

---

---

# THE PESTICIDE REVIEW

---

---

Volume 5, Issue 4

Santa Clara County Division of Agriculture

July 2006

---

---



## Registered vs. Specimen Pesticide Labels

*Enforcement Letter 06-13*

California Code of Regulations Section 6602 states that a pesticide applicator must have a registered label at each use site.

*"A copy of the registered labeling that allows the manner in which the pesticide is being used shall be available at each use site."*

Many of us interpreted that code section to mean just that - the registered label delivered with a pesticide or a copy of the label supplied by the pesticide's manufacturer / distributor must be available at the use site.

However, DPR recently issued an Enforcement Letter with a new interpretation. DPR determined that any document that has an accurate depiction of the directions, restrictions, and precautions found on the registered labeling is acceptable for complying with 3CCR Section 6602. They gave

examples such as: "specimen labels, CD's, labeling downloaded from a registrant website or crop data management system, photocopies, or photographs. If a CD or similar technology is used there must be a means to view the content at the site."

DPR went on to say that it is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the labeling he or she brings to the site is a true and accurate reflection of the currently registered labeling. If it is discovered the labeling on site is not a true and accurate copy of the registered labeling, action can be taken for a violation of 3CCR Section 6602.

We understand that, in many cases, it is easier to transport pesticide concentrates in approved service containers such as tip-and-pours rather than the pesticide's original container. With this new policy interpretation, having an appropriate label at the use site will be a little easier. Instead of requesting multiple labels from your pesticide dealer, you can now download a specimen label from a pesticide registrant's website.

Please be aware if you choose to download a specimen label from a website, make sure the specimen label matches the label that was delivered with the pesticide. We've seen older versions of labels on websites along with multiple labels for the same product. Make sure your EPA numbers (including alpha codes), protective gear, precautions, directions, restrictions, use sites, and use rates all match your registered label back at the office. - We want you to be sure you have an appropriate label at the use site!

To read DPR's Enforcement Letter 06-13, you can click on this link:

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/enfcmpli/penfltrs/penf2006/2006013.htm>

### INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 Registered vs. Specimen Labels
- 2 Top 10 Pesticide Blunders
- 3 The Brown Marmorated Stink Bug
- 4
- 5

# "TOP 10 PESTICIDE BLUNDERS"

*Department of Pesticide Regulation NEWS*  
*April 18, 2006*

SACRAMENTO -- The California Department of Pesticide Regulation announced its third annual "Top 10 Pesticide Blunders." The third annual "blunders" list had fewer potential candidates, due to a decline in reports. In recent years, DPR lost funding to pursue consumer pesticide illnesses. For example, a DPR cooperative project with state poison control centers was suspended, due to lack of funds. As resources allow, DPR continues to work with health agencies to improve detection of non-occupational illnesses.

None of these latest "blunders" -- compiled from DPR's Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program -- resulted in death, although most victims required medical treatment.

In no particular order, the "top 10" are:

1. As a San Diego County man prepared to spray ants with insecticide, he failed to notice the aerosol can faced the wrong way. He sprayed himself in the face, developed respiratory symptoms, and sought medical attention the next morning.
2. In Los Angeles County, a woman sprayed an aerosol insecticide under her kitchen sink to kill roaches. To get a better shot, she stuck her head inside the cabinet and then inhaled fumes. Her lungs began to burn and she sought medical attention.
3. An Orange County resident set off two "bug bombs" and left his house. He returned 90 minutes later, opened the windows, and remained inside. He developed heart symptoms and went to a hospital, where he suffered a stroke.
4. Another Los Angeles resident who sprayed her kitchen to kill flies drank from a glass of water that sat uncovered in the same room while she sprayed. A runny nose, headache, and chest tightness prompted her to seek medical aid.

5. In Orange County, a dog owner with asthma hugged her one-pound puppy shortly after it received a liquid flea control treatment from the woman's veterinarian. It was later determined that the puppy was treated with a dosage meant for larger dogs. The owner experienced shortness of breath, blurry vision, and other symptoms. The puppy also apparently suffered ill effects.
6. A San Diego receptionist sprayed an insecticide around doors in her office for spiders. She got the pesticide on her hands so she rubbed them together. She later rubbed her eyes. Her hands and eyes began to itch, so she sought medical attention.
7. A San Bernardino truck driver prepared to disinfect his tires with a hose-mounted sprayer. When he pulled on the hose, it knocked the attached disinfectant bottle off. The bottle hit the ground and disinfectant splashed into his face and eyes.
8. A Los Angeles County worker prepared to mop a kitchen floor when she noticed she was almost out of the usual cleaning product. She mixed bleach with the cleaning product, which created fumes. She developed respiratory symptoms and sought medical attention.
9. At a San Bernardino County fast-food outlet, a customer at the drive-through window bought iced tea and noticed a foul taste, followed by a burning throat and nasal passages. The cup apparently contained some sanitizer from an improperly rinsed tea machine. (Similar case reported in Los Angeles County.)
10. A Marin County lifeguard mistakenly added muriatic acid to a chlorine tank. He inhaled the resulting fumes and developed symptoms. His mother saw him coughing and took him for medical aid.

# The Brown Marmorated Stink Bug



*Halyomorpha halys*

Photo by David R. Lance  
USDA APHIS PPQ

\* Note the smooth edge along the top outer edge of the thorax and the banded antennal segment.

The brown marmorated stink bug is native to Asia and is a major pest of a wide variety of crops and ornamental plants. Unfortunately this pest hitchhiked a ride to the United States about 10 years ago. It was first found in Pennsylvania in 1996 and since that time, it has spread to New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia. Because of its potential to be a major agricultural pest, California has assigned this stink bug a "Q" rating, which means the State will aggressively eradicate this pest if it is found in California.

In addition to being a potential agricultural pest, this stink bug is also a structural pest. During the fall, it will congregate by the hundreds and sometimes thousands on and in structures to find a safe place to over-winter. An added nuisance associated with this pest is they live up to their name and give off a foul odor when they are disturbed or when they congregate in groups.

Because this stink bug likes to find over-wintering hiding places in and around homes, it can potentially hitch a ride to California with new residents arriving from the east coast. The one advantage we have to help keep this pest out of our State is we routinely inspect outdoor articles of newly arriving residents due to a California quarantine against Gypsy Moth. Gypsy Moth is a serious tree pest found in the Midwest and east coast and because Gypsy Moths will lay their eggs on any outdoor object, California requires these items to be inspected when they are brought into the State.

Our office regularly inspects outdoor articles belonging to new residents that have arrived from the east coast. While we are inspecting the outdoor articles for Gypsy Moth egg sacs, we keep our eyes open for other unwanted hitchhikers.

During one of our recent Gypsy Moth inspections, we found a live brown marmorated stink bug in an outdoor patio umbrella. Thankfully, we were able to catch the stink bug and prevent it from getting loose in our County!

There have only been a handful of these stink bugs detected in California and we hope to keep this pest from becoming established here. The brown marmorated stink bug looks very similar to some of our native stink bugs. One of the close "look-alikes" is the Rough Stink Bug, *Brochymena quadripustula*. Our native stink bug however, has ridges along the edges of the thorax (grey arrow) and the antennae segment is solid-colored.

Rough Stink Bug  
Photo by Louis  
Teddars, USDA  
Agricultural  
Research Service



The Oregon Department of Agriculture has a helpful pest alert with a side-by-side picture of a brown marmorated stink bug and a rough stink bug:

[http://egov.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/docs/pdf/ppm\\_halyomorpha2.pdf](http://egov.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/docs/pdf/ppm_halyomorpha2.pdf)

If you should come across an insect matching the description of the brown marmorated stink bug, please catch the insect and call your County Agricultural Commissioner's Office.

## Question Corner

If you have any questions, comments, or would like to suggest a subject for an article, please drop us a note at:

Santa Clara County Agriculture:

The Pesticide Review

1553 Berger Drive

San Jose, CA 95112

Or e-mail us: [sccagriculture@era.co.scl.ca.us](mailto:sccagriculture@era.co.scl.ca.us)

Santa Clara County Division of Agriculture  
1553 Berger Drive  
San Jose, CA 95112  
<http://www.sccagriculture.org>

The Pesticide Review is published by the Santa Clara County Division of Agriculture. This newsletter is published several times a year and is intended to provide information and education to registered pest control companies in Santa Clara County.

Inside this issue:

- Registered vs. Specimen Pesticide Labels
- Top 10 Pesticide Blunders
- The Brown Marmorated Stink Bug