



PESTICIDE USE AND DISPOSAL

Wis. Adm. Code § ATCP 29.40, 29.45, 29.47, 29.50 and ATCP 33

When using pesticides you are responsible for compliance with pesticide regulations and for your own health and safety. It is a violation of state and federal law to use a pesticide contrary to label directions.

A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances labeled, designed or intended for use in preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, including use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. This includes herbicides, insecticides, antimicrobials, fungicides, repellents and more.

USE PESTICIDES CONSISTENT WITH THE PESTICIDE LABEL

No person may do the following: a) Use or direct the use of a pesticide in a negligent manner or in a manner inconsistent with the pesticide labeling, and b) use or direct the use of a pesticide for a purpose for which the pesticide is not registered or labeled.

Review pesticide labels for required personal protective equipment and product labeling restrictions. If you require assistance interpreting a label, contact the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) at (608) 224-4547. Follow label directions – The Label Is “The Law”.

For each of the pesticides you apply:

- Do not exceed the labeled rate, dosage, concentration, or frequency.
- Use the pesticide in compliance with applicable timing, distance, safety restrictions and other label prohibitions.
- Comply with label language specific to minimizing impacts on non-target species such as pollinators, and other sensitive sites.
- Only use the product in locations (crops, animals, sites, geography) authorized by the labeling.
- Use application methods or equipment required by labeling, such as specific nozzle types required for drift reduction.
- Be sure the use is for a purpose the pesticide is registered or labeled.
- Wear the personal protective clothing and equipment required by the label.
- Ensure weather conditions will not negatively impact the application.

Suggestion

- Wash hands with soap and water immediately after using a pesticide. Shower as soon as possible.
- Wash work clothing with a heavy duty detergent and hot water separate from household laundry.

Small Mammal Control Using Strychnine or Sodium Fluoracetate (1080)

A special use permit is required to use baits containing the active ingredients Strychnine or Sodium Fluoracetate (1080) to control Pocket Gophers, Moles, Rats, Mice and other small mammals. A Pesticide Purchase and Use Permit Application for Small Mammal Control must be completed by the business making the pesticide application, and approved by a regional Department of Natural Resources (DNR) wildlife representative.

Bird Control – Aviary Permit

Before making pesticide applications to control of Grackles, Red-Winged Blackbirds, Feral Pigeons, House Sparrows, Starlings, and other birds, a Repel and Destroy Wild Birds Permit Application must be completed by the business making the pesticide application, and approved by a regional Department of Natural Resources (DNR) representative

A flowchart outlining these special permit requirements is found in an appendix of many University of Wisconsin Pesticide Applicator Training Program Certification Training



PESTICIDE MIXING AND LOADING SITE (PAD) REQUIREMENTS

A pad is required when mixing or loading operations occur within 100 feet of a well or surface water OR if a combined total of 1,500 pounds of pesticide active ingredients are mixed or loaded within a single half mile area on an annual basis. A pad is not required if *all* mixing and loading is done in the field.

- Suggestion – Mix only as much pesticide solution as you need. It is better to underestimate than overestimate. Stand up wind when mixing and applying pesticides. Keep pesticide measuring tools separate from household and kitchen tools.

PESTICIDE APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

No person may use pesticide application equipment that is clogged, unclean, leaking or in disrepair. Applicators need to take time to examine their equipment regularly for leaks, worn hoses and similar maintenance issues. Calibrate your equipment as necessary.

BACKFLOW PROTECTION

Regulations require the use of a backflow protection device or fixed air gap when filling pesticide application equipment, or a mix or nurse tank, from a well or discharge outlet.

PESTICIDE SPILLS

Immediately take appropriate measures to contain and recover spills and clean surfaces exposed to spilled pesticide. Report spills to the 24 hour hotline at 800-943-0003.

DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDES AND PESTICIDE CONTAINERS

General provisions: A person holding or disposing of any pesticide or pesticide container must:

- Be consistent with the pesticide label directions for disposal.
- Avoid contaminating waters of the state.
- Not create a hazard to persons, property or the environment.

For information about disposal and recycling options for solid and hazardous wastes, visit <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Waste/Hazardous.html>

Properly dispose of pesticide or rinsate. Clean Sweep may be an option.

Dispose of unwanted pesticide and rinsate according to label directions. Ask your local waste management operations about restrictions. DATCP manages an annual grant program for counties and municipalities wishing to collect unwanted pesticides. Businesses with agricultural pesticides may be eligible for up to 50% subsidy on disposal costs. For more information, visit <http://cleansweep.wi.gov>.

Properly dispose of or use rinsate that contains pesticides

Improper use or disposal of leftover pesticide tank mixtures and rinsate can cause serious damage to crops and the environment. Two options are available to properly handle pesticide rinsates: 1) use the tank mix or rinsate in an application following pertinent pesticide label requirements; or 2) dispose of the tank mix or rinsate through a private waste hauler or disposal company in accordance with solid and hazardous waste rules. Rinsate only containing fertilizer (no pesticides) can be used on appropriate sites.

Properly dispose of sludge that contains pesticides

When the dirt is pulled out of a sump it is typically a sludge that contains residue from pesticides and fertilizers that spilled during the season. This sludge can sometimes contain enough pesticide residues that it creates a problem when trying to dispose of it.

Properly manage and dispose of empty pesticide containers (plastic jugs, bags, minibulks)

Empty containers must be triple rinsed or equivalent. Once properly rinsed, you can:

1. Recycle a container for scrap in compliance with applicable law.
2. Reuse a pesticide container that is designed to be reused, in compliance with label directions.
3. Return a container to the pesticide manufacturer or dealer that agreed to receive the container.
4. Temporarily reuse a pesticide container to hold the same pesticide recovered from a leaking or damaged pesticide container.