

10. Reduce the amount of rinsate as much as possible. Rinsing the sprayer is necessary only when;
- changing from a herbicide to another pesticide in order to avoid crop injury,
 - when moving to a new application site and the pesticide last used in the sprayer is not registered for the new site, or
 - when cleaning the sprayer for storage.

Do not dump rinsate on the ground or dispose of to surface waters or septic systems!

If possible, the rinsate should be sprayed in the field where the pesticide was originally applied, as long as it does not exceed the maximum application rate for that pesticide on the site. Another option is to store the rinsate and use it to dilute the same pesticide for the next application. Dilute pesticide solutions can be treated to breakdown their active ingredients. Information on pesticide degradation tanks is available from at the local Florida Extension Office or from the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation.

11. Avoid mixing pesticides and loading and rinsing sprayers immediately adjacent to wells, sinkholes, or surface water. Use backflow devices to prevent contamination of water source.
12. Always store pesticides in their original labeled containers, preferably in a locked building with appropriate warning signs. Locate building so accidental spills create minimal environmental problems.
13. Dispose of leftover material and containers according to the label requirements. Before disposal, pesticide containers should be triple rinsed to remove as much material as possible, and punctured to make sure they are not used elsewhere. **Never** re-use pesticide containers for any purpose other than to return to the manufacturer. **Whenever** possible or feasible, use pesticides in mini-bulk or some other kind of returnable container to minimize container disposal.
14. Avoid exposure to pesticides. Wear protective clothing, including respirator, gloves, and footwear as specified on the label. Bathe or wash affected area as soon as possible after possible dermal (skin) exposure and prior to dining and smoking. Oral ingestion or inhalation of pesticides requires immediate first-aid measures or the assistance of a poison-control center or doctor.
15. Check product label and adhere to field reentry time.
16. Be absolutely sure, if pesticides are applied by a custom applicator or a farm employee who is not the actual decision-maker, that they are aware of the area to be treated and of any label restrictions for the pesticide they are applying.
17. Provide areas for emergency washing for those who might accidentally come into contact with chemicals, and develop a safety plan for personnel exposed and accidental spills.
18. Field records should be kept for two (2) years.