

How to

RECORD SPOT TREATMENTS

Spot treatments are especially useful in the control of noxious weeds. If you apply restricted-use pesticides on the same day in a total area of less than 1/10 of an acre (4,356 sq. ft.), you are required to record:

- the brand or product name, and EPA registration number;
- the total amount applied;
- the location of treatment designated as "spot application," followed by a description (e.g., the location could be recorded as "spot application," followed by "treated for noxious weeds on Field A,C and all pastures"); and
- the month, day and year of the application.

This provision excludes greenhouse and nursery applicators, who are required to keep all data elements as listed for all restricted use applications.

Questions

ABOUT RECORDS

When does the pesticide application information have to be recorded?

The required information must be recorded within 14 days following the pesticide application.

When do pesticide use records have to be submitted?

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection requires that restricted-use pesticide records be submitted each year by January 31st for pesticides applied during the previous calendar year.

Is there a required form to file?

Records containing the required information may be kept in any format. However, each year records must be submitted to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection on a designated form.

Where do I send my records?

Records must be mailed to:

Connecticut Department of
Environmental Protection
Pesticide Management Division
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106

How long are records required to be kept?



Restricted use pesticide records must be retained by the applicator for five years from the date of application and made available to individuals who are authorized to have access to the record information.

Who is authorized to obtain record information from the certified applicator?

Individuals representing the Secretary of Agriculture or the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection are authorized to obtain information from the certified applicator. Also, the attending licensed health care professional, or an individual acting under the direction of the attending licensed health care professional, is authorized access to record information. This applies when it is determined the information is needed to provide medical treatment or first aid to an individual who may have been exposed to the restricted-use pesticide for which the record is maintained. Finally, records submitted to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection are subject to Freedom of Information disclosure.

Are there any penalties for violation of the Federal pesticide record keeping requirements?

Yes. Any certified applicator who violates these requirements may be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$500 in the case of the first offense. The certified applicator may be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$1,000 for each violation for subsequent offenses, except that the civil penalty may be less than \$1,000 if the Administrator determines that the certified applicator made a good faith effort to comply.

More

INFORMATION

Connecticut Department of
Environmental Protection
Pesticide Management Division
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106
860-424-3369



UConn Cooperative Extension System
1800 Asylum Avenue
West Hartford, CT 06117
860-570-9010



UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SYSTEM
• College of Agriculture and Natural Resources •

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ESTICIDE RECORD KEEPING

for

CONNECTICUT PRIVATE APPLICATORS



PESTICIDE RECORD KEEPING *for* CONNECTICUT PRIVATE APPLICATORS

Why

RECORD KEEPING?

The 1990 Farm Bill requires certified applicators of restricted use pesticides to maintain records. The Connecticut General Statutes Sec. 22a-58(c) also requires pesticide applicators to keep records of restricted-use pesticide use and submit these records annually to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

Besides meeting a legal requirement, keeping records of pesticide use is a wise precaution. Records can establish proof of proper use, or they may be helpful in finding the cause of an error, if an error is made. They can also provide information to trace residue and/or damage problems.

Records can also save you money.

Good records allow for comparison of results

obtained from using different pesticides. With this information, control practices can be improved. Careful records from year to year will guide you in buying only the amount of pesticide you will need. This way you can reduce winter carryover of pesticides.

It is wise to maintain records of every pesticide application you make. Information such as the kind and amount of pesticide used, calibration adjustments, adjuvants added to the mixture, type of equipment used, severity of pest infestation and, if applicable, the stage of development of the crops or animals.

Temperature and general weather information at the time of application should also be noted. Write down other conditions that might have an influence on the effectiveness of the pesticide. Any follow-up notes or observations of application results should be included. This information is vital in case problems associated with the application should develop. Good records may be important to your defense in any legal action.

Another good reason to keep records of all pesticide use is to satisfy the requirements necessary to be exempted from the financial obligations of providing potable water to people affected by groundwater contamination due to the agricultural use of pesticides. The State of Connecticut considers a farmer responsible for any *contamination* due to the use of a pesticide, *even if it was properly applied.*



When a farmer complies with the requirements of the Connecticut General Statutes 22a B 471a., this Act provides protection from the financial obligations of having to provide potable water. However, the Act requires maintaining records of all pesticide applications for not less than 20 years, including all invoices or purchase receipts of pesticides used. Implementing an IPM plan is just one of other conditions which must also be met under this Act. Further information on this Act can be obtained from the Department of Environmental Protection, the Connecticut Farm Bureau or the Cooperative Extension System. Compliance with this Act is totally optional.

What

RECORDS MUST CONTAIN

1. **The brand or product name of the federal/state restricted-use pesticide and the product's EPA registration number.** For example: *Bug Killer 2000*, EPA Reg. No. 637-219.
2. **The total amount applied.** Record the total quantity of the product used, NOT the quantity after water or other substances were added. *Amount* does NOT refer to *percent of active ingredient*. Use the pesticide label as a reference, and record the amount in similar language. For example, if the label states the pesticide is to be measured in pints or ounces, then record the amount used in pints or ounces. Always report in *pints, ounces, pounds, gallons* or other actual measures, NOT in cases or cans used. For example: 2 pts. *Bug Killer 2000*.
3. **The size of the area treated.** This information should be recorded in the unit of measure (such as acre, square feet, bushel, cubic feet, number of animals, etc.) which is normally expressed on the label in reference to the application being made. For example, if an 80-acre grove is treated using the alternate middle approach, the entire 80 acres would be recorded as the "size of area treated." For greenhouse or nursery, report the actual area treated in square feet, NOT number of pots, benches or rows.
4. **The crop or site on which the pesticide was applied.** Refer to the pesticide label for guidance to record this information. For example: bedding plants, corn, broadleaf evergreens, pumpkins, etc.; and fence row or foundation.



5. **The location of the application.** Record the location of the application, not the address of the farm or business. Your goal is to be able to identify the exact area of the application two years

later if requested. The law allows any of the following designations:

- County, range, township and section (although not required, subsection is acceptable).
- Maps or written descriptions.
- A USDA identification system, which involves maps and a numbering system to identify field locations.
- The legal property description.

6. **The month, day and year of the application.**

7. **The certified applicator's name and certification number.** If the application was made by someone who is not certified, then record the name and number of the certified applicator who supervised the application.

