

FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS

Review of State Pesticide Laws Continued

WITH this issue, we conclude the survey of regulations of the various states with respect to sale and distribution of economic poisons.

Montana. The model state insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act adopted by Montana in 1947 was amended this year, designating the State Board of Health as the agency responsible for administration and enforcement of the act. The director of the state agricultural experiment station is authorized to define pests and to approve definitions of highly toxic poisons and standards for coloring or discoloring of white economic poisons. Registration is required annually but no fees are imposed. The board is authorized to adopt further rules and regulations with respect to economic poisons, to be in conformity with the Federal act.

Nebraska. No insecticide act. The state's food and drug law provides that labeling of economic poisons shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Federal act.

Nevada. No insecticide law.

New Hampshire. Act of 1949 follows the model state act. Annual registration is required, with fee of \$10 for each brand, \$100 maximum. Act enforced by Commissioner of Agriculture.

New Jersey. Act of 1951 follows the model state act. Annual registration is required, with fee of \$5 for each of first ten brands, \$2 for each additional. Act enforced by state chemist of the state agricultural experiment station.

New Mexico. The economic poisons act of 1951 which follows the model state act was amended this year to increase annual registration fee from \$2 to \$10 per brand. Act is enforced by the Board of Regents of the state College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

New York. Act of 1947 follows the model act. No registration is required and no fees are imposed. Enforced by Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

North Carolina. Act of 1947 follows the model act. Device included. Annual registration required with inspection fee of \$10 per brand. Short weight penalty provision added. Enforced by Commissioner of Agriculture.

North Dakota. Act of 1947 follows the model act. Device included. Annual registration required, with fee of \$5 for each of first 5 products, \$1 each additional. Registration expiration date is December 31. Enforced by State Food Commissioner and Chemist.

Ohio. Manufacturers of economic poisons are required to file annually with the Secretary of Agriculture, a certificate of labeling, paying an annual license fee of \$20 with each certificate filed. Licenses expire December 31. Labeling requirements include provisions that percentages and chemical compositions of all essential ingredients must be stated. Specific requirements regarding labeling of lime-sulphur solutions and arsenic in any form. Specific requirements as to composition of paste arsenate of lead, powdered arsenate of lead, and paris green. Registered products will be analyzed annually by the state.

Oklahoma. Law of 1949 follows model act. Device included. Registration required annually, with fee of \$5 for each brand. Enforced by State Board of Agriculture.

Oregon. New law (H 581) passed this year amended laws of 1943. Annual registration is required, with fee of \$20 for each of first three brands, \$75 total for four or more but less than 26 brands, \$75 total plus \$2 for each in excess of 25 brands. Labeling must show name and percentage of each active ingredient and total percentage of all inert ingredients. Provides that the department of agriculture will collect samples for analysis and publish copy of results of any analysis; no provision for hearing. No provision for registration under protest. Specific regulations with respect to sale and use of compound 1080.

Pennsylvania. Annual registration is required, with fee of \$5 for first five brands, \$1 for each additional. Registration expiration date is January 1. Label must include directions for time of use and other information for successful treatment. Specific requirements regarding composition of paris green and lead arsenate.

Rhode Island. Law of 1951 follows model act. Devices included. Annual registration required, with fee of \$5 for each economic poison, with \$50 maximum. Enforced by Department of Agriculture and Conservation.

South Carolina. The law as it now stands requires that specifications for economic poisons be filed with the state Crop Pest Commission, labeling must state chemical analysis of contents. In the case of calcium arsenate or arsenical powders, and all preparations for control of label boll weevil must state contents in accordance with specifications prescribed by the commission. A proposed state act (H 1387) introduced this year,

was passed by legislature but has not been signed by the governor, and may be held for hearings in the next session.

South Dakota. Act of 1947, amended 1949 follows model act. Device included. Annual registration required, with fee of \$5 for each of first five brands, \$1 each additional. Enforced by Secretary of Agriculture.

Tennessee. Act of 1951 follows model act. Annual registration required with fee of \$5 for each brand, no maximum. Enforced by Commissioner of Agriculture.

Texas. Law has specific requirements regarding composition of paris green, powdered lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, and labeling of preparations containing mineral oil and sulphur. Annual registration required, expires September 1, with fee of \$25 for each brand, \$100 maximum. Administered by Commissioner of Agriculture.

Under the Texas herbicide law, a license is required for sale of herbicides. The fee is \$150 annually for sale of factory-packed containers having net capacity of more than 8 ounces, fee of \$5 for less than that amount.

Utah. Act of 1951 follows model act. Devices included. Annual registration required with fee of \$5 for each brand, \$50 maximum. Enforced by State Board of Agriculture.

Vermont. Act of 1947 follows model act. Annual registration required with fee of \$5 for each brand, \$50 maximum. Enforced by Commissioner of Agriculture.

Virginia. Law of 1950 follows model act. Device included. Registration required annually with inspection fee of \$10 for each of first 20 brands, \$5 each additional. Enforced by Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration.

Washington. Registration is required annually, with fee of \$10 for one definitely labeled or definite composition, \$5 for each additional brand. Registration expiration date is December 31. Act administered by Director of Agriculture.

West Virginia. No insecticide law.

Wisconsin. Law of 1951 follows model act. Device included. Registration annually, with fee of \$10 for each brand, \$100 maximum. Enforced by Department of Agriculture.

Wyoming. Law of 1945, amended this year by H 168 requires annual registration, with fee of \$2 for each brand, \$25 maximum, registrations to expire on June 30. Bactericides are included. Label shall conform to existing Federal regulations. Enforced by the Commissioner of Agriculture.