




PESTICIDE

- Any product that makes a claim that it controls pests
 - A claim may indicate that the pesticide controls, kills, eradicates, repels, deters, etc. certain pests

PROPER PROCEDURES FOR CPA (PESTICIDES) STORAGE

1. Read the product label for specific storage information
 - Label should always be attached to the pesticide container with clear information about
 - Trade name
 - Signal word
 - Manufacturing date
 - Directions for use
 - Active ingredient
 - Amount in ml/g/l/kgs
 - Manufacturer details
 - Expiry date
 - 1st aid instructions
 - Storage & Disposal
 - Precautionary statements
 - Compile with all storage standards on the label
 - Keep all labels intact and firmly attached
 - Put clear tape to protect the label as it is the most important safety factor in the use of pesticides
 - Signal words on a pesticide label are
 - Caution
 - Warning
 - Danger
 - Danger poison
2. Keep out of reach of children
3. Store pesticides in locked cabinets (5 feet) above ground level
4. Store pesticides away from children and animals, but accessible only to trained people
5. Store pesticides in their original containers with their tops tightly closed
6. Store pesticides in a cool dry and well-lit areas
 - Very high or very low temperatures can cause pesticide deterioration
 - Proper lighting helps ensure the correct pesticide for the task is used
 - Any leaks or spills can be seen and immediately cleaned up
7. Store dry pesticides above liquid pesticides as this prevents the liquid pesticide from spilling or leaking onto the dry pesticides and contaminating them

ADVANTAGES OF PROPER PESTICIDE STORAGE

- 1) Proper pesticide storage helps prolong chemical shelf life
 - a) shelf life is the period of time a pesticide can be stored before it becomes less effective or ineffective
 - 2) Proper pesticide storage protects the health of people and animals
 - 3) Proper storage prevents accidents that could cause property or environmental damage (protects the environment)
 - 4) Correct storage is important in preventing vandalism, theft, or misuse of products, the potential for use by terrorists and saboteurs who could contaminate water sources and food commodities with pesticides
- 

DONTS WHEN STORING PESTICIDES

- a) Do not store pesticides where flooding is possible or water damage is likely to occur
- b) Avoid areas where a spill could get into a well, groundwater or surface water
- c) Never store pesticides in any food or drink containers because children can drink causing accidental poisoning
- d) Never store pesticides in cabinets near food, drinks, portable water, animal feed, medical supplies, seed, protective clothing, fertilizers or gasoline/fuel
 - Pesticides can contaminate other products through
 - i. Vapours
 - ii. Dust
 - iii. spills
- e) Never store pesticides in application equipment e.g. knapsack, thus calculate carefully the amount required per application to avoid the problem of excessive mixtures
- f) Reduce storage needs by purchasing the required amount and type of pesticide for the following year
 - Mark on the container the date that you bought the pesticide
 - Use older products first
 - Eliminate and dispose old and outdated pesticides which will be less effective after opening
- g) Never store CPAs near open flames like
 - Shona traditional kitchens (huts)
 - Ignition sources (cars or lawnmowers)
- h) Don't spill pesticides
- i) Don't smoke near the pesticide storage

DOs WHEN STORING PESTICIDES

- 1) Keep emergency numbers
 - All emergencies – 999
 - Police – 995
 - Ambulance – 994
 - Fire – 993
 - Mobile phones – 112
- 2) Have clean water, soap and first aid kit close at hand in case.

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED

- Keep storage space to a minimum to discourage storing large quantities of unneeded pesticides
- Storage should be large enough to:
 - Accommodate newly purchased chemicals
 - Accommodate opened containers


- Accommodate unused/unwanted pesticides
- Accommodate empty triple-rinsed containers waiting recycling or disposal

STORAGE SITE/LOCATION

- A prefabricated storage building or a portable cabinet that can be relocated in case of flooding
- Far away from buildings or structures, so that in case of fire the pesticide is intact
- Located in an area that will not flood
- 12 inches above the immediate ground level to prevent moisture from being absorbed into
- Away from water and moisture
 - Water and moisture can
 - Rust metal containers
 - Disintegrate paper/cardboard packaging
 - Make labels unreadable
 - Cause labels to detach
 - Cause dry formulations to clump/cake/break down/dissolve and release pesticide
 - Cause pesticide to spread and contaminate the storage facility and the environment
- Located 100 feet away from surface waters and downslope from
 - Wells
 - Animal feeding stations
 - Shelter
 - Food or feed storage
 - dwellings
- Downwind from the storage location in case of spills or fires
- Accessible for delivery and emergency vehicles (ambulances/fire brigade/police)
- Put signs up
 - NO SMOKING
 - NO CHILDREN ALLOWED
 - NO UNAUTHORISED PERSONS ALLOWED
 - DANGER
 - KEEP OUT

CONSTRUCTING A STORAGE UNIT

- Use nonflammable materials to reduce the fire hazard
- Use nonabsorbent materials (use metal)
- Have strong trays or sleeves inside to organize the CPAs
- Products should fit to avoid spillage
- Use sealed floors (concrete)
- Provide internal lighting (ZESA)

- 
- Provide security and an alarm
 - Provide a lock on the door
 - Put windows for ventilation but windows should not be large enough for someone to enter
 - Examples of type of unit
 - Cabinets
 - Closet
 - Building rooms

STORAGE ENVIRONMENT INSIDE THE STORAGE UNIT

- dry and well ventilated
- avoid extreme high and low temperatures
- store pesticides using the correct temperature (put a thermometer)
- keep out of direct sunlight
 - Do not put glass and aerosol containers on windows

