State-limited-use or Regulated Herbicides

These pesticides contain certain active ingredients, with the potential to cause adverse effects to nontargeted vegetation even when used according to direction. They are classified as SLU when distributed in containers larger than one quart liquid or 2 pounds dry or solid.

State-limited-use

- 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)
- 2,4-dichlorophenoxy butyric acid (2,4-DB)
- 2,4-dichlorophenoxy propionic acid (2,4-DP)
- 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA)
- 3,6-dichloro-2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy acetic acid (MCPA)
- 3,4-dichloropropionanilide (propanil)
- 5-bromo-3-sec-buty1-6-methyluracil (bromacil)
- 2,4-bis(isopropylamino)-6-methoxy-s-triazine (prometon)
- 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid (quinclorac)
- devices using the active ingredients sodium fluoroacetate (Compound 1080) and sodium cyanide, in any quantity, for livestock predation

Regulated Herbicides.

- 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)
- 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA)
- 3,6-dichloro-2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA)
- 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolinecarboxylic acid (quinclorac)
Recordkeeping Regulations

Pesticide applicators who have a private applicator license or certificate have been required to maintain records of their applications of restricted-use pesticides under the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990. This requirement became effective May 10, 1993.

The 75th Texas Legislature amended the Texas Pesticide Law in 1997 to require private applicators to maintain records of restricted-use pesticide applications required by federal law and records of their regulated herbicide and state-limited-use pesticide applications. These requirements became effective Sept. 1, 1997.

The Private Applicator

A private pesticide applicator uses or supervises the use of restricted-use or state-limited-use pesticides or regulated herbicides to produce an agricultural commodity on:

- Personally owned property;
- Rented property;
- Property owned by his or her employer;
- Property under his or her general control; or
- Property of another person IF applied without compensation, other than the trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities.

Records Must Contain

1. Date and time of application
2. Person for whom application was made
3. Location of land
4. Product name
5. EPA registration number
6. Rate of product per unit
7. Amount applied per unit
8. Pest treated
9. Site treated
10. Total acres or volume of area treated
11. Wind direction and velocity and air temperature
12. FAA “N” number of aerial equipment; ID number of other application equipment
13. Applicator name and license number and/or person making the application
14. Spray permit number for regulated herbicides applied in a regulated county

Applicators who meet Texas Department of Agriculture requirements comply with U.S. Department of Agriculture standards.

Additional Requirements

- Records must be maintained for two years. Records must be kept accessible and available for copying and must be maintained at the applicator’s primary place of business as designated on the applicator’s pesticide license.
- Records of application must be made available for inspection by TDA upon request.
- Records do not have to be kept on TDA forms but must contain the required information.

USDA Access Requirements

Under federal law, a commercial applicator must provide records of restricted-use pesticide applications within 30 days to the private applicator for whom the application was made.

Private applicators are required to permit access to the application record information of restricted-use pesticides to attending licensed health care professionals, or those acting under their direction, when treating individuals who may have been exposed to restricted-use pesticides.