

Fundamentals for Pesticide Mix/Load Sites

Leader's guide with worksheet and answer sheet

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This DVD depicts 7 Best Management Practices for pesticide mixing and loading sites. It is from a video produced by the University of Florida in 1992. The run time is about 15 minutes.

Before starting the DVD, give a copy of the Worksheet (2 pages) to each audience member. Instruct them to complete the worksheet as they view the DVD. After the DVD is done, review the worksheet with the audience orally. Do not distribute the answer sheet.

Fundamentals for Pesticide Mix/Load Sites

Complete this worksheet as you view the video.

1. Preparing a pesticide solution by putting a concentrate into a spray tank and diluting it is called _____
_____ ; and any place where mixing and loading takes place is called a _____.

2. Two major reasons that special care must be taken during the mixing and loading operation are:

1. _____

2. _____

3. What does the first rule for mixing and loading focus on? (Choose one.)

- a) Protecting water supplies.
- b) Protective equipment for handlers.
- c) Site selection.
- d) Emergency response measures.

4. During a mix-load operation, what are the two ways pesticides can end up in a water source?

1. _____
2. _____

5. What precaution should be taken before water for mixing and loading is taken directly from a pond or other surface water?

6. According to the video, a mix-load site should be at least _____ feet from a well. (North Carolina law requires a distance of at least 50 ft for mix/load sites and 100 ft for pesticide storage sites).

7. What are two ways to prevent back siphoning?

1. _____
2. _____

8. What is the rule of thumb for determining the air gap between the hose end and spray tank?

9. The second rule of mix/load operations is to _____.

10. The third rule of mix/load operations is to _____.

11. What are two methods of rinsing pesticide containers?

1. _____

2. _____

12. The fourth rule is to _____.

13. Two different options for legally disposing of rinsed containers include:

1. _____

2. _____

(Note: It is illegal to burn, bury or improperly dump pesticide containers in North Carolina.)

14. The fifth rule is to _____.

15. What are the steps in properly cleaning up a pesticide spill?

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

16. The sixth rule is to _____.

17. The seventh rule is to _____.

18. Name at least five specific points that should be part of a training program for mix-load workers.

Fundamentals for Pesticide Mix/Load Sites

(Answers)

Complete this worksheet as you view the video.

1. Preparing a pesticide solution by putting a concentrate into a spray tank and diluting it is called mixing and loading; and any place where mixing and loading takes place is called a mix/load site.

2. Two major reasons that special care must be taken during the mixing and loading operation are:

A. The risk of personal injury is greater because concentrated pesticide is being handled, poured and mixed.

B. Spills at a mix/load site have a higher likelihood of contaminating soil and groundwater supplies.

3. What does the first rule for mixing and loading focus on?

Answer: a) Protecting water supplies.

4. During a mix-load operation, what are the two ways pesticides can end up in a water source?

1. Move to water because of a spill.

2. Move to water by back siphoning.

5. What precaution should be taken before water for mixing and loading is taken directly from a pond or other surface water?

A barrier should be placed between the water source and the mix-load site.

6. A mix-load site should be at least 100 feet from a well. (North Carolina law requires a distance of at least 50 ft for mix/load sites and 100 ft for pesticide storage sites).

7. What are two ways to prevent back siphoning?

1. Check valve method.

2. Air gap method.

8. What is the rule of thumb for determining the air gap between the hose end and spray tank?

The air gap distance should be at least twice the diameter of the supply line.

9. The second rule of mix/load operations is to start with only half of the total water needed.

10. The third rule of mix/load operations is to rinse empty pesticide containers immediately.

11. What are two methods of rinsing pesticide containers?

1. Triple rinsing.

2. Pressure rinsing.

12. The fourth rule is to add rinsate to spray mix.

13. Two different options for legally disposing of rinsed containers include:

1. Offering it for recycling.

2. Disposal as solid waste.

(Note: It is illegal to burn, bury or improperly dump pesticide containers in North Carolina.)

14. The fifth rule is to clean up spills immediately.

15. What are the steps in properly cleaning up a pesticide spill?

A. Take care of the people first.

B. Control the spill.

C. Contain the spill.

D. Clean it up.

E. Contact officials to determine proper disposal of contaminated materials.

16. The sixth rule is to use the right equipment for the job.

17. The seventh rule is to train all workers.

18. Name at least five specific points that should be part of a training program for mix-load workers.

How to properly use all equipment, including PPE.

All safety procedures.

Proper mix-load procedure.

How to maintain an air gap and/or use an antisiphon check valve.

The importance of staying on-site for the entire mix/load operation.

How to interpret signal words.

How to safely open and close a pesticide container.

How to pour pesticide concentrate in a way that minimizes spills and splashes.

How to rinse and handle empty containers.

What to do in case of an emergency or accident.

How to clean a spill.