



# Pennsylvania

# PESTICIDE HIGHLIGHTS

For Public/Commercial Pesticide Applicators

August 2003

## Proposed Pesticide Regulation Changes

Over the past year, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) has been working with the Pesticide Advisory Board, trade associations, and advocate groups to make several changes to the Pesticide Regulations. Many of the changes are designed to clarify existing requirements, but several proposed new changes may affect your business. These 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.

The proposals will:

- Set a minimum age of 16 for registration as a Registered Technician or Certified Applicator.
- Require the return of the identification card issued by the Department upon termination of an employee.
- Require testing and licensing of at least one employee at each Pesticide Dealer location.
- Require positive identification for certification, licensing, distribution, or delivery of Restricted Use

Pesticides (RUPs).

- Require a signature for delivery of RUPs.
- Combine Categories 10: Right-of-Way and 14: Industrial Weeds into one category.
- Require three years of certification or an educational background to provide recertification training.
- Require registration of EPA approved pesticides (25b products) for sale in the Commonwealth.
- For school applications: extend the 7-hour reentry time to include outdoor applications.
- Reduce the Hypersensitivity Registry publication from 4 to 2 times per year and allow for electronic distribution.

The Department is interested in your comments. If you would like to see the latest draft of the proposed changes or have comments, please write to 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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### Back in the Classroom

Agronomic Product Inspectors spent two days at Penn State improving their computer skills. The first training session was how to improve recertification presentations—so hopefully you’ll see an improvement during the Winter meeting season.

The second training session included information on the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). For the past two years, Pennsylvania has been working with NPIRS (from Purdue University) as part of our pesticide registration process. NPIRS has search capabilities, which are available to the inspectors for identifying and locating information about pesticides, their uses, and other registration information. A smaller scale version of NPIRS is also available to everyone on the Web for several types of searches for general information or product selection. (See related article on Page 5)



## New Certification Study Materials and Examinations

Starting September 1, 2003 the old certification examinations for commercial and public pesticide categories 04: Agricultural Animals and 05: Forest Pest Control will be replaced with new examinations and study materials. Until November 1, 2003 applicants for these

categories will be able to take the old or new certification examinations based on the study materials they have. After November 1<sup>st</sup> only the new examinations will be offered. The new study materials are now available from the PSU Publications Distribution Center (1-877-345-0691).

## Applications of Pesticides to School\* Property

New Requirements in Act 36 of 2002 that became effective January 1, 2003 require notification to parents or guardians of public school students and school staff. Pesticide Application Businesses **must notify the school** of applications to be made on school property.

- The notification must be provided to the school in a timely manor so the school can provide at least 72-hour prior notification to staff and the parents/guardians who have requested notification.

The Pesticide Application Business must provide a "Pest Control Information Sheet" to the school which includes:

- Name of the Business and contact information.
- Name of every pesticide that may be used.
- EPA Registration numbers for every pesticide that may be used.
- Proposed date of application.

The Pesticide Application Business must also provide a "Pest Control Sign(s)" for the school to post which includes:

- Date of proposed application.
- Location of application (on school property).
- Pesticide Application Business contact information.
- Minimum size 8 ½ x 11 inches.

(Samples can be downloaded as a "Word" document at: <http://paipm.cas.psu.edu/schools/schoolMangm.htm> along with copies of the Act, Frequently Asked Questions, and other information on the Act.)

Applications of pesticides may not be made outdoors on school property when students are present or will be in the immediate vicinity of the application site for 7 hours following the application or label re-entry time restrictions (which ever is greater) for normal curriculum or school sponsored extra-curricular activities.

\*The definition of "School" for this act is limited to:

- 501 Public School Districts
- Intermediate Units
- Area Vocational Technical Schools

## National Poison Center Info

*For Poison Information & Emergencies...*

**POISON**  
**Help**  
**1-800-222-1222**



Pesticide Urban Initiative  
[www.pested.psu.edu](http://www.pested.psu.edu)



## Do You Need to Find Recertification Meetings?

Try one of these:

**Recertification Meeting Finder on the Web:**  
<http://www.pested.psu.edu/applicators/rmf/>

**FAX BACK:** 814-865-1636

**Phone Toll-Free:** 1-800-Penn-IPM (736-6476)

## Recap: The Pennsylvania Pesticide Hypersensitivity Registry

The Pennsylvania Pesticide Hypersensitivity Registry is maintained by the PA Department of Agriculture (PDA). This Registry is a list of people who have been verified by a physician to be excessively or abnormally sensitive to pesticides. Commercial and public pesticide applicators must contact anyone in the Registry whose listed location is within 500 feet of a pesticide application site. By having this prior notification, the sensitive individual can take appropriate precautions.

Notification is **mandatory** and must be made not less than 12 hours and not more than 72 hours prior to the pesticide application. Notification requirements are met if

the information is placed on the registrant's telephone-answering device, or information is given to an adult contacted by dialing any of the listed telephone numbers. If notification cannot be made after at least two telephone contact attempts, written notification can be placed on the front door of the listed location.

A fact sheet is available on the Pesticide Education Program's web site at <http://www.pested.psu.edu/resources/facts/facthyp.pdf>. The fact sheet also has an application form, which when completed and accepted by the PA Department of Agriculture will place the participant on the Registry.

## Wear and Use Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment

Pesticides can enter the body through contact with the skin (dermal), contact with the eyes, inhalation, or orally. Dermal exposure accounts for about 97 percent of human exposure to pesticides. While the applicator cannot control the pesticide's toxicity, the applicator's exposure to a pesticide can be controlled. To significantly reduce exposure to pesticides, applicators must wear protective clothing and equipment (PPE).

Every pesticide product label (usually in the "Precautionary Statements" section) contains specific information about necessary PPE to wear while mixing, loading, and applying. Remember, the label is the law. Therefore, using a pesticide without using the specified PPE is illegal.

**Gloves:** Because 85 percent of dermal exposure occurs on the hands and forearms, wearing unlined chemical resistant gloves can significantly reduce this exposure. Do not use gloves (or boots or hats) that are made of or lined with absorbent material such as cotton, leather, and canvas. These materials are not chemically resistant and are impossible to clean after a pesticide gets on them. If the pesticide label does not specify a glove material, select a barrier laminate, butyl, or nitrile glove. To avoid secondary exposure, thoroughly wash the gloves with soap and water before removing them. After removing the gloves, wash hands and forearms thoroughly with soap and water.

Wear gloves that reach at least halfway to the elbow. Shirt sleeves should be worn over the gloves with the cuff fastened. If applying pesticides overhead, put shirt sleeves inside gloves and turn up the cuff of the glove to catch any material that may run down your arm.

**Body protection:** When working with low toxicity pesticides (CAUTION on label), jeans and a long-sleeved cotton shirt are recommended for minimum protection. Wearing coveralls over regular work clothes will further reduce exposure. Disposable coveralls are popular due to ease of use and low cost. They are more resistant to spray than cotton, although they are not waterproof. Disposable coveralls are not washable and should be discarded at the end of each workday.

Cotton or cotton blend coveralls are comfortable to wear because the materials "breathe." Cotton and cotton/polyester fabrics are very strong but absorb moisture quickly, so they are used primarily for protection against granular or dry pesticide formulations (before mixed with water). Woven cotton and cotton polyester are re-useable but must be laundered immediately after each use and replaced yearly because residues will remain in the fabric after laundering. If the pesticide is highly or moderately toxic (Danger/Poison, Warning), chemical-resistant coveralls will provide the most protection. Be careful when wearing these items, as you may become hot, which can lead to heat stress.

**Protective Aprons:** Aprons offer protection from

spills of concentrate during mixing and loading of products or when cleaning equipment. Aprons are always worn over regular work clothes and, perhaps, coveralls. They should be coated on both sides and the edges should be sealed to guard against absorption of pesticides.

**Footwear:** As mentioned above, canvas and leather absorb pesticides, are impossible to clean adequately, and should not be worn as foot protection. Wear chemical-resistant footwear for spill protection, which can be shoes, shoe covers, or boots. Pant legs should not be tucked into the boots but should be worn on the outside so that pesticides cannot be funneled into the boot. Remember to clean the footwear before removal to reduce contamination from pesticides.

**Head and Neck Protection:** To protect the head and neck from exposure to pesticides, wear a chemical-resistant, wide-brimmed hat or hood. Hoods provide the best protection as they cover the sides of the face, ears and most of the neck. Some chemical resistant jackets or coveralls have an attached protective hood. If the hood is not used, tuck the hood inside the neckline to keep it from collecting pesticides.

**Protective Eye Wear:** Although pesticide contact on the face typically occurs less frequently than contact on the hands, the health consequences of facial contact are potentially more serious, especially for the eyes. Selecting the proper eye protection depends on exposure conditions and pesticide

formulation. Excluding the full-face respirator, three basic types of protective eyewear are available: shielded safety glasses, chemical splash goggles, and face shields.

Safety glasses are designed to protect the eyes from direct impact and heat. Safety glasses with the full side-shields provide the greatest protection from flying objects but only minimal protection from chemical dust or splash. Even though some pesticide labels permit use of safety glasses, chemical splash goggles would provide better protection from pesticides. Goggles should fit tightly against the face. Face shields provide protection to the entire face. Face shields that are cupped inward toward the throat provide better protection than straight face shields.

**Respirators:** Our next newsletter will discuss respirators.

**Summary:** Risk = Toxicity x Exposure

Applicators may have little or no control over the toxicity of pesticide products or the toxicity of specific formulated products. However, applicators can control exposure, and therefore risk, which can be significantly reduced or nearly eliminated by using PPE.

**Read the pesticide label** as it provides information on the correct PPE to use for that specific chemical. However, label requirements are a minimum...you can always do more. When removing any PPE, treat it as contaminated. Do not allow it to touch the skin or lightly covered areas. Clean and maintain PPE. Replace PPE as recommended or as needed.

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**Remember: The best way to avoid pesticide exposure is to Read the Label and Wear Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment!**

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## Pesticide Enforcement Actions from October 1, 2002 to July 30, 2003

The following table is a summary of all the official pesticide enforcement actions taken by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's Division of Health and Safety against commercial or private applicators, dealers, pesticide businesses, and citizens of the Commonwealth. All enforcement actions were issued between October 1, 2002 and July 30, 2003. The following violations resulted from either a routine inspection or investigations generated by a complaint or tip.

During this time period, 50 Notice of Warning letters were issued for violations of the Pennsylvania Pesticide

Control Act, as Amended. Warning letters are official enforcement actions and are pursued for minor violations or when insufficient evidence is obtained to support a penalty.

Also during this time period, 34 Civil Penalties were assessed for violations to the Pennsylvania Pesticide Control Act, as Amended. The following table provides the number of Warnings and Civil Penalties along with a brief description of the violation and the dollar amount of the Civil Penalty.

| <b>Number of Enforcement Actions</b> | <b>Commercial Businesses Issued for:</b>   |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 5 Notices of Warning                 | Failing to maintain all required use records   |
| 2 Notices of Warning                 | Failing to pre-notify a pesticide hypersensitive individual  |
| 1 Notice of Warning                  | Causing unwanted residues on another's property  |
|                                      | <b>Commercial Applicators Issued for:</b>  |
| 4 Notices of Warning                 | Using pesticides inconsistent with label directions  |
| 1 Notice of Warning                  | Not being certified in the proper category   |
| 2 Civil Penalties                    | Using pesticides inconsistent with label directions (combined penalty of \$2,300)                      |
| 1 Civil Penalty                      | Storing RUPs improperly (\$100)  |
|                                      | <b>Businesses Issued for:</b>  |
| 10 Notices of Warning                | Allowing a non-certified applicator to apply pesticides  |
| 1 Notice of Warning                  | Failing to maintain registered technician training records   |
| 6 Civil Penalties                    | Allowing a non-certified applicator to apply pesticides (combined penalty of \$1,600)                  |
| 4 Civil Penalties                    | Failing to pre-notify a pesticide hypersensitive individual (combined penalty of \$1,600)              |
| 2 Civil Penalties                    | Causing unwanted residues to another's property (combined penalty of \$500)                            |
| 1 Civil Penalty                      | Repeating certification and record keeping violations (\$1,800)  |
| 1 Civil Penalty                      | Applying pesticide to the wrong property (\$200)   |
|                                      | <b>Dealers Issued for:</b>   |
| 1 Notice of Warning                  | Failing to maintain all required RUP sales records   |
| 1 Notice of Warning                  | Improperly disposing of a pesticide container  |
| 1 Notice of Warning                  | Offering to sell Chlorpyrifos insecticide after a Cancellation Order                                   |
| 3 Civil Penalties                    | Distributing RUP to non-permitted applicators (combined penalty of \$1,400)                            |
|                                      | <b>Private Applicators Issued for:</b>   |
| 6 Notices of Warning                 | Violating the Worker Protection Standard   |
| 3 Notices of Warning                 | Purchasing a restricted use fumigant product without being certified in the proper fumigation category |
| 3 Notices of Warning                 | Allowing another person to use their permit to purchase a RUP  |
| 2 Notices of Warning                 | Causing unwanted residues on another's property  |
| 1 Notice of Warning                  | Failing to maintain required use records   |
|                                      | <b>Miscellaneous Issued for:</b>   |
| 8 Notices of Warning                 | Persons—Purchasing a RUP without a private applicator permit   |
| 14 Civil Penalties                   | Entities—Operating without a business license and certified applicator (Combined penalty of \$4,700)   |

### PDA Region 6 Office Moves

Following 27 years in Summerdale, Cumberland County, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) Region 6 office was relocated to the second floor of the

State Farm Show Building in Harrisburg. The offices are located above the McClay Street entrance. Please note the new address and phone numbers listed on page 7.

## Using NPIRS on the Internet

As mentioned on the front page, a simpler NPIRS database is available for public use on the Internet. This database can be accessed through our web site at <http://www.pested.psu.edu/> by clicking on “Pesticide Labels and MSDSs” on the Popular Topics sidebar, then clicking “National Pesticide Information Retrieval System.” You could also start at <http://state.ceris.purdue.edu/>. From there, click on PA and read the next page, then click on the “Search Pennsylvania Pesticide Data” bar.

Six options are provided to do a search: Active Ingredient, Site of Application, Pest to be Controlled, EPA Registration Number, Product Name, and Company Name. Let’s work through an example to see how this database can be used to sort through more than 11,000 products registered in Pennsylvania.

Suppose you have a Japanese Beetle problem on your Birch trees and want to know if any Carbaryl products can be used. First, choose the “Pest to be Controlled” option. Type in “Japanese Beetle” and hit “Submit.” Since a choice was typed in, NPIRS searches its database and provides a list of possible matches for you to choose. Check the box with “Japanese Beetle” and hit submit again.

Now you are looking at the page where you can actually see product names—over 800 of them, too many to sort through. Now click on the “Narrow Number of Products Selected” bar. This time click on “Site of Application” and type in “Birch”. Again, a list of more specific birch trees appears. For this example, just click the “Birch” choice and hit submit.

Now, over 100 products are available. Click on the “Display Active Ingredient Information” bar. This lists all the active ingredients in the selected products and Carbaryl is listed. Hit your “Back” browser button and then “Narrow Number of Products Selected” bar. Now, select “Active Ingredient” and either type or select “Carbaryl” and submit.

To see additional information about the resulting products, select the product of interest and click “Display Product Information.” For even more information, you can click on the EPA registration number, the active ingredient, and selected sites and pests.

Again, this is another tool for you to use when needed. The information contained in this database does not take the place of reading the pesticide label. Always read the product label before using any pesticide.

### **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**

## Pesticide Education Program Staff Updates

As mentioned in the last newsletter **Dr. Kerry Richards** left her position as Pesticide Education Coordinator to become the Director of the Pest Management Information Center, which is a part of the Pesticide Education Program. **Eric Lorenz** was hired to fill Kerry’s old position. Eric started in November 2002 although he has worked in Penn State’s College of Agricultural Sciences for over 20 years. Eric’s animal production and agronomic economics background will add a new dimension to our program.

**Jimi Gingerich** has been working for us part-time for the past three years. In July 2003, we were able to hire him full-time. Because of Jimi’s interest in web development and multi-media, some of his new responsibilities will be to help specialists develop category-specific recertification presentations. In the future, this will allow Penn State and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture staff to provide more recertification meetings.

## Training Materials for Registered Technicians

Many training materials that can be used by certified applicators to train registered technicians are available to download from the Penn State Pesticide Education Web Site at <http://www.pested.psu.edu/resources/facts/>. The following is a list of available PDF formatted fact sheets.

- Pesticide Storage and Security (included in newsletter)
- Respiratory Protective Devices for Pesticides
- How to Handle Chemical Spills
- Toxicity and Potential Health Effects of Pesticides
- The Fate of Pesticides in the Environment

- Options for In-Field Pesticide Sprayer Rinsing and Clean Water Utilization
- Horticultural Spray Adjuvants
- Transporting Pesticides in Pennsylvania
- EPA Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides
- The Food Quality Protection Act
- Pennsylvania Pesticide Hypersensitivity Registry
- CHEMSWEEP Pesticide Disposal Program
- West Nile Encephalitis: What You Need to Know

## Welcome to the Pesticide Education Program Web Site

# <http://www.pested.psu.edu/>

In May 2003 we launched our new redesigned web site (<http://www.pested.psu.edu/>). Although the main objective for the new web site was to meet federal accessibility standards, we also wanted to reorganize the information found in our web site.

Web accessibility means access to the Web by everyone, regardless of disability, so that they can perceive, understand, navigate, and interact with the pages. Examples of accessibility design requirements include **visual** (describing graphics or video, well marked tables, keyboard support, screen reader compatibility), **hearing** (captioning for audio, supplemental illustration), **physical/speech** (keyboard or single-switch support, alternatives for speech input on voice portals), and **cognitive/neurological** (consistent navigation, appropriate language level, illustration, no flickering designs).

The reorganization of the web site is centered around the four audiences that use our web site: **Applicators**; **Youth and K-12 Educators**; **Applicator Educators**; and **Home and Garden**. The Applicators page has links to recertification meetings, pest management information, relevant issues including Worker Protection

Standard (WPS), and specific applicator resources.

The navigation bar across the top right of the web site provides links to **Issues** (Pesticide Storage and Security, West Nile Virus, and WPS), **Resources** (Publications, Fact Sheets, Newsletters, Spanish Resources, Web Sites, and Laws and Regulations), **FAQs** (or Frequently Asked Questions about Certification and Recertification), and **Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture** (contact information, CHEMSWEEP Program, and Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program). The navigation bar on the top left has two links. **About this Program** provides information on our program's mission, goals, staff, and contact information, while the **Site Map** provides an outline of the entire web site.

Finally, a **Popular Topics** box is included down the far left side. This box will include direct links to popular pages on our web site including the Recertification Meeting Finder, Certification Exam Schedule, Pesticide Labels and MSDSs, and Crop Profiles. Below this box is a place to select another language—if needed, and a search tool. We hope that you visit our new and improved web site and use it when necessary.

## Wanted:

### Plastic Pesticide Containers

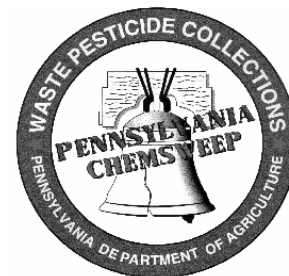
If you triple-rinse or pressure-rinse them and bring them to participating businesses, PDA will collect and grind them into pellets, so other companies can make them into other useful products. And they will not be taking up landfill space!



To find participating businesses:  
<http://www.pested.psu.edu/pdaprog/ppcr/>

### Cancelled, Suspended, and Unwanted Pesticides

Agribusinesses and commercial enterprises from selected counties are able to turn over pesticides—free of charge—to an independent contractor—hired by PDA—who collects, handles, and transports the waste pesticides out of state primarily for incineration at an EPA approved facility. This program operates at no cost to the taxpayer!



For participating counties:  
<http://www.pested.psu.edu/pdaprog/chemsweep/>

## Prevention and Control of West Nile Virus

You can reduce the number of mosquitoes around your home and neighborhood by eliminating standing water, in which mosquitoes can breed.

- Dispose of any refuse that can hold water—such as tin cans, containers, and used tires. Tires have become the most important mosquito breeding sites in the country.
- Drill holes in the bottoms of recycling containers, and check uncovered junk piles.
- Clean clogged roof gutters every year, and check storm drains, leaky faucets, and window wells.
- Empty accumulated water from wheelbarrows, boats, cargo trailers, toys, and ceramic pots. If possible, turn them over when not using them.
- Do not allow water to stagnate in birdbaths, ornamental pools, water gardens, and swimming pools or their covers. Ornamental pools can be aerated or stocked with fish. Swimming pools should be cleaned and chlorinated when not in use.
- Alter the landscape of your property to eliminate standing water. Keep in mind that during warm weather, mosquitoes can breed in any puddle of water.

Even though your property may not have any mosquito breeding sites, mosquitoes can travel two to three miles from their breeding site in search of a blood meal. Following these tips can reduce your risk of being bitten by a mosquito:

- Make sure window and door screens are “bug tight.”
- Use the proper type of light outside: incandescent lights attract mosquitoes, while fluorescent lights neither attract nor repel mosquitoes.
- Stay indoors at dawn, dusk, and in the early evening when mosquitoes are most active. If you must go outdoors, wear a long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Insect repellents, when applied (sparingly) to exposed skin, deter mosquitoes from biting. Spray thin clothing with repellent since mosquitoes can bite through it. Be sure to follow all directions on product labels.
- Mosquitoes are repelled by high winds, so electric fans may provide some relief at outdoor events.
- Vitamin B and “ultrasonic” devices have not been proven effective in preventing mosquito bites.

### 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<br>Meadville, PA 16335-8344<br>(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<br>Montoursville, PA 17754-9209<br>(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<br>Tunkhannock, PA 18657-0318<br>(570) 836-2181 FAX (570) 836-6266                |
| IV       | Allegheny*, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Washington, and Westmoreland | 5349 William Flynn Highway<br>Gibsonia, PA 15044-9644<br>(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<br>Altoona, PA 16601-4701<br>(814) 946-7315 FAX (814) 946-7354 |
| VI       | Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin*, Franklin, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Perry, and York                                | P.O. Box 5184<br>Harrisburg, PA 17110-0184<br>(717) 346-3223 FAX (717) 346-3229                              |
| VII      | Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery*, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill                    | Route 113, P.O. Box 300<br>Creamery, PA 19430-0300<br>(610) 489-1003 FAX (610) 489-6119                      |

\* County in which the regional office is located.



## Pennsylvania

# PESTICIDE HIGHLIGHTS

For Public/Commercial Pesticide Applicators

August 2003

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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