Labels & Labeling

What the Label Can Tell You
Pesticides are chemicals used to destroy, prevent or control pests. Pests include weeds, diseases, and insects. Pesticides also include chemicals used to regulate plant growth or remove or coat leaves.

“Pesticide” can mean a fungicide, herbicide, insecticide, rodenticide, etc.
## Pesticide Registrations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Other designations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal EPA</td>
<td>“full” registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>SLN, 24 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special local needs</td>
<td>Section 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency exemption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Labeling

Includes:

- Label
- Brochures
- Flyers
- Product Info
- Etc.

Must not differ from info furnished to EPA when product was registered.
Labels/Labeling*

- Label – on or attached to container

- Labeling – label plus other manufacturer information

  *must be approved by

  and registered with EPA
Label = Instructions

- Describes risks and benefits of the product
- Primary source of information to user
- Information tells how to use product safely and correctly
- Primary tool of pesticide regulation
- Must be approved by and registered with EPA
Read the label carefully and often. It is a violation of Federal Law to misuse a pesticide.
The Label Is the Law

- Read the Label!
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- Read the Label!
Reading the Label

- Most valuable few minutes you can spent in pest control
- Small investment of time will help avoid injuring yourself, others, or the environment by misusing the pesticide.
Different Things to Different People

- Manufacturer - License to sell
- State or Federal Govt - Way to control distribution, storage, sale, use & disposal
- Dealer & User – indicates whether the pesticide if for restricted or general use & whether certification is required
Different Things to Different People

- **Buyer or User** – main source of facts on how to use product correctly & legally. Informs about special safety measures needed.
- **Dealers and Pest Control Experts** – Aid to making recommendations
- **Physicians** – Way to determine what antidote or first aid to use in treatment of poisoning
Parts of Labels

- Brand Name
- Ingredient Statement
  - Common name (active)
  - Chemical name (active)
- Inert ingredients
- Registration Number
- Establishment Number
- Manufacturers Name & Address
- Net Contents
- Type of pesticide
  - (If Restricted Use)
  - (If Local Needs Registration)
- Directions for use
Understanding the Label

Read before you buy to be sure you are buying the right product for the job.

Buy the proper amount so you can avoid storage, and dispose of container and left-over product properly.

Very important! Understand the potential dangers and keep out of the reach of children.

It is important to keep products in the original container in case of accidental poisoning so you can follow the first aid instructions and have the list of ingredients available to give to poison control.
Pesticide Use Classifications

- Restricted Use – may cause unreasonable adverse effects to the environment or humans, even if used as directed.

- Unclassified – usually no adverse effects if used as directed.
Why Restricted Use?

- Acute toxicity (humans, birds, mammals)
- Oncogenicity (tumors in laboratory animals)
- Groundwater concern
- Other concerns
Restricted Use Designation

- "RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE"

- always in a box at top of the front panel on the pesticide label
Label Information

**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE.**

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator’s certification.
Trade Name/Ingredients Statement

**Trade Name**

**Active Ingredients**
Common & chemical name

**Inert Ingredients**
Dissolve active ingredient or affect how product works (may contain synergist, spreader, etc.)
Product or Trade Name
Types of Formulations*

- Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
- Flowables (F)
- Wettable powders (WP)
- Dry flowables (DF)

*Trade names used as examples - no endorsement intended.
Types of Formulations*

- Water-miscible liquids
- Water-soluble powders
- Oil solutions
- Soluble pellets
- Ultralow-volume concentrates
- Fogging concentrates
- Dusts
- Aerosols
- Granular
- Fumigants
- Impregnating materials
- Baits
- Microencapsulated
- Other slow-release formulations
Signal Words

- DANGER* - highly toxic
- WARNING – moderately toxic
- CAUTION – slightly toxic

*with skull/crossbones/POISON = acute illness
*without skull/crossbones/POISON = skin/eye irritation potential
## Signal Words on Labels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Signal word required on label</th>
<th>Approximate amount needed to kill an average person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highly Toxic</td>
<td>DANGER POISON</td>
<td>A few drops to one teaspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderately toxic</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>one teaspoon to one ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly toxic</td>
<td>CAUTION</td>
<td>over one ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not toxic</td>
<td>not required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Signal Words on Labels
Indicate potential hazard
Directions For Use

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

What the pesticide product controls.
Where, how and when to use the product.
Entry statement
Storage/Disposal/Mixing
For: Plants, Animals, Sites
Pests, How much
Equipment
Potential injuries stains
When, How often, Where
It’s critical that applicators understand and follow these statements!
Directions for Use By Reference

- Must obey directions contained in documents that are only referred to on the product labeling
- No longer room on traditional label to explain the requirements of all laws and regulations.
- This statement would probably be the ONLY indication in the labeling material that other use directions and restrictions apply
- You are responsible for determining if the document referred to applies to your situation
Directions for Use By Reference

- If the document is applicable, you must comply with ALL the specific directions.
- Document may have to be obtained from other sources (pesticide dealers, company reps, industry or commodity organizations, land-grant universities or Extension agents).
- It is YOUR responsibility.
Misuse Statement

- Reminder – violation of Federal law to use product in a manner inconsistent with its label
- No pesticides may legally be used or recommended in any way that conflicts with the recommendations on the registered label
Misuse Statement

- Illegal uses or recommendations
  - Increase the label rate of application
  - Change method of application
  - Change time of application
  - Not following other conditions on the label
Reentry Statement

- Tells how much time must pass before a treated area is safe to enter by a person without protective clothing
Precautionary Statements

Hazards to humans and domestic animals
Protective equipment listed here

Environmental hazards
Ex. Toxic to bees, Do not contaminate water

Physical & chemical hazards
Fire, explosion, etc.
First Aid

Tells what to do if someone accidentally swallows or breaths the pesticide, or gets it on their skin or in their eyes.

May also contain section labeled “Note to Physicians” which provide doctors with specific medical information.
Warranty Statement

Statement intended to limit company’s liability,

or to act as a disclaimer,

or as a warranty for the product
Other Label Information

Manufacturer's Name & Address

EPA Registration #
EPA Establishment #
&
Net Wt./Net contents
Storage & Disposal

Tells how to best store the product and what to do with the unused portion of the product and the empty container.
Keep records of pesticide use
Recordkeeping - Reasons

- Proof of proper use
- Help find errors
- Excess residue/damage claims
- Reduce carryover, amounts to buy
- Reduce storage/disposal
Records Needed*

*see your state/local laws

- Names of handlers, applicators
- Date, time of day
- Location, description, climate
- Crop/animals/site treated
- Pests, equipment used
- Pesticide names/formulations/percent active
- EPA registration number
- Amount per area
- Size of treated area
The Label Is the Law

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Here’s your sign!!
Pesticide Misuse

In response to the methyl parathion disaster in Mississippi, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has announced that it is taking steps to stop future use of restricted-use pesticides in urban areas. Over 1,500 homes and businesses in Mississippi were sprayed with methyl parathion by unlicensed pest control operators over a two year period ending in November 1996. The only legal uses of methyl parathion are for agricultural crops under restricted conditions; all indoor uses are prohibited.
Pesticide Misuse

- The spraying resulted in the temporary relocation of over 1,100 people. In addition, local veterinarians reported deaths of household animals due to methyl parathion exposure. Eight day care centers, one restaurant and two hotels that were sprayed have been closed, and extensive cleanup operations are underway as part of EPA's Superfund program. Cleanup costs may reach more than $50 million. Nine individuals were arrested and criminally charged with misuse and/or illegal sale of the pesticide.
Pesticide Misuse

- William C. Murphy of Glencoe, Ala., pled guilty on Jan. 5, 2004 to 17 counts of violating the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and 11 counts of trafficking in counterfeit goods. Under the company name of Sierra Chemical, the defendant sold counterfeit, misbranded, adulterated and/or mislabeled pesticides to numerous municipalities in Alabama and Georgia. The municipalities used them to control mosquitoes and the spread of the West Nile Virus. Selling altered, counterfeit or improperly branded or labeled pesticides to cities to control mosquitoes and other insects can present a significant public health and environmental risk, either through contamination due to the unregulated application of potentially harmful chemicals, or by failing to protect the public from the diseases carried by the insects, such as West Nile Virus. In addition to the criminal charges, Murphy will probably be sued by many of the cities and towns he duped. (EPA Pesticide Program Update, 1-09-04) (Ga Pest Mgt Newsletter)
Pesticide Misuse

- Seven quail plantations in south Georgia were fined more than $300,000 for misusing pesticides. Under the terms of the settlement, KP, LLC (Kolomoki Plantation) and John Ray Stout will pay $100,000; Albemarle Plantation and Richard Roger Thomas will pay $40,000. The remaining $195,000 of the $335,000 penalty will be paid collectively by Nochaway Plantation and John L. Simms, Pinebloom Plantation, Ecila Plantation, and Wiley Jordan, J.W. Willis Property, and Pineland Plantation. A separate CAFO was filed against Nonami Enterprises (Nonami Plantation) on November 3, 2003, and assessed a penalty of $24,750.

- Allegedly, the plantations injected the insecticide carbofuran into chicken eggs. The eggs were placed to kill quail predators. They reportedly killed hawks, songbirds, vultures, alligators, opossums, raccoons, skunks, coyotes, butterflies, and other insects, among others. The plantations certified that they would no longer use carbofuran to control predators.

- (Ga Pest Mgt Newsletter)
Pesticide Misuse

- Kahn Cattle Company of Bartow County, Georgia; Roger F. Kahn, owner of Kahn Cattle Co.; and Glen M. Bramlett, farm manager of the company, all pleaded guilty on Jan. 21 in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia in Rome, Ga., to unlawfully killing approximately 3,300 migratory birds in violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

- In addition, Kahn Cattle Company pleaded guilty to illegally disposing of hazardous waste in violation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
Pesticide Misuse

On or about Jan. 20, 2003, Kahn and Bramlett spread corn laced with a chemical known as Warbex around a pond on property owned by Kahn Cattle Company. The tainted corn was spread in order to kill nuisance birds. Warbex is a topical preparation that is applied to cattle to control insect pests. It contains Famphur, which is a highly toxic substance that is not meant for ingestion. As a result of this act, federal and state agents ultimately collected 3,326 birds, including a great horned owl, red-tailed hawks, mourning doves, Canada geese, a mallard duck, a cardinal, blue jays, red-winged blackbirds, a brown thrasher, grackles, crows and cowbirds. The case was investigated by the Atlanta Office of EPA's Criminal Investigation Division and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with support from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. It is being prosecuted by the U.S. attorney's office in Atlanta.
Pesticide Misuse

Never deliberately misuse pesticides, even if it seems like a good idea at the time. You put yourself and the environment at greater risk, and you jeopardize the continued registration of the product.
The Label is the Law

Do Not Apply Any Pesticide to a Site Not Specifically Listed on the Label!
It is YOUR Responsibility