquatic use, and animal treatments for which no experimental use permit is required. These conditions are described above; they are fully stated in 40 CFR 172.

Florida’s adoption of the federal EUP regulations notwithstanding, FDACS imposes state-specific requirements for EUP work that involves either unregistered pesticides or unregistered uses of a registered pesticide. There are three circumstances where FDACS imposes additional, state-specific requirements on EUP work:

1. Research conducted in Florida under a federal EUP must also be covered by a state-issued EUP or EUP exemption. The FDACS letter issuing the EUP (or exemption) will reflect any additional requirements (a copy may be obtained from the EUP permit holder or FDACS).

2. Where there is no federal or state-specific EUP, and experimental uses of pesticides are evaluated in small replicated studies under the federal land-use exemptions described above, FDACS must be notified of experimental trials conducted on cumulative areas equal to or greater than 1 acre but less than 10 acres, per site, per crop, per experimental compound. This notification must be provided within 60 days of the initiation of the trial and must include:
   - Name of the experimental compound and its EPA registration number if federally registered;
   - Name and mailing address of the experimental compound’s manufacturer;
   - Activity of the compound (e.g., insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, etc.);
   - Amount of experimental compound used;
   - Total area treated including the number of replicate applications;
   - Name of crop treated;
   - Location of the treated area; and
   - Agency and contact person responsible for the experimental use study.

3. State-specific EUPs (when there is no federal EUP). FDACS may issue a state-specific experimental use permit to:
   - Any person for the purpose of gathering data necessary to support FIFRA section 24(c) registrations.
Any agricultural research agency or educational institution conducting experimental use work within Florida for any purpose not directly intended to result in the registration of a specific pesticide product.

Florida-specific EUPs are assigned a Florida EUP number. These permits are issued with an authorization letter that outlines the requirements and restrictions for the Florida EUP. In such cases, FDACS-approved EUP labeling must be followed.

Somewhat relatedly, two additional points merit mention:

- Experimental use of aldicarb in Florida must be authorized by the US EPA or FDACS.
- FDACS should be consulted prior to initiating experimentation involving registered pesticides subject to regulation under Chapter 5E-2 of the Florida Administrative Code (i.e., organo-auxin herbicides).

**UF/IFAS Policy on Experimental Uses of Pesticides**

1. Use of a pesticide under an Experimental Use Permit (EUP) must be consistent with the terms of the EUP (including any additional restrictions imposed by FDACS) and the experimental protocol.

2. All food or feed derived from a pesticide’s experimental use must be destroyed or fed only to experimental animals for testing purposes, unless an appropriate tolerance or an exemption from a tolerance has been specifically granted for residues of pesticide on the food or feed crop(s).

3. An experimental pesticide may be used only in accordance with its experimental use permit or any federally registered use permitted by its labeling. If an experimental pesticide does not have federally registered uses, at the study’s conclusion, return any excess compound to its original provider.

4. Use of PPE which is within the label directions of the most restrictive “standard treatment” pesticide on the research protocol is required. In the event that PPE for the experimental compound is more restrictive than that listed for “standard pesticides” as outlined by the experimental compound’s MSDS, those articles listed in the MSDS will be the required PPE for handling activities.

5. For experimental pesticides where no REI has been established, use of the experiment’s most restrictive registered standard pesticide’s REI shall be in effect.

6. Should early entry into the treated area be necessary, the same PPE as outlined in 4 above shall be in effect.

7. Workers and handlers within 0.25 mile of the treated area shall be orally notified of the application and the entrance(s) to the treated area shall be posted with the standard WPS warning signage. Language regarding signage timing of placement and removal as outlined by the current WPS guidelines remain unchanged.

8. Posting of application information for the experimental compound(s) at the central information display shall include a copy of MSDS, and known WPS standard required application information for registered pesticides. Application information, including the MSDS(s), will remain in place for at least 30 days following the REI expiration.
9. Standard decontamination supplies within 0.25 mile of the treated area as outlined by current WPS guidelines must be present.

10. Non-IFAS personnel, such as industry representatives, who make any pesticide applications for research purposes on the property of a REC will provide the required application information to the REC prior (within 24 hours) to the application. Should emergency assistance be necessary, standard WPS requirements will apply.

**Note:** For policies regarding experimental pesticide use on non-UF/IFAS property, see the section, “Pesticide Research and Demonstrations on Non-UF/IFAS Property,” and Appendix E, “Agreement of Understanding: Pesticide Research/Demonstration Conducted on Non-University (Private or Public) Property.”

**Examples of Questions Concerning Experimental Use of Pesticides within IFAS**

1. **As a researcher, I want to apply a registered insecticide for control of whiteflies on poinsettias in a greenhouse experiment. Although the product is registered, it does not list poinsettias specifically on its label. Since the greenhouse is less than one acre in size and poinsettias are not a consumable crop, am I allowed this use?**

   **FDACS response:** Yes, you are allowed to do this. An IFAS researcher would be covered by FDACS’ less than one acre exemption. No EUP is required.

2. **I’m a researcher and want to control an armyworm outbreak in my cabbage variety trial. I know that the insecticide I’d like to apply is a registered product and does a good job, but is not labeled specifically for cabbage. Am I allowed to apply anyway since the cabbage will be destroyed following harvest and the use is on a land area less than 10 acres?**

   **FDACS response:** Yes, you are allowed to do this. An exemption is given from FDACS after notification. The cabbage will be destroyed, but information is gained on the insecticide that may provide insight for its use on a crop or site not currently on the registered product’s label. Although FDACS may provide a technical waiver, UF/IFAS strongly discourages use of non-labeled pesticides in this manner unless there is overwhelming scientific basis.
PESTICIDE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON NON-UF/IFAS PROPERTY

Often, research or demonstration efforts involving pesticide use require a site where a particular target pest is present. To meet this criterion, such work is sometimes conducted on non-UF/IFAS property. Whenever non-UF/IFAS property becomes a site for pesticide-related research or demonstration, UF/IFAS employees must fully inform the property owner, cooperator, or other party responsible for the land about the research or demonstration project’s pesticide chemical subject(s), its work activity schedule, and its land use requirements. The following policies address these.

NON-UF/IFAS PROPERTY USE POLICIES

1. The project leader shall provide copies of the research or demonstration plot plans to the property owner, cooperator, or other party responsible for the non-UF/IFAS land.

2. The project leader shall inform the property owner, cooperator, or other party responsible for the non-UF/IFAS land if there will be crop destruction requirements, grazing restrictions, or crop rotation restrictions associated with the research or demonstration plots. He or she shall obtain a signed agreement of understanding that the property owner, cooperator, or other party responsible for the non-UF/IFAS land has received this information. Copies of the signed agreement shall be kept by the project leader and the UF/IFAS unit and provided to the property owner, cooperator, or other party responsible for the non-UF/IFAS land. (See Appendix E for a suggested Agreement of Understanding.)

3. If the research or demonstration project entails applying registered pesticides to crop plants produced on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse, the project leader shall provide Worker Protection Standard (WPS) [40 CFR, 170.224] information about these pesticides to the property owner, cooperator, or other party responsible for the non-UF/IFAS land. The project leader shall ensure pesticide-specific WPS information is provided before each application of any registered pesticide on the non-UF/IFAS land. The intent is to both fulfill the federal rule and make certain the property owner, collaborator, or other party responsible for the non-UF/IFAS establishment can take appropriate measures to properly notify his or her employees about the upcoming pesticide application. Accordingly, the project leader shall provide:

• the specific location and description of the crop plants that are to be treated with a pesticide;

• the time and date the pesticide is scheduled to be applied;

• the trade name of the pesticide product, its EPA registration number, and the common name(s) of its active ingredient(s);

• the restricted-entry interval for the pesticide;

• whether the pesticide labeling requires both treated-area posting and oral notification; and

• any other product-specific requirements on the pesticide labeling concerning protection of workers and other persons during or after applications.
4. The project leader shall also provide a copy of an MSDS to the property owner, cooperator or other responsible party for each pesticide used on the non-UF/IFAS land.
PESTICIDE SAFETY, EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE, AND MEDICAL TESTING

The policies in this section help establish a safe working environment for UF/IFAS employees performing pesticide handling or agricultural hand labor tasks involving potential contact with pesticides or pesticide-treated items.

WORKING DEFINITIONS

_Pesticide handling_ means:

- mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides;
- disposing of pesticides or pesticide containers;
- manipulating open containers of pesticides;
- acting as a flagger;
- cleaning, adjusting, refitting or repairing any part of mixing, loading, or application equipment that may contain pesticide residues, or
- assisting the application of pesticides. [40 CFR, Part 170.1 (Handler)]

_Agricultural hand labor_ means:

an activity performed by hand or with hand tools that causes an agricultural worker to have substantial contact with surfaces (e.g., plants, plant parts, or soil after pesticides have been applied) that may contain pesticide residues. [40 CFR, Part 170.1 (Hand Labor)]

_Equipped_ means:

wearing at least the personal protective equipment (PPE) listed on the pesticide label of the product being used.

GENERAL POLICIES

1. A pesticide applicator who applies pesticides for research, demonstration, or other purposes must have at the application site:
   - the pesticide label for registered uses of a pesticide;
   - the experimental use permit (EUP)/experimental label for uses of a pesticide under an EUP;
   - the experimental protocols provided by pesticide company for uses of “experimental / numbered compounds” for experimental purposes; or
   - the pesticide label and an experimental protocol for unregistered uses of a registered pesticide.

Applying any amount of pesticide triggers this policy. Thus, for small amounts of premeasured pesticide transported in generic packaging (i.e., a “work container”) from storage to the field, the pesticide applicator must have the appropriate labels described above on hand at the work site during application.

2. UF/IFAS employees shall assure that any pesticide being applied does not contact, either directly or as spray drift, any worker or other person other than those trained and equipped as pesticide handlers [40 CFR, Part 170.210]. Before beginning pesticide application,
UF/IFAS employees shall inform unprotected persons that they must leave the pesticide target site area and remain out of the area until reentry is permissible as indicated by the pesticide’s labeling.

3. UF/IFAS employees who ought not be exposed to pesticides for medical reasons, as certified by a licensed physician, shall not be assigned pesticide handling tasks.

4. UF/IFAS employees who perform agricultural worker tasks in areas where a pesticide has been applied to an agricultural plant crop and a restricted entry interval (REI) has been in effect within the past 30 days shall receive WPS pesticide safety training prescribed for agricultural workers [40 CFR, 170.130] unless they are certified applicators or have received WPS handler training.

5. Every UF/IFAS facility that engages in any operation entailing pesticide use in the production of an agricultural plant shall display an EPA-approved Worker Protection Standard (WPS) pesticide safety poster. Each facility’s WPS pesticide safety poster shall be displayed where it can be seen and read by any UF/IFAS employee whose duties include either pesticide handling or performing agricultural hand labor tasks to crop plants that have received pesticide treatment. [40 CFR, 170.135; 40 CFR, 170.235]

**Personal Protective Equipment and Work Practice Policies**

1. All UF/IFAS employees who perform tasks as a pesticide handler shall use the clothing and personal protective equipment (PPE) specified on the pesticide product’s labeling. [40 CFR, 170.240(a)]

2. Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be stored separate from personal clothing and apart from pesticide-contaminated areas. [40 CFR, 170.240 (f)(5)]

3. Reusable articles of personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be cleaned according to the manufacturer’s instructions or pesticide product labeling instructions before each day of reuse. In the absence of specific label instructions, thoroughly wash reusable PPE articles in detergent and hot water. Do not reuse PPE that has not been cleaned. [40 CFR, 170.240 (f)]

4. Coveralls or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with an undiluted pesticide that has the signal word DANGER or WARNING shall not be reused. [40 CFR, 170.240 (f)(2)] Dispose of such items as hazardous waste. Contact Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) for collection and disposal at 352-392-8400.

5. A clean place away from pesticide storage and pesticide use areas shall be available where persons who handle pesticides may:
   - Store personal clothing not in use.
   - Put on and remove personal protective equipment. [40 CFR, 170.240 (9)]

6. A decontamination site for washing off pesticides shall be available for UF/IFAS employees performing pesticide handling tasks. The decontamination site should not be more than 1/4 mile from the pesticide handler during his or her handling activities. The decontamination site shall consist of:
• Water sufficient for routine washing, emergency eye flushing, and for washing the entire body in case of an emergency.

• Soap and single-use towels in quantities sufficient to meet pesticide handler needs.

• A clean change of clothing (e.g., coveralls) for emergency use. [40 CFR, 170.250]

7. A decontamination site for washing off pesticide residues shall be available for UF/IFAS employees performing agricultural worker tasks that involve contact with anything treated with a pesticide in any area where, within the last 30 days, a pesticide has been applied or a restricted entry interval has been in effect. The contact may be, but is not limited to, soil, water, or surfaces of plants. The decontamination site shall be reasonably accessible to and not more than 1/4 mile from the work site. The decontamination site shall consist of:

• Water sufficient for routine washing, emergency eye flushing, and for washing the entire body in case of an emergency.

• Soap and single-use towels in quantities sufficient to meet agricultural worker needs. [40 CFR 170.150]

8. Prior to their commencing work, a certified applicator shall inform persons making repairs to pesticide application equipment of possible contamination or residual pesticides so they can protect themselves accordingly.

9. Any UF/IFAS employee (faculty member, field crew supervisor, etc.) responsible for directing pesticide-related work shall adjust the duration and frequency of work/rest schedules when use of personal protective equipment can impose undue heat stress. He or she shall ensure plenty of drinking water is available to prevent pesticide handler dehydration.

10. Pesticide handlers who work alone and handle pesticides labeled with a skull and crossbones shall be monitored visually or by voice communication at least every two hours. [40 CFR 170.210 (b)]

11. A trained pesticide handler equipped with labeling-prescribed PPE shall maintain constant voice or visual contact with any handler who enters a greenhouse where a fumigant has been applied before acceptable inhalation or exposure level or ventilation criteria have been met. [40 CFR, 170.210 (c)]

Emergency Medical Care Policies

1. In the event an employee is poisoned or adversely exposed to a pesticide while working at a UF/IFAS facility, the UF/IFAS employee (faculty member, field supervisor, etc.) responsible for directing pesticide-related work shall make available prompt transportation to an appropriate emergency medical facility. He or she shall promptly provide the following information on request to the employee and/or to medical personnel:

• the pesticide product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients for any product(s) to which the person may have been exposed;

• antidote, first aid, statement of practical treatment and other medical emergency information from the product labeling;
• description of the way the pesticide was being used, and circumstances of the employee’s exposure to the pesticide. [40 CFR, 170.260].

2. A Worker’s Compensation report and a first report of injury form must be completed for any exposure. The forms are available from the Worker’s Compensation Office at 352-392-4940.

3. The name, address and telephone number of the nearest emergency medical facility shall be displayed at central locations on UF/IFAS facilities where pesticides are applied and stored. UF/IFAS employees must be informed where this information may be found. [40 CFR, 170.235]

**ACCIDENT REPORTING POLICY**

Pesticide applicators licensed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) must report unreasonable adverse effects to the environment, damage to property or injury to a person resulting from the application of a restricted-use pesticide by the licensed applicator or persons working under his/her direct supervision [Ch.487.159 (2) FS]. Report such incidents to the FDACS, Bureau of Compliance Monitoring (850-488-8731) or the Certification Office (850-488-3314) and to the UF/IFAS unit administrator.

**MEDICAL TESTING POLICY**

All users of Toxicity Class I, II, or III pesticides, (oral or dermal LD50 of less than 2200 mg/kg as indicated on the MSDS), shall participate in the Medical Monitoring Program for Pesticide Users established by UF’s Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) unit.

Use, for the purposes of the medical testing policy, is defined as mixing, loading, applying or otherwise handling (except in original, unopened containers) those materials with a frequency of more than four days per calendar month (any part of a day counting as one day) and a volume of more than one pint of mixed solution or one pound of dry material at any single use.

For details on the monitoring program, see Appendix D, Medical Monitoring Program for Pesticide Users or UF’s Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) Web page at http://www.ehs.ufl.edu/OCCMED/pestint.htm or contact Environmental Health and Safety at (352) 392-1591.
RESTRICTED ENTRY INTERVALS (REI) FOLLOWING PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

A provision in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (WPS) established the restricted entry interval (REI) concept. The primary intent of an REI is to reduce agricultural workers’ potential for exposure to residues of pesticides applied to crop plants. [40 CFR, 110]

The WPS defines an agricultural worker as any person who:

- is employed for any type of compensation; and
- has received the WPS-specified training required for agricultural workers and;
- performs harvesting, weeding, watering and similar tasks for the purpose of producing agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

Note: Completion of WPS training for agricultural workers does not authorize an agricultural worker to handle any pesticide or in any way assist its application.

WPS defines a pesticide handler as any person who:

- is employed for any type of compensation; and
- has received the WPS-specified training required for pesticide handlers; and
- performs any of the following tasks:
  - mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides,
  - handling opened containers of pesticides,
  - cleaning, handling, adjusting, or repairing mix/load or application equipment that may contain pesticide residues,
  - assisting pesticide application including incorporating a pesticide into soil after its application.

Virtually all pesticide products registered for use on agricultural plant crops produced on farms, forests, greenhouses and nurseries have restricted entry intervals (REIs) on their labels. An REI indicates exactly how much time must pass before an agricultural worker may enter a site containing agricultural plants newly treated with a particular pesticide.

The duration of an REI ranges from four hours to several days. Some pesticides have a single REI for all registered crops and tasks performed on those crops. Other pesticide products have several REIs with each being specific to a particular crop plant (e.g., grapes vs. tomatoes) or a particular crop task (e.g., weeding broccoli vs. harvesting broccoli) performed by an agricultural worker. In the case of experimental compounds when no REI is stated in experimental protocols or other information sources, keep agricultural workers out of treated areas for the most restrictive REI of another “standard” registered pesticide applied in the experiment.

When two or more pesticides with different REIs are applied at the same time, the longer REI governs REI duration. The REI(s) for a pesticide registered for use on agricultural crop plants grown on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses appear under the pesticide label heading “Agricultural Use Requirements.” (This label section is always formatted as boxed text.)
Notification - Obligations and Methods

The WPS requires agricultural employers to notify their agricultural workers about which specific areas on the agricultural establishment:

- have (or will soon have) a pesticide application taking place; and
- currently have restricted entry intervals (REIs) in effect.

The WPS expressly prescribes two methods of providing agricultural workers required notification. The notification method that an employer must use depends upon case-specific circumstances involving the type of treatment site and the pesticide’s label language.

The WPS identifies two methods in which to provide this notification. These methods are:

1. **Oral notification.** With this notification method, the agricultural employer orally provides the WPS-required notification about pesticide treatments to his or her agricultural workers. In such cases, the oral notification must:
   - occur either before the pesticide application is made or before the agricultural workers begin their workday;
   - be expressed in a manner understood by the agricultural workers;
   - locate and describe the pesticide-treated area;
   - indicate the REI’s duration; and
   - provide instructions not to enter the treated area until REI expiration.

2. **Posting WPS-designed signs.** This notification method requires the agricultural employer to install a standardized (14 x 16 inches), legible, WPS-designed “Keep Out” sign at every usual point of agricultural worker entry (e.g., at each gateway) to the pesticide-treated site. Each sign must be positioned for maximum visibility.

The posting of WPS-required “Keep Out” signs is time-regulated. The signs may not be installed earlier than 24 hours before pesticide application and may not remain in place more than three days after the end of the treatment’s REI. Agricultural worker entry (except early entry) is prohibited for the entire time the signs are posted. Smaller WPS-designed signs (4 x 6 inches) are available for WPS posting of single plant containers.

Notification - Label Language

Most pesticide labels do not specify the method of notification to be used. There are some labels, however, that require both oral notification and posting of WPS signs to convey the WPS required notification of these pesticides to agricultural workers. That is the case with IFAS policy regardless of the label language. Such labels will have the following statement under the heading Agricultural Use Requirements: “Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.”

Exceptions to Worker Notification

Warnings (both oral and posted) need NOT be given to:
• any worker on the farm, forest, or nursery who will not be in the treated area, or walk within 1/4 mile of a treated area, during the pesticide application or while the restricted-entry interval is in effect;

• any worker who will not be in your greenhouse during a pesticide application or while a restricted-entry interval is in effect there; OR

• any handler who applied the pesticide and is aware of all of the information required to be given in the oral warning.

All supervisors of agricultural workers and pesticide handlers should be familiar with the EPA publication, How to Comply with the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides. Copies of this manual are available from the UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office (352-392-4721) or on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Web site at: http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/epa-735-b-05-002.pdf.

Worker Protection Standard (WPS) requirements do not apply to:

• applications of pesticide products registered for use on agricultural animals;

• applications of pesticide products registered for use on aquatic, right-of-way, landscape maintenance, structural, or public health sites;

• wide-area public pest control, such as mosquito control;

• use of attractant or repellent pesticide products used in traps.

Although often lacking the specific REIs characteristic of WPS-governed pesticide uses, “non-WPS” pesticide products’ label directions typically direct all persons not affiliated with the pesticide work to stay out of the treated area until the sprays have dried.

**Information at a Central Location**

The Worker Protection Standard requires information to be displayed at a central location about a pesticide to be applied or recently applied on an agricultural establishment. The requirement applies to pesticides used in the production of agricultural plant crops on the establishment. The information must be displayed whenever agricultural workers or pesticide handlers employed by the facility are present on the facility. The required information includes:

• Location/description of the area to be treated [e.g., Field # 2, Block 4, plots 2 and 6. Tomatoes];

• Pesticide product name, EPA registration number, active ingredient(s) [Use common names for active ingredients, when available.];

• Date, start time, and end time of the pesticide application;

• Restricted entry interval (REI) for the pesticide.

For each application of pesticide, the information must be displayed at the central location before the pesticide application is made and must remain there for 30 days after the restricted entry interval (REI) for the pesticide expires. The person responsible for the pesticide application shall make the WPS-required application information available to the unit leader or his or her designee for both permanent file records and for display.
COLLECTING DATA OR SAMPLES DURING THE REI

Often UF/IFAS employees (faculty and technicians) doing agricultural research and demonstrations involving pesticides need to enter pesticide-treated areas before applicable REIs have expired to collect data and/or samples for analysis. How can these tasks be accomplished if re-search and demonstration uses with registered pesticides on agricultural crop plants are not exempt from WPS requirements? A person who enters the treated area during the REI to collect data and/or samples related to assessing pest numbers or damage, pesticide distribution, or the status or requirements of agricultural plants and does not perform any other hand labor is considered a crop advisor under the WPS rule. Crop advisors are considered as handlers during the application of the pesticide and until the expiration of the REI.

Crop advisors/handlers may enter an area during a pesticide application or during restricted entry interval as long as they are trained as pesticide handlers, are given other WPS pesticide handler protections, and are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Appropriate PPE includes that listed on the label for pesticide handlers. PPE listed on the label for early-entry tasks (instead of the PPE listed for handling tasks) may be worn if:

- Application has been completed for at least four hours; and
- Any inhalation exposure level listed in the labeling has been reached or any ventilation requirements established by the WPS or pesticide labeling have been met.

Crop advisors who enter a treated area during a restricted entry interval and whose crop advisor activities do NOT involve contact with anything that has been treated with the pesticide are not required to wear PPE.

POLICIES

1. Do not permit agricultural workers to enter a treated area during any restricted entry interval (REI), unless all criteria for early entry are met. (See Appendix B for an explanation of “WPS Early Entry and Special Restrictions for Ornamental Nurseries and Greenhouses”).

2. Follow WPS notification procedures (oral notification and posting of WPS-designed signs) whenever pesticide applications are made to agricultural plants in research and demonstration plots.

3. When recording application information for any pesticide used on agricultural crop plants grown on a UF/IFAS-controlled facility, always include the pesticide’s REI. Display this information at a central location that is accessible to the agricultural workers and pesticide handlers who work at the facility. Consult with the UF/IFAS farm or REC supervisor to determine the central location that should be used for displaying this information.

4. When conducting pest management research and demonstrations on non-UF/IFAS property, provide information about pesticide applications and their REIs to the property owner, cooperator, or other party responsible for the non-UF/IFAS property. This exchange of information is necessary so that the property owner, cooperator, or other party can provide this information to his or her agricultural worker employees as required by the WPS [40 CFR, 170.224]. Also see “Pesticide Research and Demonstrations on
Non-UF/IFAS Property” and Appendix E “Agreement of Understanding: Pesticide Research Demonstration Conducted on Non-University (Private or Public) Property.”
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

The proper disposal of pesticides, rinse water, excess spray materials, and empty containers are part of responsible pesticide use. Improper disposal of pesticides can lead to costly cleanups of contaminated soil, ground water and surface water and result in significant liability and public image problems for the organization and the responsible individual. The University of Florida’s Environmental Health and Safety Unit operates a Hazardous Materials Management program that provides a safe, approved method for disposing of hazardous and chemical wastes for UF/IFAS facilities. More information can be found at http://www.ehs.ufl.edu under the Hazardous Materials heading. Every effort should be made to reduce or eliminate unnecessary wastes.

GENERAL POLICIES

1. Purchase or accept only the amount of a pesticide needed for a project, season or year.

2. Keep all pesticides in original containers with the labels intact. Transfer pesticides to other containers only when the original container becomes a danger to safe storage and handling. Attach the original label to the substitute container.

3. Dispose of pesticides as soon as possible when they are unusable, unneeded, or can no longer be legally used.

4. Do not dispose of pesticide wastes into septic tanks and sewer systems.

DISPOSAL OF EXCESS PESTICIDE PRODUCT

1. If the product is currently registered for use and can still be used, determine if other individuals or units within UF/IFAS can use it. If others will use it, transfer the pesticide to them.

2. Return, whenever possible, all unused experimental pesticides to the manufacturer. Establish an agreement with the manufacturer/supplier prior to accepting the compounds for them to be responsible for disposal of unused amounts.

3. Contact the UF Environmental Health & Safety’s (EH&S) Hazardous Waste Division, 352-392-8400, for a waste pickup. Send the completed Chemical Waste Pickup Request downloaded from http://www.ehs.ufl.edu/HMM/Pickups/chempup.pdf to EH&S, Building 831, Box 112725, Gainesville, FL 32611. Provide as much information as possible about the contents of each container. As a minimum, list the chemicals, number of containers and total weight or volume. EH&S will arrange a chemical pickup once a year for all off-campus locations. Locations generating large amounts of waste will have twice a year pickups. If you prefer to do the pickup request online, go to www.ehs.ufl.edu/HMM/Pickups/chempick.asp

4. Label all wastes with the words “Hazardous Waste,” the full name of the chemical constituents and the approximate concentration of each chemical (the total should be 100%). Labels can be obtained from EH&S, 352-392-8400, for this purpose.

5. Be aware that some pesticides on EPA’s list of substances are identified as acute hazardous waste. Off-campus locations need to be especially careful with these pesticides so that they
never need to dispose of more than 1 kilogram of material. These pesticides, although some are no longer registered, are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common chemical name</th>
<th>Trade name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aldicarb</td>
<td>Temik®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldrin</td>
<td>Aldrex®, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum phosphide</td>
<td>Phostoxin®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aminopyridine</td>
<td>Avitrol®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethoate</td>
<td>Cygon®, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinoseb</td>
<td>Dinitro®, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disulfoton</td>
<td>Di-syston®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endosulfan</td>
<td>Thiodan®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endothall</td>
<td>Aquathol®, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famphur</td>
<td>Warbex®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptachlor</td>
<td>Gold Crest H60®, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methomyl</td>
<td>Lannate®, Nudrin®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl parathion</td>
<td>Metaphos®, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parathion</td>
<td>Ethyl Parathion®, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phorate</td>
<td>Thimet®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxaphene</td>
<td>Toxakil®, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warfarin (more than 0.3%)</td>
<td>Coumafene®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc phosphate (more than 10%)</td>
<td>ZP®, others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISPOSAL OF RINSE WATER AND EXCESS SPRAY MIXTURE**

1. Do not generate excess mixture. Determine size of the area to be treated; calibrate the application equipment; and fill the spray tank with the amount needed for the application.

2. Apply excess spray mixture and rinse water generated from rinsing empty containers or spray tanks to a labeled crop or site consistent with label instructions. Include additional crop area for application of rinse water and excess spray material.

3. Do not drain excess spray mixture, container and spray tank mixes, or rinse water on the ground or into septic tanks.

4. Use a designated sprayer, when possible, for applying certain pesticides or compatible pesticides to reduce or eliminate rinsing between applications.
**Disposal of Pesticide Containers**

1. Shake the bags that held dry formulations of pesticides to thoroughly empty them when emptying the contents into application equipment. Empty bags may be sent to sanitary landfills if allowed by the landfill operator.

2. Triple- or pressure-rinse empty containers (jugs, drums, etc). Puncture the container, after rinsing, to prevent reuse. The empty, rinsed container may be buried in a sanitary landfill if the landfill operator and local regulations allow. Empty, rinsed plastic containers may also be taken to a pesticide container recycling program, if one is locally available.

**Disposal of Pesticide-Contaminated Clothing**

1. Dispose of clothing and other personal protective equipment that is contaminated as a result of normal, legal use of pesticides as solid waste in a sanitary landfill.

2. Dispose of clothing and other personal protective equipment that is grossly contaminated with concentrated pesticide as hazardous waste. Put this material into a fiber drum and contact Environmental Health & Safety at 352-392-8400 for collection and disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE FACILITIES

A properly constructed and well-maintained facility is essential for safe storage of pesticide. The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services enforce both their rules governing pesticide storage and all product-specific storage requirements stated in each product’s pesticide labeling. The comprehensive UF/IFAS pesticide storage facility policies provided in this section are based on:

- federal and state pesticide laws and their accompanying rules, and

IMPLEMENTATION

Compliance

Facilities, either whole buildings or portions thereof, used to store any amount of commercial pesticide product, experimental or numbered compounds, or technical-grade pesticide active ingredients, must meet all federal and state requirements for pesticide storage facilities.

Site Criteria

For new buildings, locate the facility only on well-drained sites that have no history of being vulnerable to flooding or geological instability. Site any new pesticide storage facility away from existing wetlands, permanent bodies of surface water, and direct conduits to groundwater (seeps, springs, sinkholes, old wellheads, etc.).

Neighboring Facilities

Keep pesticide storage facilities separate from facilities:

- containing or used by livestock;
- used to store foodstuffs, forage or feeds;
- used to store fertilizers, machinery, powered implements, hand tools, fuels, lubricants, paints, compressed gases, explosives and similar fire hazards; and
- facilities used to store articles intended for human apparel, protection or therapy.

Inclement Weather

Ensure the overall facility design directs rainfall and storm water away from the pesticide storage building without being immediately directed into an environmentally sensitive area.

Spill Containment

Ensure the pesticide storage facility provides the following spill containment features:

- a seamless, non-absorbent floor (e.g., sealed monolithic concrete slab or its equivalent);
- an integral, seamless, non-absorbent, spill-containment curb that encompasses the storage area’s floor space and traverses all entry thresholds; and
• a floor devoid of drains, drain channels, drain traps, and all other exit plumbing features and fittings (or, a floor entirely lacking artifacts of such features if the storage facility is the result of building remodeling.)

Entranceway

Ensure that the design of the facility’s entrance threshold minimizes the likelihood of accidents, injuries, or pesticide spills caused by either:

• a storage facility worker’s momentary loss of secure footing (i.e., misstep); or
• handcart (hand truck, fork lift, etc.) load upsets, jostles or collisions.

Ventilation

Ensure that the storage facility’s ventilation system adequately provides:

• continuous passive exhausting of heavier-than-air vapors;
• continuous passive exhausting of excessive heat accumulation; and
• active (fan driven) fresh air exchange while the facility is occupied by authorized users.

Locate the fresh air exchange fan switch proximal to the facility entrance and configure it to simultaneously energize the facility’s interior lighting circuit.

Fire Code

Ensure that the storage facility’s general fire protection features unify UF/IFAS policy directives, applicable Florida Building Code, and applicable National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards.

Fire Response

Ensure that charged and serviceable ABC-rated fire extinguishers are prominently situated adjacent the storage facility’s entranceway; and that their mountings grant authorized facility users ready and easy access to these fire extinguishers in the event of emergency small fire response.

Posting

Ensure that the following signs (legible at a distance of 50 feet) are displayed on the storage facility’s exterior:

• “No Smoking” (1 sign, mounted adjacent the facility entrance);
• “Authorized Personnel Only” (1 sign, mounted on the door);
• “Pesticide Storage” (4 signs, 1 mounted on each wall).

In addition, ensure the exterior surface of the facility’s door bears a notification card (printed in at least 12-point type) stating, “In case of Emergency, CONTACT: name & telephone number.”

Exterior Lighting

Ensure that the storage facility’s entrance can be illuminated by a permanently mounted, independently switched exterior lamp.
Interior Lighting

Ensure that the facility’s interior lighting is positioned to principally illuminate the storage facility’s aisles, shelf fronts, and open floor spaces.

Shelving

Ensure that all shelving in the storage facility is:

- non-absorbent (preferably, made of 16-gauge steel);
- elevated at least 4-inches above the floor (accommodating both regular maintenance and spill cleanup);
- positioned no more than 54 inches above the floor (facilitating load-surface inspections of uppermost shelves); and
- capable of bearing a sustained load of 80 pounds per square foot.

Spill Cleanup Equipment

Ensure that the following items (or indicated alternatives) are in serviceable condition and kept within the pesticide storage facility:

- large dustpan (alternative: square-tipped shovel);
- plastic-bristled broom (Note: straw and other natural fiber brooms are unsuitable); squeegee;
- at least one (1) large (30-60 gallon) plastic trash can with lid;
- at least 25 pounds of granular/pelletized absorbent (e.g., “kitty litter”);
- at least one (1) package of “heavy duty” (e.g., 1.5 mil thickness) 30-gallon plastic bags; felt tip permanent marker.

PPE locker

Ensure that a clean and serviceable cabinet, gear locker, or similar repository is present in the immediate external vicinity of the storage facility’s entrance. Prominently label the locker’s door: “Personal Protective Equipment Storage Only.”

The sole purpose of the locker is to house the clean and serviceable articles of personal protective equipment (PPE) needed by an authorized facility user engaged in pesticide spill cleanup.

Keep the PPE locker stocked with at least two clean and serviceable specimens of every article of PPE (respirators, gloves, boots, aprons, eyewear, etc.) indicated on the most stringently-labeled pesticide product currently being stored in the pesticide storage facility.

Water supply

Ensure that the storage facility is supplied with clean water and emergency-response plumbing fixtures. Locate all plumbing outside the storage room, but readily accessible. Ensure the storage facility’s external plumbing includes:

- a lever-activated emergency showerhead,
- an emergency eyewash station,
• a sill cock (hose bib) positioned 30-36 inches above grade.

Security
Concern for the security of stored pesticide is the paramount feature of the laws and rules currently governing pesticide-storage-related issues in Florida. Accordingly, ensure every entryway of the facility has a serviceable lock. Keep the storage facility locked except when pesticide products are being moved in or out. Ensure that pesticide storage facility keys, lock codes, etc., are accessible only to authorized storage facility users.

**Pesticide Storage Facility Use and Management**

1. Ensure that the pesticide storage facility houses nothing other than:
   • intact vessels containing:
     • labeled commercial pesticide products,
     • identified technical-grade pesticide active ingredient,
     • identified numbered or experimental pesticidal compounds,
     • identified pesticide product retrieved during spill cleanup activities, and
   • the spill cleanup equipment identified above.

2. Ensure that the date of inclusion into storage facility inventory is prominently and indelibly marked on the exterior of each pesticide container housed in the storage facility.

3. Ensure that the product label is kept intact and legible on each pesticide container housed in the storage facility.

4. Ensure that each authorized pesticide storage facility user knows how to readily locate and can correctly interpret the portions of pesticide product labeling and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) that indicate any and all product-specific:
   • storage requirements,
   • spill cleanup actions,
   • personal protective equipment (PPE) needs of persons performing spill cleanup actions.

5. Ensure that each authorized pesticide storage facility user fully understands:
   • Moving, carrying, shelving or similarly manipulating closed containers of pesticide product does not constitute pesticide handling (i.e., pesticide handling only occurs when a container is open).
   • Manipulation of closed containers is cargo handling (not pesticide handling).
   • Persons performing cargo handling tasks should not wear personal protective equipment (PPE) indicated by pesticide labeling for pesticide handlers.
   • Wearing pesticide handler PPE while performing cargo handling promotes either cargo handler injury, or pesticide container accident, or both.
   • Safety practices during cargo handling mainly entails:
     • knowing and using proper lifting techniques,
• wearing appropriate footwear (sturdy shoes or work boots),
• not attempting to move overloads (instead, make more trips),
• continual attentiveness to placement of hands and feet during work.

6. Designate a specific facility subsection for each type of pesticide (e.g., insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, attractant, disinfectant, growth regulator, etc.) stored within the facility.

7. Within each facility subsection storing a particular type of pesticide, ensure that placement of all stored pesticide containers accords with putting:
   • breakable containers (glass bottles, glass jugs, etc.) on the shelving located closest to the floor (the least distance to fall);
   • non-absorbing, non-breakable containers (metal cans, plastic jugs, etc.) on shelving located above breakable containers;
   • put absorbing containers (paper packaging) on shelving located above or away from all other container types.

8. Ensure that each authorized facility user knows to segregate pesticide products within the facility according to pesticide type and to arrange items stored within each sub-section according to pesticide product packaging characteristics.

9. Ensure every gas cylinder (whether full or empty) is capped and has a legible label. Secure all stored cylinders with strap or chain. The University of Florida policy on handling compressed gas cylinders is included in the University Safety Manual (see beginning of section).

10. Maintain a current inventory of all items housed in the storage facility. Keep the inventory listing outside the storage building (and available to fire or flood response officials and authorized facility users).

11. Institute “First In, First Used” policy to minimize accumulation of unserviceable pesticide product.

12. Prominently tag all containers of outdated or unusable pesticide for prompt disposal.

13. Inform emergency response officials (fire control, law enforcement, etc.) of the pesticide storage facility’s location, floor plan, and contents. Provide emergency response officials with:
   • emergency-contact telephone numbers,
   • the name of the person in charge of the storage facility, and his or her designated alternate.

14. Each time an authorized user visits the storage facility, he or she should inspect its order, cleanliness, serviceability, and security by examining the:
   • emergency shower and eyewash device,
   • entranceway lock,
   • facility’s lighting and ventilation,
   • condition of the spill-containing floor and curb,
   • spill-cleanup equipment and supplies,
• contents of the PPE gear locker,
• accuracy of the displayed emergency contact information, and
• serviceability of all pesticide containers housed within the facility.

15. Ensure that the person responsible for the pesticide storage facility possesses a written emergency response plan for the pesticide storage facility. At minimum, the written emergency response plan should stipulate the:

• way to contact the person primarily responsible for the pesticide storage facility;
• way to contact the person alternately responsible for the pesticide storage facility;
• criteria for implementing emergency evacuation procedures;
• response procedure for pesticide spills that occur within the facility’s spill-containment curb (e.g., a spill entirely inside the storage facility);
• response procedure for pesticide spills that occur immediately outside the facility’s spill-containment curb (e.g., a spill that occur at the facility doorway, etc.);
• first response actions each authorized facility user should take in the event of his or her accidental exposure to a stored pesticide product; and
• first response actions each authorized facility user should take in the event of his or her either incurring or encountering any pesticide-related personal injury.

16. Ensure that any pesticide found spilled within the storage facility is cleaned up as soon as it is discovered (i.e., as soon as possible thereafter).

17. For any large-volume spill, immediately contact the:

• person primarily responsible for the pesticide storage facility’s security,
• UF Environmental Health and Safety.

18. Ensure that all authorized storage facility users receive introductory and refresher training on UF policies regarding pesticide storage practices and procedures.

19. Consolidate all pesticides at a unit in one approved facility. Do not store pesticides among several sites at a unit, such as offices, labs, work areas, sheds, storage barns, etc.
PESTICIDE RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTING OF RESEARCH RESULTS

UF/IFAS, in the land grant university tradition, develops and disseminates pest management recommendations to the citizens of Florida. UF/IFAS faculty having extension appointments or assignments in particular topic areas (plant, animal, structural, etc.) provide this service. For decades, the UF/IFAS Extension administration has exhorted its faculty and staff to make only those pesticide recommendation that are:

- entirely consistent with the directions for use statements that appear on the label of the pesticide product being recommended, and are
- pesticide products currently registered by both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS).

UF/IFAS extension faculty and staff who recommend a pesticide use that conforms with the pesticide’s label directions are not individually liable for any pesticide use problem that arises following the recommendation. However, this is not true for an “off label” recommendation.

Any UF/IFAS employee who recommends a pesticide use that does not fully comply with the pesticide product’s label directions is providing a recommendation in violation of federal and state law. UF/IFAS cannot protect any person who willfully or knowingly makes an “off label” pesticide recommendation. In general, anyone who recommends an unregistered use of a pesticide shares liability with the one who makes the illegal application. The penalty can be severe.

Practitioners of law variously construe the term “recommendation” depending upon particular circumstances. Some recommendations are express recommendations, others are implied recommendations. Liability can attach to either type. The following are examples of implied recommendations:

- A grower tells you about a pest problem and you mention a pesticide that would kill that particular pest, but the pesticide product was not registered for use on that particular crop.
- You tell someone that a certain product cannot legally be used and then proceed to tell them how much to use and how to apply it.

In such instances a plaintiff’s attorney in a liability case resulting from unregistered use could be able to demonstrate that your actions constituted an implied recommendation. An express or implied recommendation of illegal pesticide use to a pesticide user does a disservice to the client, yourself, and UF/IFAS.

The following policies address providing recommendations, reports of research or evaluation/demonstration trial results, and information on Special Local Need registrations and/or Section 18 emergency exemptions.

PESTICIDE USE RECOMMENDATION POLICIES

1. Every UF/IFAS extension faculty member should make pesticide use recommendations only within the area of his or her expertise and assignment.

2. Be sure every pesticide use recommendation you make is a registered use as indicated by either:
   - the pesticide label,
• supplemental labeling as in Special Local Needs (SLN 24)(c) registrations or EPA Section 18 emergency exemptions for Florida, or

• FIFRA’s Section 2(ee) recommendations (See Appendix B, Federal and State Pesticide Regulations)

If there is any doubt as to a registered use, contact the UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office.

3. Base any recommendation of pesticide use or practice that involves a FIFRA Section 2(ee) use on data indicating the effectiveness of the use or practice.

4. Every UF/IFAS publication containing pesticide use recommendations shall include the following statements:

“The pesticide use recommendations in this publication are in compliance with the federal and Florida regulations governing pesticide use that were in effect at the time these recommendations were written. The pesticide user is responsible for determining that his or her intended use fully agrees with the directions for use stated on that pesticide’s container. Use pesticides safely. Always read and strictly follow pesticide label directions.”

5. If a UF/IFAS employee becomes aware of an unregistered pesticide use, he or she should clearly inform the user that such pesticide use is unregistered and illegal. Such declarations may be either verbal (for face-to-face situations) or in writing (for letter, e-mail correspondence, or extension publications). In such instances, please notify the UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office (PIO) of the unregistered use pattern and indicate your assessment of the need for a new use of the pesticide product at issue. The PIO may be able to assist the coordination of a new-use registration for the pesticide product, or be able to aid exploration of other procedures that aim at broadening the pesticide product’s legal uses.

6. Do not imply that a pesticide authorized for use by a Special Local Needs (SLN) registration, EPA Section 18 exemption or Experimental Use Permit (EUP) only in another state may also be used in Florida.

REPORTING OF RESEARCH AND/OR PESTICIDE EVALUATION/Demonstration TRIAL RESULTS

Reporting ongoing research and evaluation/demonstration trials is a necessary and valuable part of UF/IFAS research and extension faculty work. Thus, it is appropriate to report the results of promising experimental compounds or new uses of already registered compounds at pest management conferences, field days, on-farm demonstrations, etc. However, such reports must avoid implying experimental or evaluation/demonstration trial results can be exercised as new commercial uses prior to appropriate product registration by EPA and FDACS. For example:

• At your field days, have you ever used placards displaying non-registered uses of products in your research/demonstration plots?

• At your field days, have you ever distributed written documents, such as field day notebooks containing individual plot treatments, displaying non-registered uses of products in your research/demonstration plots?

Relatedly, the faculty member must be careful not to imply approval of an unregistered use of a pesticide in newsletters, popular articles, and similar works. It is each UF/IFAS faculty member’s
responsibility to distinguish and separate reporting of research and evaluation/demonstration trial results from pesticide use recommendation. Use the following disclaimer on reports and oral presentations to strengthen the fact that you are reporting research and evaluation/demonstration trial results:

“The information provided in this report is not and must not be considered as either an express or implied recommendation of pesticide product use.”

Relatedly, whenever applicable, each UF/IFAS faculty member is obligated to directly state that the pesticide treatments conducted during the research or evaluation/demonstration trial program are presently unregistered uses of a pesticide; and therefore are not legal pesticide treatments for private, public, or commercial pest management activities.
UF/IFAS UNIT SELF-AUDITS

It is the responsibility of each UF/IFAS unit to conduct a self-audit compliance review on an annual basis. The purpose of the self-audit is to prevent state and federal non-compliance issues from occurring. Because UF/IFAS facilities are subject to periodic FDACS compliance inspections, self-audits should be considered as a means for determining current levels of compliance with federal and state laws and regulations and UF/IFAS policies. The self-audit will serve as a comprehensive review for employees and help prepare for inspections conducted by FDACS. Another goal of the self-audit is to familiarize new UF/IFAS faculty and staff with current federal and state laws and regulations and UF/IFAS pesticide policies. Specific details for conducting the self-audit include:

- Using the standard FDACS pesticide use and WPS inspection forms. These are available from:
  - This policy handbook (they may be photocopied directly from this section)
  - The UF/IFAS Dean for Research Office
  - The UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office

General procedures for conducting the self-audit:

- The UF/IFAS Dean for Research Office will announce due dates of self-audits, typically to be completed in the first 3 months of each year.
- Each UF/IFAS Unit Pesticide Coordinator will be responsible for carrying out the self-audit.
- Use the applicable self-audit inspection FDACS forms.
- The Pesticide Use Inspection Report (DACS-13333) and Pesticide Use Investigation Report (DACS-13338) should be based on at least 2 interviews of licensed pesticide applicators within the unit.
- Applicable sections of The Worker Protection Standard Inspection Form (DACS-13240) should be based on at least 2 interviews of workers and 1 handler within the unit.
- Items requiring completion are listed in the self-audit checklist table.
- Complete and provide the necessary signatures on the self-audit checklist table at the conclusion of the self-audit.
- Return all forms and the checklist table to the UF/IFAS Dean for Research Office upon completion.
## Self-Audit Inspection Forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspection Form Title</th>
<th>Required^a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pesticide Use Inspection Report (DACS-13333, 6/01, 2 pages)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticide Use Investigation Report (DACS-13338, 6/03, 1 page)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker Protection Standard Inspection Form (DACS-13240, 4/02, 4 pages)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organo-Auxin Herbicide Rule Check List (DACS-13345, 6/03, 1 page)</td>
<td>If Applicable^a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Bromide Rule Check List (DACS-13346, 6/03, 1 page)</td>
<td>If Applicable^a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldicarb Rule Check List (DACS-13347, 9/03, 1 page)</td>
<td>If Applicable^a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromacil Rule Check List (DACS-13348, 9/03, 1 page)</td>
<td>If Applicable^a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^aUse of these pesticides may not occur at all UF/IFAS units.
Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

PESTICIDE USE INSPECTION REPORT

Section 487.071, F.S.

File Number:___________________________________ Date:___________________  County:___________________

File Name:________________________________________________ File Type:_______________________________

I. FIRM OR INDIVIDUAL INSPECTED

Name: _______________________________________________________________________________________________

Mailing Address:_______________________________________________________________________________________

City: ________________________________________________________ Zip Code: ___________________________

Physical Address: _____________________________________________ City: _______________________________

Telephone Number: (_______)___________________________________

II. HISTORY OF BUSINESS

Corporate/Company Officers Title and Responsibility

______________________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

Name and Address of Related Firms: ______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

Persons Interviewed                                           Title

______________________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

Number of Licensed Applicators at Firm:_______________________________

III. PESTICIDE STORAGE

1. Are RUP’s stored in a secure manner?  ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ N/A

2. Are pesticides stored according to label directions?  ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ N/A

3. Condition of storage area appears not to injure or endanger water/humans/wildlife/livestock/crops?  ☐ Yes  ☐ No  ☐ N/A

Comments:_______________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

DACS-13333,  Rev.  6/01
Page 1 of 2
### IV. APPLICATION INFORMATION

1. Are the crops/target sites at this firm listed on the product labeling?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

2. Are application rates/methods/equipment consistent with label directions?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

3. Are pre-harvest intervals consistent with label directions?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

4. Does applicator have supplemental labeling in possession at time of application?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

5. Is PPE available and used as required by the pesticide label?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

6. Are REI's and posting requirements observed according to label directions?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

7. Are specific label restrictions followed?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

8. Are all pesticide containers/rinsates/excess chemical disposed of according to label directions?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

9. Have conditions of mix/load and wash down sites been reviewed (obtained photos)?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

10. Are products with special state regulations used properly?  
    - Yes ☐  
    - No ☐  
    - N/A ☐

Organic-auxin ☐  Aldicarb ☐  Methyl Bromide ☐  Bromacil ☐  Chemigation ☐  TBT ☐

Comments: ______________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________

### V. RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDES & PESTICIDES REQUIRING LICENSURE

1. Are USE records maintained according to Rule 5E-9.032?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

2. Does the licensed applicator provide direct supervision according to Rule 5E-9.034?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

3. Has aerial applicator maintained proof of financial responsibility per Rule 5E-9.036?  
   - Yes ☐  
   - No ☐  
   - N/A ☐

Comments: ______________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________

### VI. BACKGROUND / OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

________________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________

### VII. SIGNATURES

To the best of my knowledge, the information recorded in this report accurately portrays the activities at this firm.

Signature of Interviewee ____________________________ Signature of Department Representative ____________________________
## PESTICIDE USE INVESTIGATION REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File No.</th>
<th>Date of Inspection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Person Interviewed</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RUP License No.</th>
<th>Expiration Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Applicator</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RUP License No.</th>
<th>Expiration Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Farm, Field Location or Site</th>
<th>Type of Business</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address or Directions to Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Area or Object Treated</th>
<th>Total Area Treated (Acres Sq Ft, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand Name</th>
<th>EPA Reg. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Batch/Lot No.</th>
<th>Date and Time of Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RUP</td>
<td>GUP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplemental Label Used</th>
<th>Type of Formulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>LIQUID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>DUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(list type and no.)</td>
<td>GRANULAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OTHER (DESCRIBED)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Method of Application/Type of Equipment Used** (example: backpack, aerial, airblast, irrigation, Lock-n-Load, etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dilution Rate (Product per Tank)</th>
<th>Diluted Material Applied Unit (gallon/acre, oz/sq. ft., etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**List Protective Gear Used for Application of Product**

**List Protective Gear Used for Mixing/Loading**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List Rei</th>
<th>List Preharvest Intervals</th>
<th>Weather at Time of Application (Wind, temperature, rain, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explain Steps Taken to Comply with Special Restrictions (Plant Back, Distance from Water/Wells, Soil Types, etc.)**

**List Disposal Actions for Excess Product, Used Containers, Tank Mixes**

**Remarks**

---

DACS-13338, Rev. 6/03

Original - File/Tallahassee
2nd copy - Department Representative
3rd copy - Signee
## Worker Protection Standard Inspection Form

### AGRICULTURE ESTABLISHMENT
- **Farm**
- **Forest**
- **Commercial Handler**
- **Nursery**
- **Greenhouse**
- **Nursery/Greenhouse**
- **Family Establishment**

### DUTIES FOR ALL EMPLOYEES

#### INFORMATION AT A CENTRAL LOCATION
- **Yes**
- **No**
- **N/A**

1. Is the approved SAFETY POSTER displayed? (135-b & 235-b)
2. Is EMERGENCY MEDICAL INFORMATION displayed? (name, address & telephone) (135-c & 235-c)
3. Is the site LOCATED where it can be readily seen and read by workers & handlers? (135-d & 235-d)
4. Are workers & handlers INFORMED of the location and are they allowed ACCESS to the site? (135-e & 235-e)
5. Does the information remain LEGIBLE while posted? (135-f & 235-f)

#### PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING ASSURANCE

**WORKERS:** [Applies to workers who are NOT certified applicators or trained handlers]

- **Yes**
- **No**
- **N/A**

1. Does Ag employer ASSURE that workers have been trained within the last 5 years? (130-a-1)
2. Does Ag employer ASSURE that workers have been trained before EARLY ENTRY activities during REI? (130-a-2)
3. Is the Ag employer able to VERIFY that the required PESTICIDE SAFETY INFORMATION was provided to workers before entry into any area on an Ag Establishment where WPS pesticides have been applied within the last 30 days? (130-a-3-i)
4. Does Ag employer ASSURE that workers have received the required ADDITIONAL TRAINING before the 6th day of entry into any area on an Ag Establishment where WPS pesticides have been applied within the last 30 days? (130-a-3-ii)

**HANDLERS:** [Applies to handlers who are NOT certified applicators or certified crop advisors]

- **Yes**
- **No**
- **N/A**

1. Does Ag employer ASSURE the handlers have been trained within the last 5 years? (230-a)
2. Does Ag employer ASSURE that handlers have been trained before performing any handling task? (230-a)

#### PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING PROGRAM

- **Yes**
- **No**
- **N/A**

1. **WORKERS & HANDLERS:** Is the information presented in a manner that the workers & handlers can understand? (Such as through a translator & using nontechnical terms & presenter answers questions) (130-d-1 & 230-c-1)
2. **WORKERS:** Does the PESTICIDE SAFETY INFORMATION meet the criteria listed in 170.130(c)? (130-c)
3. **WORKERS:** Does the content of the ADDITIONAL TRAINING materials meet the criteria listed in 170.130(d)(4)? (130-d-4)
4. **HANDLERS:** Does the content of the training materials meet the criteria listed in 170.230(c)(4)? (230-c-4)
5. **HANDLERS:** Is the trainer qualified to train HANDLERS? (Certified applicator or completed train-the-trainer program) (230-c-2)

**Comments:**

**DACS-13240, Rev. 04/02**

Page 1 of 4
### EMPLOYER INFORMATION EXCHANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Does the Ag establishment notify the commercial handler regarding the location of treated areas and REI's?</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Does commercial handler notify the Ag establishment of required application information before the application?</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: ____________________________

### EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Is prompt transportation to an emergency medical facility available for employees who become sick/injured by pesticide?</td>
<td>160-a &amp; 260-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Is information provided to medical personnel regarding the pesticide to which employees may have been exposed?</td>
<td>160-b &amp; 260-b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: ____________________________

### DECONTAMINATION SITES

The employer must follow these Worker & Handler decontamination requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Do decontamination sites have soap, single-use towels, and enough water for washing &amp; emergency eye flushing?</td>
<td>150-b &amp; 250-b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Is the decontamination water of a quality &amp; temperature as required?</td>
<td>150-b-1 &amp; 250-b-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Is 1 pint of eye flush water immediately available to handlers using pesticides requiring protective eye wear and to early entry workers when working in areas treated with pesticides requiring protective eye wear for early entry?</td>
<td>150-b-4 &amp; 250-b-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Is the decontamination site within 1/4 mile of the work site?</td>
<td>150-c-1 &amp; 250-c-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: ____________________________

The employer must follow these additional Worker decontamination requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are decontamination sites provided to workers entering treated areas until 30 days following expiration of the REI?</td>
<td>150-a-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Exception: Pesticides with a 4 hour REI require decontamination site for only 7 days)</td>
<td>150-A-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are decontamination sites provided for early entry workers during and after early entry?</td>
<td>112-c-8 &amp; 150-d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: ____________________________

The employer must follow these additional Handler decontamination requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Is enough water provided to handlers for washing the entire body in case of an emergency?</td>
<td>250-b-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Is one clean change of clothing provided to handlers for use in an emergency?</td>
<td>250-b-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Are decontamination supplies located at the mix/load site?</td>
<td>250-c-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Are decontamination supplies for PILOTS kept in the airplane or at the aircraft loading site?</td>
<td>250-c-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Are handler decontamination supplies kept out of treated areas unless they are in enclosed containers?</td>
<td>250-c-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Are decontamination supplies located where handlers remove PPE for washing thoroughly after handling activities?</td>
<td>250-c-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: ____________________________

### ADDITIONAL DUTIES FOR EMPLOYERS OF WORKERS

### RESTRICTIONS DURING APPLICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are workers prohibited in treated areas during application and until REI's have expired?</td>
<td>110-a &amp; 112-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are workers prohibited in treated areas plus the additional buffer area during application in NURSERIES?</td>
<td>110-b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Are workers prohibited in a GREENHOUSE during application and until ventilation criteria are met?</td>
<td>110-c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: ____________________________

DACS-13240, Rev. 04/02
WORKER EARLY ENTRY DURING REI

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Does the employer PROVIDE the correct PPE and ASSURE that workers wear PPE for early entry? 112-a-4 & 112-c-4

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Does the employer ASSURE that early entry workers receive human hazard and safe use information before early entry? 112-c-5

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are early entry workers prohibited in treated areas during the first 4 hours after application? 112-c-3

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are early entry workers limited to 1 hour of work in a 24 hour period in treated areas during the REI? 112-c-2

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are early entry workers who perform irrigation & limited contact activities limited to 8 hours of work in a 24 hour period? 112-e-7, ii, iii

Does the employer ASSURE the following for workers who wear PPE during early entry:

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Is PPE worn correctly, inspected, cleaned, maintained and stored properly? 112-c-6-i, ii, iv, v

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Is contaminated PPE disposed of properly? 112-c-6-iii

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Do workers receive instructions on using & cleaning PPE? 112-c-6-ix

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Do employer have measures to prevent HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS for early entry workers using PPE? 112-c-7

Comments:

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS TO WORKERS

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are all GREENHOUSE applications posted with WPS warning signs? 120-a

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are workers given BOTH oral and posted notification when required by the pesticide label? 120-b-1

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are workers given notification of applications (EITHER orally or posted) for other applications? 120-b-2

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are workers told which method will be routinely used at this firm (oral or posted notification)? 120-b-2

Posted Warning Signs

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Does the employer use the approved WPS warning signs for posted notification? 120-c-1 & 2

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are the signs posted at all entrances of worker entry to the treated area? 120-c-4

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are the signs put up no sooner than 24 hours prior to application? 120-c-6-i

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are the signs removed within 3 days after the end of the REI? 120-c-6-iii

Oral Warnings

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Are oral warnings given in manner the workers can understand? 120-d

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ Do oral warnings include, 1. location & description of treated area; 2. REI; 3. instructions not to enter during the REI? 120-d

Comments:

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS & MONITORING

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ *Do both the employer & the handler assure that no pesticide is applied (either directly or through drift) so as to contact anyone other than trained and PPE-equipped handlers? 210-a

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ *Are handlers monitored visually or by voice every 2 hours when handling SKULL & CROSSBONES pesticides? 210-b

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ *Does the handler have continuous visual or voice contact with another trained and PPE-equipped handler when handling a FUMIGANT in a GREENHOUSE. 210-c

Comments:

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANDLERS

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ *Does the employer assure that handlers read the label or are informed (in a manner they can understand) about the label requirements for safe use before performing any handling activity? 232-a-1

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ *Does the handler have access to the product labeling during handling activities? 232-a-2

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐ *Does the COMMERCIAL HANDLER EMPLOYER inform the commercial handler of treated areas, REI's and entry restrictions on the Ag establishment that they may be within 1/4 mile of? 232-b

Comments:
### SAFE OPERATION OF EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Is the handler instructed in the safe operation of any handling equipment before it is used?</td>
<td>234-a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Is handling equipment inspected and repaired before each day of use?</td>
<td>234-b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Does the employer assure that only trained and PPE-equipped handlers repair, clean, or adjust any handling equipment that contains pesticides or pesticide residues?</td>
<td>234-c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HANDLERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Does the handler employer provide the handler with the appropriate PPE in clean and operating condition?</td>
<td>240-c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Does the handler employer assure that PPE is worn and is used correctly?</td>
<td>240-a &amp; 240-e-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Does the handler employer assure that PPE is cleaned, inspected, and repaired or replaced before each day of use?</td>
<td>240-e-2 &amp; 240-f-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Does the handler employer assure that filters are replaced on respirators when required?</td>
<td>240-f-6 &amp; 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Do handlers have a clean place to store personal clothing, put on PPE and remove PPE after application?</td>
<td>240-f-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Does the handler employer take appropriate measures to prevent heat-related illness for handlers using PPE?</td>
<td>240-g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

### FAMILY ESTABLISHMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Are employees only spouse, children, stepchildren, foster children, parent, stepparents, foster parents, brothers &amp; sister?</td>
<td>170.104-a-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Are non-handlers prohibited in treated areas during application and until REI have expired?</td>
<td>110-a &amp; 112-a-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Are non-handlers prohibited in treated areas and the additional buffer area during application in NURSERIES?</td>
<td>110-b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Are non-handlers prohibited in a GREENHOUSE during application and until ventilation criteria are met?</td>
<td>110-c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Are early entry workers prohibited in treated areas during the first 4 hours after application?</td>
<td>112-c-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Are early entry workers limited to 1 hour of work in a 24 hour period in treated areas during the REI?</td>
<td>112-c-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Are early entry workers who perform irrigation and limited contact activities limited to 8 hours of work in a 24 hour period?</td>
<td>112-e-7, ii, iii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Is the correct PPE for early entry PROVIDED for early entry activities at this firm?</td>
<td>112-a-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Does the handler at this firm wear the label-specified PPE during handling tasks?</td>
<td>240-a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Is the label specified PPE for handling activities at this firm PROVIDED in clean and operation condition?</td>
<td>240-c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Does this establishment notify commercial handlers regarding the location of treated areas and REI’s on the establishment?</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. Do commercial handlers notify this establishment of the required application information before application takes place?</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

### *INDICATES DUTIES REQUIRED FOR COMMERCIAL HANDLER EMPLOYERS

OTHER COMMENTS:

Interviewee’s Signature: ____________________________  Interviewee’s Name: ____________________________  (Print)

Inspector’s Signature: ____________________________  Inspectors’s Name: ____________________________  (Print)

Inspector’s No. ____________________________

DACS-13240, Rev. 04/02 Page 4 of 4
Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services

Organo-Auxin Herbicide Rule Check List

Chapter 487.051(l)(b), F.S. and 5E-2.028, F.A.C.

Organo-auxin herbicides (includes all forms, such as esters)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herbicide</th>
<th>Minimum Distance From Susceptible Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>Wind Speed: 0-3 mph, Distance: 1/2 mi DW Ground: 1/8 mi DW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4,5-T</td>
<td>Wind Speed: 1/3 mi CW, Distance: 1/8 mi CW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvex</td>
<td>Wind Speed: 0-3 mph, Distance: 1/2 mi DW Ground: 1/8 mi DW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCPA</td>
<td>Wind Speed: 50 ft. UW, Distance: 20 ft UW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-DP</td>
<td>Wind Speed: 50 ft. UW, Distance: 20 ft UW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCPP</td>
<td>Wind Speed: 1/2 mi CW, Distance: 1/8 mi CW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCPB</td>
<td>Wind Speed: 3-6 mph, Distance: 1 mi DW Ground: 1/4 mi DW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicamba</td>
<td>Wind Speed: 1/2 mi CW, Distance: 1/8 mi CW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triclopyr</td>
<td>Wind Speed: 50 ft UW, Distance: 5 ft UW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of Susceptible Crops

- tomatoes, peppers, watermelon, eggplant, and ornamental broadleaf plants

Prohibited uses

1. Use of the methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, and butyl esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, except as plant growth regulators in citrus.
2. Aerial application of any organo-auxin herbicide from January 1 until May 1 each year in Hendry, Palm Beach, Glades, and Martin Counties by fixed wing aircraft. Application by rotary wing aircraft (helicopter) is allowed.

Use Restrictions

1. Was use of the herbicide legal (form or use is not prohibited)
   - Yes
   - No

2. Did the applicator take wind speed and direction measurements before application and every hour during application?
   - Yes
   - No

3. Based on wind speed and direction at the time of application, did the applicator observe the appropriate setback distance from susceptible crops?
   - NA
   - Yes
   - No

4. If ground spray boom equipment was used, was the application pressure 35 pounds per square inch or less?
   - NA
   - Yes
   - No
   - Was a flat fan nozzle or equivalent used (producing fairly large droplet)? (Should not use a hollow cone nozzle)
     - NA
     - Yes
     - No

5. If applicator treated more than 5 acres in a 24-hour period, were the following records kept?
   - NA

   - Name and address of applicator
   - Name and address of land owner, lessee, or tenant authorizing application
   - Location of treated site
   - Location of herbicide mixing/loading site
   - Description of application equipment used
   - Date and time of application
   - Brand name, manufacturer, and formulation of product applied
   - Amount of product applied per acre
   - Total acreage treated
   - Crop or site treated
   - Average hourly wind speed and direction
   - Nozzle type

6. Did applicator assure treated water would not be used to irrigate sensitive crops?
   - NA
   - Yes
   - No
### Exemptions from methyl Bromide Rule

1. Fumigation of plant beds and other small areas by raised tarp method.
2. Fumigation of potting mix, greenhouse soils, and sites treated specifically for control of ants.

### Definitions

“designated agent” - a commercial applicator retained for the purpose of applying methyl bromide. The term may also apply to grower’s employee who is a certified applicator.

“operator” - a person on the application equipment during methyl bromide application.

### Sale Restrictions

1. Did all methyl bromide products in channels of trade or sold/distributed in Florida after January 31, 1992, with directions for use as a soil fumigant, contain a minimum of 0.5% chloropicrin? [ ] NA [ ] Yes [ ] No

### Use Restrictions

1. Was a designated agent present at the application site during all phases of methyl bromide application and handling? [ ] Yes [ ] No
2. Was all application equipment used for methyl bromide application purgeable? [ ] Yes [ ] No
3. Were hoses between the fumigant container and the flow divider made of Teflon reinforced with stainless steel wire braid or equivalent? [ ] Yes [ ] No
4. Were the lines from the flow divider to the point of injection made of materials approved by the manufacturer for methyl bromide services? [ ] Yes [ ] No
5. Was the injection apparatus of sufficient length to insure an injection depth of at least 6 inches below the soil surface? (If product label directs otherwise, request review by Tallahassee for possible discrepancy.) [ ] Yes [ ] No
6. Was soil adequately sealed by rolling, tarping, or packing after application to prevent escape of methyl bromide? [ ] Yes [ ] No
7. Were operator seats located over the injection apparatus in such a position to prevent worker exposure? [ ] Yes [ ] No
8. Was there at least 5 gallons of potable water, clearly marked “Decontamination Water - Not to Be Used For Drinking,” on the application equipment during application? [ ] Yes [ ] No
9. Was there at least another 5 gallons of water marked as above, at a separate location on the application site during application? [ ] Yes [ ] No
10. Was there a self-contained breathing apparatus on site during application, but not located on the application equipment? [ ] Yes [ ] No
11. Were warning signs posted at all field entrances and exits and not farther than 500 feet apart on the accessible perimeter of the treated site prior to methyl bromide application, using 2-inch or larger lettering? [ ] Yes [ ] No
12. Did posted signs remain in place at least 7 days after application? [ ] Yes [ ] No

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DACS-13346, Rev. 6/03

Original - Tallahassee  Copy-Firm  Copy-Department Representative
### Aldicarb Rule Check List

Chapter 487.051(b), F.S. and 5E-2.028, F.A.C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use Restrictions</th>
<th>1. Was a permit application (Form DACS 13317) filed and approved before the application was made?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Was application made during the approved application interval? (Check Form DACS 13317)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For citrus applications, was application between January 1 and April 30?</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Was application made at the approved application site?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Was a 300-ft setback observed around drinking water wells?</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On restricted soils, was a 1000-ft setback observed around drinking water wells?</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did wells meet casing requirement to make them exempt from setbacks?</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If so, obtain copy of well construction documentation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Are non-drinking (irrigation) wells within 300-ft of the treated area posted “NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION”?</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On restricted soils, are non-drinking wells within 1000-ft of the treated areas posted “NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION”?</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For wells posted “NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION” on property under different ownership, has a signed statement been obtained from the property owner to allow posting? If so, get a copy for the file.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. For citrus applications, was only one application made per season per site?</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. For citrus applications, was application rate at or below 33 lbs per acre (5 lbs active ingredient per acre)?</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Does applicator keep a copy of all DACS-13317 forms for two (2) years after they are filed with Department?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: 

---

Date

Signature of Department Representative

DACS-13347, Rev. 9/03

Original - Tallahassee

Copy - Firm

Copy - Department Representative
Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services  
Division of Agricultural Environmental Services  

Bromacil Rule Check List  

Chapter 487.051(1)(b), F.S. and 5E-2.038, F.A.C.  

Prohibited Uses  

Use of bromacil is prohibited in non-bedded citrus on sites containing permeable, better drained soils.  

Soil Series Classifications on which Bromacil use is Prohibited  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adamsville</th>
<th>Canaveral</th>
<th>Fort Meade</th>
<th>Orlando</th>
<th>Satellite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archbold</td>
<td>Candler</td>
<td>Gainesville</td>
<td>Orsino</td>
<td>St. Augustine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astutula</td>
<td>Cocoa</td>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Palm Beach</td>
<td>St. Lucie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahlahonda</td>
<td>Dade</td>
<td>Lakeland</td>
<td>Paola</td>
<td>Tavares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broward</td>
<td>Florahome</td>
<td>Nellhurst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use Restrictions  

1. Was bromacil applied to non-bedded citrus? □ Yes □ No  
2. Does the application site contain any of the above soil series? □ Yes □ No  
   If so, list: ________________________________  
3. Comments: ________________________________  
4. Describe the location of the grove or provide a map, photos, etc.
## UF/IFAS COMPLIANCE SELF-AUDIT CHECKLIST

### Pesticide Use Inspection Report (DACS-13333)
- Item I (all sections required)
- Item II (interview at least 2 licensed applicators, their titles, and provide separate list of all current licensed applicators’ names and license numbers)
- Item III (all sections required)
- Item IV (based on 2 licensed applicator interviews; all sections, no photos necessary)
- Item V (based on 2 licensed applicator interviews; all sections)
- Item VI (optional)
- Item VII (required)

### Pesticide Use Investigation Report (DACS-13338)
(Based on license applicator interviews from the Pesticide Use Inspection Report, Item II)
- All sections required

### Worker Protection Standard Inspection Form (DACS-13240)
(Interview at least 2 unit workers and 1 handler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information at a Central Location (all sections required)</th>
<th>□</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pesticide Safety Training Assurance (all sections required)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticide Safety Training Program (all sections required)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer Information Exchange (if applicable)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Assistance (all sections required)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decontamination Sites (all sections required)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions During Applications (all sections required)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker Early Entry During REI (all sections required)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice of Applications to Workers (all sections required)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Restrictions &amp; Monitoring (all sections required)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Instructions for Handlers (a and b; c if applicable)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Operation of Equipment (all sections required)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Protective Equipment Requirements for Handlers (all sections required)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Establishments (Not Applicable)</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organo-Auxin Herbicide Rule Check List (DACS-13345)
(Based on license applicator interviews from the Pesticide Use Inspection Report, Item II)
- All sections, if applicable
### Methyl Bromide Rule Check List (DACS-13346)
(Based on license applicator interviews from the Pesticide Use Inspection Report, Item II)

| √ Upon Completion |  
|-------------------|---
| All sections, if applicable | □

### Aldicarb Rule Check List (DACS-13347)
(Based on license applicator interviews from the Pesticide Use Inspection Report, Item II)

| √ Upon Completion |  
|-------------------|---
| All sections, if applicable | □

### Bromacil Rule Check List (DACS-13348)
(Based on license applicator interviews from the Pesticide Use Inspection Report, Item II)

| √ Upon Completion |  
|-------------------|---
| All sections, if applicable | □

### Signatures

**Unit Pesticide Coordinator** ___________________________ Date __________

**Unit Leader** ___________________________ Date __________
NON-COMPLIANCE, DISCIPLINARY ACTION AND HANDLING WORKER COMPLAINTS

1. Violations of Florida Pesticide Law and Rules (Chapter 487 and Chapter 5E-2 and 5E-9) and Florida Structural Pest Control Law and Rules (Chapter 482 and Chapter 5E-14) by an UF/IFAS employee will make the employee liable to disciplinary action provided therein as administered by FDACS, including fines and warning letters. Liable employees are also subject to further action by UF/IFAS in the form of oral or written reprimand, or in the case of willful violations, more severe action as determined by a duly constituted review board and in accord with the rules of due process.

2. Supervisory personnel who fail to discipline employees who violate Florida Pesticide Law and Rules and Florida Structural Pest Control Law and Rules will be subject to verbal or written reprimand, or more severe discipline if upon a properly conducted review under due process such discipline is deemed merited.

3. Workers who believe they have a legitimate complaint concerning pesticide use or misuse are to report such complaints to their supervisor and Unit Administrator, preferably in writing. Should this action not receive an acceptable action, approved grievance procedures are available.

4. Any employee grievance resulting from the applying, mixing, loading or handling of pesticides will be covered under University of Florida Rules Chapter 6C1-3.046 (TEAMS and USPS employees) and Chapters 6C1-7.041 and 6C1-7.042 (Faculty). These rules may be found at http://www.generalcounsel.uftedu. Click on OF Rules & Policies and go to the desired citation.

5. Persons shall be exempted from applying, mixing, loading or handling pesticides upon presentation of medical evidence verifying their health problems. The University may require that their problems be verified by medical authorities of its choice.

6. Written verification of any disciplinary action taken as a result of pesticide misuse will be forwarded by the Unit Administrator to the appropriate departmental chairperson or appropriate dean. A copy will be placed in the employee's personnel file and all steps taken will be in compliance with normal personnel procedures on employee discipline.

7. The Division of Environmental Health and Safety, University of Florida shall be notified of violations within UF/IFAS of the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 260, 261, and 262 (as they apply to pesticides as hazardous wastes).
APPENDIX A - RESOURCES FOR PESTICIDE INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Poison Information Centers 800-222-1222 Poison Information Centers are providers of immediate, free and expert treatment advice and assistance over the telephone in case of exposure to poisonous, hazardous or toxic substances. Poison Information Centers are toll-free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Animal Poison Control Center 888-426-4435 The ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center is dedicated to helping animals exposed to potentially hazardous substances by providing 24-hour veterinary diagnostic and treatment recommendations.

National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) 800-858-7378 General information on toxicology and environmental hazards of pesticides. M-F, 9:30 am-7:30 pm ET

Manufacturer of a specific pesticide. Look for the telephone number on the pesticide label.

CropLife America 202-296-1585 CropLife America represents the companies who produce, sell and distribute crop protection and biotechnology products in the U.S. M-F, 9 am-5 pm ET

National Response Center 800-424-8802 Refers caller to proper government agency for hazardous materials. 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

University of Florida Environmental Health and Safety 352-392-8400

ENFORCEMENT OF PESTICIDE LAWS

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Bureau of Compliance Monitoring 850-488-8731

EPA Region IV Pesticides Branch 404-347-3222

APPLICATOR CERTIFICATION AND LICENSING

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Certification and Licensing Office 850-488-3314

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Bureau of Entomology and Pest Control (Structural Pest Control) 850-921-4177

Safety/Training/Information Pesticide Information Office (UF/IFAS Cooperative Extension Service) 352-392-4721

PESTICIDE INFORMATION WEB SITES

The UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office: http://peeded.ifas.ufl.edu


Extension Toxicology Network: http://ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet

National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC): http://npic.orst.edu

CropLife America: http://www.croplifeamerica.org

EPA Office of Pesticide Programs: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides
EPA List of Restricted-Use Pesticides: http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/rup/rupjun03.htm
Pesticide Action Network North America: http://www.panna.org
APPENDIX B - FEDERAL AND STATE PESTICIDE REGULATIONS

The production, distribution, sale, use, storage, and disposal of pesticides in Florida is regulated by one federal and three Florida laws. These laws are the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); the Florida Pesticide Law, Chapter 487, FS; the Florida Structural Pest Control Act, Chapter 482, FS; and the Florida Mosquito Control Law, Chapter 388, FS. FIFRA is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The three Florida laws are administered by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS). Since EPA delegates enforcement authority for several FIFRA requirements to the states, many features of the Florida laws are necessary to give FDACS the authority to enforce them in Florida. This section reviews several FIFRA and Florida law requirements that are relevant to this Policy and Procedures Handbook. These include:

Use Inconsistent with Labeling

Restricted Use Pesticides

Applicator Certification and Licensing

Posting Lawn and Ornamental Pesticide Applications

Applying Chemicals Through Irrigation Systems and Protecting Water Sources at Pesticide Mixing/Loading Sites

Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

WPS Early Entry and Special Restrictions for Ornamental Nurseries and Greenhouses

USE INCONSISTENT WITH LABELING

Pesticides sold or distributed in the United States must be registered with EPA and bear an EPA approved label. Any pesticide sold, distributed or offered for sale in Florida must be registered with the Bureau of Pesticides, which is a part of the Division of Agriculture and Environmental Services in FDACS.

FIFRA, Section 12 (a) (2) (G) states it is unlawful to “use any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.” Florida Pesticide Law, Section 487.031 (10) states it is unlawful “for any person to use any pesticide, including a restricted use pesticide, or to dispose of any pesticide containers in a manner other than as stated in the labeling or on the label or as specified by the department or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.” The pesticide user, therefore, is responsible for following the directions on the labeling of the particular product he or she is using. Even though two or more products may contain the same active ingredient and formulation, it is unlawful to use them for the same purpose unless the same application site and use directions are on the label of each product.

Section 12 (a) (2) (G) is qualified by FIFRA Section 2 (ee). FIFRA Section 2 (ee) states the term “to use any registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling” does not include:

Applying a pesticide at any dosage, concentration, or frequency less than that specified on the labeling, unless the labeling specifically prohibits deviation from the specified dosage, concentration or frequency.
Applying a pesticide against any pest not specified on the labeling if the application is to the crop animal, or site specified on the labeling, unless the labeling specifically states that the pesticide may be used only for the pests specified on the labeling.

Employing any application method not prohibited by the labeling unless the labeling specifically states that the product may be applied only by the methods specified on the labeling.

Mixing a pesticide or pesticides with a fertilizer when such mixture is not prohibited by the labeling.

Any use of a pesticide in conformance with Sections 5 (Experimental Use Permits), 18 (Exemptions for Federal and State Agencies), and 24 (Special Local Needs Registration) of FIFRA.

Any uses that the Administrator of EPA determines to be consistent with the purposes of FIFRA.

The Florida Pesticide Law, Chapter 487.031 (10)(a-d) allows the FIFRA Section 2 (ee) exemptions to “use inconsistent with labeling” to be used in Florida.

**Restricted Use Pesticides**

FIFRA requires pesticide products to be classified for general use or restricted use at the time of registration or re-registration. Pesticide products classified as restricted use have the following statement on the front panel of the label above the product’s brand name.

“Restricted Use Pesticide. For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator’s certification.”

This statement is followed by a statement that gives the reason for the restricted use classification. Pesticide products that are not classified for restricted use are considered to be unclassified and do not bear a “General Use” classification statement on the label.

Restricted use pesticides must be purchased and used by certified pesticide applicators or persons who work under their direct supervision. FDACS certifies and licenses pesticide applicators to use or supervise the use of restricted use pesticides. Table 1 in this appendix outlines affected UF/IFAS employees and students. Licensing under UF/IFAS pesticide policy pertains to any pesticide, including biorational products (e.g. Bt and botanicals). Those used in laboratory settings, disinfectants, sanitizers, and ready-to-use pesticides sold over the counter at retail (product that needs no further dilution to be used and is in a container that is also the application device) are exempt from UF/IFAS pesticide policy. Employees should consider the UF/IFAS pesticide policy regarding licensing to supersede that required by FDACS. Florida law requires dealers who sell restricted use pesticides to be licensed by FDACS.

**Applicator Certification and Licensing**

Two Bureaus in the FDACS Division of Agriculture and Environmental Services are responsible for certification and licensing of applicators. The Bureau of Compliance Monitoring certifies and licenses all applicators regulated by the Florida Pesticide Law,
Chapter 487, FS. The Bureau of Entomology and Pest Control certifies and licenses applicators regulated by the Florida Structural Pest Control Law, Chapter 482, FS and the Florida Mosquito Control Law, Chapter 388, FS. To be certified, persons must pass closed book examinations that address general principles of pesticide use and category-specific standards.

**Applicator Categories**

With one exception, pesticide applications made by UF/IFAS employees are regulated by the Florida Pesticide Law, Chapter 487, FS. The one exception is UF/IFAS employees who apply pesticides inside county extension offices or UF/IFAS buildings for pest control and/or to the turf and ornamental plantings in the landscape associated with these buildings. UF/IFAS employees who perform these kinds of pesticide applications must obtain a limited certification license issued by the FDACS Bureau of Entomology and Pest Control. See discussion on following pages for Limited Certification for Government Pesticide Applicators.

The Florida Pesticide Law, Chapter 487, FS, administered by the FDACS Bureau of Compliance Monitoring, authorizes three types of pesticide applicator licenses. They are Private Applicator, Public Applicator and Commercial Applicator.

Private applicator means an individual who has reached the age of majority and is licensed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to use or supervise the use of any restricted use pesticide for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by his or her employer, or, if applied without compensation other than the trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities, on the property of any other person. [Chapter 487.021 (52) FS]

Public applicator means an individual who has reached the age of majority and is licensed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to use or supervise the use of restricted use pesticides as an employee of a state agency, municipal corporation, or other governmental agency. [Chapter 487.021 (55) FS]

Commercial applicator means an individual who has reached the age of majority and is licensed by the department to use or supervise the use of any restricted use pesticide for any purpose on any property other than as provided by the definitions of “private applicator” or “public applicator,” whether or not the individual is a private applicator with respect to some uses. [Chapter 487.021 (16) FS]

UF/IFAS employees are public applicators. To obtain a public applicator license, the UF/IFAS applicator must be certified in at least one primary category, such as Agriculture Tree Crop, Agriculture Row Crop, Ornamental and Turf, or other appropriate category. In addition to a primary category, some employees will also need to be certified in a secondary category called Demonstration and Research Pest Control (refer to the matrix table in this appendix). The certification process involves taking the following closed book exams: General Standards (core), an appropriate primary category, and the secondary category, Demonstration and Research. Upon passing the appropriate examinations, FDACS provides an application for a license. FDACS issues the license upon receipt of the completed application and payment of the license fee. The fee for a four-year public applicator license is $60 (March 2008).

Applicator training manuals are available for each of the certification categories. Manuals may be obtained from the UF/IFAS Extension Book Store. Certification examinations may be taken
at county extension offices or at the UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office on the main campus. More information about applicator certification and licensing is available at http://www.flaes.org/complimonitoring/index.html, the Web page for the FDACS Certification and Licensing Office. More specific details on license requirements for IFAS employees are presented in the licensing matrix table on the next page. Affected employees must become licensed within 6 months of the official start date.
Table 1. Matrix describing various field, garden, landscape, greenhouse, and other non-laboratory pesticide work and corresponding requirements for applicator licenses and certifications or supervision for IFAS employees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee/worker category&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Nothing Required</th>
<th>Direct Superv.</th>
<th>Core</th>
<th>Primary Area&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt; Certif. (Public license)</th>
<th>R&amp;D&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt; Soil and Greenhouse Fumigation</th>
<th>Limited License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixing/applying</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor of mixers &amp; applicators</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty providing research pesticide protocols&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>X&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students in classes (such as laboratory exercises)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conducts pesticide training</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment repair &amp; maintenance</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides verbal or written pesticide recommendations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>X&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Gardeners</td>
<td>X&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumigant researchers</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumigant applicators &amp; applicator supervisors</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field workers&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt; assisting in pesticide/fumigant work, but not applying&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Pest research or recommendations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grounds/gardens maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administering pesticide exams</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Could be OPS, student (includes graduate, undergraduate, interns, and OPS students), USPS, TEAMS, faculty member, agent (including courtesy agents), volunteer.

<sup>b</sup>Primary area is the area (e.g., row crops, turf/ornamental, aquatic, etc.), in which most of your pesticide activities fall. If also applying RUPs outside of the primary area, then a category license in the secondary area or supervision by a person with certification in that area will be necessary.

<sup>c</sup>Research and Demonstration Pest Control.

<sup>d</sup>Protocol is any verbal or written recommendation, guideline, list of research treatments, etc.

<sup>e</sup>IF fumigation is applied or is involved in the work.

<sup>f</sup>Must provide only those pesticide recommendations from approved Extension publications, e.g., those in EDIS.

<sup>g</sup>Field work includes any IFAS employee involved with pesticide work described in this policy.

<sup>h</sup>License not required, but may be obtained on a voluntary basis. Must be under direct supervision of licensed applicator.
Applicators must recertify every four years to renew their license. Applicators may recertify by obtaining a specified number of continuing education units (CEUs) or by taking the certification examinations again. A list of approved CEU classes can be found at http://www.flaes.org/complimonitoring/index.html, the Web page for the FDACS Pesticide Certification and Licensing Office.

**Limited Certification for Government Pesticide Applicators**

The Florida Structural Pest Control Law (Chapter 482.155, FS) requires government employees who apply pesticides (both restricted and non-restricted use) inside a government building for pest control purposes or to the lawn and ornamental plants associated with the building to have a limited certification license issued by the FDACS Bureau of Entomology and Pest Control. UF/IFAS employees who apply pesticides for pest control inside county extension offices, research and education centers, or campus facilities must have a Limited Structural license. UF/IFAS policy also requires those who are involved in structural pest control research to hold a Limited Structural License. UF/IFAS employees, if they apply pesticides to lawns and ornamental plantings at these facilities, must have a Limited Lawn and Ornamental license. This requirement does not apply to the application of disinfectants, sanitizers, or ready-to-use pesticides sold over the counter at retail [Chapter 482.155 (4), FS]. A ready-to-use pesticide is a product that needs no further dilution to be used and is in a container that is also the application device.

To obtain a limited certification license one must submit the application for the license and the $150 examination fee (March 2008) to the FDACS Bureau of Entomology and Pest Control before the closed-book examination may be taken. The examination fee includes the 4-year license fee. Limited Certification examinations are given at county extension offices. Persons with a limited certification license are not permitted to supervise unlicensed applicators. Each person who applies the pesticide must be licensed. For more information on limited certification and the application process to take the examinations go to the Bureau of Entomology and Pest Control web page at http://www.flaes.org/aes-ent/index.html. More specific details on license requirements for IFAS employees are presented in the licensing matrix table of the Applicator Certification and Licensing Policies section. Affected employees must become licensed within 6 months of the official start date.

**Posting Lawn and Ornamental Pesticide Applications**

Any person who is licensed by the Florida Structural Pest Control Law (Chapter 482, FS) to apply pesticides to lawns or exterior foliage must post a notice of the pesticide application at the time of its application [Chapter 482.2265 (2) FS]. UF/IFAS employees who have a Limited Lawn and Ornamental license to apply pesticides to the lawns and ornamental plantings associated with IFAS buildings must comply with this posting requirement. The posting requirements specify:
1. The notice must be posted in a conspicuous location at the time of application of the pesticide to a lawn or exterior foliage. Figure 1 represents the required physical makeup of the notice.

2. The minimum size of the sign is 4 by 5 inches. It must be constructed of rigid, durable weatherproof material with the background and lettering contrasting colors. The signs are available from several sources.

3. The name of the limited certificate holder making the application must be clearly identified on the notice.

**Applying Chemicals through Irrigation Systems and Protecting Water Sources at Pesticide Mixing/Loading Sites**

Pesticide products labeled for agricultural, nursery, turf farm, golf course, or greenhouse uses bear instructions indicating whether the product may be applied through irrigation systems. If the product is intended for application through irrigation systems, the label will provide specific instructions for applying it through one or more types of irrigation systems. If the product is not intended for application through irrigation systems, the statement “Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system” will be on the product label.

Section 487.064 (1-2) of the Florida Pesticide Law states it is unlawful for any person to apply chemicals through an irrigation system which is not equipped with anti-siphon devices adequate to protect against contamination of the water supply. This section also states it is unlawful for any person to mix and load pesticides for application unless the water source is equipped with an anti-siphon device or there is a physical gap between the water source and the application equipment.

**Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides**

The Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (WPS) (CFR Part 170) is a regulation issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Agricultural pesticides are those pesticides used in the production of agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The WPS applies to two types of employees who work on agricultural establishments where agricultural plant crops are produced: agricultural workers and pesticide handlers. An agricultural worker is someone who does tasks, such as harvesting, weeding, or watering, related to the production of agricultural plant crops. A pesticide handler is someone who mixes, loads, and applies pesticides. The definition of a pesticide handler also includes persons who handle opened pesticide containers and who clean, handle, adjust, or repair mixing, loading, or application equipment. The WPS requires agricultural employers to take steps to reduce the risk
of pesticide-related illness and injury to agricultural workers or pesticide handlers. The basic requirements of the WPS include:

**Protection during applications**
Applicators are prohibited from applying a pesticide in a way that will expose workers or other persons. Workers are excluded from areas while pesticides are being applied.

**Restricted-entry intervals**
Restricted-entry intervals are specified on all agricultural plant pesticide product labels. Workers are excluded from entering a pesticide treated area during the restricted entry interval, with only narrow exceptions. For information on exceptions see WPS Early Entry and Special Restrictions for Ornamental Nurseries and Greenhouses and How to Comply with the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides. Copies of this manual are available from the UF/IFAS Pesticide Information Office (352-392-4721) or on the web at: http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/epa-735-b-05-002.pdf.

**Personal protective equipment**
Personal protective equipment must be provided and maintained for handlers and early-entry workers.

**Notification of workers**
Workers must be notified about pesticide treated areas so they may avoid inadvertent exposures.

**Decontamination supplies**
Handlers and workers must have an ample supply of water, soap, and towels for routine washing and emergency decontamination.

**Emergency assistance**
Transportation must be made available to a medical care facility if a worker or handler may have been poisoned or injured. Information must be provided about the pesticide to which the person may have been exposed.

**Pesticide safety training and safety posters**
Pesticide safety training is required for all workers and handlers, and a pesticide safety poster must be displayed.

**Access to labeling and site specific information**
Handlers and workers must be informed of pesticide label requirements. Central posting of recent pesticide applications is required.

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has adopted by reference the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR, 170) (Chapter 5E-2.039, FAC). The Bureau of Compliance Monitoring in the FDACS Division of Agricultural Environmental Services monitors compliance with the WPS.

For more details on the WPS regulation and what must be done to be in compliance with the regulation see the following web site: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/worker.htm
WPS EARLY ENTRY AND SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL NURSERIES AND GREENHOUSES

Early Entry - The WPS allows worker entry into a treated area that remains under an REI only in a few narrowly defined work situations. When early entry is permitted; special instructions and protections must be given to the early-entry workers. Refer to the manual, How to Comply with the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides, for details. Copies are available on the Web at: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/worker.htm

The early entry criteria do not apply to pesticide handlers. Pesticide handlers, equipped with the handler personal protective equipment specified on the label, may enter fields at any time during the pesticide application or during the REI. There are two types of early entry situations defined for agricultural workers. These are (1) no-contact early entry, and (2) worker entry involving contact with treated surfaces.

1. **No-Contact Early Entry** - Workers may enter treated areas during the REI if they will have no contact with anything that has been treated with the pesticide. This entry is permitted only when the application is finished and after any inhalation exposure level listed on the product labeling has been reached or any WPS ventilation criteria have been met. Workers permitted into a treated area during an REI must not touch or be touched by any pesticide residues on plants, on the soil, in water, or pesticides that may be suspended in the air.

   Examples of no contact re-entry include workers traveling in an enclosed cab, walking on paths/roadways through treated areas where they will not come in contact with any pesticide treated soil, leaves, water, etc., or traveling in an open cab where plants cannot brush against workers.

2. **Worker Early Entry Involving Contact with Treated Surfaces** - Early entry for workers involving contact with treated surfaces is permitted in only three work situations: short-term tasks, emergency tasks, and exceptions approved by the EPA. No early entry is permitted for agricultural workers for any reason if the pesticide label requires both oral notification of workers and posting of treated areas with signs during the restricted entry interval. For all other pesticides, early entry workers must wait at least four hours after pesticide application and until any inhalation exposure level or WPS ventilation criteria listed on the product labeling has been reached or met. The three work situations are:

   **Short-term tasks.** Workers may perform tasks, if properly trained and equipped, that do not involve hand labor for up to eight hours out of a 24-hour period. The WPS defines hand labor as harvesting, pruning, thinning, weeding, etc. Short-term tasks that are not considered hand labor include operating, moving, or repairing irrigation equipment not used to apply pesticides. Refer to the How to Comply with the WPS manual for a complete description of hand labor.

   **Agricultural emergencies.** Emergencies must meet all of the following criteria: The emergency could not be anticipated when the pesticide was applied. The circumstances could not be controlled. Early entry is the only practice to mitigate substantial economic
loss. The anticipated loss of profit is greater than normal fluctuation. Circumstances constituting a WPS emergency are expected to be rare in university situations.

**Exceptions approved by the EPA.** EPA has established a formal regulatory process for considering additional exceptions to the restrictions on entering treated areas during an REI. If any such exceptions are approved, EPA will publish them in the Federal Register and intends to inform State and Tribal pesticide agencies, the Cooperative Extension Service, affected commodity, industry, and worker associations, and other interested parties. Check with them or the EPA office in your region for an updated list of approved exceptions and for information about the requirements and limitations of those exceptions.

**Additional Restrictions on Nursery and Greenhouse Pesticide Applications**

During some applications, the WPS requires persons who are not appropriately trained and equipped as pesticide handlers to also be kept out of the area immediately surrounding the application site. The size of this area depends on the pesticide used and the application method.

**Nurseries** - During applications described in 1 and 2 below, workers and other persons must be kept out of areas being treated and surrounding areas. Only appropriately trained and equipped handlers may be in these areas. After the application is finished, workers and other persons are allowed in the areas just outside the treated area that were off-limits during the application.

1. Workers and other persons are prohibited in an area 100 feet outside the treated area in all directions, if the pesticide is:
   a. applied aerially, in an upward direction, or using a spray pressure greater than 150 pounds per square inch; or
   b. applied as a fumigant, smoke, mist, fog or aerosol.

2. Workers and other people are prohibited in an area 25 feet outside the treated area in all directions if the pesticide is applied downward using:
   a. a height of greater than 12 inches from the planting medium; a fine spray; or a spray pressure greater than 40 pounds per square inch and less than 150 pounds per square inch; or
   b. under circumstances other than (1)(a) or (1)(b) or (2)(a) above but for which the pesticide labeling requires the applicator to wear a respirator.

**Greenhouses** - After the application of pesticides in a greenhouse, a minimum period of ventilation must occur before workers are allowed to enter the treated areas or, depending on the method of application, other areas of the greenhouse. The REI is much longer for many pesticides than the minimum duration of ventilation. Re-entry is not permitted during the REI. Ventilation is defined as 10 air exchanges; two hours of using mechanical ventilation (fans); four hours of passive ventilation (windows or other forms of passive ventilation); 11 hours with no ventilation followed by one hour of fans; 11 hours with no ventilation followed by two hours of passive; or 24 hours with no ventilation.
Areas covered by Restricted Entry Intervals when pesticides are applied as:

*Fumigant*: The entire greenhouse is covered by the REI plus any adjacent structures that cannot be sealed off from the treated area until ventilation requirements are met; then re-entry restrictions are lifted.

*Smoke, mist, fog, or aerosol*: The REI applies to the entire enclosed area in which the application was made.

*Applications requiring the use of a respirator other than those described in 1 and 2*: Re-entry may occur after ventilation criteria are met.

*Applications not requiring the use of a respirator*: Workers are prohibited in the pesticide treated area plus 25 feet in all directions within the enclosed area until application is complete. After the application is completed, the REI applies only to the treated area.

**WPS Handler Training Content – 40 CFR, Part 170.230**

The Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides requires the training for handlers to contain at least the following information:

The training required for persons performing tasks as WPS Handlers shall include:

- Format and meaning of information on pesticide labels and in labeling, including safety information such as precautionary statements about human health hazards.
- Hazards of pesticides resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute effects, delayed effects and sensitization.
- Routes through which pesticides can enter the body.
- Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning.
- Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings.
- How to obtain emergency medical care.
- Routine and emergency decontamination procedures.
- Need for and appropriate use of personal protective equipment.
- Prevention, recognition, and first aid treatment of heat-related illness.
- Safety requirements for handling, transporting, storing, and disposing of pesticides, including general procedures for spill cleanup.
- Environmental concerns such as drift, runoff, and wildlife hazards.
- Warning about taking pesticides or pesticide containers home.
- An explanation of WPS requirements that handler employers must follow for the protection of handlers and others, namely:
  - prohibition of applying pesticides in a manner that will cause contact with workers or other persons,
  - the requirement to use personal protective equipment,
  - the provisions for training and decontamination, and
  - the protection against retaliatory acts.
The Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides requires the training for agricultural workers to contain at least the following information:

- Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during work activities.
- Hazards of pesticides resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.
- Routes through which pesticides can enter the body.
- Signs and symptoms of common types of pesticide poisoning.
- Emergency first aid for pesticide injuries or poisonings.
- How to obtain emergency medical care.
- Routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including emergency eye flushing techniques.
- Hazards from chemigation and drift.
- Hazards from pesticide residues on clothing.
- Warnings about taking pesticides or pesticide containers home.
- An explanation of the WPS requirements designed to protect workers, including application and entry restrictions, design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, availability of specific information about applications, and protection against retaliatory acts.
The symptoms of pesticide poisoning are quite variable and, unfortunately, may mimic other types of illness. Common symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps, headache, dizziness, weakness, confusion, excessive sweating, chills, thirst, chest pains, breathing difficulty, muscle aches, or cramps. These symptoms are common with many illnesses or with overindulgence in food or drink. If these symptoms occur during or after pesticide activities, pesticide poisoning should be suspected. Some pesticides are toxic in very small amounts. Co-workers should monitor one another closely; as it is common for a victim to be confused. Victims may not realize that they have been poisoned.

If pesticide poisoning is suspected, get medical help immediately. Do not leave the victim alone. When taking the patient to the doctor or hospital, take a copy of the pesticide label along. Take the Material Data Safety Sheet, also.

Plan for a poisoning emergency. Be sure that all employees involved in pesticide activities can communicate quickly if they need assistance. A cell phone or two-way radio may prevent a tragedy. Ensure that everyone knows emergency phone numbers. Seconds count in an emergency.

Employees should be familiar with the pesticides they use. Anyone using a pesticide should be properly trained and responsible. Pesticides in Toxicity Category I can kill or cause irreversible injury. No one should mix/load Toxicity Category I pesticides alone. Make sure that everyone understands the first aid instructions on the pesticide label.

**FIRST AID FOR POISONING**

Post the number for the Poison Information Center 800-222-1222

1. Protect yourself and stop the pesticide exposure as quickly as possible.
2. Consult the pesticide label for the following first aid statements:

   **Pesticide on skin:**
   - Take off contaminated clothing.
   - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
   - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

   **Pesticide in eye:**
   - Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing.
   - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

   **Inhaled pesticide:**
   - Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
   - Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

   **Pesticide in mouth or swallowed:**
   - Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
   - Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
Heat stress occurs when someone is exposed to more heat than his/her body can stand. It is not caused by pesticide exposure, but protective equipment required for pesticide application may increase the risk of heat stress. Mild heat stress will make the victim feel ill and weak; severe heat stress (heat stroke) is very dangerous. One-third of victims die, and more suffer permanent brain damage.

As summer approaches, acclimate to the heat slowly, drink plenty of liquids, take frequent breaks, and plan strenuous activities for the cooler parts of the day. Be familiar with the symptoms of heat stress. Many of them are similar to symptoms of pesticide poisoning, including sweating, headache, nausea, confusion, and loss of coordination. More information on heat stress is available in a UF/IFAS fact sheet PI-17, *Managing Heat Stress When Mixing, Loading and Applying Pesticides*, http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/PI009 or from *A Guide to Heat Stress in Agriculture* available from the U.S. Government Printing Office (doc. number 055000-00474-9).

The symptoms in the following table can help differentiate between pesticide poisoning and heat stress:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat Stress</th>
<th>Organophosphate/Carbamate Poisoning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry Mouth, no tears, no spit</td>
<td>Salivation, tears, spit present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast pulse (if victim has fainted)</td>
<td>Slow pulse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>Nausea and diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialated pupils</td>
<td>Pupils may still be small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fainting (prompt recovery)</td>
<td>Coma (cannot awaken)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First Aid for Heat Stress**

1. Move the victim to a cooler area immediately.
2. Cool the victim as quickly as possible by splashing cool water on him/her or by immersing the victim in cool water. Do not immerse anyone who is unconscious, convulsive, or confused.
3. Remove all protective equipment or clothing that is keeping the victim too warm.
4. If the victim is conscious, have him/her drink as much cool water as possible.
5. Keep the victim quiet, and transport the victim to medical facility.
APPENDIX D - MEDICAL MONITORING PROGRAM FOR PESTICIDE USERS

Environmental Health and Safety, Administrative Affairs, University of Florida,
Revised July 17, 2000

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Medical Monitoring Program for Pesticide Users is to provide a system of insuring the health, safety and wellness of students, staff and faculty of the University of Florida who come in contact with pesticides, either by mixing, loading, applying, or otherwise handling pesticides, except in original, unopened containers, as a part of their affiliation with the university. Any prospective employee who is predisposed to abnormal cholinesterase activity, or who is unable to demonstrate acceptable liver function or immune response through medical diagnostic procedures shall be excluded from such pesticide-related duties. The Program also provides for exit interview testing of employees leaving the university to ensure no work-related health effects have occurred due to pesticide exposure.

AUTHORITY

The authority for implementation of this program is derived from the general university responsibility to provide a safe working environment for its students, staff and faculty. The University recognizes the actions and policies established through the Worker Protection Standards for Agricultural Pesticides and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended and has taken additional steps as outlined in this policy to protect individuals involved with pesticide use.

POLICY

All users of Toxicity Class I, II, or III pesticides, (oral or dermal LD50 of less than 2200 mg/kg as indicated on MSDS), shall participate in the Medical Monitoring Program for Pesticide Users. “Use” is defined as mixing, loading, applying or otherwise handling (except in original, unopened containers) those materials with a frequency of more than 4 days per calendar month (any part of a day counting as one day) and a volume of more than one pint (16 fl. oz) of mixed solution or one pound of dry material at any single use.

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Provisions for the Employee

It shall be the responsibility of the University of Florida to provide a health assessment for all individuals who will fill a vacant position and will use pesticides for the University of Florida. It shall be the responsibility of the deans, directors and department heads where an employee uses pesticides for the University of Florida to provide the following:

• mandatory pre-exposure blood test data when not included in a preplacement health assessment;
• mandatory periodic medical monitoring;
• incident-related monitoring;
• exit blood tests;
• personal protective equipment (PPE);
• documentation of safety training to pesticide users.

2. Diagnostic Laboratory Contract

Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) shall contract with an accredited diagnostic laboratory to provide testing of blood samples for all participants.

Individual off-campus stations (outside Alachua County) shall contract with local health care providers for taking blood samples and have all samples sent to the contract laboratory specified by the University for analysis. Employees within Alachua County shall use the Student Health Care Center (SHCC) for taking blood samples. Individual operational units shall be financially responsible for tests of their employees.

3. Medical Reports and Records

The SHCC shall review and maintain all medical reports and records. The SHCC shall notify EH&S and the supervisor or employee of any abnormal blood profile test results.

4. Problem Inquiry

EH&S shall, upon notification from the SHCC, begin an inquiry of any causes of abnormal results and serve as liaison between the SHCC and the affected department in helping to identify and rectify conditions found to be causing abnormal results.

5. Personal Protective Equipment

It shall be the responsibility of any person using pesticides to observe all label instructions regarding Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). It shall also be the responsibility of the supervisor to monitor the use and maintenance of PPE for all employees under his/her supervision, and document any failure to use PPE as required by label instructions. Documentation should be included in the employee’s personnel files and if there is evidence to suspect an exposure, the supervisor may direct the employee to have an “incident-related” test. The employee and the supervisor shall comply with directives resulting from EH&S inquiries regarding pesticide exposures and corrective actions specified.

PROCEDURES

1. Preplacement/Initial Health Assessment

A health assessment shall be provided to each individual who has the newly assigned duties of using pesticides for the University of Florida. For those individuals in Alachua County, the health assessment shall be performed at UF’s Student Health Care Center. For those individuals who are unable to travel to Gainesville, their department may have the health assessment done by a local physician licensed to practice medicine in the State of Florida. The local physician shall follow the same procedures as those done at the SHCC including detailing the medical record on the SHCC Examination form. The medical record generated from that health assessment should be forwarded to the SHCC for review and filing.

The health assessment shall consist of a general physical examination along with blood tests as described below. Prior to either of these blood tests, exposure to all pesticides must be avoided.
for a minimum of 30 days. New employees and current employees who have the newly assigned duties of using pesticides for the University of Florida shall have their blood chemistry profile and cholinesterase baselines established during their pre-placement health assessment and prior to exposure to any pesticides. If new employees were exposed in previous employment, a 30-day non-exposure period must have occurred prior to having the first blood tests for UF. Current employees who have been promoted must also have a 30-day non-exposure period before their first UF blood test.

a. Blood Chemistry Profile
The blood chemistry profile will be used to determine deficiencies in kidney and liver functions, both of which may be consequences of pesticide exposure. The SHCC may recommend an employee be excluded from tasks that may expose him/her to pesticides when liver enzyme test results indicate inadequate liver function.

b. Cholinesterase Baselines
Cholinesterase baselines should reflect normal levels of plasma and RBC cholinesterase, thereby allowing medical personnel to monitor recovery from exposure to cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticides. Baseline cholinesterase exams shall be a minimum of 48 hours apart and no more than 14 days apart. The maximum variation between baseline exam results shall be 25%. If variation exceeds 25%, a third exam shall be submitted between 48 hours and 14 days of the second exam. The two closest results shall be averaged for the baseline.

The SHCC may recommend an employee be excluded from tasks that may expose him/her to pesticides in the following situations:
in the event of abnormally low levels of cholinesterase activity (as indicated on the report), which occurs naturally in a small segment of the population;
in cases where there is excessive variation in baseline test results (as determined by the SHCC) indicating a lack of predictability.

Medical conditions other than exposure to pesticides such as illnesses, prescription or over-the-counter medications that may affect a participant’s baseline shall be evaluated by the SHCC. A new baseline may be established if medically justified.

EH&S may require the establishment of new baselines if a more appropriate method of analysis becomes available.

2. Periodic Medical Monitoring
A blood chemistry profile is required annually for all University employees who are pesticide users (as defined under “POLICY”). The SHCC shall review the blood chemistry profile results and notify EH&S of any abnormal conditions requiring further inquiry or testing.

3. Incident-Related Monitoring
In the event of an accidental or suspected exposure, such as a spill, failure to use or malfunction of PPE, EH&S shall be notified and blood testing shall be promptly initiated and reviewed by the SHCC. Blood testing will include a blood chemistry profile, a cholinesterase test (plasma and RBC) if the exposure was from a cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticide, and any other tests as seen appropriate by the attending physician. At this time, a medical questionnaire shall be completed
documenting changes in medical history, patterns of pesticide and PPE use, and a description of the exposure. This will be reviewed by the SHCC.

4. Exit Tests

Exit tests consisting of a blood chemistry profile and a cholinesterase test (for those using cholinesterase inhibitors) should be conducted upon termination of employment and reviewed by the SHCC. This exit testing is intended to ensure that no work-related health effects have occurred due to pesticide exposure and should be coordinated with the employee’s exit interview.

5. Documentation of Safety Training

Annual safety training is mandatory for all pesticide users. It shall include the hazards associated with pesticide use, the methods of pesticide exposure, the use and care of all PPE required by the pesticide label, and the provisions of the Medical Monitoring Program for Pesticide Users. The department shall provide EH&S documentation of this training.

6. Corrective Procedures

Upon receipt of unacceptable blood profile test results, the SHCC shall notify EH&S, the supervisor and/or the employee. EH&S shall notify the SHCC, the supervisor and/or the employee of unacceptable cholinesterase blood test results. EH&S shall conduct an inquiry to determine possible causes and make recommendations to rectify any deficiencies in safety equipment use or other conditions allowing exposure to occur.
MEDICAL HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PESTICIDE USERS
Occupational Medicine Program
University of Florida

Name:        SS#:        Date of Birth:
Height:      Weight:      Age:

Position (Title)        LP#
Supervisor:        Department:
Address:        Telephone Number:

1. What was the date of your most recent pesticide use?

2. Have you had any changes in your medical history during the last 12 months?  
2. YES  NO
If yes, please describe and include any illnesses, injuries or medication.

3. Is personal protective equipment (PPE) provided by your supervisor?  
3. YES  NO

4. Is PPE being used when the label directs?     4. YES  NO

5. Have you had any accidents with pesticides this year?     5. YES  NO
If yes, please describe and include dates.

6. Have you had any symptoms of exposure in the last 12 months?   6. YES  NO
If yes, please describe and include dates.

7. Additional comments

Employee’s Signature        Date

NOTE:  Forward completed form to Student Health Care Center, Attn: Occupational Medicine, P.O. Box 117500, 
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-7500
APPENDIX E

AGREEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING
PESTICIDE RESEARCH/Demonstration Conducted
ON NON-UNIVERSITY (PRIVATE OR PUBLIC) PROPERTY

Property Owner ___________________________ Researcher ___________________________
(or representative)

Firm ___________________________ UF/IFAS Unit ___________________________

Address ___________________________ Address ___________________________

______________________________  ________________________________
Telephone ___________________________ Telephone ___________________________

Fax ___________________________ Fax ___________________________

Field Location ___________________________ Pesticides ___________________________

______________________________  ________________________________
I, the owner (or representative) of the above property, have been provided the label(s) and
Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) of the aforementioned pesticide(s) to be evaluated by the
above named researcher of the University of Florida, IFAS. I also understand that the researcher
will destroy all food, feed or seed crops grown on the research site, where unlabeled pesticides or
unlabeled uses have been evaluated, during the period that the research was conducted and that
these crops are not to be used for commercial sales or human consumption. I further understand
the possible risk of pesticide carry-over and potential risks to succeeding crops and human health.

Signature       Signature

Owner (or representative)     UF/IFAS Researcher

Date        Date