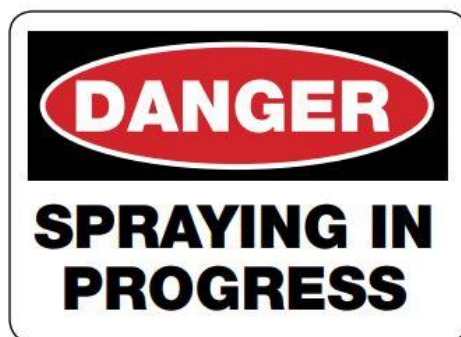




GUIDE TO SAFE USE OF WEED SPRAYER & CHEMICALS

*This document is designed to be a guide only.
Please refer to product specific Safety Directions & Recommendations for Use.*

Pesticides used in outdoor areas close to, or accessible to the public, such as parks and ovals, and near sensitive sites such as schools or hospitals should be clearly identified with appropriate signage.



Special instructions to the public regarding entering areas where pesticides have been used should also be displayed (please see example below):

DO NOT allow entry into treated crops until spray deposits have dried. If prior entry is required, limit duration of entry and wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

Mixing of chemical concentrates represents the most hazardous time when using pesticides and so mixing should be carried out by persons wearing the appropriate PPE such as elbow length gloves, rubber boots, a chemical apron, face shield, and safety goggles. Additional PPE may be required and the user should refer to the safety instructions listed on the chemical label.

A respirator may also be required to avoid inhalation of droplets/vapours from liquids, and dusts from powder formulations.

Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking or toileting, and always use clean PPE at the start of each day or when changing from the use of one chemical to another.

Safe and Lawful Storage of Chemicals

- Locate away from other buildings in a flood free location
- Store in a secure and lockable building/container with its own water supply and preferably with an eye wash station.
- Do not decant (transfer the contents of one container to another).
- Do not use food or beverage containers to store chemicals/pesticides, which is not only extremely dangerous but also illegal.
- Storage area should be well ventilated and insulated from heat extremes.
- Storage area to have appropriate spill kits equivalent to 25% of the total chemicals and 100% of the largest container.
- Dangerous chemicals should also be clearly labelled



Spray Drift

Cross over of chemicals to non weeded or protected areas should be avoided. Installation of an air induction (drift reducing nozzle) is recommended and will greatly reduce the potential for spray drift off your target area.

Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace

Dangerous goods and Hazardous Chemicals should be clearly labelled and a current (less than 5 year old) Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each chemical should be easily accessible.