



The National Park Service EnviroFact Sheet

Environmental Management Program
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Managing Pesticides (G-12)

DRAFT

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Pesticides are substances used to destroy, repel or control the growth of any viral, microbial, plant or animal pest, or otherwise unwanted species. Pesticide is the broad term that includes insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, algaeicides, and fungicides.

Pesticides may be required at NPS facilities for a variety of reasons. Parks may use them inside buildings to exterminate pests, or outside to control invasive species.

The storage, use and disposal of pesticides is regulated at the federal level and supplemented for parks by guidance found in NPS-77, Chapter 2, Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

If there is a pest management problem, employees or others (concessions, contractors or other third parties operating in the park) should notify the park IPM coordinator before taking any action. It is the park IPM coordinator's responsibility to determine what action should be taken, such as using pesticides.

Also see EnviroFact Sheets on Managing Hazardous Waste (HW-1 thru-5), Managing Universal Waste (SW-12), and Hazard Communication (SY-1).

APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Federal legislation for pesticide use is found in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Under FIFRA, the EPA is responsible for ensuring that persons who use or dispose of pesticides and pesticide containers do so in an environmentally sound manner. These regulations are found in 40 CFR 152-186.

State regulations and local ordinances may affect pesticide management and may be more stringent than federal regulations.

The NPS has published its own policies regarding pesticide management in NPS-77, Chapter 2 on Integrated Pest Management.



PARK IPM PROGRAM & FEDERAL PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Following are requirements of the NPS IPM program and Federal Pesticide Management:

Approval for Pesticide Use

Requests for the use of any pesticides must be submitted annually using the Pest Management Program Report (Form 10-21A). Requests from park staff should begin with the park's IPM coordinator, but may be forwarded to other departments and up to the Washington Office. Pesticide use must ultimately be approved by the NPS region; each approval expires December 31 of the year of approval.

Purchase and Use

The park should purchase only the amount of pesticide authorized for use during the year of approval. Anyone applying *restricted use pesticides* must be properly certified. The park's IPM coordinator must ensure that only a certified applicator, or someone under their direct supervision, is applying restricted use pesticides in the park. All pesticide must be used according to label instructions and should be applied so that it does not contact non-handlers (e.g., park visitors, individuals not involved in applying pesticides). Provide pesticide applicators with the appropriate spill response equipment and PPE.

Storage

Pesticide storage facilities or cabinets must have proper warning signs (e.g., a sign reading "Pesticide Storage Locker") and be locked, fireproof and ventilated. Pesticides must be stored separately from other substances, such as cleaning chemicals, petroleum products or paints. Also, each type of pesticide (e.g., herbicides and insecticides) must be stored on a separate shelf.

Disposal

Since the NPS limits the amount of pesticide that can be purchased, there should be little, if any, left for disposal. However, if small quantities of pesticides remain, the remaining amount and any rinseate from the container or spray equipment should be applied to the pesticide-treated area. If waste pesticide is generated, parks should determine if the waste could be recycled in accordance with the Universal Waste Rules (40 CFR 273).

Recordkeeping

Each year, the park must submit a report to the region that documents what pesticides were used in the park and the amount used. If pesticides are donated to another agency, this should be documented. These records should be kept for a minimum of three years.

Training

Park IPM coordinators must attend a 40-hour NPS IPM course.

POLLUTION PREVENTION



- Pursue non-pesticide solutions to pest problems as a first priority.
- If pesticides must be used, pursue organic/non-toxic alternatives.
- Store all pesticides and pesticide wastes in designated, secure areas.
- Purchase only the amount needed for each specific project.
- Donate excess pesticides to other parks or other agencies.

FOR MORE INFO...

NPS-77 Natural Resource Management, Chapter 2 on Integrated Pest Management.

NPS IPM Coordinators (Service-wide, Regional, and Park), 202-219-8936 or 1-970-225-3542.

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

Checklist Item	Notes
1. Ensure that the park has a designated IPM Coordinator.	
2. Ensure that the IPM coordinator submits a Pest Management Program Report Form 10-21A annually to request the use of any pesticides at the park for the upcoming year.	
3. Ensure that a certified applicator conducts or directly supervises application of <i>restricted use</i> pesticides.	
4. Ensure that pesticides are used according to label instructions.	
5. Ensure that all pesticide used at the park is reported annually on a Pesticide Use Log Form submitted to the regional IPM coordinator.	
6. Ensure that only the amount of pesticide authorized for usage during the year is purchased, unless the smallest amount available for purchase is larger than the amount necessary for approved projects.	
7. Ensure that pesticides are transported only inside lockable containers in the trunk or bed of a vehicle.	
8. Ensure that copies of the pesticide labels and Material Safety Data Sheets are maintained at the site where pesticides are being applied.	
9. Ensure that pesticides are applied so as not to contact non-handlers.	
10. Ensure that pesticide storage areas are locked, fireproof, and ventilated, and that the proper warning signs are posted.	
11. Ensure that pesticides are stored separately from all other substances (e.g., cleaning fluids, paint, solvents, other chemical substances).	
12. Ensure that each type of pesticide is stored on separate shelves (e.g., insecticides separate from herbicides).	
13. Ensure that waste pesticides are disposed of in compliance with their labels and federal, state, and local regulations (which may include universal waste requirements).	