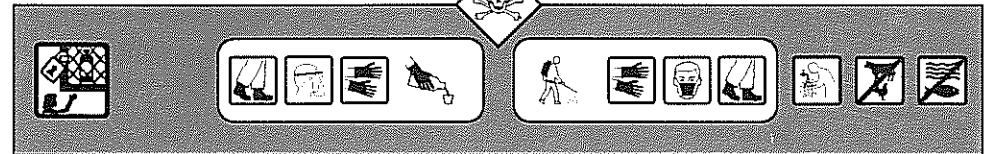


POISONS AND PESTICIDES: USING THEM RESPONSIBLY AND SAFELY

Group 1a



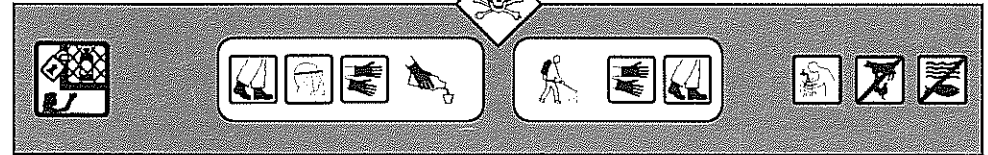
VERY TOXIC



Group 1b



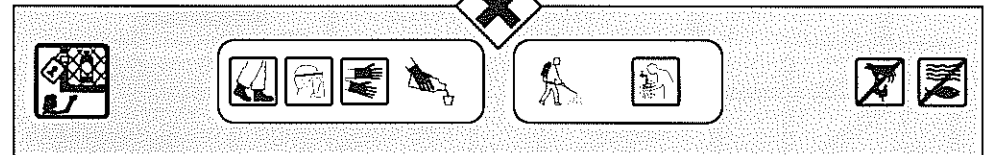
TOXIC



Group 2

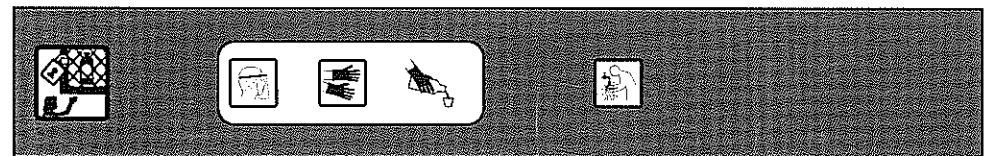


HARMFUL

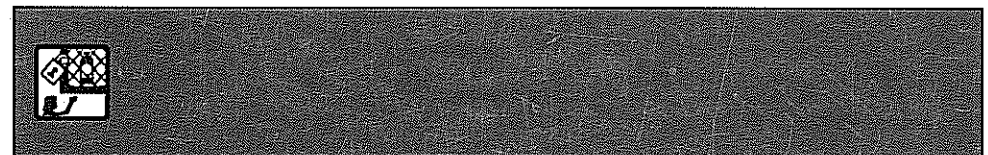


Group 3

CAUTION



Group 4



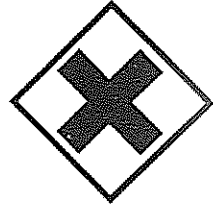
Understand the symbols on the label

The symbols indicate the minimum requirements for safe handling of the pesticide.

Read the label every time you handle the product.



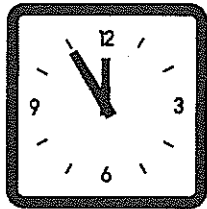
Group 1 products are toxic and very toxic. The labels are red.



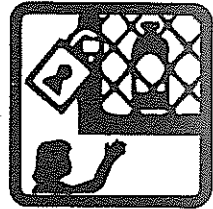
Group 2 products are harmful. The labels are yellow.

Group 3 products require caution. The labels are blue.

Group 4 products require careful storage. The labels are green.



ALL products have an expiry date.

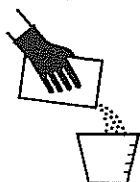


This storage sign is on ALL products. Keep the product locked away from children and uninformed people.

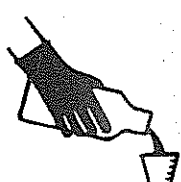
Application and handling symbols on Group 1, 2 and 3 products



Application

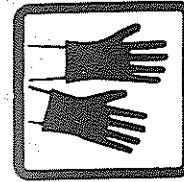


Handling dry concentrate

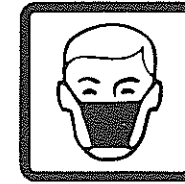


Handling liquid concentrate

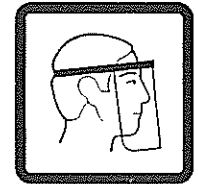
Health and safety: protective clothing advice on the label



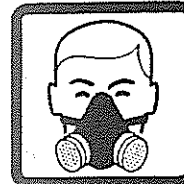
Wear gloves



Wear protection over nose and mouth



Wear eye protection



Wear a respirator

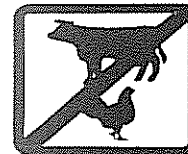


Wear boots



Wash after use

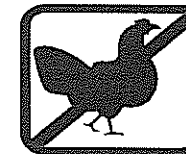
Follow the advice for safeguarding animals and the environment.



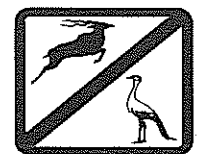
Dangerous/harmful to live-stock and poultry



Dangerous/harmful to livestock



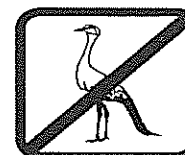
Dangerous/harmful to poultry



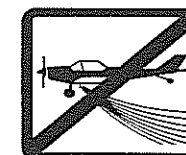
Dangerous/harmful to wildlife and birds



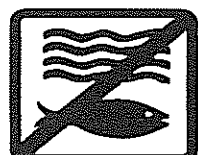
Dangerous/harmful to wildlife



Dangerous/harmful to birds



Not for aerial application

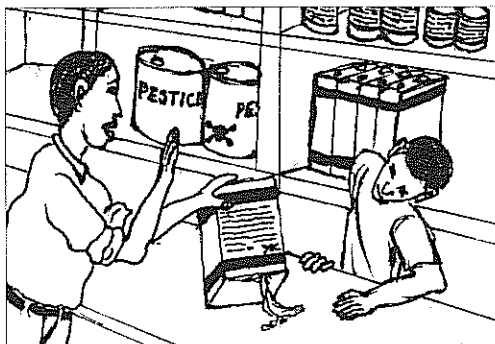


Dangerous/harmful to fish and water bodies

Use poisons and pesticides responsibly.

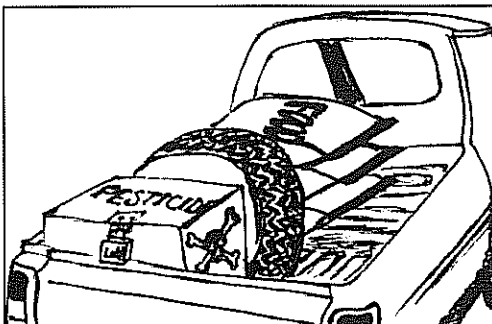
Buying poisons and pesticides

- ☞ First have the pest identified.
- ☞ Buy a product that is specific to that pest.
- ☞ Never throw away the pamphlet.
- ☞ Never buy more than is necessary for one season.
- ☞ Never accept damaged or badly labelled packages or products.
- ☞ Never buy products that have already been put into other containers — they may not have all the necessary information.



Transporting poisons and pesticides

When packing for transport, keep poison and pesticide products separate from:



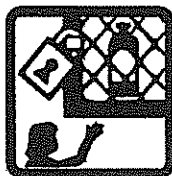
- ☞ People and animals
- ☞ Food or drink for people
- ☞ Animal feeds
- ☞ Clothing
- ☞ Tobacco

Also:

- ⇒ secure the load;
- ⇒ check for any sharp object that could pierce the packaging.

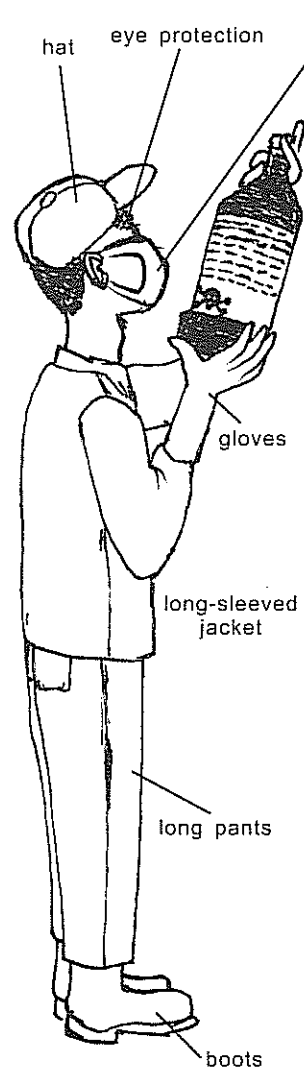
Storage of poisons and pesticides

- ☞ Always lock the products in a safe place, away from children, unauthorized people and animals.
- ☞ Separate the products into toxic groups (very toxic, toxic and caution products).
- ☞ Keep toxic and very toxic products away from all other products.
- ☞ The rule for poisons and pesticides is **first in, first out**. In this way you can avoid having any out-of-date stocks left over in the store room.
- ☞ Keep a register of the date of purchase, date of use and amount used.
- ☞ Beware of fire and smoke near any poison or pesticide. Some pesticides are extremely flammable.



Protect yourself from all poisons and pesticides

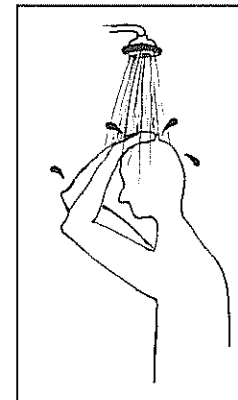
Wear proper protective clothing for Group 1, 2 and 3 products. Wear protective clothing for handling and application of pesticides. **ALWAYS READ THE LABEL.**



mouth and nose protection

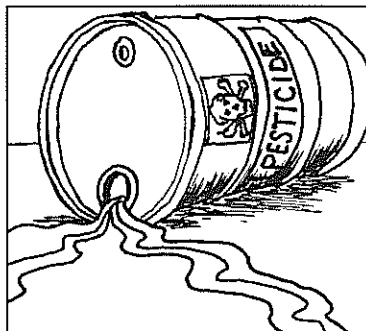
For your safety and health, take good care of protective clothing and equipment.

- ☞ Look for any damage to any item, and repair or replace it if necessary.
- ☞ After each use, wash the clothing with washing soap or detergent.
- ☞ Wash the protective clothing separately from anything else.
- ☞ Wash rubber boots and gloves inside and outside.
- ☞ Use a separate container to wash in.
- ☞ Dispose of washing water away from children and animals and other water.
- ☞ Let the boots and gloves dry completely before they are packed away.
- ☞ Dry and pack all the equipment away from children and animals.
- ☞ Face shields should be washed with water and soap.



Spilling or messing poisons and pesticides is dangerous.

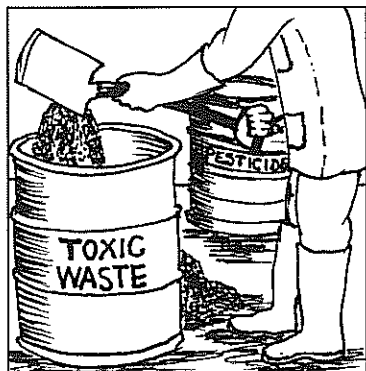
If there is an accident:



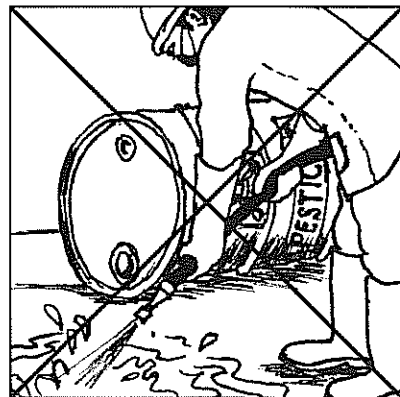
Immediately clean the spillage with an absorbent material like sand.



Keep animals and people away while cleaning.

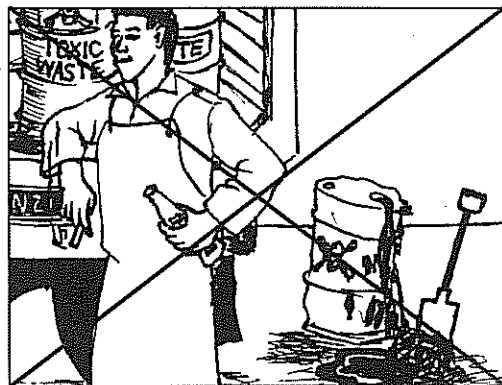


Collect the sand or earth into a container for safe disposal.



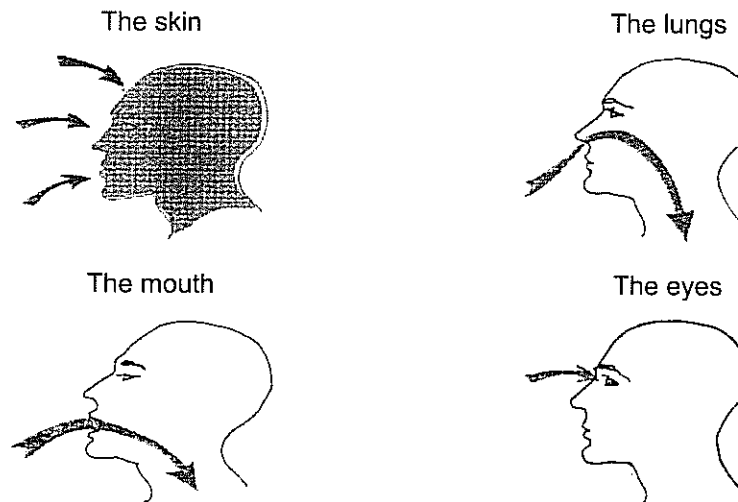
Beware of cleaning with water. Water can spread the poison.

Never eat, drink or smoke when cleaning up poisons or pesticides!



Human poisoning

Pesticides and poisons can enter the body through:



Signs and symptoms of poisoning

The general signs and symptoms of poisoning are:

- ❖ Headache
- ❖ Dizziness
- ❖ Nausea
- ❖ Tremors of tongue and eyelids
- ❖ Salivation
- ❖ Cramps
- ❖ Vomiting
- ❖ Muscular weakness
- ❖ Anxiety
- ❖ Blurred vision

Emergency procedures in the event of poisoning

Skin: Take off the clothing and wash the patient. Do not rub or scrub the skin.

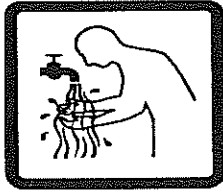
Eyes: Rinse the affected eye(s) very well as soon as possible. Rinse the eye(s) with clean cold water. Cover the eyes with a clean pad and send the patient to hospital.

Swallowing: Do not make the patient vomit unless the label says so. Take the patient to hospital as soon as possible.

Always take the product label or container to the hospital.

Handling pesticides and poisons

When mixing:



always wash hands after mixing pesticides.

Wear the following:

eye protection



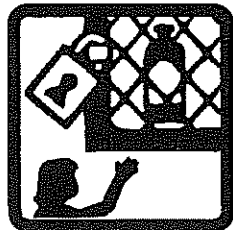
rubber gloves



rubber boots

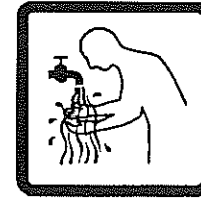


Keep pesticides and poisons locked away so that children and animals cannot reach them.



Applying pesticides and poisons

When applying:



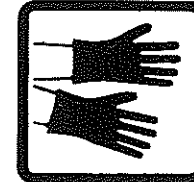
always wash hands after applying pesticides.

Wear the following:

mouth protection



rubber gloves



rubber boots



Pesticides and poisons can be:

❖ harmful to animals












❖ harmful to fish



Do not contaminate rivers and dams.


Triple rinsing

The only way to deal with a poison or pesticide container is through triple rinsing and proper disposal.

<p>1.</p> 	<p>Add water to the empty container until it is a quarter full.</p>		<p>Close the lid and shake well.</p> 	<p>Pour the water into the tank. The concentration is now down to about 4 000 ppm (parts per million).</p>
<p>2.</p> 	<p>Again add water to the empty container until it is a quarter full.</p>		<p>Close the lid and shake well.</p> 	<p>Pour the water into the tank. The concentration is now down to about 40 ppm.</p>
<p>3.</p> 	<p>For the third time, add water to the empty container until it is a quarter full.</p>		<p>Close the lid and shake well.</p> 	<p>Pour the water into the tank. The concentration is now down to about 4 ppm.</p>

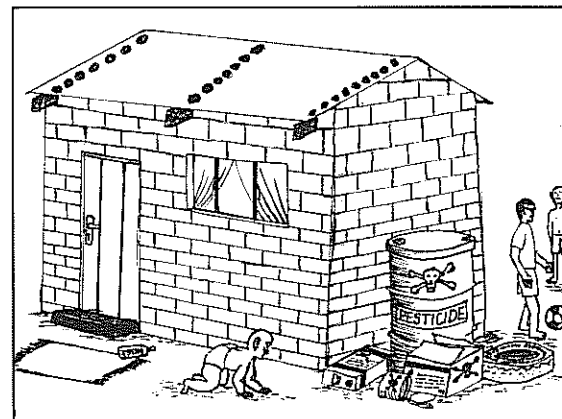
4.

Puncture the container after it has been triple rinsed.



THE CONTAINER MUST NEVER BE USED AGAIN!

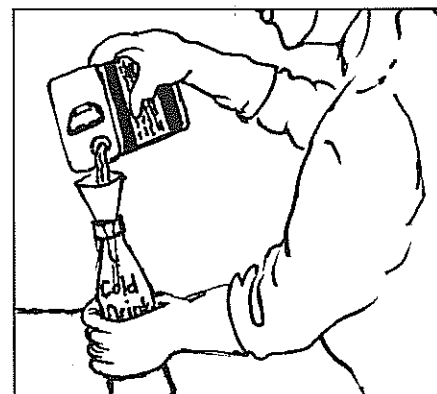
Disposal of containers after triple rinsing



Do not dump empty containers — someone may find them and use them.



Do not transfer any poison or pesticide into drink bottles or food containers. Someone may become confused and eat or drink the product.



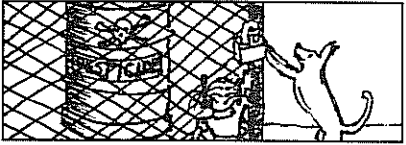
How to dispose of empty containers

- Paper and cardboard can be burnt in very hot fires.
- Take care that smoke does not affect people, animals or plants.
- Bury the punctured container away from people and animals and fence the area off.

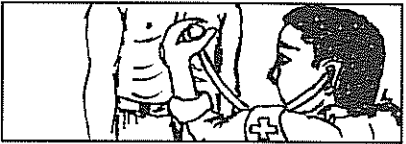
Take care: poisons and pesticides can be deadly!



Lock poisonous products away.



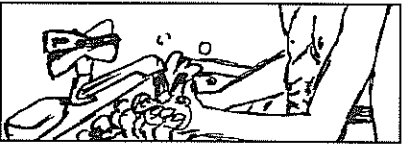
Keep poisons out of reach of children and animals.



Consult a doctor in case of poisoning.



Do not dump any poison or pesticide container where the environment can be polluted, especially near any water source.



Wash hands thoroughly after handling.



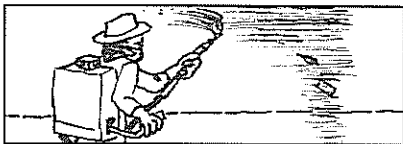
Never spray when it is very hot. Spray in the morning or afternoon.



Always read the label.



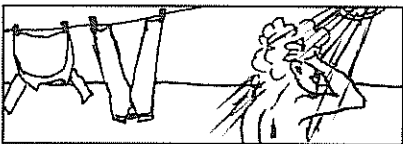
Never use empty containers for food or drink.



Do not spray if there is any wind.



Putting pesticides or poisons into other containers like cooldrink bottles could lead to accidental poisoning.



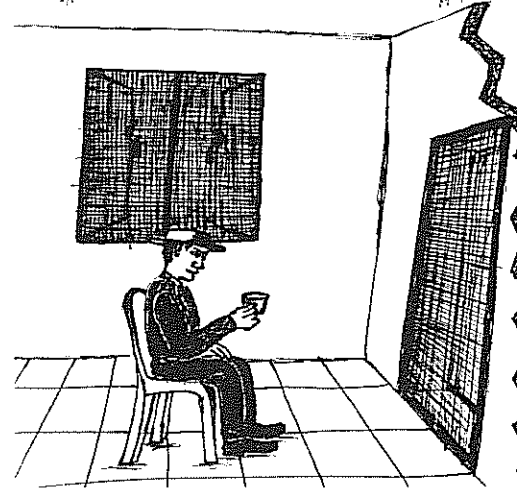
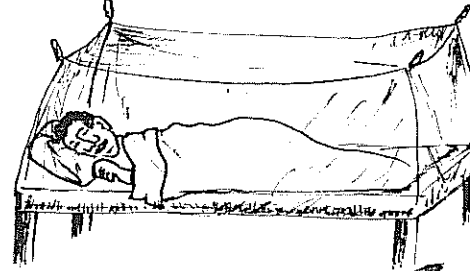
Wash contaminated clothing and body thoroughly.



Do not smoke, eat or drink near poisons or pesticides.

Mosquitoes and malaria

- ☞ Use mosquito repellent creams rather than sprays on your skin.
- ☞ Use mosquito coils.
- ☞ Use a mosquito net.



- ☞ Wear dark coloured clothing.
- ☞ Wear long sleeve shirts or dresses.
- ☞ Wear long trousers and socks with closed shoes.
- ☞ If possible, screen doors and windows.
- ☞ Close doors and windows as soon as the sun has set.
- ☞ Remove standing water and damp foliage from around your house.

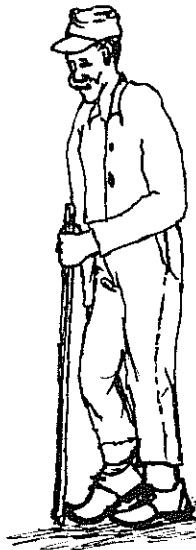
If pesticides are sprayed in or near your house:

- ☞ pack away all food;
- ☞ pack away all kitchen utensils;
- ☞ pack away all clothing;
- ☞ keep children and animals away during the application.

Report on any careless use of pesticides that endangers you or your environment, for example:

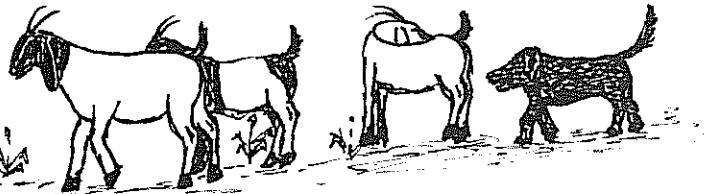
- ☞ washing of spraying equipment in or near water sources;
- ☞ dumping of empty containers without proper disposal (see triple rinsing and disposal of containers on pages 10 & 11).

Instead of using poisons and pesticides, use other methods to protect your stock from predators.



Vultures and other scavengers help farmers by:

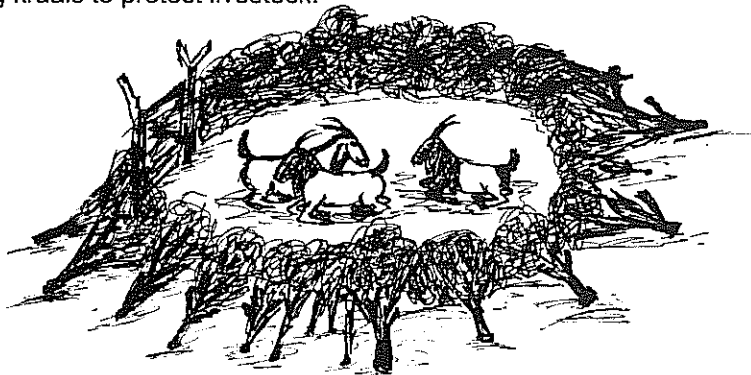
- ☞ clearing the veld of carcasses;
- ☞ preventing the spread of blowfly;
- ☞ preventing the spread of diseases;
- ☞ alerting the owner to dead livestock.



The state of our environment lies in the hands of the farming community.

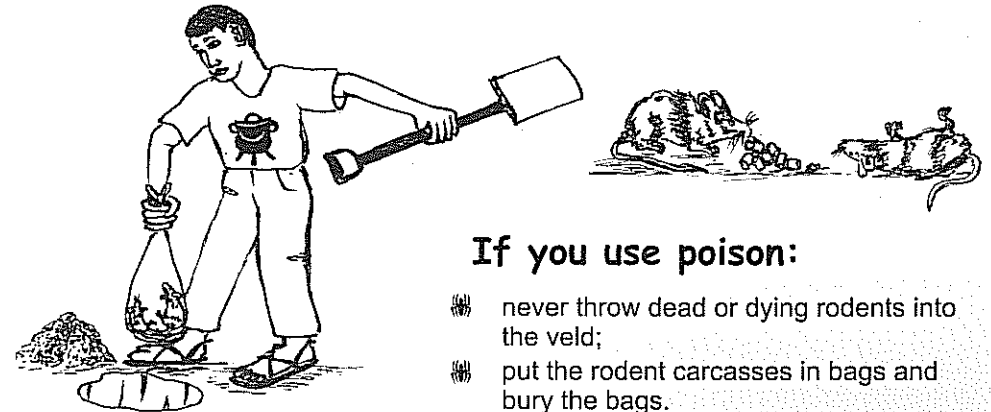
Methods of preventing the loss of livestock include:

- ☞ using guard dogs;
- ☞ employing a herder;
- ☞ synchronising the calving and lambing of livestock;
- ☞ using kraals to protect livestock.



Rodent control may be necessary on farms, in gardens and in households.

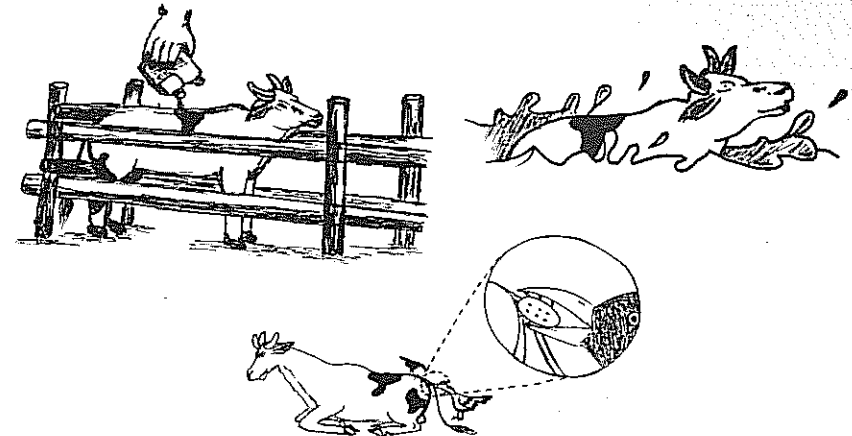
- ☞ Use products that will not cause secondary poisoning of dogs, cats and wildlife. **READ THE LABEL** to check that the product will not cause secondary poisoning.
- ☞ Encourage owls. They are the most efficient control for mice and rats.



If you use poison:

- ☞ never throw dead or dying rodents into the veld;
- ☞ put the rodent carcasses in bags and bury the bags.

There are many products that control ticks on domestic livestock.



Only choose those products that will not poison wild birds (see back cover for contacts).

**Whom to contact if you suspect that someone has
been poisoned:**

NATIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Tel.: (061) 204 2308 or 081 128 2121

Whom to contact if you have stocks of poison that:

- ❖ are out of date;
- ❖ are no longer useful on the farm;
- ❖ have lost their labels.

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Dept. of Technical Services**

Otherwise, your local municipality must contact the Windhoek
Municipality, which is presently the only body that handles
redundant poison products.

**Whom to contact if you need advice on anything to do
with pests and pesticides or predators and poisons:**

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

or

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, WATER AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Regional Office**

NARREC / POISON WORKING GROUP (Namibia)

Tel.: (061) 264 256

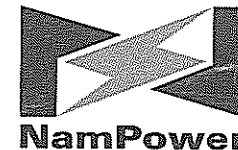
e-mail: jkomen@iafrica.com.na

POISON WORKING GROUP (South Africa)

Tel.: (0027 11) 486 1157

email: pwg@ewt.org.za

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CHAHP manual
Illustrations by Ismael Tjijenda