

Pesticides can be any material meant to kill, disable, or repel target pests. ALL pesticides are toxic if not handled properly, and many can be dangerous, or even lethal, to non-target plants and animals, including people. Pesticide labels must be carefully and precisely followed, as they are both the law and enable you, the applicator, to use these materials safely and effectively. Following label instructions minimizes the risk of adverse effects from pesticides to human health and the environment, while also ensuring food and feed produced are safe from excess pesticide residues. Carefully following the label also minimizes pesticide risks to key pollinator species such as honey bees and encourages pesticide use patterns that slow the development of pesticide resistance in pest species. Pesticide labels, instructions affixed to all pesticide containers, provide guidelines for safe, efficient, and effective pesticide use. Pesticide labels carry the weight of federal law. Federal and state statutes prohibit the use of any pesticide in a manner not prescribed on the label or inconsistent with it.

Pesticide stewardship, the safe, responsible use of pesticides, is a key management commitment that embraces legal requirements regulating pesticide use while cultivating a culture of common sense and responsibility that goes beyond minimum requirements. Conscientious pesticide stewardship is a key element in successful, justifiable use of pesticides. Pesticide users should always be aware of ethical and social issues. Commitments to worker and food and feed safety are necessary elements of wise pesticide use. Bees and other pollinators are key providers of ecological services by enhancing fruit and seed set in numerous vegetables, fruits, and wild species vital to the health of ecosystems. Honey bees are particularly important because they are a managed resource. Unfortunately, honey bees are in decline across much of the developed world. Numerous studies suggest that Varroa mites and bee diseases are primary causes of colony collapse disorder. However, pesticides, particularly insecticides, are important risk factors around heavily sprayed crops.

Prudent pesticide users should proactively initiate positive relationships with beekeepers to develop and maintain a mutual appreciation for the key roles both pesticides and bees play in modern agriculture. However, other key pesticide stewardship considerations should include diligent protection of native pollinators, wetlands, streams, estuarine environments, and other sensitive habitats. In like fashion, protecting neighboring crop areas and populated areas from pesticide runoff or drift is imperative. All pesticide users should work to minimize or slow the development of pesticide resistant pests by using IPM and rotating chemicals classes between pesticide applications.

1. **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** reduces dependence on pesticides by integrating nonchemical methods with chemical ones to help control or prevent damaging pest populations. Use IPM to make pesticide use more efficient. Ask your county agent about developing an IPM plan for your farm.
2. **Apply pesticides only when they are needed.** Properly identify the pest and evaluate whether it will cause enough physical and/or economic damage to justify an expensive and potentially polluting pesticide application. Your local Extension office can help you identify and evaluate your pest problems.
3. **Choose the correct pesticide.** Refer to the pesticide label and other unbiased references to make sure candidate materials are effective against your target pest(s) and are registered for the site you need to treat. This handbook and your local Extension office can help you choose the correct pesticide for your pest situation.
4. **FOLLOW THE LABEL DIRECTIONS!** It is illegal to use any pesticide in a manner not prescribed on or inconsistent with the label. Most pesticide accidents are the result of not following the directions, restrictions, and precautions on the label. You must avoid the temptation to use greater than the labeled rates; you increase your risks, you may cause injury or damage at the site of application, and you dramatically increase your risk of adverse non-target mishaps, such as fish or bee kills, or other negative environmental effects. Besides, it is a violation of federal law to do so and can result in substantial fines, jail time, and potential lawsuits.
5. **Prevention of adverse, non-target impacts** to people, bees, and other pollinators, domestic animals, wildlife, and fish should always be an overriding commitment. Careful adherence to all label precautions, close supervision of pesticide use and application of common sense are vital elements in assuring safe and effective pesticide use.
6. **Prevent pesticide drift and runoff.** Never apply pesticides when the wind is either still (0 mph) or heavily blowing (>10 mph) or when rain is likely. Crops that receive regular pesticide applications should not be planted near bodies of water or near sensitive areas, such as schools or wildlife habitat, to prevent detrimental effects from pesticide runoff.
7. **Store pesticides safely.** Keep pesticides locked up and beyond the reach of children and animals. Far too many households with young children have a

■ USE PESTICIDES SAFELY

pesticide stored within easy reach. Make sure your farm operation is not guilty of the same error. Keep pesticides in their original packaging with the label securely affixed. Storage areas should be clearly marked and locked. Do not store pesticides with food, feed, veterinary supplies, or personal protective clothing. Avoid cross-contamination of pesticides by storing volatile herbicides separate from your insecticides, fungicides, and other pesticides. Unused pesticides should be stored in their original container or package. NEVER store pesticides in any food or drink container!

8. **Wear proper protective clothing.** Always wear the label-prescribed protective equipment. This is a legal requirement and greatly reduces your personal risk of exposure from mixing or applying pesticides.
9. **Measure pesticides carefully.** Mix no more pesticide than you need. It is far easier and cheaper to apply the pesticides to a legal, label-designated site than to properly and safely dispose of them.
10. **Dispose of pesticide waste properly.** Refer to the pesticide label for proper disposal protocols. Empty containers that are properly triple rinsed can often be recycled or placed in landfills. Excess pesticides and rinse water can be applied to labeled sites if you do not exceed labeled rates. Contact your local landfill to determine if they accept small quantities of waste pesticides and/or properly rinsed containers and follow their instructions for preparing waste pesticides for disposal.
11. **Wash your hands** before you eat, drink, use tobacco, or go to the restroom. Shower as soon as you can after handling or applying pesticides, taking care to thoroughly clean your hair and fingernails. Wash the clothes you wore while mixing or applying pesticides before wearing them again. Keep your pesticide application garments separate from regular household laundry, washing them in separate loads, and running an empty load using hot water and heavy-duty detergent afterwards and before washing regular household laundry. Do not dry pesticide-exposed clothes in a dryer, but line-dry them if possible, as exposing them to sunlight will help degrade any remaining residues.
12. **If you or someone else is exposed to a pesticide, take immediate action.** Remove any contaminated clothing. If the situation appears life-threatening, call 911 immediately. If pesticide is on the skin, wash immediately. If pesticide is in the eye, rinse with clean water for at least 15 minutes. If pesticide is swallowed, give large amounts of water or milk to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting unless the label directs you to do so. Never give liquids

or induce vomiting if a person is unconscious or convulsive. If pesticide is inhaled, move victim to fresh air. Get a copy of the pesticide label(s) of whatever material(s) to which the victim was exposed. Promptly seek medical attention and be sure to take the pesticide label(s) with the victim when they are taken to the hospital so that the doctor will be able to read about any antidotes or treatments that might be recommended on the label. NEVER transport pesticides in the passenger section of a vehicle in case there is an accident.

SELECTING AND PURCHASING THE PESTICIDE

1. When you choose a pesticide, consider: a) is this pesticide labeled for use where you want to apply it? b) will your material of choice control your target pest? c) is this material among the safest products that will effectively control your target pest? d) what are the restrictions on its use? e) how much experience does the applicator have applying pesticides? f) is the required protective clothing available? and g) do you have the equipment needed to apply the product? You may want to choose a safer pesticide or formulation if the applicator is inexperienced or your answer to any of these questions is “no” or is concerning.
2. Never use a restricted-use pesticide unless you or your supervisor are properly licensed through the Georgia Department of Agriculture Pesticide Applicator Licensing and Certification program (agr.georgia.gov/pesticides.aspx).

TRANSPORTING THE PESTICIDE

1. NEVER transport pesticides in the passenger section of a vehicle.
2. NEVER transport pesticides with food, feed, or other products that may come in contact with humans or animals.
3. NEVER leave pesticides unattended. You are responsible for any accidents that may occur while they are unattended.
4. Secure pesticide containers in the back of a truck (never in the passenger compartment) to prevent the breaks or spills that may occur when loads shift or an accident occurs. Protect paper/cardboard from moisture.
5. Report spills on roadways immediately to the local authorities.

STORING THE PESTICIDE

1. Pesticide storage areas should be fire-resistant, well ventilated, well lighted, locked, dry, protected from direct sunlight, and insulated against temperature extremes. Access should be limited to those tasked and trained to work with pesticides. Always keep pesticides out of reach of children, untrained adults, and animals.
2. Store pesticides only in their original containers with intact labels. NEVER place a pesticide in a food or beverage container.
3. Do not store pesticides with food, feed, veterinary supplies, or seed. Store pesticides at least 100 feet from wells and waterways.
4. Pesticide containers should frequently be checked for leaks or breaks. Transfer the contents of a damaged container into an unmarked replacement container with its label carefully affixed.
5. Immediately clean up any spills using label-specified personal protective equipment, methods, and precautions.
6. Store empty and properly triple-rinsed pesticide containers securely until appropriate disposal is available.

MIXING AND LOADING PESTICIDES

1. Carefully read the label before using any pesticide. Make sure you understand all directions and precautions. Mix only the amount you need.
2. Have an adequate supply of clean water, soap, and drying towels nearby.
3. Know the early symptoms of pesticide poisoning for each material you will use.
4. Be sure that emergency equipment for spills and first-aid are readily available.
5. Keep unauthorized people and animals out of the mixing area.
6. Do not work alone.
7. Work in a well-lighted and well-ventilated area, preferably outdoors.
8. Wear the protective equipment required by the pesticide label. Check pro-

tective equipment for leaks and wear before opening the pesticide package. Be sure you know how to use your protective equipment properly.

9. Mix in an area where spills can be contained, at least 100 feet from wells and waterways.
10. NEVER mix pesticides near a well or where other bodies of water may be contaminated. Keep the end of any filler hose above the pesticide/water level or have an anti-siphon device or backflow prevention device installed.
11. NEVER eat, drink, or smoke while mixing pesticides.
12. NEVER mix or load pesticides at or above eye-level. Immediately close containers that are not in use.
13. When you are mixing or loading, stand so that wind does not blow pesticide on you.

APPLYING THE PESTICIDE

1. Calibrate your application equipment so you can apply the desired rate(s). Check for leaks, clogged nozzles, and excessive wear.
2. Wear the protective clothing indicated on the label. Check your protective equipment before, during, and after a pesticide application for wear or damage.
3. Clear the area of other people and animals.
4. Follow label precautions to minimize drift or run-off. Spray only when you can determine the wind direction and wind speed is less than 10 mph. Wind speed of 3–7 mph is ideal. Do not spray when rain is imminent. Do not spray when there is no wind at all! This may indicate a temperature inversion exists, which is NEVER a time to apply pesticides.
5. Be prepared for leaks, spills, or equipment failures.
6. Check the label to see what precautions are indicated. Post the area if required. Be sure that people entering the area during the re-entry interval are properly protected with the personal protective equipment and trained as required by the label.
7. Notify area beekeepers far enough in advance of treatments to allow them to protect their bees.

■ USE PESTICIDES SAFELY

CLEANING EQUIPMENT

1. Thoroughly clean mixing, loading, and application equipment inside and out after each use.
2. Wear protective clothing while you are cleaning or repairing equipment.
3. Take care to be sure runoff from rinsing sprayer tanks does not contaminate streams, ponds, marshes, wells, or other sensitive areas. If the rinsate does not contain detergents or harsh cleaning chemicals, it is best to spray the rinsate over the application site. This will not exceed the maximum application rate or reduce the effectiveness of the pesticide application.
4. Clean your personal protective equipment after each use and store in a clean, dry area away from the pesticide storage area. Respirators should be stored in clean plastic containers.

DISPOSING OF EXCESS PESTICIDES AND EMPTY CONTAINERS

1. Consult the label or your local Extension office for other disposal information.
2. Use excess pesticides according to label directions if possible. Follow label instructions for disposal.
3. Pressure rinse or triple-rinse metal, plastic, or glass containers immediately upon emptying. The rinse water should be directed back into the spray tank. Properly rinsed containers can sometimes be placed in landfills or be recycled. Triple-rinsed stickers for properly cleaned containers are an excellent investment.
4. Contact your local landfill or trash disposal company to determine their policies on disposal of appropriately rinsed pesticide containers or small properly treated volumes of unused, properly identified pesticides.

POISON CONTROL CENTER (HUMAN OR ANIMAL)

National Poison Control Hotline (Spanish speakers available)

(800) 222-1222

<https://www.georgiapoisoncenter.org/>

<https://www.poisonhelp.org/help>

SPILLS

Georgia Environmental Protection Division Emergency Operations Center

(800) 241-4113

<https://epd.georgia.gov/emergency-response>

AVOID EMERGENCIES / PREPARE FOR EMERGENCIES

1. Maintain a communication link at your pesticide storage and mix/load site.
2. NEVER handle “DANGER-POISON or DANGER” pesticides or fumigants alone.
3. Closely supervise fumigant use. Have protective clothing available in case a rescue is needed.
4. Maintain contact with anyone using a pesticide with the signal word “DANGER-POISON or DANGER”.
5. Keep Safety Data Sheets readily accessible for every pesticide you use.
6. Keep protective clothing readily available wherever pesticides are stored or handled.
7. Have sufficient clean water available to wash pesticides from skin or eyes.
8. Store and handle pesticides in areas where spills will be contained.
9. Assemble and maintain a spill kit wherever you handle pesticides.
10. Make sure that all employees understand how to handle pesticide emergencies.
11. Be familiar with the first aid instructions on the pesticide label.
12. NEVER store pesticides around food or drink. Especially avoid storage of pesticides in food or drink containers.

■ PESTICIDE EMERGENCIES

FIRST AID FOR POISONING

Symptoms of pesticide poisoning: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cramps, headache, dizziness, weakness, confusion, sweating, chills, chest pains, difficulty breathing, unconsciousness. If you have any of these symptoms while you are handling pesticides, suspect pesticide poisoning.

1. Stop the pesticide exposure as quickly as possible. **CALL 911 IF SYMPTOMS ARE SERIOUS! CALL POISON CONTROL (800-222-1222) FOR FIRST AID INFORMATION. YOU WILL NEED THE PESTICIDE LABEL AND SAFETY DATA SHEET.**
2. If the victim is not breathing, administer artificial respiration at once.
3. Consult the pesticide labeling and safety data sheet if possible. Directions for first aid will be on the front panel.
4. Otherwise, follow these guidelines:
 - **SKIN:** drench skin as quickly as possible with plenty of water. Any moderately clean water can be used if not contaminated with pesticides. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with soap if available. Dry victim and treat for shock. If skin is burned, cover with clean, loose bandage or cloth. Do not apply ointments to burned skin.
 - **EYE:** Wash eye quickly but gently. Rinse eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes. This requires 6 gallons of clean water.
 - **INHALED:** Move victim to fresh air. Warn other nearby people. Loosen clothing that restricts breathing. Administer artificial respiration if necessary.
 - **SWALLOWED:** Rinse mouth with plenty of water. Give large amounts of water or milk (up to one quart) to drink. Consult the label before you induce vomiting. Do not give liquids or induce vomiting to anyone who is unconscious or convulsive.
5. Take the pesticide label and safety data sheet with you to the doctor or hospital. **DO NOT** transport pesticides in the passenger compartment of the vehicle.

PESTICIDE SPILLS

Assemble a spill kit that contains the following items:

1. Protective equipment indicated on pesticide label.
2. Absorbent material to soak up liquids (cat litter, sand, sawdust, dirt).
3. Scoop to pick up contaminated absorbent material.
4. Container for contaminated absorbent material (e.g., heavy duty plastic bag).
 - You may dispose of the contaminated absorbent material on labeled sites as indicated on the pesticide label. Do not exceed labeled rates.
 - **Large spills, leaks, pesticide fires:** Call Georgia EPD Emergency Response Center (800) 241-4113.
 - **Spills on public roads or other public areas:** Georgia State Patrol *GSP (*477) on mobile phone.

Smaller spills:

1. **DO NOT HOSE DOWN SPILLS!** Powder spills on roadways may be lightly misted to keep passing vehicles from spreading the spill.
2. Protect yourself and others.
3. Stop the spill sources.
4. Confine the spill with a dike of earth or other materials. Protect water sources.
5. Absorb liquids with cat litter, sand, earth, etc.
6. Scoop up contaminated materials. Store securely.
7. Neutralize contaminated site with bleach, activated charcoal, hydrated lime, or by removing contaminated soil. Never mix bleach and lime! It produces toxic chlorine gas.
8. Absorb any liquids used during neutralizing.
9. Contaminated absorbent materials or soil may be land-applied according to the pesticide label.

HEAT STRESS

Avoid heat stress:

1. Acclimate to hot weather or new strenuous activities slowly.
2. Drink plenty of water or sports drinks.
3. Take frequent breaks during hot weather.
4. Plan strenuous activities for the cooler part of the day.
 - **Symptoms of heat stress:** sweating, nausea, headache, confusion, loss of coordination, dry mouth, fainting. Severe heat stress (heat stroke) is VERY dangerous, even life threatening.
 - The EPA Guide to Heat Stress in Agriculture is available through your local Extension office or you may download it from the National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) at <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockey=20001L0D.txt>. Heat forecasts and other information are available on the National Integrated Heat Health Information System website at <https://nihhis.cpo.noaa.gov/>.

First aid for heat stress:

1. **CALL 911 IF SYMPTOMS ARE SERIOUS!**
2. Move the victim to a cooler, shaded area immediately.
3. Cool the victim as quickly as possible by splashing cool water on them or immersing them in cool water. Do not immerse anyone who is unconscious, convulsive, or confused.
4. Remove all protective equipment or clothing that is keeping the victim too warm.
5. If the victim is conscious, have them drink as much cool water as possible.
6. Keep the victim quiet. Get medical advice.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

In an emergency dial 911, especially if the person is unconscious, has trouble breathing, or has convulsions.

POISON CONTROL CENTER (HUMAN OR ANIMAL)

National Poison Control Hotline (Spanish speakers available)

(800) 222-1222

<https://www.georgiapoisoncenter.org/>

<https://www.poisonhelp.org/help>

Physician: _____

Ambulance: _____

FIRES, SPILLS, LEAKS, ETC.

Georgia DNR Environmental Protection Division Emergency
Response Center (pesticide fires, spills, leaks)

(800) 241-4113

<https://epd.georgia.gov/emergency-response>

County Police or Sheriff: _____

City Police: _____

Georgia Highway Patrol Post (*477 for mobile phones): _____

Fire Department: _____

ENDANGERMENT OF GAME OR FISH

Georgia Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Division
(770) 918-6408

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (844) 397-8477

**PHONE NUMBERS FOR PESTICIDE INFORMATION
(NON-EMERGENCY)**

University of Georgia Cooperative Extension’s Local County Office
1-800-ASK-UGA1

PESTICIDE INFORMATION

National Response Center—Refers caller to proper government agency for hazardous materials (800) 424-8802 (Voice/TTY)

National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC), Oregon State University—General information on toxicology, environmental hazard, etc. (M–F, 11 a.m.–3 p.m. EST) www.npic.orst.edu (800) 858-7378

Pesticide Manufacturer—The telephone number should be listed on the pesticide label if they maintain a response center.

CropLife America—General information about the pesticide industry, www.croplifeamerica.org

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Georgia Department of Agriculture Pesticides
(404) 656-4958

HAZARD COMMUNICATION—WORKPLACE ASSISTANCE

OSHA—www.OSHA.gov (800) 321-6742 TTY

EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE

Interprets residue data and gives EPA drinking water regulations
(800) 426-4791

Or call your local Health Department or Sanitarian.

County: _____

City: _____

INFORMATION ON PESTICIDE LAWS

Georgia Department of Agriculture (404) 656-9371

EPA Region IV (800) 241-1754

Applicator certification to use restricted-use pesticides (404) 656-4958

Structural pest control certification—Tim Taylor (404) 656-3641

Safety/Training/Information—Dr. Allison Johnson (UGA Cooperative Extension)
ajohns14@uga.edu (706) 542-2141

WEBSITES WITH PESTICIDE INFORMATION

Georgia Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
ipm.caes.uga.edu

University of Georgia Cooperative Extension
extension.uga.edu

Georgia Department of Agriculture—Pesticide Division
agr.georgia.gov/pesticides.aspx

Pesticide Licensing
agr.georgia.gov/licensing.aspx

American Crop Protection Association
croplifeamerica.org

Pesticide Action Network North America
panna.org

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: Endangered Species
fws.gov

National Pesticide Information Center
npic.orst.edu

USDA National Organic Program
<https://www.ams.usda.gov/about-ams/programs-offices/national-organic-program>

Pesticide labels/MSDS from a range of companies. Daily updates at
CDMS.net

Crop Protection & Turf/Ornamental References—C&P Press
greenbook.net

■ IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

WEBSITES WITH PESTICIDE INFORMATION (*continued*)

National Pesticide Information Retrieval System
state.ceris.purdue.edu

EPA List of Restricted-Use Pesticides
epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/restricted-use-products-rup-report

Extension Toxicology Network—Pesticide Risks
extoxnet.orst.edu

EPA Pesticide Safety Programs/Worker Protection Standard
epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/agricultural-worker-protection-standard-wps

EPA Office of Pesticide Programs
epa.gov/pesticides

EPA Agriculture Compliance Center
epa.gov/agriculture/tcom.html

UGA Pesticide Safety Education Program
extension.uga.edu/pesticide-safety

WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD

The U.S. EPA Worker Protection Standard (WPS) requires agricultural employers to provide four basic protections for their employees.

1. Employees must receive annual pesticide safety training. EPA approved training materials can be found on the Pesticide Educational Resources Collaborative (PERC) website at pesticideresources.org/. Printed materials, DVDs, and additional hard copy materials may be purchased from the National Pesticide Safety Education Center Store (npsecstore.com/).
2. Information concerning pesticides applied in the work area must be posted in a central location.
3. Employees must be excluded from treated areas or provided proper training and safety equipment if they may be exposed to pesticides.
4. Employers must supply decontamination sites (soap, water, etc.) for workers. Emergency assistance must be available for any employee injured by pesticides. For details, refer to the EPA Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides—How to Comply (available from <https://tinyurl.com/mudhf9b>). Additional information is available from the Georgia Department of Agriculture (404-656-4958) or University of Georgia Cooperative Extension (1-800-ASK-UGA1).

ABBREVIATIONS AND EQUIVALENTS

FORMULATIONS¹

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ai = active ingredient | EC = emulsifiable concentrate | pr = product |
| AC = aqueous concentrate | EL = emulsifiable liquid | S = sprayable powder |
| AS = aqueous suspension | F = flowable | SC = spray concentrate |
| DF = dry flowable | FC = flowable concentrate | SP = soluble powder |
| DG = dispersible granules | G = granules | W or WP = wettable powder |
| B = bait | L = liquid | WDG = water dispersible granular |
| D = dust | LC = liquid concentrate | WDL = water dispersible liquid |
| E = emulsifiable | ME = microencapsulated | WM = water miscible |

1. Numbers preceding abbreviations for liquid formulations equal pounds of active ingredient per gallon (e.g., 4EC = 4 lbs/gal. emulsifiable concentrate); numbers preceding abbreviations for solid formulations equal percent active ingredient by weight (e.g., 50WP = 50 percent wettable powder).

METHOD OR TIME OF APPLICATION

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| CR = cracking stage | PEI = pre-emergence incorporated | PRE = pre-emergence |
| LV = low volume | PO = post-emergence | PT = post-transplant |
| NS = nonselective | POT = post-emergence over-the-top | RCS = recirculating sprayer |
| PDS = post-emergence directed spray | PP = pre-plant | ULV = ultra low volume ² |
| PE = pre-emergence on surface | PPI = pre-plant soil incorporated | WICK = rope wick applicator |

2. Ultra low volume refers to a total spray volume of one-half gallon or less per acre.

■ ABBREVIATIONS AND EQUIVALENTS

MEASURES AND EQUIVALENTS

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-------------------------------|----------|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| tsp | = | teaspoon | | | 1 teaspoon | = | 4.9 milliliters |
| Tbsp | = | tablespoon | 1 Tbsp | = | 3 teaspoons | = | 14.8 milliliters |
| fl oz | = | fluid ounce | 1 fl oz | = | 2 tablespoons | = | 29.6 milliliters |
| c | = | cup | 1 c | = | 8 fluid ounces | = | 236.6 milliliters |
| pt | = | pint(s) (1.04 lb of water) | 1 pt | = | 2 cups | = | 473.2 milliliters |
| pt/100 | = | pint(s) per 100 gallons | 1 pt/100 | = | 1 teaspoon per gallon | | |
| qt | = | quart(s) (2.09 lbs of water) | 1 qt | = | 2 pints | = | 946.4 milliliters |
| gal | = | gallon(s) (8.35 lbs of water) | 1 gal | = | 4 quarts | = | 3.7854 liters |
| oz | = | ounce | | | 1 ounce | = | 28.35 grams |
| lb | = | pound | 1 lb | = | 16 ounces | = | 453.59 grams |
| in | = | inch | 1 in | = | 1000 mils | = | 2.54 centimeters (25,400 microns) |
| ft | = | feet | 1 ft | = | 12 inches | = | 30.48 centimeters |
| yd | = | yard | 1 yd | = | 3 feet | = | 91.44 centimeters |
| mi | = | mile | 1 mi | = | 5280 feet | = | 1609 meters (16.09 kilometers) |
| sq in | = | square inch | | | 1 square inch | = | 6.45 square centimeters |
| sq ft | = | square feet | 1 sq ft | = | 144 square inches | = | 929.03 square centimeters |
| A | = | acre | 1 A | = | 43560 square feet | = | 0.4047 hectare |
| cu in | = | cubic inch | | | 1 cubic inch | = | 16.387 cubic centimeters |
| cu ft | = | cubic feet | 1 cu ft | = | 1728 cubic inches | = | 0.0283 cubic meter |
| cu yd | = | cubic yard | 1 cu yd | = | 27 cubic feet | = | 0.7646 cubic meter |
| ppm | = | parts per million | 1 ppm | = | 1000 pp billion | = | 1 milligram/kilogram ³ |
| psi | = | pounds per square inch | | | 1 psi | = | 70.3 gram-force per square centimeter |

3. 1 milligram/kilogram or 1 ppm is equal to 1 milligram/liter of water.