

FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

Review of State Pesticide Regulations

THE DIVERSITY of state pesticide laws has been a source of difficulty for manufacturers and formulators of economic poisons. Variation in labeling requirements, coloring of white economic poisons, etc., sometimes make impossible, compliance with both the federal and state insecticide laws. The added burden upon the manufacturer increased operating costs, and in turn the cost to the consumer. In order that uniformity might exist between federal and state regulations, suggested state legislation, known as the Model State Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, was developed in 1946 by the Council of State Governments and federal administrative agencies in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Justice. The nationwide adoption of this act by the individual states would greatly simplify the problems of labeling and registration for the manufacturer and yet assure adequate protection for all consumers of economic poisons.

The brief survey which follows is intended to give information on the general provisions of the regulations of the various states, especially regarding registration, and labeling requirements. Where possible the agency or group responsible for the administration of the economic poison regulations within the various states has been indicated. If additional information is desired on the regulations for a given state, it can usually be obtained by writing to these administrators.

Alabama. Follows closely the model act. Annual registration with fee of \$15 for each brand. Enforced by commissioner of agriculture and industries.

Arizona. Annual registration, with fee of \$25 for first brand and \$10 for each additional. Separate registration required in the case of variation in name of an economic poison. Registration expiration date is December 31. The act is administered by the state chemist.

Arkansas. New law this year, follows model act. Plant board authorized to set registration fees, administers the act. Registration expiration date June 30.

California. Follows generally the provisions of the model act with some important additions. Labeling requirements for spray adjuvants. Annual registration fee of \$50 for up to 10 different brands, \$2 for each additional preparation. Registration expires June 30. Act promulgated by director of agriculture.

Colorado. Follows model act. Registration required annually with fee of \$5.00 for each of first ten brands, \$2 for each additional brand. Enforced by the state entomologist.

Connecticut. Specific requirements as to composition of Paris green and lead arsenate. Commissioner of food and drugs, and director of state agricultural experiment station authorized to promulgate all necessary regulations, to conform where possible to federal act.

Delaware. No insecticide act.

Florida. New pesticide act passed this year. Plant nutrients can be combined with pesticide formulations and entered on label statement. Annual registration fee is \$10 for each of first ten brands and \$2.50 for each additional. The act is administered by the commissioner of agriculture.

Georgia. Follows model act. Annual registration with fee of \$5 for each brand or \$200 maximum. Nonresident registrants are required to designate an attorney in fact residing in state at time of registration, for legal process. Act enforced by commissioner of agriculture.

Idaho. No insecticide act.

Illinois. Special requirements as to sale and labeling of Paris green.

Indiana. No insecticide act.

Iowa. Special requirements as to sale and labeling of Paris green and spray solutions known as a lime and sulfur liquid.

Kansas. Follows the model act, registration annually, with fee of \$15 for first ten brands and \$5 for each additional, \$150 maximum. The act is enforced by the state board of agriculture.

Kentucky. No insecticide act.

Louisiana. Definitions include plant growth regulators as pesticide. Annual analysis is required for each brand offered for sale. Registration fee of \$10 per brand. Registration expiration date December 31. Law administered and enforced by commissioner of agriculture.

Maine. Follows model state act. Annual registration fee of \$5 per brand. Enforced by the commissioner of agriculture.

Maryland. Similar to model act. Optional ingredient statement—name and percentage of each active ingredient with total percentage of all inert, or name and percentage of all inert ingredients and total percentage of all active ingredients. Annual registration with fee of \$5 per brand, \$75 maximum. Enforced by state board of agriculture.

Massachusetts. The department of public health regulates labeling of preparations containing DDT, requires that percentage of DDT must be clearly stated on labeling of such products, is authorized to prescribe additional labeling requirements for preparations containing DDT and other poisonous or toxic preparations for destruction of pests, such laws to be consistent with the federal act.

Michigan. Follows model act. Definitions include larvicide and ovicide. Registration annually with fee of \$5 for each of the first ten brands, \$2 each additional. Enforced by department of agriculture.

Minnesota. Registration required annually, fee of \$5 for each brand, \$25 maximum. Registration expiration date is 30 June. Act enforced by commissioner of agriculture, dairy and food.

Mississippi. Follows model act. Annual registration required, fee is \$5 for each brand, \$25 maximum. Secretary of state may be designated resident agent for nonresident registrants in service of process. Enforced by state plant board.

Missouri. No insecticide act. Projected state economic poisons control introduced this year died in the legislature.



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