

Steps to be taken before fogging:

- The person responsible for the property to be treated should be provided with a list of instructions and precautions. This list should include the approximate time the building may be reoccupied following treatment, but should state that the building may not be reoccupied until warning signs are removed. Suitable arrangement should be made for re-lighting pilot lights.
- All pets and other animals must be removed. Living plants are sometimes damaged by oil droplets condensing on the leaves, but outdoor conditions may be more damaging. Covering the plants with paper will protect them, but those responsible for the plants should decide what action should be taken.
- All food should be removed from the building, or placed in a container which is so designed that insecticide vapors and fog particles cannot readily reach the food.
- All windows, fireplaces, outside doors, ventilators, and other openings leading to the outside or untreated areas should be closed or otherwise sealed off and all pilot lights and other open flames extinguished.
- Notify local fire department of location, date, time and duration of treatment, the chemical that will be used and whom to contact in case of emergency.
- When the fog generator is to be used within a building, study the area to be treated in order to note potential obstructions or hazards to the man who will fog and to plan a route within the building for fog application. In the case of large complex buildings, the operator may find it desirable to mark a route by means of tape on the floor or some other means.
- Place warning signs on all entrances of the building and secure the building. The signs should indicate that the building has been fogged, it should not be entered, and whom to contact in case of emergency.

Rodenticides are used in areas containing exposed food and nonexposed food.

1. Exposed food: any area in which food is uncovered or so packaged that it could be accidentally contaminated by rodenticides. Such areas include processing areas, kitchens, and serving areas. Storage areas are not considered as exposed food areas if foods are packaged in cans, jars, boxes, heavy paper bags, or other materials relatively impervious to rodenticides. Areas containing foods in burlap sacking and similar material should be considered "exposed food areas." A large warehouse might be considered to contain both exposed and nonexposed food areas, depending on the type of packaging in each area.
2. Nonexposed food: any area in which all foods are protected, as by packaging or otherwise, from accidental rodenticide contaminations. This would include a processing area consisting of a totally enclosed system so that the food, as it moved through the processing system, is never exposed to the immediate environment.

#### Food Processing Areas

Food processing areas vary from completely closed systems of conveyance and processing to those in which foods are completely exposed for varying periods of time. The latter are the areas of a food establishment requiring greatest care to avoid exposure of food to pesticides. It may be necessary, however, to apply chemicals in these areas to avoid pest contamination of the food product.

Insecticides can be applied as space treatments, contact or residual sprays, dusts and baits. Application of these pesticides to equipment may be done only in such a manner that, when cleaning follows, no pesticidal residue remains on surfaces which food will contact.

The use of insecticides and steps to protect food are described under the various sections below:

1. Food contact surfaces: Insecticides such as pyrethrins or allethrin (with or without synergists) or dichlorvos may be applied as contact sprays provided the particular formulation is registered for such use. Treated surfaces must be cleaned before operations are resumed.
2. Nonfood contact surfaces of equipment: Insecticides may be applied only in small amounts to cracks and crevices. Care must be taken not to contaminate food-contact surfaces.
3. Floors and lower walls: Selective treatments may be made using contact or residual insecticides applied into cracks and crevices. Applications should be restricted to cracks and crevices unless the infestation is unusual. If spot treatments are necessary, they should be restricted to areas below food-contact surfaces such as lower portion of walls and the undersides of shelving and the bases of equipment. Special care is required to avoid insecticide drift onto food-contact surfaces or into food itself.
4. Overhead areas: Great care is needed in treating upper walls and overhead objects to prevent contamination of food products or food-contact surfaces. Dusts cannot be used. Residual sprays should be used only when contact sprays are impractical. During any treatment of overhead areas, exposed food beneath the area to be treated must be removed or covered and all food-contact surfaces should be covered.
5. Space: Insecticides are applied as space treatments for control of exposed crawling insects and flying insects. Food must be removed or covered. Food-contact surfaces must be covered or cleaned after treatment.

Using it up according to the directions on the label is the best way of handling any extra pesticide. Give the customer a little extra by treating an extra room or another foot of outside perimeter with those last few ounces of insecticides if it's the end of the day. If you can't use it on the customer's property, use it at the shop or at home that night according to the label.

Stability of diluted materials. There are no significant stability problems related to diluted insecticidal dusts or diluted oil base sprays, if the label directions are followed. Oils must be free of water, however, or insecticidal breakdown may occur. Water-base sprays held overnight should be well mixed the next day to be sure they haven't settled out. You may wish to store sprays in a separate container overnight to avoid possible damage or corrosion to hoses, gaskets, and spray tanks. Be sure such "holding" tanks are properly identified with a label.

Water rinses also should be sprayed out according to the label. An alternate is pouring them into termiticide tanks to be applied into the soil with termiticides.

#### Disposing of Containers

All containers that cannot be returned or sold should be handled as follows:

1. Rinse and dispose of the rinse as described above.
2. Render nonusable by breaking, smashing and/or puncturing.
3. Wrap all small containers (five gallon size or smaller) in newspaper or similar material. Before wrapping aerosols, puncture as described below.
4. Take to municipal or authorized private sanitary land fill or have them picked up by local trash collection agency.

Containers should not be burned unless the registered label provides such directions. Burning in most incinerators does not completely break down all pesticides. Toxic gasses, vapors, or particles are released into the atmosphere. The distribution of these "by-products" cannot be controlled.