

Date of Application _____ / _____ / _____
Month Day Year

Check if product is a Restricted-Use Pesticide

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PESTICIDE APPLICATION RECORD

Applicator Information

Name _____ Business Phone (____) _____

Certification No. _____ (Exp. Date ____ / ____ / ____) License No. _____

Address _____
Route or Street

City

State

Zip

Client (if any)

Name _____ Business Phone (____) _____

Address _____
Route or Street

City

State

Zip

Treated Site

Specific Location of Application Site _____

You can attach a map for location and/or use maps generated by spray rig software.

Crop, commodity, or site of Application _____

Mixing / Loading Location _____

Pesticide Product(s) Applied

Product Name	EPA Reg. #	Concentration or amount applied per area	Total quantity applied or total area treated
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Start and end time of application: Start ____ : ____ AM/PM End ____ : ____ AM/PM

Use the back of this form for notes on the application such as weather conditions.

Note that pesticide-specific recordkeeping can be required by state rule or the pesticide label. Examples are: soil fumigants, structural fumigant FMPs and the new dicamba pesticides with specific record keeping requirements such as Engenia.

How to Use the Pesticide Application Record Form

Fill out the relevant sections of this form on the day that you apply any pesticide. Keep the form on file for at least 2 years (or 3 years if you apply an atrazine-containing product).

Restricted-Use Pesticide: Put an X in the box in the upper right corner if you apply a restricted-use pesticide.

Applicator: To save time, fill out the applicator information before you make photocopies of the form. Write “N/A” (for not applicable) on the appropriate lines. For example, if you are not certified or licensed.

Client: Fill out this part if you are a commercial applicator or if you are a private applicator making an application on another person’s land, even if only for exchange of services.

Treated Site: Location: Provide enough information that would allow someone to find the way to the location of the application. For example, if you use a field numbering system, enter the field number on the form but also have a copy of the farm plan on file where you keep your pesticide records.

Specific crop, commodity or site of application: This is the site where you applied the pesticide. Be specific enough to accurately describe what was treated. For example, “field corn” vs. “sweet corn” or “stored corn.” If you treat a storage structure, such as a grain bin or potato warehouse, be sure to mention whether it was empty or not at time of treatment. Other examples of sites include dairy cows, chickens, fence rows, barns, etc.

Pesticide(s) Used: You can get the information from the product label. If you tank mix two or more products, record each product separately. For “concentration or amount applied per acre” follow the examples below.

Choose one of these methods to document the amount applied:

Concentration and Total Quantity of Pesticide Applied

Examples:	Concentration	Total quantity
--Liquid:	2% solution	2 gallons applied
--Granular:	0.15%	4 pounds applied

Pesticide Applied Per Unit Area and Total Area Treated

Examples:	Unit Area	Total Area
--Liquid:	3 pints per acre	5 acres
--Granular:	2.75 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft.	2,500 sq. ft.

Example: Triplet SF Selective Herbicide. EPA REG # 228-312. Application rate 1.1 fl oz per 1000 sq ft. Total area treated 1,800 sq ft.

Specific Recordkeeping Requirements: Be aware that some specific products and/or types of application require more specific recordkeeping requirements than we have listed here. Soil fumigation and commodity fumigation have much more stringent requirements including drawing up Fumigation Management Plans. Refer to the product label for these requirements. We also discuss them in the appropriate category manuals (Soil Fumigation, Space & Commodity Fumigation).

Other Information: Although not required, additional comments and information can help you evaluate the effectiveness of the applications. Examples include weather conditions, equipment used, adjuvants and timing of the application.