



Pennsylvania

**PESTICIDE HIGHLIGHTS**

For Public/Commercial Pesticide Applicators

August 2005

**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 (PDA) CHEMSWEEP Program, the waste pesticide disposal program, and the Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program (PPCR). The Alliance annually recognizes environmental programs that demonstrate unique and

effective innovative approaches in their field and promote the principles of the National Pesticide Stewardship Alliance's Mission Statement.

CHEMSWEEP provides commercial enterprises and agribusinesses as well as the citizens of Pennsylvania with a means to properly dispose of canceled, suspended, or

unwanted pesticide products. The program was implemented in 1993 and has since removed over 1.5 million pounds of waste pesticides from farms and homes.



PPCR is a free program sponsored by 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 700,000 pounds of plastic pesticide containers since 1994.

For more information on either of these programs, contact Don Gilbert at 717-705-5858 or email him at [dgilbert@state.pa.us](mailto:dgilbert@state.pa.us).



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

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**Please, No Phone Calls to Find Exam Scores**

The Plant Industry Bureau of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) has been receiving numerous calls from individuals who have recently taken their pesticide certification exam(s) wanting to know if they passed. PDA's policy, for your privacy and protection, is not to give results over the phone. They are asking those individuals who have taken the exam to please be patient and not call PDA offices for results.

All exams are sent in weekly from the regional offices to the main office in Harrisburg. Each exam then goes through a three-step process of verifying and transmitting the fee, scoring the exam, and finally entering the score

into the database. Exam results are then mailed to examinees. The entire process may take two to four weeks. However, if you do not receive results after 30 days from the date you took the exam, PDA encourages you to call their office so that they can check to see if there is a problem. The Plant Industry Bureau staff understands that you are eager to find out whether you passed this important exam; however, calling their office only slows down the processing of exams. For your own planning, please allow plenty of time between the time you take the exam and when you actually need the certification.

## Hypersensitivity Registry Reminder—NOTIFY, NOTIFY, NOTIFY

Each year, businesses fail to properly notify persons listed in the Hypersensitivity Registry. For licensed application businesses, this is the number one violation for many years now. Why is this? Who are persons on the Registry? What can you do to help?

The Pesticide Hypersensitivity Registry was started as a volunteer program in 1988 and, at the request of the industry, was incorporated into regulation in 1992 as a mandatory program. The Registry stemmed from a concern for people with abnormal sensitivities to pesticides and the industry wishing not to post all application sites. While Pennsylvania was the first in the nation to implement a Hypersensitivity Registry, seventeen other states have adopted similar programs.

Persons listed in the Registry have to provide medical verification of an abnormal sensitivity to pesticides. Many of those listed have developed sensitivity from exposure to different chemicals over the years, have severe respiratory problems, or are dealing with cancer. Many live with sealed windows and air purifiers as fumes and odors from many sources affect them. Some of these individuals feel trapped in their own homes, as a walk outside or a trip to the store can end at the emergency room. When talking to them, you may sense a frustration that they cannot live a

“normal” life. A few people on the Registry are angered when you call, as they fear your work may make them ill or cause them to change their plans to accommodate your application. However, most will thank you for your call and genuinely appreciate your concern.

This is truly a health issue. Failing to notify a person on the Registry and not allowing them the opportunity to take their doctor’s precautionary recommendations is serious and is dealt with sternly by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Check the Registry when it arrives usually the last week of February, May, August, and November. Locate the listings relative to your customers. If you are unsure of a location, call the listing and ask. Most importantly if you are going to make an application, **CALL** at least 12 hours but not more than 72 hours in advance of the application, provide the required information (business name, address, and telephone number; pesticide brand name and common name; EPA Registration Number, location of application; and proposed date and time), and keep a record of the contact. By making that call, you will avoid the downtime of an investigation and the penalties associated with an enforcement action. (See page 4 for the most recent violations.)

## New Toxicity of Pesticides Fact Sheet

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 introductory 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 (UO222) from the Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences Publications Distribution Center by calling 814-865-6713.

To access all the Pesticide Education Program Fact Sheets see: <http://www.pested.psu.edu/resources/facts/>

## National Poison Center Info

For Poison Information & Emergencies...

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



For more information:  
[www.1-800-222-1222.info](http://www.1-800-222-1222.info)



## 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)

## Pesticide Questions? NPIC's Got Answers!

The National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) is a great place to call for science-based chemical, health, and environmental information about pesticides. You can also refer your customers to them. NPIC is a cooperative effort between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Oregon State University.



**Call Toll-Free: 1-800-858-7378**

Staff are available to take calls from the general public, health care providers, physicians, veterinarians, and local, state, and federal agencies, including school districts. Calls are answered from 9:30am to 7:30pm eastern time seven days a week (except holidays). NPIC specialists answer your questions and translate the scientific lingo about

pesticides so that you can make informed decisions in order to keep your kids, families, pets, and others safe.

### **User-Friendly Scientists**

NPIC's scientists are ready to help callers:

- Understand technical/chemical information on labels
- Assess toxicity and risks
- Explore possible alternatives
- Learn about safe-use practices
- Identify the signs of pesticide poisoning, and
- Obtain general information on pesticide regulations

Also, the NPIC staff can help callers find assistance with:

- Emergency treatment for humans and animals
- Pesticide clean-up and disposal
- Laboratory analyses, and
- Pesticide incident investigations

### **Web Site and Email Access Available**

You can also visit NPIC on the Internet at <http://npic.orst.edu> or email them at [npic@ace.orst.edu](mailto:npic@ace.orst.edu)

Information for article taken from NPIC's web site and "Pesticide Questions? We've Got Answers" brochure.

***Real answers to real questions from real people in real time! Call toll-free: 1-800-858-7378***

## Spanish Publications are Here

The Pesticide Education Program's Consumer Pesticide Safety fact sheet series were recently translated into Spanish. These fact sheets cover basic pesticide safety concepts for consumers. Topics include reading a pesticide label, disposing of a pesticide, storing a pesticide,

protecting yourself when using pesticides, and choosing a qualified pest management or lawn care company. These are available on-line at:

<http://www.pested.psu.edu/resources/facts/>. In the future, we hope to translate the Applicator Pesticide Safety series.

## Have You Checked Your Recert Credit Status Yet?

Have you checked your recertification credit status lately? The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) and the Penn State Pesticide Education Program (PEP) have made it simple to keep track of how many credits you have, how many you need, and the date credits must be obtained. Go to <http://www.pested.psu.edu/> and click on



the "Check Your Recertification Credit Status" yellow icon on the Popular Topics bar (on the left hand side of the page). Once on the page, you must enter your certification number and last name, **as it appears** on your certification card,

Category 18 bold print (which is red on-line) which indicates that credits are still needed. Under the "Credits Needed" column you can see that 3 credits are needed by Sept. 30, 2005. A hot-link is provided to the left of the "18 Demonstration and Research" which goes directly to your PDA region and the category section (in this case 18) of the Recertification Meeting Finder.

The PDA maintains this information in a database and sends a data file weekly to the PEP, which then posts it to the web. The PEP staff has read-only access to this data file, so they cannot make any changes. If you have any questions about your status as indicated on this web page, you must contact the PDA.

The PDA and PEP are very excited to provide this much-requested service to pesticide applicators.

then hit the "View Credit Information" button.

Basic information (name, address, BU number, etc.) will be displayed along with a table (see right). Note the

Category	Credits Acquired	Credits Required	Credits Needed
00 Core	11	6	Requirements met
18 Demonstration and Research	7	10	3 by 9/30/2005

## Pesticide Enforcement Actions from October 1, 2004 to March 31, 2005

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 and private applicators, dealers, pesticide businesses, and citizens of the Commonwealth. All enforcement actions were issued between October 1, 2004 and March 31, 2005. The following violations resulted from either a routine inspection or an investigation generated by a complaint or tip.

During this time period, five 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, seventeen 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.

Number of Enforcement Actions	Commercial Businesses Issued for:
1 Notice of Warning	Allowing a non-certified person to apply pesticides
1 Notice of Warning	Failing to maintain required pesticide use records
1 Notice of Warning	Failing to notify a hypersensitive person
3 Civil Penalties	Allowing a non-certified person to apply pesticides (combined penalties of \$600)
3 Civil Penalties	Failing to notify hypersensitive persons (combine penalties of \$2,200)
6 Civil Penalties	Not obtaining a business license and certified applicator (combined penalties of \$3,000)
	<b>Manufacturers Issued for:</b>
1 Notice of Warning	Distributing a non-registered pesticide
1 Notice of Warning	Failing to include the EPA establishment number on the pesticide label
	<b>Dealer Issued for:</b>
1 Civil Penalty	RUP sales to non-permitted applicators (\$1,400)
	<b>Private Applicators Issued for:</b>
1 Civil Penalty	Drift onto a neighboring property (\$100)
3 Civil Penalties	Worker Protection Standard violations (combined penalties of \$1,800)

## EPA Announces 2,4-D Reregistration Eligibility Decision

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has completed its review of public comments on the preliminary risk assessments and issued its risk management decision for 2,4-D. The revised risk assessments are based on review of the required target data base supporting the use patterns of the currently registered products and additional information received from the 2,4-D Task Force II. Based primarily on pesticide usage information from 1992 through 2000 for agriculture and 1993 through 1999 for non-agriculture, total annual domestic usage of 2,4-D was approximately 46 million pounds, with 30 million pounds (66%) used by agriculture and 16 million pounds (34%) used by non-agriculture. EPA is recommending the following risk management decision for uses of 2,4-D that pose risks of concern.

**Dietary Risk:** EPA found no acute or chronic dietary exposures of concern for food and drinking water. Therefore, no mitigation measures are being required at this time. However, to minimize the possibility that aquatic applications will result in drinking water concentrations in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), registrants and the EPA have developed label language for the direct aquatic use of 2,4-D to control aquatic weeds.

**Residential Risk:** Potential exposures are anticipated as a result of homeowner and commercial applications in

residential areas. In preliminary versions of the risk assessment, when considered alone, acute and short-term residential risks posed by the use of 2,4-D were not of concern to the EPA; however, when considered as part of an aggregate exposure with food and drinking water, exposures did exceed the Agency's level of concern. As a result, 2,4-D registrants agreed to reduce the maximum application rate to turf and residential lawns from 2.0 pounds acid equivalent per acre (lbs ae/A) to 1.5 lbs ae/A. **Occupational Risk:** Occupational exposure to 2,4-D from handling wettable-powder products is of concern to EPA. However, EPA believes that those risks can be reduced to acceptable levels by requiring that wettable-powder products be packaged in water-soluble packaging.

**Ecological Risk:** EPA was concerned with ecological risks. However, reducing maximum application rates (to 1.5 lbs/A), and specifying a required spray droplet size of "medium to coarse," (thereby, prohibiting "fine" sprays) will be required. The measures to control spray drift are expected to mitigate the risk of 2,4-D to non-target plants.

Information from this article was excerpted from the Reregistration Eligibility Decision for 2,4-D the full article can be accessed at:

<http://www.pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/NEIPMC/24DDRAFTRED052505.pdf>

## **Consumers Rely on Applicators for Pest Control Information**

The Penn State Pesticide Education Program, in cooperation with the Penn State Department of Horticulture, conducted a Consumer Pest Management Survey. From nearly 1,500 collected surveys, some interesting results have been identified.

### **Where Do Consumers Get Their Information?**

Over one-third (37 percent) of consumers indicated they get advice for pest control from YOU—commercial pest control operators or landscape businesses! However, even more consumers (46 percent) indicated that they get advice for pest control from a Home or Garden Center. The third highest answer, 36 percent, used the Internet to find information on pest control.

### **Consumer Tolerance of Pests**

Consumers were asked about their tolerance of pests in areas in and around their home. Not surprisingly, 57 percent of the consumers had a zero tolerance of pests in their living quarters, while two-thirds of the consumers indicated a zero tolerance for pests once pest damage is seen. People were more tolerable (would tolerate a few pests) in their lawn and shrub beds (53 percent) and vegetable garden (50 percent).

### **Frequency of Pest Inspection**

Consumers were also asked how frequently they check areas in and around their home for pests. Interestingly, more consumers were checking their vegetable garden weekly (45 percent) than checking their living quarters (40 percent).

### **Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Awareness**

The survey results indicated that very few people had a clear understanding of IPM. Only 17 percent said they were aware of IPM as a pest control tactic. However, in the follow-up question that asked consumers to define IPM (if they were aware of IPM), very few were able to even give a simple explanation (using a variety of methods, including pesticides, to control pests).

When asked if “Chemical pest control is the only option to control pests in the home.” and “...in the lawn or garden.” the majority of consumers (83 percent and 81 percent) knew the statements were false. When given this statement, “Using IPM (Integrated Pest Management) does not include using pesticides.” Only 48 percent said it was false, 49 percent said it was true, and 3 percent indicated they did not know.

### **Use of Pesticides in the Home**

Almost three-quarters of the consumers (73 percent) indicated that they or someone in their household had used pesticides in the past year (2002-2004). Of those

that responded yes, 88 percent said they had purchased a pesticide in the past year.

### **Who Applies Pesticides in the Home and in the Lawn and Garden?**

By far, either the respondent (55 percent) or their spouse/significant other (49 percent) applied pesticides in the home. Similarly, 32 percent of respondents and 31 percent of their spouse/significant other applied pesticides in the lawn and garden. Only 14 percent of the respondents indicated that commercial pest control businesses applied pesticides in their home, and even fewer (10 percent) applied pesticides to their lawn and garden.

### **Where and How Consumers Store Pesticides**

The storage question was reformatted as many were having difficulty understanding the question. Only 314 consumers answered the question about where they store their pesticides, if they are locked, and if they are stored above 5 feet. Almost one-half (46 percent) indicated they store pesticides in the garage, followed by 30 percent in the basement/cellar, 25 percent in the kitchen, 24 percent in an outside shed or building, and 10 percent in the laundry, bathroom, closet, or pantry. Over one-half (54 percent) lock the outside shed, whereas 15 percent lock the kitchen, 10 percent lock the laundry, and 9 percent each lock the garage and basement. More people store pesticides above 5 feet in the laundry (50 percent), garage (37 percent), and basement (35 percent) compared to the outside shed (20 percent) and the kitchen (5 percent).

### **Help Spread an Educational Message**

Proper storage of pesticides is one educational message that commercial pest control businesses can help spread to their customers. Remember that over one-third of the consumers indicated looking to you for pest control information. When they are talking with you about pest control, try to end the conversation with how pesticides should be safely stored: in a locked area and if possible stored on a high shelf over 5 feet. According to American Association of Poison Control Center statistics, 92 percent of all poison exposures occur in the home and 52 percent of all poison exposures occur in kids under the age of 6.

How can your business spread the message? Refer your customers to the Pesticide Education Program web site that has consumer oriented fact sheets including one called “What You Need to Know About...Storing a Pesticide.” These can be found by going to <http://www.pested.psu.edu/resources/facts/> and looking under the “Consumer Topics.” These fact sheets can also be ordered from the Publications Distribution Center at cost by calling 814-865-6713. In addition, these fact sheets are now available in Spanish.

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## **Consumer Pesticide Education Web Site**

The Consumer Pesticide Education web site (<http://urbanpested.cas.psu.edu>) was recently launched. The web site contains information on current issues, emergency information, pesticide safety (publications,

informational graphics, etc.), pesticide products (links to labels and MSDS), and pest management (links to the Pest Problem Solver). This web site can be a great resource for your clients.

## CHEMSWEEP: PA's Premiere Waste Pesticide Collection Program

During the 2004 collection season, over 87,000 pounds of waste pesticides were collected from participants statewide. Through the end of June this year, over 46,000 pounds have been collected. The majority of pesticides collected are incinerated at an EPA-approved facility. The few products that cannot be incinerated are sent to approved hazardous waste storage sites. Since CHEMSWEEP was implemented in 1993, over **1.5 million pounds** of waste pesticides have been removed from farms and homes.

In recent years, several changes and trends have made the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture's (PDA) waste pesticide disposal program "CHEMSWEEP" more dynamic and a major stakeholder in pollution prevention for the Commonwealth. The CHEMSWEEP Program was recently recognized nationally when it was awarded the **2004 Stewardship Award for Program Innovation** from the National Pesticide Stewardship Alliance (see article on page 1).

**Farm site collections**—CHEMSWEEP consists of on-site, farm-to-farm collections, also called "Milk Runs," but also maintains central collection sites at several PDA Regional offices. These by appointment drop-off sites are

available throughout the year. The CHEMSWEEP disposal contractor, MSE Environmental, recently opened an office in Southeastern Pennsylvania to better serve the Eastern United States. This has allowed for excellent service in special situations where quick removal of a hazard has been required.

**Household Hazardous Waste events**—Thirteen CHEMSWEEP-partnered Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) events are planned for 2005. The partnership between PDA and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has been an excellent arrangement for HHW collection events. Starting in 2003, the PDA contractor began pesticide collections at county/municipal HHW collection events, alongside other contractors collecting various types of household waste (tires, batteries, paint, etc.). This program provides homeowners with a free, easy and responsible means of waste pesticide disposal. The CHEMSWEEP program covers the total cost of the collection and disposal of the waste pesticides collected at these HHW events. Costs for the other homeowner generated paints, solvents, and other non-pesticide products collected are split 50/50 by the event sponsors and DEP.

Ongoing HHW Collection Programs	2005 HHW Events
Lancaster County Permanent Program at 717-397-9968	Sept. 17 Westmoreland County 724-836-4129
Dauphin County at 1-800-HHW-PKUP	Sept. 24 Cumberland County 717-240-6489
Lebanon County at 1-800-HHW-PKUP	Oct. 1 York County 717-845-1066
	Oct. 8 Berks County 610-373-6062

## Groundwater Testing Continues

Each year the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) targets different geological areas of the Commonwealth to monitor groundwater for pesticide residues. For the past two years, the sample collection has been done through a contract with the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS). The information collected through these tests have been used to provide real world information for decision-making on pesticide use and retention.

To date only 3 of the 300 wells tested have shown elevated levels of pesticide residues, but even these three wells were not close to the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) tolerance set by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These three wells are still being closely monitored by sampling four times per year.

Again this summer, PDA and the USGS will be offering **free well-water testing** (for bacteria, nitrates, and pesticides) for thirty home and farm owners in sections of seventeen Pennsylvania counties including: Bedford, Blair, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, and Union. Participants will benefit by learning about the bacterial and chemical components in their well-water and if the components exceed established EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels or

Lifetime Health Advisories.

Selected wells must meet the following criteria:

1. An existing well for household or farm use
2. Used on a daily basis
3. Have an above-ground wellhead with a cap that can be removed so water levels can be monitored before and during sampling
4. Have sufficient yield to obtain a sample representative of the aquifer
5. Raw-water (water free of water softening or chemical treatment products) sampling point must be accessible. This must be verified through a plumbing inspection. Some treatment systems can be bypassed for sampling.
6. Removed from point sources of contamination (pesticide spills, underground disposal locations, etc)
7. Depth less than 250 feet
8. Have the driller record available or a contact to the driller who can provide information verifying that the well was drilled in limestone lithology

Well selection and sampling will continue through August. If you have a well which meets this criteria and would like to have your well considered for the **free well-water testing**, please contact Connie Loper at 717-730-6976 or [caloper@usgs.gov](mailto:caloper@usgs.gov).

## The Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program Update

The Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program (PPCR) program has been very effective in providing a viable disposal alternative. The system involves pesticide dealers and/or commercial pesticide application businesses collecting recyclable plastic pesticide containers at their facility for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA). These locations are known as PPCR Partners and are available at any time throughout the year for dropping off containers for recycling. Program participants may take their recyclable containers to any of these locations at their convenience.

Seventy-three PPCR locations are available statewide for your use. If your pesticide dealer is not a PPCR Partner recycling site, encourage them to get involved. A list of current sites is available on-line at <http://www.pested.psu.edu/pdaprog/ppcr/>.

PPCR is open to all commercial users of pesticides but is not available to homeowner-applicators at this time.

PPCR accepts pesticide bottles, jugs, and drums up to 55 gallons. Please be sure that your containers meet the following criteria:

- #2 HDPE plastic pesticide container
- Free of pesticide residue inside and out
- No label booklets, lids, or foil seals
- Drums cut lengthwise into fourths

For the 2004 recycling season, the PPCR program collected and granulated 129,131 pounds of plastic pesticide containers, and has recycled over 700,000 pounds since 1994. The PPCR program is making an impact on a national level as well. PPCR received the **2004 Stewardship Award for Program Innovation** from the National Pesticide Stewardship Alliance for addressing the needs of pesticide applicators in Pennsylvania by providing a responsible and convenient means of container disposal (see article on page 1).

### Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Regional Office Information

Region #	Counties Included	Address, Telephone, & FAX
I	Clarion, Crawford*, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, 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, 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.

PENNSTATE



Pennsylvania



Pennsylvania Department of  
AGRICULTURE

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For Public/Commercial Pesticide Applicators

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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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