



SAFETY 24
It begins with ME x
7

FIELD SAFETY - QUICK CARD

Name of Grower :

Village :

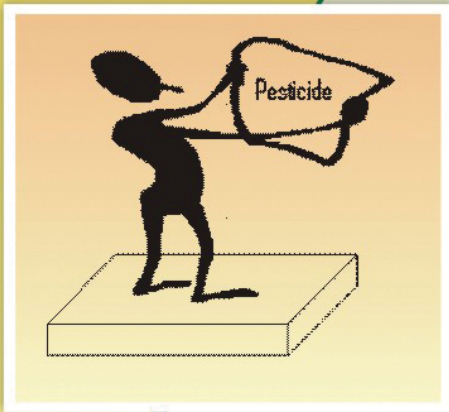
Mandal / Taluk :

Field No :

In Emergency, Cal :

MONSANTO



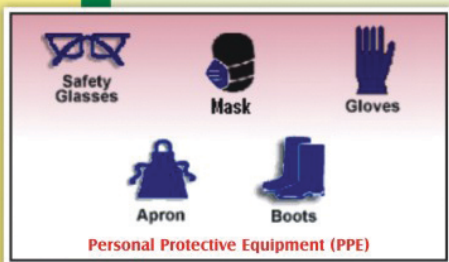


Read the Label before opening the container to be sure that you are thoroughly familiar with pesticide toxicity and use directions



Do not use expired pesticides and banned pesticides

Never smell a pesticide for its identification.



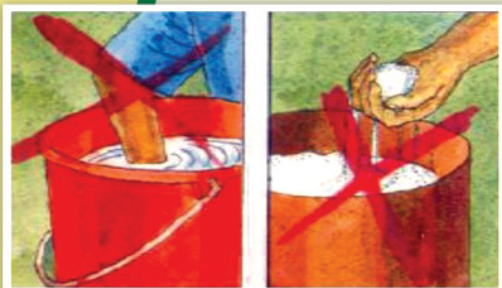
Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to protect from pesticide exposures

- Keep PPE clean and ensure no pesticide residues
- Properly preserve PPE after use and cleaning
- Do not store PPE along with pesticide containers



Mixing Spray Solution

- Wear PPE while mixing spray solution
- Do not directly put pesticide (Liquids, Wettable Powder) in to sprayer
- Take up mixing operations in ventilated area
- When pouring a pesticide, keep the container well below eye level to protect your eyes and face and nose from exposure.
- Vapors of chlorinated solvents are very dangerous to breathe. They can cause a "high" dizziness, or even unconsciousness.
- Follow the recommended dosage
- Do not mix spray solution with bare hands and always use a wooden/plastic stick
- Prevent spills on the ground while mixing and loading by using a plastic sheet on the ground
- If a metal or plastic container has been emptied, triple-rinse or pressure-rinse it and empty the rinse water into the spray tank
- Measuring cups should also be rinsed and the rinse water emptied into the spray tank
- Thoroughly clean all mixing and loading equipment after each use





- Take precautions to avoid exposure when Pesticides in dust form are added directly to the sprayer tank.
- When you add materials to the sprayer tank, air is forced out and carries some of the pesticide particles with it

While Spraying Pesticides....

- Don't employ worker below age of 18 years for spraying
- Don't take up spraying operations alone
- Wear Personal Protective Equipment
- Read the label instructions
- Clear all people, and livestock from the area
- Never eat, drink, or smoke while handling pesticides
- Reduce drift by spraying at a low pressure, low boom height and using a large nozzle opening.
- Spraying should be done along the wind direction
- Generally, the safest time of spray to reduce the hazard of drift is early morning
- Usually, low wind and high humidity conditions are favorable which prevalent before 10 am. and after 6 pm



- Spray during the cool part of the day to reduce vaporization of pesticide
- Never leave a spray tank unattended
- Field must have an immediate availability of clean water for attending any emergency
- Thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after use
- Do not wear contaminated clothing into the house



Restricted Entry Interval (REI)

- Check the pesticide label for Restricted Entry Intervals (REIs). The Restricted Entry Interval is the elapsed time after a pesticide application before workers can safely re-enter a field.
- It depends on toxicity level of pesticide indicated on the container label. The restricted entry interval is 12 hours for a slightly to moderately toxic pesticide; 24 hours for a highly toxic pesticide; 48 hours for extremely toxic pesticide; or the interval specified on the pesticide label if that interval is longer than the above intervals.
- Post Restricted Entry Interval boards at entrance of the field immediately after spraying.



Maintenance of Sprayers



- To prevent spillage of chemicals, always check spraying equipment for leaking hoses or connections and plugged, worn, or dripping nozzles before adding pesticide.
- After spraying, to prevent corrosion, remove nozzle tips and screens and store them in a can of light oil, such as diesel fuel or kerosene
- Be alert for nozzle clogging and changes in nozzle patterns. If nozzles clog or other troubles occur in the field, shut the sprayer off and move to an unsprayed area before dismounting from the sprayer to work on it.
- If nozzles must be cleaned in the field, use a toothbrush or a toothpick for cleaning - never a metal object. A metal object can damage the orifice in the spray tip and significantly alter the spray pattern and lead to wastage of spray fluid. Never try to unclog a nozzle by blowing through it.



Storage of Pesticide Containers

- Do not store pesticides where food, water, feed, seeds, fertilizers, or personal protective clothing and equipment (such as respirators) can become contaminated
- Ensure that label is legible and not destroyed
- Store pesticides in their original containers only
- Never put pesticides in containers that might cause children and other people to mistake them for food or drink.
- Keep lids tightly closed.
- Check containers frequently for leaks



Empty Pesticide Containers

- Do not leave them unattended at the mixing or application site.
- Never give pesticide containers to children to play with or to adults to use.
- Crush, break, or puncture empty containers to avoid reuse
- Do not reuse pesticide containers for domestic purpose
- Do not throw pesticide containers in to sewers



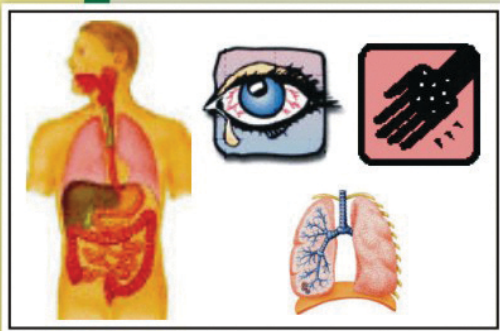
Pesticide Spraying without Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) lead to Pesticide Exposures and Health Hazards



- Ocular exposure (when get a pesticide in eyes)
- Dermal exposure (when get a pesticide on your skin)
- Oral exposure (when swallow a pesticide)
- Inhalation exposure (when inhale a pesticide)

Exposure to Pesticides can cause serious Health Hazards

- External irritants- Redness, blisters, rash, and/or burns on skin, and swelling, a stinging sensation; burns in eyes, nose, mouth, and throat
- Pesticide poisoning- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and/or stomach cramps, headache, dizziness, weakness, and/or confusion, excessive sweating, chills, and/or thirst, chest pains, difficult breathing, cramps in muscles or aches all over body, may also lead to death



Actions in Emergency:

- Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Drench skin and clothing with plenty of water.
- Eye Contact : Keep the eye open and rinse with water for 15 minutes or more.
- Ingestion (Pesticide in mouth or swallowed): Rinse mouth with plenty of water.
- Inhalation: Immediately move or carry the victim to fresh air. Do not allow the victim to walk. Loose all tight clothing. Keep the victim as quiet as possible.
- In all the cases: Rush for nearest medical assistance. Carry pesticide container/information to the doctor.



NOTE: The basic information provided here is in good faith. However, it is suggested to rely on the complete information (container label/MSDS/other literature etc.,) provided by the pesticide manufacturer.





When the body is unable to cool itself by sweating, several heat-induced illness such as heat stress or heat exhaustion and the more severe heatstroke can occur, and can result in death.

Factors Leading to Heat Stress

- High temperature and humidity; direct sun or heat; limited air movement; physical exertion; poor physical condition; some medicines; and inadequate tolerance for hot workplaces.

Preventing Heat Stress

- Know signs/symptoms of heat-related illnesses and monitor
- Block out direct sun or other heat sources.
- Rest under cool breeze intermittently
- Drink more water
- Wear lightweight, light colored, loose-fitting clothes.

Symptoms of Heat Stress

- Headaches, dizziness, lightheadedness or fainting.
- Weakness and moist skin.
- Mood changes such as irritability or confusion.
- Upset stomach or vomiting.

Symptoms of Heat Stroke

- Dry, hot skin with no sweating.
- Mental confusion or losing consciousness.
- Seizures or convulsions.

What to do for Heat-Related Illness?

- Move the victim to a cool, shaded area.
- Loosen or remove heavy clothing.
- Provide cool drinking water.
- Fan and mist the person with water.
- Rush for medical assistance.





Prevention

Do's

- ✓ Check seldom used storage areas for snakes.
- ✓ Stay away from areas where snakes congregate.

Don'ts

- ✗ Going barefoot.
- ✗ Working in bushy areas.

Symptoms of Bite

Difficulty in breathing, Drooping eyelids, Bleeding from the gums or any unusual bruising appearing, Drowsiness, Difficulty speaking, Bleeding from the wound that does not seem to stop.

Actions in Emergency

Calm and Reassure the Patient. Immobilize the bitten part without tight bandages. Get the patient to Hospital as soon as possible. Carry a pen and mark the limit of the swelling every 10 minutes or so. Anti-venom is the only cure for a venomous snakebite. Tell the doctor of any signs or symptoms that happen on the way to the hospital.





Prevention

Do's

- ✓ Wear head/face nets in prone areas.
- ✓ Check field equipment for insect nests, if stored outdoors.
- ✓ Check seldom used storage areas for insect nests.
- ✓ Stay away from areas where insects congregate.
- ✓ If you know that you are severely allergic to insect stings, let others know.

Don'ts

- ✗ Wearing bright clothes, loose-fitting clothes that insects may get trapped in, Perfumes, Aftershave lotions/colognes, and Scented lotions.
- ✗ Going go barefoot.
- ✗ Swatting or provoking flying insects with your bare hands.

Symptoms of Bite

Watch for 30 minutes and recognize any allergic reactions (Rash of puffy pink "hives" or "welts", Runny nose, Teary or itchy eyes, Sneezing, Metallic taste in your mouth, Similar symptoms of hay fever) that may occur. Swelling may be worse the following day, as the allergic reaction progresses (anaphylaxis)- Any of the mild symptoms, rapid swelling of the throat or lips, Swelling around the eyes, Throat tightness, Wheezing, Difficulty breathing, Hoarseness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, light headedness, passing out due to low blood pressure.

Actions in Emergency

- If stung by a bee, gently scrape away the stinger using your fingernail. Do not attempt to pull the stinger out, you might squeeze the venom sac and accidentally release more venom into your skin.
- Apply ice to the affected area intermittently to minimize swelling and pain.
- Hydrocortisone cream or Benadryl can reduce swelling or itching.
- Keep the skin clean with soap and water.
- If any anaphylactic symptoms occur, seek medical attention immediately.

