Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Food and Agriculture
Pesticide Bureau
251 Causeway St. Boston, MA 02114
Phone: 617-626-1781 Fax: 617-626-1850 Web: www.mass.gov/dfa

Consumer Information Bulletin

for Schools, Daycare Centers and School Age Child Care Programs

Pesticide applications have always taken place in schools, daycare centers and school age child care programs. Up until recently, there has been no requirement that you be informed whenever an application is to be made. A recent amendment to The Massachusetts Pesticide Control Act requires parents, staff, and children to receive this Department of Food and Agriculture approved statement, along with a written notification, whenever pesticide applications are being made on the property of your school, daycare center or school age child care program. The notification, which accompanies the notice, will provide you with details about when and where a pesticide application is to be made on school property.

Why am I receiving this notice and what should I do when I receive it?
This notice provides you with information describing precautions you can take to minimize your exposure to pesticides. The purpose of the notification is simply to provide you with information about pesticide applications that are taking place on the property of your school, day care center or school age child care program. It does not mean that more pesticides are being applied than previously. In fact the goal of the new Act is to reduce pesticide use by requiring that pest management plans be developed. However, some people may be sensitive to low levels of chemicals and should avoid or reduce potential exposure to pesticides. Sensitive individuals might include elderly persons, pregnant women, young children and those with particular medical conditions (for example: those with compromised immune systems, liver dysfunction, certain allergies or sensitivities). This notification will allow you to modify your activities to avoid exposure if it is thought to be necessary.

Who applies pesticides in my school, daycare center or school age child care program ?
Schools, daycare centers and school age child care programs will differ in their approaches to pest management. Some may use commercial pest management professionals. Others may use their own facilities managers, grounds personnel or custodians. Regardless of the approach used, the person who applies the pesticides must have a current and valid Massachusetts Pesticide Bureau Pesticide Applicator license. Check the notification form for the applicator's license number.

How will I know when pesticides are being applied in my school, day care center or school age child care program ?
When a pesticide is to be applied on outdoors, the school administration, day care center operator, or school child care program operator must ensure that employees, pupils or supervised children and their guardians receive **standard written notification** at least two working days before pesticides are to be applied to the property. The standard written notification form, which accompanies this notice, includes the following information:

- approximate dates when the application shall commence and conclude;
- specific location of the application;
- product name, type and EPA Registration number of the pesticide;
- a Massachusetts Pesticide Bureau Chemical Specific Fact Sheet;
- a description of the purpose of the application and
- this document which is a Department of Food and Agriculture Bureau approved statement describing ways to minimize exposure and precautions to be taken.

The notification must also be posted in a common area of the facility at least two working days before the outdoor application is to commence and at least 72 hours after the application. Treated areas will be posted with clear and conspicuous warning signs along the perimeter. This information will be supplied to the school by the licensed pesticide applicator.

It is strongly recommended that the standard written notification process be followed when pesticides are being applied indoors, unless the pesticides consists of ready–to-use dusts, powder or gel formulations; tamper resistant bait stations placed in areas inaccessible to children, termiticides under certain conditions.

Are applications of pesticides safe?
All pesticides must be treated with caution. They are intended to be specifically poisonous to target pest insects, weeds, mold, fungus etc. - and may also be harmful to other living things including humans. Some degree of risk is always posed by their use. Because of this inherent risk, a number of regulatory and non-regulatory mechanisms have evolved to deal with those risks. Included among these mechanisms are pesticide regulations such as those enforced by the Massachusetts Pesticide Bureau; licensing and training of pesticide applicators; improved pesticide application methods; and the use of Integrated Pest Management. Furthermore, pesticides today are rigorously tested to ensure human and environmental safety, are less persistent in the environment, more target specific and have been formulated to reduce exposure.

What precautions can I take to minimize my exposure to pesticide applications ?
Some pesticide labels specify precautions that, by law, must be taken before the pesticide may be used. Anyone who applies pesticides (custodian, pest management professional, sports field manager) must be licensed with the Massachusetts Pesticide Bureau. The licensed pesticide applicator should take steps to minimize or eliminate exposure. You should take whatever precautionary measures the licensed pesticide applicator prescribes.

There may also be additional measures that can be taken to reduce potential exposure to pesticides. These precautions will vary and depend on where and how the pesticides are applied. Chemicals may be ingested, inhaled and absorbed through the skin. Know where the pesticide will be applied and how you might come into contact with it. Use common sense. The licensed pesticide applicator is required to post yellow signs to indicate a pesticide application on school grounds. These are some suggested general precautions. Ask the licensed pesticide applicator for other suggestions or directions specific to the work being done.

for outdoor applications
- ✍✍ be familiar with the small yellow signs which applicators are required to post when a pesticide is applied outdoors to turf. Stay off the field until the flags are removed.
- ✍✍ if you are sensitive to chemicals, avoid the area of pesticide application for 72 hours.
- ✍✍ ensure that pets are kept away from the area of pesticide application

for indoor applications
- ✍✍ cover or refrigerate edible products.
- ✍✍ remove or cover toys, clothes, and bedding from areas to be treated.
- ✍✍ remove pets including their food and water bowls and toys from the area to be treated
- ✍✍ ventilate as much as possible during and, following an indoor pesticide application, open the windows.
- ✍✍ do not walk on treated areas and carpets until completely dry. Ask about drying times.

What types of pesticides will be applied ?
Pesticide applicators may apply pesticides in several forms for control of insects and weeds. Dusts, aerosol sprays, sprays, baits, and fogs are all common forms in which pesticides exist and are used. For control of termites, the soil around the building may be impregnated with a pesticide. To control weeds, pesticides may be used as granules or sprays. Mechanical traps may also be used to control rodents. Which pesticide is used, the form in which it exists and how it is applied is dependent on the particular situation. As of November 1, 2001 the types of pesticides that can be applied on school property will be restricted to lower risk pesticides. In addition, schools daycare centers and school age child care programs will have to develop special pest management plans called Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plans.

IPM is an approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common sense practices for preventing and controlling pests. In an IPM approach, all possible pest management options are considered, not just pesticides.

What if I have a question or problem?
Questions about what pesticides will be applied and why, and specific information about the application should be referred to the licensed pesticide applicator doing the work.

The Pesticide Bureau is responsible for enforcing the pesticide regulations and laws. If you have questions, you may contact the Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture, Pesticide Bureau at 617-626-1781. If your question relates to a specific pesticide, please know the brand name and, if possible, the EPA Registration Number when you call. Alternatively you can email the pesticide bureau at pesticide.bureau@state.ma.us.

Additional information can be found at the Pesticide Bureau website: www.mass.gov/dfa/pesticides/index.htm

A publication of the Massachusetts Pesticide Bureau. Effective November 1st, 2000.

PESTICIDE STANDARD WRITTEN NOTIFICATION

FOR SCHOOLS, DAY CARE PROGRAMS, AND SCHOOL-AGE CHILDCARE PROGRAMS

- The school, day care center, and/or school-age childcare program is responsible for sending this standard written notification form to employees, pupils, parents etc. to insure that they receive this information at least 2 working days prior to any pesticide use.

- It is recommended that the Pest Management Professional use this ready-to-copy standard written notification form for the purpose of providing pesticide use information to the school, day care center, and/or school-age childcare program. The Pest Management Professional should save this form for copying.

School: HILLSIDE SCHOOL

Name of School , Day care center, and/or School age childcare program

Pest Management Company: NW PEST CONTROL — 28 EDGE HILL RD, WALTHAM, MA 02451

(Please Print) Name — Address

Pest Management Professional: BRAD HALL — #55664

(Please Print) — License number

A. List the Approximate Dates on which the pesticide use shall commence and conclude

Beginning Date 6/4/26 **Ending Date** 6/3/27

B. Record the specific location of the anticipated pesticide use

EXTERIOR OF BUILDING, BAIT FOR TERMITES, 1 CALENDAR YEAR

C. Pesticide Information (Pest Management Professional should be specific as is possible when listing product(s) to be used)

Pesticide Product Name	Pesticide Type	EPA Registration #	Description/Purpose of treatment and/or application
1. RECRUIT AG	BAIT	62719-454	TERMITE SWARMER CONTROL
2. RECRUIT HD	BAIT	62719-608	TERMITE SWARMER CONTROL
3.			
4.			
5.			

This standard written notification must be accompanied by the following 2 documents. These materials are available from the DAR web page www.mass.gov/agr. Follow the links to the Children's Protection page.

- Chemical Specific Fact Sheet(s)
- Consumer Information Bulletin for school, day care center, and/or school-age childcare program.

NEW CHEMICAL FACT SHEET

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE CHEMICAL

Generic Name: (N{[[3,5-dichloro-2-fluoro-4-(1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropoxy) phenyl] amino] carbonyl}-2,6-difluorobenzamide))

Common Name: Noviflumuron
Trade Name: Recruit III
EPA Shaughnessy Code (OPP Chemical Code): 118204
Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Number: 121451-02-3
Year of Initial Registration:
Pesticide Type: Insecticide
Chemical Family: Fluorinated Benzophenyl Urea
Producer: Dow AgroSciences

2. USE PATTERNS AND FORMULATIONS

Application Sites:	In ground around structures and interior and exterior surfaces Buildings and crawl spaces, fences, utility poles, decking, landscape decorations, trees or other features that could be damaged by termite foraging and feeding activity.
Type and Methods of Application:	Above and below ground bait stations.
Types of Formulations:	96% a.i. Technical; 50% Manufacturing Concentrate; 0.5% In ground bait and 0.5% Above ground bait stations.
Target Pests:	Termites.

3. SCIENCE FINDINGS

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Technical grade Noviflumuron has very mild or no acute toxic effects. It is classified as Toxicity Category IV in all acute studies. Noviflumuron is a mild ocular and dermal irritant, but does not produce skin sensitization. Developmental NOAELs and LOAELs for both rats and

rabbits occurred at either the same dose levels or were above the NOAELs [≥1000 mg/kg/day-the limit dose] and LOAELs [not determined] for maternal toxicity. Noviflumuron was not shown to be mutagenic in a battery of tests.

The toxicology data base is complete and no additional studies are required.

Based on the use pattern as a termite bait, a soft malleable bait matrix contained in a rigid plastic housing, there is low concern for acute risks to non-endangered and endangered freshwater species. Acute risks to endangered and non-endangered birds are not expected based on the use pattern. General and widespread exposure to non-target insects, terrestrial plants and mammals are expected to be low based on the use pattern. Thus, this registration will have no effect on endangered species.

Noviflumuron for use as a termite bait is classified as a Reduced Risk Pesticide.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Technical Grade

Physical:	Powder
Color:	White
Odor:	None
Melting Point:	156.2°C
Molecular Formula:	$C_{17}H_7Cl_2F_9N_2O_3$
Molecular Weight:	529.15g/mole
Vapor Pressure:	7.19×10^{-10} Pa @ 25°C
Henry's Law Constant:	6.0×10^{-7} Pam^3/mole (20°C)
Log K_{ow}:	4.94 (86,000)
Solubility:	0.194 mg/L
Dissociation Constant:	Molecule does not contain reversibly ionizable Functional groups

HUMAN HEALTH ASSESSMENT

ACUTE TOXICITY

Technical Grade

* Acute Oral - Rat: LD_{50} >5000 mg/kg (Limit Test) in males and females.
  Toxicity Category IV

* Acute Dermal - Rabbit: LD_{50} >5000 mg/kg (Limit Test) in males and females.
  Toxicity Category IV

* Acute Inhalation - Rat: LC_{50} >5.24 mg/L.
  Toxicity Category IV

* Primary Eye Irritation - Rabbit: Mild irritant - irritation subsided in all animals within 24

hours.
Toxicity Category IV

* Primary Skin Irritation - Rabbit: Mild irritant - irritation subsided within 72 hours of removing patch.
Toxicity Category IV

* Dermal Sensitization - Guinea Pig: Not a dermal sensitizer.

Manufacturing Use Concentrate

* Acute Oral - Rat: LD_{50} >5000 mg/kg (Limit Test) in males and females.
Toxicity Category IV

* Acute Dermal - Rat: LD_{50} >5000 mg/kg (Limit Test) in males and females.
Toxicity Category IV

* Acute Inhalation - Rat: LC_{50} > 0.92 mg/L in males and females.
Toxicity Category III

* Primary Eye Irritation - Rabbit: No signs of ocular irritation.
Toxicity Category IV

* Primary Dermal Irritation - Rabbit: No signs of dermal irritation.
Toxicity Category IV

* Dermal Sensitization - Guinea Pig: Not a dermal sensitizer.

MUTAGENICITY

Technical

* Salmonella typhimurium & Escherichia coli/Mammalian Microsome Reverse Mutation Assay
Not mutagenic

* In Vivo Mouse Micronucleus Assay
Not mutagenic

* Forward Gene Mutation Assay in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) Cells
Not mutagenic

* In Vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberrations in Primary Rat Lymphocytes
Not mutagenic

* In Vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberrations in Primary Rat Lymphocyte Cultures

Not mutagenic

SUBACUTE TOXICITY

Technical Grade

* 4 Week Dietary Study in Rats

In a subchronic toxicity study, Noviflumuron (99.6% a.i.; Lot/Batch no. DECO-615-112) was administered to 5 Fischer-344 rats/sex/dose in the diet at dose levels of 0, 1, 10, 100, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day (0, 1.0 10.4, 101.4, 512.6, 1029.1 mg/kg/day for males and 0, 1.1, 10.9, 105.1, 520.6, 1055.6 mg/kg/day for females) for 4 weeks. There were no compound-related effects on mortality, clinical signs, body weights, body weight gains, gross pathology, hematology, clinical chemistry or urinalysis parameters.

There appeared to be a treatment related effect on food consumption in males in the 1000 mg/kg/day group during the latter part of the study (days 23-28). All males in the 1000 mg/kg/day group consumed less diet than any of the controls (13.1-15.0 g/animal/day), and 2 of 5 males in the 1000 mg/kg/day group consumed less than half that amount (5.1 and 5.5 g/animal/day). Absolute liver weights were significantly increased at 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day in both sexes (males:118 and 128% of controls, respectively; females:124 and 125% of controls, respectively). Relative liver weights were also increased in males at 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day (116 and 125% of controls, respectively), and in females in the 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day groups (118 and 120% of controls, respectively). Microscopic examination of the liver revealed very slight centrilobular hepatocellular hypertrophy in all 5 male and 5 female rats in the 1000 mg/kg/day and in all 5 females in the 500 mg/kg/day group. The changes in liver weight correlate fairly well with the increased incidence of centrilobular hepatocellular hypertrophy in animals in the 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day groups, and are considered to be treatment related. However, the liver changes are considered to be an adaptive response, rather than an adverse response. **The LOAEL is 1029 mg/kg/day based on decreased food consumption in males. The NOAEL is 513 mg/kg/day.**

* 28 Day Dietary Toxicity Study in Mice

In a subchronic toxicity study, Noviflumuron (98.4% a.i.; Lot/Batch no. F0031-148; TSN102332) was administered to 5 CD-1 mice/sex/dose in the diet at dose levels of 0, 10, 100, 500 or 1000 mg/kg/day (0, 10.8, 110, 538, 1060 mg/kg/day for males and 0, 11.2, 113, 504, 1140 mg/kg/day for females) for 28 days. There were no compound-related effects on mortality, clinical signs, body weights, body weight gains, food consumption, ophthalmology, hematology, clinical chemistry or gross pathology.

Absolute liver weights were significantly increased in males and females in the 100 (127and 112% of controls, respectively), 500 (122 and 124% of controls, respectively), and 1000 (130 and 126% of controls, respectively) mg/kg/day. Similarly, relative liver weights were significantly increased in males at 100, 500 and 100 mg/kg/day (120, 122 and 133% of controls,

respectively), and in females at 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day (123 and 118% of controls, respectively). Treatment related liver lesions were observed in males at 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day and females at 1000 mg/kg/day. Microscopic examination revealed hepatocellular hypertrophy with altered tinctorial properties (centrilobular/midzonal to panlobular) in males at 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day and very slight vacuolization (consistent with fatty change) of the periportal hepatocytes in males at 500 and 1000 mg/kg/day and in females at 1000 mg/kg/day. **The LOAEL is 110 mg/kg/day based on increased liver weights in both sexes, progressing to liver toxicity at higher dose levels. The NOAEL for this study is 10.8 mg/kg/day.**

* 90 Day Oral(feeding) Toxicity Study in Dogs

In a 90-day oral (feeding) toxicity study, Noviflumuron (98.4% a.i., batch/lot# F0031-148) was administered to 4 beagle dogs/sex/dose in the diet at dose levels of 0, 0.003, 0.3 or 3% (equivalent to 0, 0.931, 115, or 1040 mg/kg/day for males and 0, 1.06, 113, or 1150 mg/kg/day for females).

There were no treatment-related changes with respect to mortality, clinical signs of toxicity, body weights, body weight gains, food consumption, ophthalmology, clinical chemistry or urinalysis. The erythrocyte count was decreased in males and females in the 0.3 and 3.0% feeding groups at 6- (82-89% of controls) and 13-weeks (82-96% of controls). The erythrocyte count was decreased in males and females in the 3% dietary (recovery) group at 13 weeks (91% of controls). Males in the 0.3 and 3% dietary groups had treatment related decreases in mean hemoglobin concentration (87-91% of controls) and hematocrit (89-94% of controls) at 6 and 13 weeks. Males and females in the 0.3 and 3.0% dietary groups had an increase in MCV (107-110% of controls at 6- and 13 weeks. [Analysis of the changes in red blood cell parameters was conservative, but considered appropriate, based on the absence of long-term studies, or another 90-day study.] Males receiving 3.0% in the diet had a shift from lymphocytes to neutrophils in analysis of the WBC differential count at 6- and 13 weeks. At the end of the 28-day recovery period, the erythrocyte counts, hemoglobin and hematocrit returned to normal levels. The MCV was still elevated at the end of the 28-day recovery period in the 3.0% dietary group. A very slight increase in polychromasia was observed in one female in the 0.3% dietary group, and in three males and one female in the 3.0% dietary group. Very slight bone marrow hyperplasia was observed in 4 males and 4 females in the 0.3% dietary group, and in 1 male and 1 female in the 3.0% dietary group. In addition, slight bone marrow hyperplasia was observed in 3 males and 3 females in the 3.0% dietary group. In the recovery phase group, 3 males and 2 females in the 3.0% dietary group exhibited "very slight" bone marrow hyperplasia, and 1 female exhibited slight bone marrow hyperplasia. The observance of bone marrow hyperplasia in the 2 highest dose groups was indicative of a regenerative response to the decrease in erythrocytic parameters. **The LOAEL is 0.3% Noviflumuron in the diet (corresponding to 115 mg/kg/day in males and 113 mg/kg/day in females), based on changes in red blood cell parameters (hematocrit, hemoglobin, RBC and MCV) and compensatory bone marrow hyperplasia. The NOAEL is 0.003% Noviflumuron in the diet (corresponding to 1 mg/kg/day in males and females).**

* Oral Gavage Developmental Toxicity Study in Rabbits

In a developmental toxicity study, Noviflumuron (98% a.i., lot/reference number: F0031-

68/TSN101708) was administered to 25 time-mated female New Zealand rabbits/dose in by gavage at dose levels of 0, 250, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day from days 7-27 of gestation.

There were no treatment-related maternal effects noted at the highest dose tested of 1000 mg/kg bw/day. **The maternal LOAEL was not determined. The maternal NOAEL is greater than or equal to 1000 mg/kg bw/day (HDT).**

There were no treatment-related developmental effects noted at the highest dose tested of 1000 mg/kg bw/day. **The developmental LOAEL was not determined. The developmental NOAEL is greater than or equal to 1000 mg/kg bw/day (HDT).**

* Oral Gavage Developmental Toxicity Study in Rats

In a developmental toxicity study, Noviflumuron (98% a.i., lot/reference number: F0031-68/TSN101708) was administered to 25 time-mated female CD rats/dose by gavage at dose levels of 0, 250, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day from days 6-20 of gestation.

There were no treatment-related maternal effects noted at the highest dose tested of 1000 mg/kg bw/day. **The maternal LOAEL was not determined. The maternal NOAEL is greater than or equal to 1000 mg/kg bw/day (HDT).**

There were no treatment-related developmental effects noted at the highest dose tested of 1000 mg/kg bw/day. **The developmental LOAEL was not determined. The developmental NOAEL is greater than or equal to 1000 mg/kg bw/day (HDT).**

OCCUPATIONAL AND RESIDENTIAL EXPOSURE

Occupational:

Only a qualitative exposure assessment was performed for the following reasons:

* The end-use product is enclosed in a plastic station except when the PCO adds water for moisture and looks for termites;
* The end-use product contains impregnated material with 0.5% ai;
* The vapor pressure is very low (5.4×10^{-12} mm Hg at 25°C);
* The acute toxicity categories for all routes were low;
* There is little or no anticipated exposure for handlers; and
* This is a reduced exposure method of termite control, preferable to more toxic spray applications.

The target MOEs are 100 for short-/intermediate-term exposure and 1,000 for long-term exposure. No exposure data were available that reflect the use/installation of this specific type of termite control system. However, for characterization purposes, a preliminary and conservative

estimation of exposure was made using data from a proprietary study of dermal and inhalation exposure during production of a termiticide barrier product (i.e., an impregnated polymer film sheet that is placed beneath the foundation of buildings during construction). When the exposure data were adjusted for percent active ingredient and duration of exposure (i.e, the study lasted 2 hours, while it was conservatively assumed that the PCOs install/monitor stations for 8 hrs/day), and compared to the NOAEL of 10.8 mg/kg/day, a total MOE of 8,000 is obtained. Based on these conclusions, the target MOEs are 100 for short-/intermediate-term exposure, and 1,000 for long-term exposure. The conservatively estimated MOE is well above the targets; this confirms the qualitative assessment indicating that this use pattern for Noviflumuron is not of concern.

Residential:

No residential exposure exposure is anticipated. While this product may be used in residential settings, it is only sold to trained pest control operators for installation and monitoring. When installed, the Noviflumuron-impregnated matrix is enclosed within the devices, which prevents post application dermal exposure. Because the vapor pressure is very low (5.4×10^{-12} mm Hg @ 25°C), inhalation post application exposure is also not expected.

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS CHARACTERISTICS

* Avian Acute Oral: Practically Non-toxic
  Bobwhite quail: LD_{50} = >2000 mg ai/kg-bw

* Avian Dietary: Slightly Toxic
  Bobwhite quail: LC_{50} = 4100mg ai/kg-diet

* Avian Dietary: Practically Non-toxic
  Mallard duck: LC_{50} = > 5300 mg ai/kg-diet

* Freshwater Fish: Moderately Toxic
  Bluegill: 96-hr LC_{50} = 1.63
  Rainbow trout: 96-hr LC_{50} = 1.77

* Freshwater Invertebrates: Very Highly Toxic
  Daphnia Magna: 48-hr EC_{50} = 308 (294,374)

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

* Hydrolysis:
  Noviflumuron is stable in sterile aqueous buffered solutions at pH 5 and 7.
  Noviflumuron has a calculated half-life of 19 days in a pH 9 solution.

* Aerobic Soil Metabolism:

Noviflumuron degraded with half-lives ranging from 202 to 399 days in three different U.S. soils.

* Batch Equilbrium:

  Noviflumuron was immobile in four U.S. soils. Adsorption K_d values ranged from 1,614-1,994 for the Indiana loam soil, 859-1,437 for the Indiana sand soil, 4,013-7,828 for the North Dakota loam soil, and 3,008-3,755 for the North Dakota clay soil indicating high adsorption potential. Corresponding K_{oc} values ranged from 159,776-197,432 for the Indiana loam soil, 53,673-89,783 for the Indiana sand soil, 211,237-412,004 for the North Dakota loam soil, and 376,061-469,335 for the North Dakota clay soil.

CONTACT PERSON:

Joseph M. Tavano Biologist, PM-10
Insecticide Branch , Registration Division (7505C)
Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. EPA, Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20460

Office Location and Telephone Number:
Rm. 222, Crystal Mall # 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202
(703) 305-6411

Electronic copies of the this fact sheet are available on the Internet. See http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/factsheets/

Printed copies of this fact sheet can be obtained from EPA's National Center for Environmental Publications and Information (EPA/NCEPI), PO Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-2419, telephone 1-800-490-9198; fax 513-489-8695.

For more information about EPA's pesticide registration program, please contact the Registration Division (7505C), OPP, US EPA, Washington, DC 20460, telephone 703-305-5446.

For information about the health effects of pesticides, or for assistance in recognizing and managing pesticide poisoning symptoms, please contact the National Pesticides Telecommunications Network (NPTN). Call toll-free 1-800-858-7378, from 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Pacific Time, or 9:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, seven days a week.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Department of Agricultural Resources
251 Causeway Street, Suite 500, Boston, MA 02114
617-626-1700 fax: 617-626-1850 www.mass.gov/agr

MDAR
MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

THE ACT PROTECTING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES FROM HARMFUL PESTICIDES OF 2000

Massachusetts Pesticide Enforcement Consumer Information Bulletin FOR SCHOOLS, DAYCARE CENTERS AND SCHOOL AGE CHILD CARE PROGRAMS

The Massachusetts Pesticide Control Act requires parents, staff, and children to receive this Consumer Information bulletin whenever pesticide applications are being made on the property of your school, daycare center or school age child care program. This bulletin is being provided to you along with a Standard Written Notification form and a Pesticide Specific Factsheet.

Why am I receiving this information and what should I do when I receive it?
The purpose of the Standard Written Notification is to provide you with information about pesticide applications which are taking place on the property of your school, day care center or school age child care program. The bulletin provides information about precautions you can take to minimize exposure to any pesticides. The Pesticide Specific Factsheets provide information about the properties of the pesticides being used.

Who applies pesticides in my school, daycare center or school age child care program?
Commercial pest management professionals, facilities managers, grounds personnel or custodians. Regardless of the approach used, the person who applies the pesticides must have a current and valid Pesticide Bureau Applicator license. Check the standard written notification form for the applicator's license number.

How do I know when pesticides are being applied?
Employees, supervised children and their guardians must receive standard written notification at least two working days prior to the application of pesticides outdoors on the property. The standard written notification form, which accompanies this bulletin, includes:

- approximate dates when the application shall commence and conclude;
- specific location of the application;
- product name, type and EPA Registration number of the pesticide;
- a Pesticide Specific Fact Sheet;
- a description of the purpose of the application and
- this Consumer Information Bulletin

The notification must also be posted in a common area of the facility at least two working days before the outdoor application is to commence and at least 72 hours after the application. Treated areas will be posted with clear and conspicuous warning signs along the perimeter. This information will be supplied to the school by the licensed pesticide applicator.

Are applications of pesticides safe?
All pesticides must be treated with caution. They are intended to be specifically poisonous to target pest insects, weeds, mold, fungus etc. - and may also be harmful to other living things including humans. Some degree of risk is always posed by their use. Because of this inherent risk, a number of regulatory and non-regulatory mechanisms have evolved to deal with those risks. Included among these mechanisms are pesticide regulations such as those enforced by Massachusetts Pesticide Enforcement; licensing and training of pesticide applicators; improved pesticide application methods; and the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

What precautions can I take to minimize my exposure to pesticide applications?
There are several precautions that can be taken to reduce potential exposure to pesticides. These precautions will vary depending on where and how the pesticides are applied. Chemicals may be ingested, inhaled and absorbed through the skin. Know where the pesticide will be applied and how you might come into contact with it. Use common sense. The licensed pesticide applicator is required to post yellow signs to indicate a pesticide application on school grounds. These are some suggested general precautions. Ask the licensed pesticide applicator for other suggestions or directions specific to the work being done.

For outdoor applications:

- be familiar with the small yellow signs which applicators are required to post when a pesticide is applied outdoors to turf. Stay off the field until the flags are removed.
- if you are sensitive to chemicals, avoid the area of pesticide application for 72 hours.
- ensure that pets are kept away from the area of pesticide application

For indoor applications:

- cover or refrigerate edible products.
- remove or cover toys, clothes, and bedding from areas to be treated.
- remove pets including their food and water bowls and toys from the area to be treated.
- ventilate as much as possible during and, following an indoor pesticide application, open the windows.
- do not walk on treated areas and carpets until completely dry. Ask about drying times.

What types of pesticides will be applied?
Pesticide applicators may apply pesticides in several forms for control of insects and weeds. Dusts, aerosol sprays, sprays, baits, and fogs are all common forms in which pesticides exist and are used. For control of termites, the soil around the building may be impregnated with a pesticide. To control weeds, pesticides may be used as granules or sprays. Mechanical traps may also be used to control rodents.

In Massachusetts schools daycare centers and school age child care programs have to develop special pest management plans called Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plans. IPM is an approach to pest management which relies on a combination of common sense practices, including pesticides, for preventing and controlling pests. All plans are required to be submitted to the Department of Agricultural Resources. Check the MDAR website to see if your school has submitted its plan. http://massnrc.org/ipm/index.html

What if I have a question or problem?
Questions about what pesticides will be applied and why, and specific information about the application should be referred to the licensed pesticide applicator doing the work.
The Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources, Pesticide Enforcement is responsible for enforcing the pesticide regulations and laws. Contact Pesticide Enforcement at 617-626-1781. Additional information can be found at the Pesticide Programs website: http://www.mass.gov/agr/pesticides/

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