



Pennsylvania

**PESTICIDE HIGHLIGHTS**

For Private Pesticide Applicators

November 2004

**Buying Groups and Pesticides**

Concerns have been raised about the practices of some “Buying Groups” and the resale/distribution of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs). Both state and federal laws regulate the sale and distribution of pesticides. Pennsylvania law requires that persons (individuals, groups, companies, etc) who sell or distribute RUPs must first obtain a Pesticide Dealers License from the Department of Agriculture. This includes those who would purchase and receive delivery of a quantity of a Restricted Use Pesticide and then distribute it to members of a group or others. This person is also responsible for the proper storage of the pesticides and disbursement to properly certified applicators. Pesticide dealers are subject to inspection by the Department and must maintain records of all distributions of RUPs, and may only provide RUPs to

persons with a valid pesticide certification.

Federal laws and regulations cover the manufacture and packaging of pesticides. “Jugging-off” or repackaging of pesticides is not permitted without first obtaining an EPA establishment number from the EPA and letters of authorization from the product registrant (manufacturer). Also strict guidelines exist for repackaging pesticides including the size and construction of the containers and labeling requirements. Violations of the repackaging requirements carry federal penalties up to \$5,000 per violation.

For more information on the requirements for pesticide dealers or repackaging of pesticides, contact your local PA Dept. of Agriculture (PDA) Regional Office (see page 7) or the Health and Safety Division at 717-772-5231 ext. 3.

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**Asian Soybean Rust—Early Detection is Key**

Included with this year’s newsletter is a color information sheet on Asian Soybean Rust identification provided by the USDA. This National Pest Alert was issued for Asian Soybean Rust as spores of this disease are spread over extremely long distances by the wind. On November 10, 2004, USDA confirmed the first case of Asian Soybean Rust in the continental United States in Louisiana. The spores are currently believed to have arrived in air currents from South America where the disease is prevalent.

With potential yield losses ranging from 10 to 80 percent, early detection is key to limiting the financial impact to growers. Please review the sheet for symptoms of the disease. If you suspect Asian Soybean Rust, contact any of the following for assistance in obtaining a diagnosis: Walt Blosser, PDA Headquarters, 717-772-5205; Dr. Erick De Wolf, Penn State University, 814-865-9620; Gary Clement, USDA, 717-241-0705; or any Plant Inspector at your local PDA Regional Office (see page 7).

Pennsylvania along with many other states and in cooperation with USDA has already taken steps to identify and conditionally approve fungicides for use in the prevention of Asian Soybean Rust. These preparations will help in shortening response times and limiting the impact of this disease. The following fungicides have been conditionally approved for use against the disease:

- Active ingredient**—trade name (EPA Registration #)
- propiconazole**—Tilt (100-617), PropiMax EC (62719-346); Bumper (66222-42)
- tebuconazole**—Folicur 3.6F Foliar Fungicide (264-752)
- myclobutanil**—Laredo EC (62719-412), Laredo EW (62719-493)

Several other conditional fungicide approvals are pending at this time. Remember if you are using one of these products for Asian Soybean Rust you must have a copy of the EPA approval and directions for use in your possession, and comply with all EPA requirements.

For more information, see <http://www.ipmcenters.org/soybeanrust/> OR <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/issues/sbr/sbr.html>

## The 2005 CHEMSWEEP Program

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) announced the counties chosen for the 2005 CHEMSWEEP Program. This program is designed to provide commercial enterprises and agribusinesses as well as citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with a means to properly dispose of canceled, suspended, or unwanted pesticide products. Pesticide Certification is not required for participation in the CHEMSWEEP Program. Growers of any agricultural commodity would be eligible including mushroom growers, nurseries, greenhouses, Christmas tree growers, and farmers of all types.

The counties for collections in the summer of 2005 are:

<b>Allegheny</b>	<b>Beaver</b>	<b>Cambria</b>
<b>Chester</b>	<b>Clearfield</b>	<b>Columbia</b>
<b>Erie</b>	<b>Fulton</b>	<b>Huntingdon</b>
<b>Lackawanna</b>	<b>Lancaster</b>	<b>Luzerne</b>
<b>Montour</b>	<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>Warren</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>York</b>	

Licensed pesticide applicators in agribusinesses and commercial enterprises from the designated counties are eligible to participate by completing the CHEMSWEEP Application/Registration/Inventory Form which will be mailed to them in December. These forms will also be available from Penn State County Extension Offices and the PDA Regional Offices (see page 7). Homeowners can utilize the CHEMSWEEP Program by participating in the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP),

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection sites in counties where PDA and the contracted waste pesticide hauler is partnered with DEP. For more information regarding the DEP-HHW collection program, telephone 1-800-346-4242 or access the DEP web site at: [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) and type in the DEP Keyword, HHW.

Before CHEMSWEEP, which began as a pilot project in six counties in 1992, there was no cost-effective way for citizens to properly dispose of canceled, suspended, or unwanted pesticides. Since storage of these products was the only safe and legal option prior to disposal, growers and individuals would store these waste pesticides often for many years.

An independent contractor hired by PDA, collects, handles, and transports all waste pesticides out of state, primarily for incineration at EPA approved facilities. To date, 1.4 million pounds of unwanted pesticides have been collected at no cost to the taxpayer. The collection program is funded through the annual pesticide registration fees, paid by pesticide manufactures. Participation in the CHEMSWEEP Program is free to participants for the first 2,000 pounds. Participants with waste pesticides exceeding 2,000 pounds will be responsible for the cost of those pesticides exceeding the 2,000 pound limit and will be direct billed by the PDA contractor at the current price charged to PDA by the contractor which is significantly less than normal hazardous waste costs.

**For More Info see:** <http://www.agriculture.state.pa.us> (Search for CHEMSWEEP) OR <http://www.pested.psu.edu/pdaprog/>

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## New Toxicity of Pesticides Fact Sheet

Eric Lorenz of the Penn State Pesticide Education Program has revised and updated three old fact sheets in the Toxicity of Pesticides series: 2a: Insecticides; 2b: Herbicides; and 2c: Fungicides. The new fact sheet contains not only those three types of pesticides but also acaricides, bactericides, insect growth regulators, nematocides, and plant growth regulators. Each pesticide table is ordered by common active ingredients with a trade name(s) and information indicating restricted or

general use, oral and dermal LD<sub>50</sub> values, and the restricted-entry interval. The text provides information on acute and chronic toxicity, signal words, toxicity categories and a table on minimum PPE and work clothing for pesticide handling activities. This fact sheet can be accessed from the web site listed below or one free copy can be ordered from the Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences Publications Distribution Center by calling 814-865-6713.

**To access all our Fact Sheets see:** <http://www.pested.psu.edu/resources/facts/>

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## Make a Recertification Credit Plan

Every year, the PA Department of Agriculture offices, Penn State Pesticide Education Program, and Penn State Cooperative Extension offices receive many calls and emails from applicators wanting to know their recertification credit status. Applicators can use the Recertification Credit Status web page—

<http://www.pested.psu.edu/applicators/arci.shtml>—to quickly determine how many credits/meetings they need to maintain their certification. Since this web page has been launched in November 2003, over 15,000 visitors have accessed this web page.

Some applicators may be uneasy or anxious about using the web—especially inputting their last name and certification number—to run the status report. This web page does not track, monitor, or save anyone's

information who uses the web page.

Using this web page can help you make a recertification credit/meeting plan so that the last month before your license expires, you are not scrambling to get credits. Remember, recertification credits are due in three-year cycles. For example, private applicators need 12 credits (6 core and 6 category), so just earning 4 credits a year would meet your needs.

On another note, if you do not earn enough credits by the expiration date, your license is no longer valid. Applicators have one year to earn the recertification credits without having to retest. (Note: You cannot just retest in that first year.) Keep in mind that until the license is reinstated, pesticide applications cannot be made. Making a plan in advance is very important!

# National Pest Alert



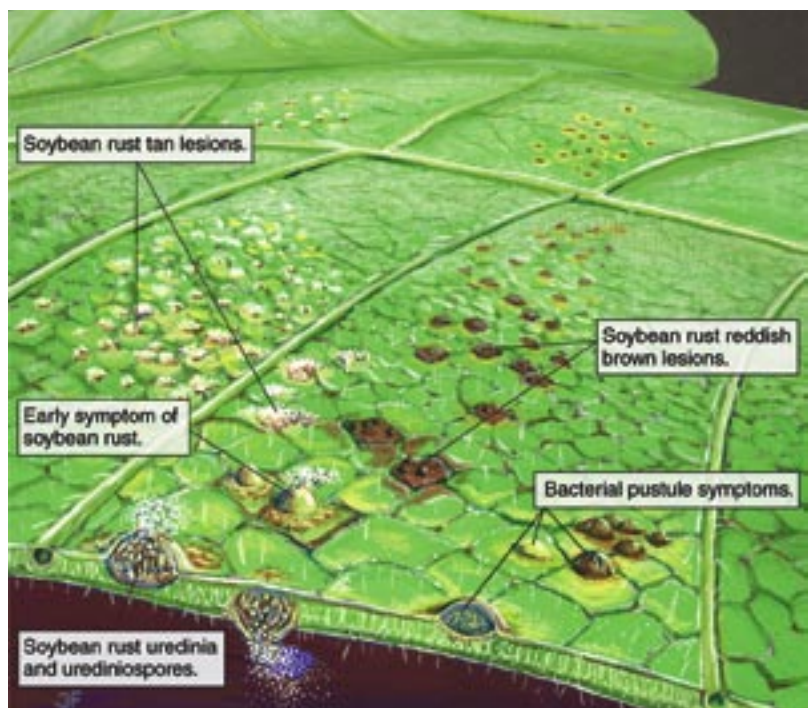
## Soybean Rust

*Phakopsora pachyrhizi* and *P. meibomia*

### Distribution and Transmission

Two fungal species, *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* and *P. meibomia*, cause soybean rust and are spread primarily by windborne spores that can be transported over long distances. Asian soybean rust, *P. pachyrhizi*, the more aggressive of the two species, was first reported in Japan in 1903 and was confined to the Eastern Hemisphere until its presence was documented in Hawaii in 1994. Currently, distribution of *P. pachyrhizi* includes Africa, Asia, Australia, Hawaii, and South America. *P. pachyrhizi*'s rapid spread and severe damage with yield losses from 10 to 80% have been reported in Argentina, Asia, Brazil, Paraguay, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. The less aggressive soybean rust species, *P. meibomia*, is present in the Western Hemisphere, including Puerto Rico. *P. pachyrhizi* and *P. meibomia* have not been detected in the continental United States as of May 2004.

Seedborne transmission of the disease has not been documented, but there is some concern that seed lots may contain small amounts of infected plant debris capable of spreading the pathogen. To date, seed lots have not proven to be a pathway for the disease. Clouds of spores are released if infected plants are disturbed by wind or by individuals walking through rust-infected areas. Individuals who are sampling for soybean rust may transport spores from one area to



*Soybean rust lesion types and characteristics of early symptoms of soybean rust and bacterial pustule.*



*Symptoms in non-tolerant (left) and tolerant (right) soybean infected with soybean rust.*

another on clothing. If clothing is exposed to spores, care should be taken to prevent the spread of soybean rust to uninfected locations.

### Host Range

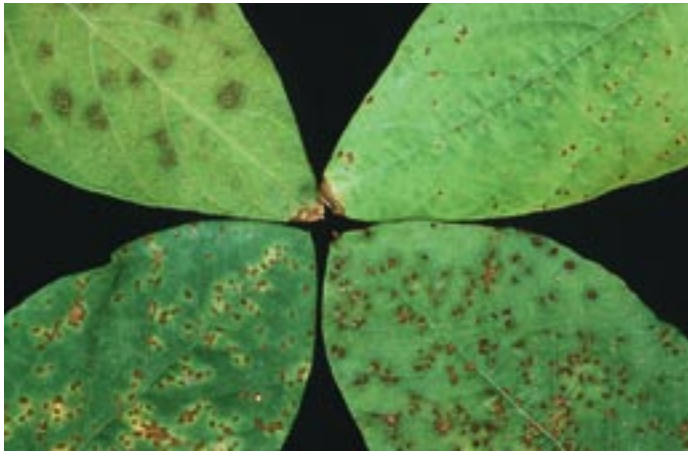
*P. pachyrhizi* is capable of infecting more than 90 species of legumes; however, the number of legumes infected in nature is unknown. Kudzu is widespread in the United States and could serve as a reservoir for the soybean rust pathogen. The broad host range of this fungal pathogen increases the likelihood of rapid spread once introduced into the United States.



## Symptoms and Disease Development

Soybean rust symptoms are similar for *P. pachyrhizi* and *P. meibomia* species. Symptoms begin on the lower leaves of the plant as small lesions that increase in size and change from gray to tan or reddish brown on the undersides of the leaves. Lesions are most common on leaves but may occur on petioles, stems, and pods. Soybean rust produces two types of lesions, tan and reddish brown. Tan lesions, when mature, consist of small pustules (uredinia) surrounded by slightly discolored necrotic area with masses of tan spores (urediniospores) on the lower leaf surface. Reddish brown lesions have a larger reddish brown necrotic area, with a limited number of pustules (uredinia) and few visible spores (urediniospores) on the lower leaf surface. Once pod set begins on soybean, infection can spread rapidly to the middle and upper leaves of the plant.

Environmental conditions impact the incidence and severity of soybean rust. Prolonged leaf wetness combined with temperatures between 59 and 86°F and humidity of 75–80% is required for spore germination and infection. Under these conditions, pustules form within 5–10 days and spores are produced within 10–21 days. High levels of infection in soybean fields result in a distinct yellowing and browning of fields and commonly, premature senescence in plants.



*Various stages of soybean rust on soybean leaves.*

## Identification of Soybean Rust

Molecular analysis provides rapid and accurate identification to differentiate between *P. pachyrhizi* and *P. meibomia*. Early symptoms of soybean rust resemble bacterial pustule (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *glycines*) and brown spot (*Septoria glycines*). Soybean rust can be distinguished from bacterial pustule and brown spot by examining the lesions under a hand lens (20×) or dissecting microscopes. The mature soybean rust lesion contains cone-shaped pustules with a pore on the top with spores inside or on top of the cone.

## Sample Collection Procedures

Collect samples immediately if you suspect soybean rust is present on soybean or other hosts. Place each plant sample in a self-locking plastic bag and maintain under cool conditions (refrigeration). Place samples in sealed paper bags if cool conditions are not available. Once refrigeration is available, each sealed paper bag should be placed inside a self-locking plastic bag before cooling. Leaves should be kept flat by placing them between paper towels or pieces of paper. Record the following information for each sample collected: date; host plant; collector's name; phone number; collection location within field; and location of field, including state, county, township, and nearest road intersection. Global positioning system location information is requested if available. Mark sample containers with a permanent marker and print all information.

## Sample Submission

Submit samples to your state's university diagnostic laboratory or Department of Agriculture diagnostic laboratory for identification (contact university extension personnel for the address of the diagnostic laboratory). Each state is developing an invasive species response program as part of the USDA National Plant Diagnostic Network. If samples are identified as soybean rust by state diagnosticians, species verification by molecular analysis will be required.

## Management Recommendations

All commercial varieties currently available are highly susceptible. Current research includes screening germplasm for resistance and evaluating fungicide efficacy. Early detection is required for the most effective management of soybean rust. Monitoring soybean fields and adjacent areas is recommended throughout the growing season. Fungicide applications may reduce yield loss, depending on the plant developmental stage, time when soybean rust is detected, and fungicide application method. For efficacy information on fungicides labeled for use on soybean, consult university extension personnel in your state.

For more information on soybean rust, visit our Web site at

<http://www.ncipm.org/soybeanrust>

This publication was produced and distributed in cooperation with USDA-CSREES Integrated Pest Management Centers, National Plant Diagnostic Network, APHIS, and ARS. For more information regarding the development of this document, contact Susan T. Ratcliffe at [sratclif@uiuc.edu](mailto:sratclif@uiuc.edu) or by phone at (217) 333-9656.

Photos courtesy of Glen Hartman (USDA-ARS) and David Riecks (University of Illinois, College of Agricultural, Consumer and Environmental Sciences); scanning electron microscopy of spores courtesy of Morris Bonde (USDA-ARS); and soybean rust illustration courtesy of Joel Floyd (USDA-APHIS-PPQ). Editor: Julie L. Todd (Department of Entomology, Iowa State University). Graphic designer: Gretchen Wieshuber (Studio 2D, Champaign, IL).

## **2004 Worker Protection Standard Report**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has made the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) a priority for the coming years. Enforcement of all the provisions of the Standard will continue to increase and the severity of the enforcement actions, particularly repeat violators, will become more stringent. During the past Federal fiscal year, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture inspectors performed 109 inspections statewide. Of those inspections, 12 Checklists and 3 Tier I inspections yielded enforcement activity. This could range from a Request for Compliance letter up to a Civil Penalty.

The most common Checklist deficiencies for 2004 included the following:

Central Location Information:	25
Pesticide Safety Training:	26
Decontamination Sites:	8
Application Notification:	14
Personal Protection Equipment:	1

Enforcement activities will increase during the upcoming year as EPA continues to monitor state WPS inspections. Make sure that you are up to date with WPS prior to the visit by an inspector.

**For more WPS information, please see <http://www.pested.psu.edu/issues/wps/>**

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## **Proposed Pesticide Regulation Changes**

Over the past two years the Department of Agriculture has been working with the Pesticide Advisory Board, trade associations, and advocate groups to make several changes to the Pesticide Regulations. These changes are expected to take affect in late 2005. The changes stem from two areas: the need for additional security of pesticides and pesticide sales, and national movements to standardize pesticide requirements across the country.

Many of the changes are designed to clarify existing requirements, but several proposed new changes may affect you. The proposals will:

- Set a minimum age of 16 to become a Certified Private pesticide applicator.

- Require positive identification for certification, licensing, distribution, or delivery of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs).
- Require a signature at time of delivery for RUPs.
- Require completion of records within 24 hours of the application.
- Establish penalties for falsification of recertification information.

The Department is still interested in your comments. If you would like to see the latest draft of the proposed changes or have comments, please write the Division of Health and Safety, PA Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, 2301 N Cameron St., Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408.

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## **Survey Data Used by EPA to Make Informed Decisions**

This fall in Pennsylvania, the Vegetable Chemical Use Survey will be conducted by the Pennsylvania State Statistical Office in Harrisburg, a branch of the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). The study is done in cooperation with the Penn State Pesticide Education Program's Pest Management Information Center (PMIC). This year snap bean, sweet corn, and pumpkin growers will be asked for their help with this important project. Past reports in Pennsylvania have been issued for chemical usage on apples, cabbage, cantaloupe, and tomatoes.

According to PMIC Director Dr. Kerry Richards, "This data is invaluable when the Environmental Protection Agency asks for estimates of usage of a certain product." Richards also adds, "Without this type of actual field use data that is generated by these surveys, EPA must assume that the pesticide is used at the maximum label rate, applied the maximum number of times allowed by the label, and until the last day before harvest allowed by the label, which often assumes a much higher total amount of the pesticide is being used."

"USDA has an obligation to provide reliable data on pesticide use and this survey gives NASS the information necessary to do that." said Marc Tosiano, Director of the Pennsylvania office of NASS.

The survey also gives growers an opportunity to show how they use agricultural chemicals responsibly to produce a safe and abundant food supply for America and the world. An interviewer contacts vegetable producers to gather information on vegetable crops—chemicals used, acres treated, and rates applied. Individual grower information is strictly confidential and individual reports are combined to set state and national estimates.

The survey results are official USDA estimates and help to clarify the facts about chemical use in agriculture. NASS will publish the resulting state and national estimates of vegetable growers' use of agricultural chemicals in July 2005. The Vegetable Chemical Usage Report will contain information on the percent of acres covered, rate per application, rate per crop year, and total amount applied for the states surveyed.

Accurate and timely information on actual usage is used in the decision-making process for the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), which has an impact on product registration, re-registration, and product alternatives. Tosiano and Richards both point out that there have been several cases when the use of NASS statistics, rather than EPA worst case assumption, has saved labeled uses of products.

**Find agricultural statistics for your county, State, and the Nation at <http://www.usda.gov/nass>**

## Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Programs Recognized Nationally

The National Pesticide Stewardship Alliance has awarded the 2004 Stewardship Award for Program Innovation to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program and the Waste Pesticide Disposal Program, CHEMSWEEP. The Alliance annually recognizes environmental programs that demonstrate unique and effective innovative approaches in their field and promote the tenets of the National Pesticide Stewardship Alliance's Mission Statement.

The Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program (PPCR) is a free program sponsored by the PA Department of Agriculture (PDA). The program's goal is to reduce the

number of plastic pesticide containers being incinerated or disposed of in landfills. PPCR has recycled over 525,000 pounds of plastic pesticide containers since 1994.

Please do your part and bring your clean, triple-rinsed, #2 HDPE plastic pesticide containers to the nearest recycling location during normal business hours. These cooperating businesses have been provided with storage units to collect your clean pesticide containers. If PPCR is not currently available in your area, contact your local pesticide supplier and encourage them to get involved.

For more information contact Don Gilbert at 717-705-5858 or [dgilbert@state.pa.us](mailto:dgilbert@state.pa.us).

**For more information on these PDA Programs, please see <http://www.pested.psu.edu/pdaprog/>**

## Cooperating Businesses in the Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program

**Please bring pressure-rinsed or triple-rinsed plastic pesticide containers during posted business hours.**

City	Business	Phone #
Adrian	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	724-543-1101
Arendtsville	Helena Chemical	717-677-4599
Bedford	GROWMARK FS Inc.*	814-623-9061
Belleville	Ag Star Agronomy	800-379-3341
Belleville	Union Mill Chemgro	717-935-2185
Bethlehem	Lesco, Inc.	610-866-6665
Brogue	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	717-927-6975
Carlisle	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	717-249-4988
Cochranville	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	610-869-8006
Columbia Crossroads	Judson's Inc.	570-297-2153
Coplay	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	610-799-3115
Coraopolis	Allegheny Lawn & Golf Products	412-262-8091
Curryville	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	814-793-3664
East Berlin	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	717-259-9573
E. Petersburg	Mel Weaver & Sons	717-898-9050
Eighty Four	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	724-222-4303
Elizabethville	PACMA	717-362-8440
Ephrata	Ephrata Agway (Hoover's)	717-733-6593
Erie	Lesco, Inc.	814-455-7850
Gettysburg	Ag Com, Inc.	717-334-6224
Gettysburg	Ag.&Natural Resource Ctr.	888-337-9827
Greencastle	Chester Horst	717-597-3994
Harrisburg	Lesco, Inc.	717-657-9034
Harrisburg	PA Dept. of Agriculture*	717-705-5858
Jefferson	Codorus Fertilizer	717-229-2311
Jersey Shore	Eck's	570-398-2770
Johnsonville	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	610-588-1095
Kinzers	Mr. Gideon King	N/A
Kreamer	Kreamer's Feed Store	570-374-8148
Lancaster	Lesco, Inc.	717-291-4434
Leesport	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	610-926-3717
Leola	Daniel's Farm Store	717-656-6982
Malvern	Fisher & Son	610-644-3300
Marietta	Snyder's Crop Service	717-426-4830
Mechanicsburg	Lesco, Inc.	717-691-9570

City	Business	Phone #
Mercersburg	Agronomy, Inc.	717-328-3145
Mifflin	Ag Star Agronomy	717-436-7501
Mifflinburg	Farmer's Exchange	814-671-1884
Mifflinville	Helena Chemical	570-759-1311
Mill Hall	Webb's Super Gro	570-726-4525
Millerstown	N.O. Bonsall	717-589-3146
Montrose	Andre & Son	570-278-1131
Montrose	Palmatier Enterprises	570-278-3350
Moosic	Lesco, Inc.	800-650-1936
New Wilmington	Deerfield Farm Service	724-946-3551
Myerstown	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	717-866-5205
Myerstown	James Patches	717-949-3860
New Holland	Martin's Ag Service	717-354-4996
New Holland	R & M Nolt	717-354-0198
Norristown	Lesco, Inc.	610-631-5333
Oxford	Cochranville Ag Service	610-869-9627
Pleasant Gap	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	814-359-2725
Quarryville	Little Britain Agri Supply	717-529-2196
Reading	Timac USA, Inc.	610-375-7272
Reedsville	Peach Run Ag Service	717-667-6658
Richland	Ag Land Crop Protection	717-933-7000
Sandy Lake	Lakeview Fertilizer	724-376-3615
Seven Valleys	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	800-421-5682
Shippenville	J.M. Truck & Trailer	814-226-6066
Shippensburg	Cumberland Valley Coop	717-532-2197
Somerset	Walker's Farm Service	814-445-5177
Thompsontown	Agronomy Center	717-535-5151
Tionesta	Long Acre Potato Farm	814-744-8454
Towanda	GROWMARK FS, Inc.	570-265-8141
Tyrone	Tyrone Milling	814-684-3400
Warminster	Lesco, Inc.	215-957-4747
Warriors Mark	Helena Chemical	814-632-5177
Washingtonville	Crop Production Services	570-437-3121
Waterford	Hurst Potato Sales, Inc.	800-562-1657
Waterford	Troyer Farms	814-671-1884
Westford	Westford Milling	724- 927-2221
Williamsburg	Mill Hill Agway	814-832-3458

\* Call before going to location.

## Contacting Your Regional PA Dept. of Agriculture Office

Region #	Counties Included	Address, Telephone, & FAX
I	Clarion, Crawford*, Elk, Erie, Forest, McKean, Mercer, Venango, and Warren	13410 Dunham Road Meadville, PA 16335-8344 (814) 332-6890 FAX (814) 333-1431
II	Cameron, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming*, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Tioga, and Union	542 County Farm Road, Suite #102 Montoursville, PA 17754-9209 (570) 433-2640 FAX (570) 433-4770
III	Bradford, Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming*	Route 92 South, P.O. Box C Tunkhannock, PA 18657-0318 (570) 836-2181 FAX (570) 836-6266
IV	Allegheny*, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Washington, and Westmoreland	#6 McIntyre Road Gibsonia, PA 15044-7829 (724) 443-1585 FAX (724) 443-8150
V	Bedford, Blair*, Cambria, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Somerset	1307 7 <sup>th</sup> St., Cricket Field Plaza Altoona, PA 16601-4701 (814) 946-7315 FAX (814) 946-7354
VI	Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin*, Franklin, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, and York	P.O. Box 5184 Harrisburg, PA 17110-0184 (717) 346-3223 FAX (717) 346-3229
VII	Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery*, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill	Route 113, P.O. Box 300 Creamery, PA 19430-0300 (610) 489-1003 FAX (610) 489-6119

\* County in which the regional office is located.

### PDA Division of Health and Safety Telephone Extensions (717) 772-5231

**Extension 0 = Operator**

**Extension 1 = Employee Directory**

**Extension 2 = Business/Applicator Licensing**

**Extension 3 = Enforcement/Pesticide Complaints**

**Extension 4 = Pesticide Product Registration**

**Extension 9 = Repeat Options**

Pennsylvania Pesticide Highlights is published by:

Pesticide Education Program  
The Pennsylvania State University  
114 Buckhout Lab  
University Park, PA 16802-4506  
Telephone (814) 863-0263

Bureau of Plant Industry  
PA Department of Agriculture  
2301 N. Cameron Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408  
Telephone (717) 772-5231

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