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Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials

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**FINAL ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR  
NEW YORK STATE  
PESTICIDE SALES AND  
APPLICATIONS  
2003**

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GEORGE E. PATAKI, *Governor*

DENISE M. SHEEHAN, *Commissioner*

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The Department wishes to acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of Cornell University in the preparation and development of this annual report.

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## Executive Summary

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Department), in conjunction with Cornell University, presents this report on the final 2003 pesticides sales and application data submitted under Environmental Conservation Law Article 33, Title 12, known as the Pesticide Reporting Law (PRL). These finalized data have been incorporated into a master database maintained by Cornell University. This database is accessible by the public and is an information source for health researchers or other users of the data.

The final data show there were greater than 5.9 million “records” of applications and sales reported for 2003, totaling approximately 578.2 million keystrokes of data. The total amount of pesticides reported as applied by commercial applicators in 2003 was 2,679,129.58 gallons and 18,644,311.21 pounds. This compares to 2,448,330.51 gallons and 16,073,931.22 pounds applied in 2002.

**Please note:** Although the Department and Cornell have gone to great lengths to assure the quality of the data, there are still concerns regarding the quality of the data received from the regulated community. Users of the data should review Section III.D., Data Qualifications, prior to use. In addition, the Department and Cornell attempt to provide the users with the best data available and, therefore, occasional revisions to the data are required. Users are advised to go to the following website for the most recent data:

[www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dsh/pri/index.htm](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dsh/pri/index.htm)

The detailed data on applications and sales are voluminous, and contained in the eight separate data summaries included as part of this report (see Section III. C. Data Summaries Overview, for a description of each summary). These data summaries are available on the Department’s website [www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dsh/pri/index.html](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dsh/pri/index.html) or on CD ROM. For a copy on CD ROM, please call 1-518-402-8748.

For the 2003 report year, the total number of applicators, technicians and permittees reporting was:

18,715 Commercial Applicators and Technicians  
356 Commercial Permittees (Sales)

These figures indicate 95.3 percent of the 19,639 certified applicators and technicians, and 91.5 percent of the 389 commercial permittees reported for 2003. The

Department will continue to provide outreach and education to the regulated community in an attempt to achieve maximum compliance with the reporting requirement.

The Department, in conjunction with its computer contractor, continues to operate a website for regulated entities to report their sales and applications data. The electronic reporting programs enable users to keep their pesticide records on a computer and to report their sales and applications to the Department. The data can be submitted to the Department via e-mail, floppy disk, CD ROM, or FTP (File Transfer Protocol). This user-friendly approach to submission improves the quality of the data received and facilitates the transmission of such data to Cornell. It is also a more cost effective method of reporting for both the regulated community and the Department.

Electronic PRL sales and applications reports for 2003 increased by 68%, compared with 2002. These submissions contained data for 7,829 applicators/technicians and 129 commercial permit holders, compared to 4,653 applicators/technicians and 85 commercial permit holders in 2002. The total number of 2003 records was 3,540,499 compared to 1,890,787 records in 2002, a n 87% increase.

As part of our standard quality assurance processes, the Department and Cornell identified reports that contained quantities that appeared to fall outside of accepted parameters. Staff reviewed reports containing these “out-of-range” quantities and the responsible applicators and businesses were contacted. Reporting errors were corrected by staff with the approval of the applicator or business. These corrected data were forwarded to Cornell to supercede the original reports in the database.

Several applicators incorrectly reported applications for some cooling tower and wood preservative products in pounds rather than gallons. Also, some of the data from sales of these type products were reported incorrectly. These errors dramatically inflated the quantities of those products in the data reports. Cornell was able to convert the quantities for 51 of those products from pounds to the liquid quantities. This resulted in converting 1,170,075.77 pounds (as originally reported), into 85,493.83 gallons. We also converted 782,000 pounds (for restricted pesticide sales) into 52,171.59 gallons. The 2003 annual report reflects the corrected data.

The Department’s long-term goal is to continually improve the reporting rate and data quality by raising the threshold for report acceptance each year. The Department continues to refine its front-line quality control program where Department staff evaluate incoming reports to ensure basic criteria were met. The criteria were established to maximize the volume of data that would be transferrable into Cornell’s master database. If a report did not meet these criteria, Department staff sought to correct the report with

the person filing the report. If the errors were too numerous, the report was rejected and returned to the business or applicator to be corrected and resubmitted.

The above procedures helped eliminate some of the constraints on data quality identified in previous annual reports; however, some constraints remain. The Department intends to eliminate as many constraints as possible by expanding the list of acceptance criteria. In this way, the acceptance threshold will rise continuously but gradually, paralleling the learning curve for the regulated community, the Department and Cornell. The goal is to maximize the quantity and quality of data available to health researchers and other users of the data.

The Department took enforcement actions against those entities who failed to report for the year 2003. An Order on Consent was sent to approximately 1,836 certified commercial pesticide applicators and technicians and commercial permit holders who did not report for the year 2003. As a result of this action, many of those entities were assessed a civil penalty. Many other applicators and technicians elected to voluntarily surrender their certification instead of paying a penalty. The result of this surrender is they are no longer certified to make commercial pesticide applications. Those entities who did not settle the violation will not be granted renewal privileges until their violation is resolved.

To make the information presented more easily understood and in response to recommendations, the Department is moving toward translating the volume (gallons) of pesticides reported into pounds. In order to convert the volume of a liquid into pounds, the specific gravity of the liquid must be known. The Department changed its product registration practices to capture the specific gravity of each liquid pesticide product as it is registered for sale or use in New York State. There are currently 12,872 registered products in New York State. Of these, approximately 6,900 are liquid formulations. To date, the specific gravity data for most of those products has been obtained. We expect to complete this transition within the coming months and at that point, will be able to provide the information as pounds only.

**The following totals are those most frequently requested:**

Total amount of pesticides applied by commercial applicators in New York State in 2003:

- 2,679,129.58 Gallons
- 18,644,311.21 Pounds

The three largest total amounts of pesticide products applied by commercial applicators, by weight, were:

- Lesco Pre-M Plus Fertilizer Insecticide (EPA Registration No. 10404-82) \*
- Fertilizer with Merit Insecticide (EPA Registration No. 3125-474-9198) \*
- Dimension 0.10% plus Fertilizer (EPA Registration No. 10404-85) \*

\* This product contains small amounts of pesticides combined with large amounts of fertilizer and other ingredients. The weight reported here is the weight of all ingredients, not the weight of pesticides alone.

The three largest total amounts of pesticide products applied by commercial applicators, by volume, were:

- Hypochlorite Solution Disinfectant (EPA Registration No. 52483-1)
- Surchlor Plus Disinfectant (EPA Registration No. 9359-2)
- Sunnysol 150 Disinfectant (EPA Registration No. 1744-20001)

Total amount of pesticides sold to private applicators for agricultural use in New York State in 2003:

- 798,106.86 Gallons
- 6,557,657.23 Pounds

The three largest total amounts of pesticide products sold to private applicators, by weight, were:

- Lorsban Insecticide (EPA Registration No. 62719-34)
- Penncozeb 75 DF Fungicide (EPA Registration No. 4581-370)
- Force 3G Insecticide (EPA Registration No. 100-1075)

The three largest total amounts of pesticide products sold to private applicators, by volume, were:

- Damoil Dormant and Summer Spray Oil Insecticide/Miticide (EPA Registration No. 19713-123)
- Prowl 3.3 EC Herbicide (EPA Registration No. 241-337)
- Lumax Selective Herbicide (EPA Registration No. 100-1152)

Total amount of pesticides sold to distributors for resale in New York State in 2003 was:

- 779,277.20 Gallons
- 5,620,793.75 Pounds

Total amount of pesticides sold to applicators for end use in New York State in 2003 was:

- 77,658.14 Gallons
- 1,685,326.08 Pounds

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The Department, in conjunction with work conducted by Cornell University, presents a final data summary for calendar year 2003 of pesticide sales and use. This report also describes refinements made in 2003 to the pesticide reporting program and provides detailed information in eight data summaries. These summaries provide pesticide sales and use information by county, zip code and product.

It is not the Department's role, for purposes of this report, to draw any correlations between pesticide use and health impacts. This critical activity is the prerogative of independent health researchers who elect to use the database.

## **II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PESTICIDE REPORTING PROGRAM**

The Department's pesticide reporting program performs a range of functions: outreach to industry, environmental interest groups, cancer research advocacy groups and the public; interpretation and clarification of statutory and regulatory requirements; and development and execution of procedures for reporting, data management, and regulatory compliance.

### **A. Public Outreach and Education**

The Department places primary emphasis on the education of the regulated community to encourage the highest level of compliance and obtain the most accurate data possible.

The Department continues to communicate with regulated entities through an e-mail address ([pri@gw.dec.state.ny.us](mailto:pri@gw.dec.state.ny.us)) and telephone number 518-402-8748. Through these outlets, customers can contact the Department, have questions answered, request report forms or conduct other business associated with the pesticide program.

The Department's website ([www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dshm/pesticid/prl.htm](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dshm/pesticid/prl.htm)) is also available for Pesticide Reporting Law information. This website provides internet access to Pesticide Reporting Law information including a link to the electronic reporting website, a copy of the statute, forms that can be downloaded and printed, general guidance materials and copies of past annual reports, with a link to Cornell's website that contains final data for 1997 through 2003.

## **B. Quality Control**

The Department continues to enhance and streamline the process for reporting, as well as the system for managing the 20,000 reports that are received annually.

The Department refined its front-line quality control program where Department staff evaluate incoming reports to ensure basic criteria were met. The criteria were established to maximize the volume of data that would be transferrable into Cornell's master database. To be accepted, a report must:

- a) be in the Department's standard format;
- b) contain complete data in every column;
- c) have valid certification numbers for all certified commercial applicators and technicians or a valid commercial permit number;
- d) be legible;
- e) list the "undiluted" quantity of pesticide used;
- f) list an acceptable "unit of measurement";
- g) list the exact date of application; and
- h) contain complete addresses (including house number and street name, full name of city or village and zip code).

If a report did not meet these criteria, Department staff sought to correct the report with the person filing the report. If the errors were too numerous, the report was rejected and returned to the business or applicator to be corrected and resubmitted.

As part of our standard quality assurance processes, the Department and Cornell identified reports that contained quantities that appeared to fall outside of accepted parameters. Staff reviewed reports containing these "out-of-range" quantities and the responsible applicators and businesses were contacted. Reporting errors were corrected by staff with the approval of the applicator or business. These corrected data were forwarded to Cornell to supercede the original reports in the database.

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The above procedures helped to eliminate some of the constraints on data quality identified in previous annual reports; however, some constraints remain. The Department intends to eliminate as many constraints as possible by expanding the list of acceptance criteria. In this way, the acceptance threshold will rise continuously but gradually, paralleling the learning curve for the regulated community, the Department and Cornell. The goal is to maximize the quantity and quality of data available to health researchers and other users of the data.

### **C. Electronic Reporting**

The Department, in conjunction with its computer contractor, continues to operate a website that allows regulated entities to report their PRL sales and applications data electronically. The electronic reporting programs enable users to keep their pesticide records on a computer and to report their sales and applications to the Department. The data can be submitted to the Department via e-mail, floppy disk, CD ROM, or FTP. This user-friendly approach to PRL data submission improves the quality of the data received and facilitates the transmission of such data to Cornell. It is also a more cost effective method of reporting for both the regulated community and the Department.

A website established in 2000 ([www.nysprl.com](http://www.nysprl.com)) provides three updated electronic reporting options for the regulated community. The electronic reporting options are also available on CD ROM upon request. The contractor also continues to provide a help desk that can be accessed both by telephone and e-mail.

Electronic PRL sales and applications reports for 2003 increased by 68% over 2002. These submissions contained data for 7,829 applicators/technicians and 129 commercial permit holders, compared to 4,653 applicators/technicians and 85 commercial permit holders in 2002. The total number of 2003 records was 3,540,999 compared to 1,890,787 records in 2002, a 87% increase.

### **D. Cornell University**

The Pesticide Management Education Program (PMEP) at Cornell validates the report data in accordance with the Department's requirements. Cornell produces all the data summaries required by the legislation and any additional statistical summaries requested by the Department. The database tracks the quantities and locations of pesticides applied by commercial applicators. It also tracks the quantities and application locations of restricted use and agricultural general use pesticides purchased by private applicators, as well as quantities of restricted use pesticides sold by manufacturers in New York State.

Cornell has developed a New York State database of currently registered and archived (registered since 1987) pesticide products that can be queried by various indexes, including active ingredient, product label name, EPA registration number and registrant/manufacturer/payer. A separate database developed by the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS) Office at Purdue University is available and allows for crop/site/pest/label searches using the New York State product registration data.

An offshoot of the pesticide sales and use reporting database has been the enhancement of several databases that track pesticide product registrations in New York State. The Product, Ingredient, and Manufacturer System (PIMS) located at <http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/pims/> provides access to information relative to those products registered in New York, including label images. Label images are now accessible for those products registered (or previously registered) in New York and access is also available to primary labels registered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Cornell is in the process of converting the label images of currently registered pesticide products, now in .tiff format, to a searchable pdf test format using Adobe Acrobat. Presently, to view label images from PIMS and from EPA, the user will need to use a multiple page TIFF viewer. If you are using a PC with a Microsoft Windows platform, you already have the necessary viewer (Imaging, Wang Imaging, or Windows Picture and Fax viewer) installed. If you are using the Macintosh platform with earlier versions than OS X, you will need to obtain a viewer program. For Macintosh computers running operating system (OS)8 or (OS)9, we suggest a program such as “Graphic Converter” from Lemke Software. Macintosh computers running (OS)X have a program called “Preview” already installed that will display multiple TIFF pages.

#### **E. New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and Health Research Science Board (HRSB)**

The HRSB was established within NYSDOH by legislation in 1996 (Chapter 279 of the Laws of 1996), with amendments in 1997 (Chapter 219 of the Laws of 1997). The Board’s major responsibilities include reviewing requests for access to confidential Pesticide Registry and pesticide application information by researchers engaged in human health related research, awarding grants for research and education projects financed by the Breast Cancer Research and Education Fund, and advising on pesticide related issues and the operations of the Pesticide Sales and Use Database.

## **Researcher Access to Confidential Pesticide Registry or Pesticide Application Information for Human Health Research**

Confidential information from the Pesticide Sales and Use Data Base (also called the Pesticide Registry) collected by NYSDEC and pesticide application information maintained by private applicators are, with certain restrictions, available to scientists involved in human health research. Any information, including name and address, that could identify a commercial or private applicator of pesticides, including a farmer, or anyone who receives the services of a commercial applicator is considered confidential information. Documents for researchers interested in obtaining confidential pesticide registry information, or pesticide application information, were modified in 2004. The revised documents are available at the NYSDOH website <http://www.health.state.ny.us/environmental/pesticide/reporting/index.htm> or by calling NYSDOH toll-free at 1-800-458-1158 extension 2-7820.

The Board's Committee on Access to Pesticide Registry and Pesticide Application Information meets to discuss each application by a researcher for confidential information. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board, which decides whether or not to approve the request. The process requires four to six months.

### **Recent Applications for Confidential Pesticide Registry Information**

The Board received one application for confidential pesticide registry information during 2004. The request was from Dr. Tammo Steenhuis of the Cornell University Department of Biological and Environmental Engineering and was for a project entitled "Surveying Upstate New York Well Water for Pesticide Contamination (Schenectady County)." The Board approved the request with conditions, which were met by the researcher. The data were provided to the researcher.

### **Evaluation of Pesticide Reporting and Board Recommendations**

One of the duties of the Board is to report to the Legislature in the biennial report on "an evaluation of the basis, efficiency and scientific utility of the information derived from pesticide reporting." To fulfill this mandate, the Board prepared the document "Results of the 2002-2003 Survey on Pesticide Reporting and Board Recommendations," in which the results of a survey of interested parties are discussed and recommendations are made. A copy of the report can be obtained by calling NYSDOH toll-free at 1-800-458-1158.

## **Information on the Pesticide Poisoning Registry**

The NYSDOH Pesticide Poisoning Registry (PPR) was established by regulation in 1990. Physicians, health facilities and clinical laboratories are to report suspected or confirmed pesticide poisonings and certain laboratory results that could be indicative of pesticide over-exposure to the NYSDOH within 48 hours. The 48-hour reporting requirement allows NYSDOH staff to investigate and intervene, in a timely fashion, in any situation where there is a continued risk of pesticide over-exposure or potential poisoning. The PPR was also developed as a surveillance system to identify individuals or groups at risk of acute pesticide poisoning and to develop strategies to reduce those risks. Another goal of the PPR is to increase the medical community's awareness of pesticide-related health effects and monitor the acute effects of pesticide over-exposure.

### **F. Breast Cancer Environmental Risk Factors**

The Cornell University Program on Breast Cancer and Environmental Risk Factors (BCERF) is part of the Isidor I. and Sylvia M. Sprecher Institute for Comparative Cancer Research at the College of Veterinary Medicine. BCERF was created in 1995 to respond to growing public concern regarding elevated breast cancer rates in certain counties in New York State. From its inception, BCERF has addressed the relationship between environmental risk factors and breast cancer through a variety of research and education strategies.

BCERF is critically evaluating the scientific information on pesticides, other chemicals, diet and the relationship of these factors to breast cancer risk. This translational research allows for the synthesis and interpretation of a wide range of research on these environmental factors, and whether they may affect breast cancer risk. The pesticides being evaluated include those used in agriculture, home, lawn and garden pest control and on recreational sites. These critical evaluations identify existing knowledge gaps, which are the basis of recommendations to state and federal agencies for needed research.

BCERF translates these scientific findings and data into understandable and accessible information. Educational products include:

- \* A set of five *Tip Sheets* offering the very basics
- \* 48 *Fact Sheets* covering environmental risk factors and related information in greater detail
- \* A quarterly newsletter, *The Ribbon*, with a symposium-like format addressing current themes in related research and policy areas

- \* *A Tool Kit* of educational curricula, field-tested in 58 sites across the state
- \* PALS, the Pesticide Applicator Learning Series, is a set of interactive modules on current issues important to pesticide educators.

In addition, BCERF continuously supports diverse community efforts to use what is known about breast cancer risk factors for risk reduction.

The *Ad Hoc Discussion Group* meetings, held three times per year, continue to provide an interactive forum where activists, educators, researchers and other stakeholders can express their concerns and learn from one another.

BCERF maintains a website (<http://envirocancer.cornell.edu/>) with this science-based information and links to other information sources. The BCERF website includes a searchable bibliography with over 7,650 references on breast cancer and environmental risk factors. Recent evaluation efforts show that in addition to providing critical links to information needed by researchers and health professionals, the website also reaches students and those personally touched by cancer, in great numbers.

BCERF may be contacted by e-mail at [breastcancer@cornell.edu](mailto:breastcancer@cornell.edu) or by telephone at (607) 254-2893. The BCERF Program Office is located at 112 Rice Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853.

## **G. Water Monitoring Program**

The Pesticide Reporting Law (§33-0714) requires the Department to conduct a water quality monitoring program on Long Island, and throughout the State, to provide an adequate understanding of the health and environmental impacts of pesticide use in the State. The Department uses this program to make pesticide registration decisions, review suspensions and cancellations of State pesticide registrations and assess the status, trends and health impacts of any pesticide contamination in the ground and surface water of New York State. The Department works with the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the NYS Water Resources Institute (NYSWRI) and any other parties necessary to accomplish these goals.

Given the very broad mandate in the PRL and the large area of New York State to be investigated, the Department decided to first investigate the impacts of long-term pesticide use in several areas with high groundwater usage. These areas generally include current and past agricultural use areas, golf courses, vineyards and urban areas with high pesticide use. To that end, the Department contracted with the USGS, the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDOHS) and the NYSWRI to perform

various ground and surface water studies. Once adequate information has been gathered from these areas, the focus of the program will move toward other areas of the State to determine impacts from pesticide use to ground and surface water.

The USGS has primarily been investigating the impact of pesticide use on surface water used for drinking water in upstate New York. For the USGS reports, go to <http://ny.usgs.gov/> for information.

The SCDOHS has been investigating the impact of pesticide use on groundwater in Suffolk County, Long Island. It has also analyzed a limited number of samples of groundwater from Nassau County, Long Island. For the most recent report by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services, e-mail [ppr@gw.dec.state.ny.us](mailto:ppr@gw.dec.state.ny.us) or call 1-518-402-8768.

The NYSWRI is assessing the status, trends and health impacts of any pesticide contamination in the groundwater of aquifers in upstate New York. It is also developing a five-year plan for evaluating the health and environmental impacts of groundwater in upstate New York.

## **H. Enforcement Activities**

The Department used a variety of methods in 2003 to bring regulated entities into compliance with reporting as required under the Pesticide Reporting Law. Reporting forms and information were available through the internet, telephone, e-mail and direct mailings from the Department.

As a supplement to the education and outreach efforts, the Department took enforcement actions against those entities who failed to report for 2003. An Order on Consent was sent to approximately 1,836 certified commercial pesticide applicators and technicians and commercial permit holders who did not report for 2003. As a result of this action, many of those entities were assessed a civil penalty. Many other applicators and technicians elected to voluntarily surrender their certification instead of paying a penalty. The result of this surrender is they are no longer certified to make commercial pesticide applications. Those entities who did not settle the violation will not be granted renewal privileges until their violation is resolved.

In addition, the Department also addressed other areas of concern regarding pesticide activities discovered while reviewing annual reports (i.e., expired or unregistered businesses; application of unregistered pesticide products; applications of pesticides by non-certified applicators; etc.).

### III. REPORTING DATA

#### A. Reports Received

For the 2003 report year, the total number of applicators, technicians and permittees reporting was:

18,715 Commercial Applicators and Technicians  
356 Commercial Permittees (Sales)

These figures indicate that 95.3 percent of the 19,639 certified applicators and technicians, and 91.5 percent of the 389 commercial permittees reported for 2003. The Department will continue to provide outreach and education to the regulated community in an attempt to achieve maximum compliance with the reporting requirement.

#### B. General Synopsis of Data

The following tables provide an overview of major data categories:

Table 1  
Calendar Year 2003  
Final Summary of Total Quantities Statewide

Category	Number of Pesticide Products	Amount	
Applied by Commercial Applicators	3,217	2,679,129.58 gal.	18,644,311.21 lbs.
Sold for Resale*	358	779,277.20 gal.	5,620,793.75 lbs.
Sold for End Use*	374	77,658.14 gal.	1,685,326.08 lbs.
Sold to Private Applicators	1169	798,106.86 gal.	6,557,657.23 lbs.

\*Note: Restricted use pesticide only

Table 2  
Summary of Commercial Pesticide Applications by County  
for Calendar Year 2003

County	Amount**	
Albany	41,500.99 gal.	712,798.38 lbs.
Allegany	3,349.39 gal.	20,112.60 lbs.
Bronx	10,921.73 gal.	140,668.26 lbs.
Broome	12,351.53 gal.	175,533.62 lbs.
Cattaraugus	10,706.33 gal.	73,867.37 lbs.
Cayuga	36,784.91 gal.	51,555.38 lbs.
Chautauqua	20,587.06 gal.	134,665.66 lbs.
Chemung	3,669.42 gal.	74,500.75 lbs.
Chenango	6,570.60 gal.	96,117.21 lbs.
Clinton	26,106.04 gal.	44,363.21 lbs.
Columbia	7,815.37 gal.	53,925.25 lbs.
Cortland	37,974.19 gal.	39,725.17 lbs.
Delaware	4,721.15 gal.	21,195.53 lbs.
Dutchess	22,829.07 gal.	477,012.47 lbs.
Erie	73,978.42 gal.	1,041,243.96 lbs.
Essex	195,701.08 gal.	48,640.22 lbs.
Franklin	7,830.65 gal.	26,172.80 lbs.
Fulton	1,686.99 gal.	20,770.48 lbs.
Genesee	16,680.90 gal.	35,401.88 lbs.
Greene	33,098.34 gal.	463,376.62 lbs.
Hamilton	1,019.83 gal.	18,796.51 lbs.
Herkimer	28,756.81 gal.	37,654.49 lbs.
Jefferson	18,712.28 gal.	51,090.75 lbs.
Kings	30,525.79 gal.	197,572.24 lbs.
Lewis	7,946.57 gal.	10,053.15 lbs.
Livingston	13,275.88 gal.	20,978.38 lbs.
Madison	9,712.69 gal.	67,476.26 lbs.
Monroe	69,785.84 gal.	1,321,179.35 lbs.
Montgomery	6,536.84 gal.	60,091.56 lbs.
Nassau	147,808.55 gal.	1,619,377.94 lbs.
New York	146,714.50 gal.	389,199.80 lbs.
Niagara	50,161.34 gal.	183,133.76 lbs.
Oneida	14,759.99 gal.	216,648.77 lbs.
Onondaga	39,533.71 gal.	780,962.35 lbs.
Ontario	15,818.03 gal.	131,981.62 lbs.

County	Amount**	
Orange	30,966.58 gal.	565,896.39 lbs.
Orleans	3,886.35 gal.	14,475.50 lbs.
Oswego	79,816.64 gal.	77,291.81 lbs.
Otsego	7,191.70 gal.	40,593.08 lbs.
Putnam	4,224.75 gal.	194,404.76 lbs.
Queens	206,750.11 gal.	199,092.91 lbs.
Rensselaer	15,889.35 gal.	157,504.35 lbs.
Richmond	18,825.50 gal.	60,198.24 lbs.
Rockland	20,508.39 gal.	688,391.09 lbs.
Saratoga	28,633.92 gal.	468,574.32 lbs.
Schenectady	12,065.64 gal.	321,043.18 lbs.
Schoharie	2,838.80 gal.	6,242.85 lbs.
Schuyler	1,208.94 gal.	9,937.21 lbs.
Seneca	5,975.54 gal.	17,603.59 lbs.
St. Lawrence	47,613.45 gal.	61,946.37 lbs.
Steuben	4,298.53 gal.	64,250.69 lbs.
Suffolk	344,991.26 gal.	3,928,477.73 lbs.
Sullivan	12,146.52 gal.	87,803.73 lbs.
Tioga	1,538.90 gal.	25,601.64 lbs.
Tompkins	6,916.46 gal.	107,785.45 lbs.
Ulster	10,064.26 gal.	98,890.40 lbs.
Warren	7,575.80 gal.	213,537.46 lbs.
Washington	36,623.18 gal.	34,065.35 lbs.
Wayne	59,905.85 gal.	95,889.36 lbs.
Westchester	498,382.22 gal.	2,182,800.96 lbs.
Wyoming	23,607.04 gal.	48,140.34 lbs.
Yates	1,496.50 gal.	9,633.43 lbs.

**\*\*Note:** The quantity of pesticides commercially applied in a county is the sum of the gallons and pounds reported above. In other words, the gallons and pounds in the chart do not reflect two ways of speaking about a single volume of pesticides.

The above table does not include quantities which were reported where the county information was either missing, invalid or illegible.

## **C. Data Summaries Overview**

In conjunction with Cornell University, the Department has summarized final data for calendar year 2003 pesticide sales, the quantity of pesticides used, the category of applicator and region of application. Detailed information is provided in eight data summaries. These final summaries can be found at [www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dshm/prl](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dshm/prl) on the Department's website.

### **Sales Data (Commercial Permit holders)**

- Commercial Permittees Sales of Restricted Use Pesticides and General Use Agricultural Pesticides to Private Applicators (summarized by product). These are data summaries of sales to certified private applicators, of restricted use pesticides and general use pesticides used in agricultural crop production. These sales were made by pesticide distributors that are licensed to sell both restricted use pesticides and general use pesticide products identified as being used in agricultural crop production. The data are summarized by pesticide product.
- Commercial Permittees Sales of Restricted Use Pesticides and General Use Agricultural Pesticides to Private Applicators (summarized by county).
- Commercial Permittees Sales of Restricted Use Pesticides and General Use Agricultural Pesticides to Private Applicators (summarized by zip code).

### **Manufacturers, Compounders, and Importers Sales Data**

- Commercial Permittees (Including Importers, Manufacturers and Compounders) Restricted Use Pesticide Sales to Commercial Permit Holders for Resale (summarized by product). These are data summaries of sales made by pesticide distributors that are licensed to sell restricted use pesticides to other pesticide sales distributors, who are also licensed to sell restricted use pesticides. The data are summarized by pesticide product.
- Commercial Permittees (Including Importers, Manufacturers and Compounders) Restricted Use Pesticide Sales to Commercial Applicators for End Use (summarized by product). These are data summaries of sales made by pesticide distributors that are licensed to sell restricted use pesticides to commercial pesticide applicators, who are licensed to purchase and apply restricted use pesticides. The data are summarized by pesticide product.

## Usage Data

- Commercial Applicator pesticide applications in New York State (summarized by product).
- Commercial Applicator pesticide applications in New York State (summarized by county).
- Commercial Applicator pesticide applications in New York State (summarized by zip code).

## Product Name Data

List of Pesticide Products by Name and EPA Registration Number.

As required by law, these final summaries exclude the name, address or any other information that would otherwise identify a commercial or private applicator, any person who sells or offers for sale restricted use or general use pesticides to a private applicator, or any person who received the services of a commercial applicator.

### D. Data Qualifications

The reporting community, the Department, its computer consultants and Cornell University work together to provide the best information possible for health researchers. However, the data is neither perfect nor complete. In addition, the Department and Cornell attempt to provide the users with best data available and, therefore, occasional revisions to the data are required. Users are advised to go to the website at: [www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dshm/prl/index.html](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dshm/prl/index.html) for the most recent data. Users of the data are cautioned about limitations of the data, including the following:

1. The information, as reported by the applicators and distributors, is accepted by the Department. Neither the Department nor Cornell can attest to the accuracy of the data provided. However, the data are reviewed for obvious or likely errors and follow-up with the applicators and distributors is conducted and corrections are made where possible.
2. The PRL requires the Department to accept data from the regulated community on handwritten forms. Some of the data on these forms were difficult for the data-entry operators to decipher. The quality of these data are not as reliable as data submitted on typed or computer-generated forms. Data that are unreadable are stored in the database as “Illegible” (see Data Management Methodology section).

3. Use of zip code to define application and sales locations creates a number of problems. Zip codes are postal delivery locations, but large wilderness areas or farmland may have few, if any, delivery points. Since mail is not delivered to these locations, they are technically not located in a zip code. Determination of what zip code to report for an application or intended application in one of these locations is problematic for the businesses and applicators.

4. Some zip codes contain more than one contiguous location. Without additional address data than that currently required to be collected by the PRL, there is no way to divide application or intended application quantities between the separate locations included in these zip codes.

5. Data reported for selected zip codes have deliberately not been reported under that zip code. These selected zip codes are unique to a location and could be used to identify where an application or intended application occurred. Identification of the specific location of a pesticide application is not allowed by the PRL. In these instances, these data have been reported under the "Private" zip code. Note that this manipulation was not necessary for the data reported by county. All the data have been reported under the county that was submitted on the report form by the business or applicator.

6. Quantities for some pesticides were reported using both weight- and volume-based units of measure. The algorithm to determine which type of measurement unit should be correctly reported for those pesticides is not currently available in the database. Therefore, the reports list both measurements, as they were reported to the Department. Rather than reject quantities reported under a unit of measure inappropriate for a particular product, the reports list both measurements as they were reported to the Department.

7. Products with a quantity of zero reflect that applications or intended applications of the product were made, but that the quantity was indecipherable on the report form.

8. The database may contain an overestimate of the volume of pesticides actually used or sold. Several factors contribute to this potential overestimate. Data are not available to indicate the quantity of pesticides that may be involved in the factors identified below:

- It is fairly common for private applicators to return unused pesticides. They may even do so in a different year than the one in which they made the initial purchase. The current reporting system does not account for returns. Only the original sale is reported.

- Commercial permittees report sales of restricted pesticides to other distributors. These distributors sell the same pesticide a second time, possibly to another distributor, who may sell it yet a third time. Each sale is reported. There is no way of identifying reports of multiple sales of a single volume of pesticide.
- Many products are routinely diluted with an inert material prior to application. Some applicators report the diluted amount of material applied, not the undiluted amount as required by the Department. The Department and Cornell review reports in an attempt to identify obvious occurrences of this error; however, not all occurrences are obvious. This error can inflate the estimates of total pesticides applied in a given year.

9. Data are not reported by active ingredient. This makes the database different from most other pesticide use tracking databases, which may cause difficulties in comparing New York State reporting data with data from other states. The Department and Cornell are working toward developing a mechanism for displaying active ingredient summaries for those products being reported.

10. Commercial Permit Holders (sellers of restricted pesticides), under the PRL, must record and report sales of general use agricultural pesticides to certified private applicators. However, certified private applicators can purchase general use agricultural pesticides from noncommercial permit holders. Under these circumstances, those sales and the associated use information, would not be captured by the PRL.

### **E. Data Management Methodology**

The following statements summarize the methodology that was used to produce the Pesticide Annual Report data for 2003:

1. Pesticide products were summarized using the EPA registration number, not the product name.
2. It is not uncommon for a pesticide product to be registered with one EPA number, but have multiple product names. All registered product names are listed in a separate report. (Supplement to Data Summaries - Pesticide Products by Name and EPA Registration Number).

3. Some limited data cleansing and reformatting are performed. For example:
  - Reported EPA registration numbers that contained alphabetic characters were processed as California EPA registration numbers. This was done by removing the revision code that California incorporates in the number and then processing the EPA company, product, and distributor (if present) numbers in the same manner as the Federal EPA registration number.
  - Units of measure are matched against known spelling and punctuation variants.
4. Data validations are performed.
  - Fields are checked against validation tables. For example, the zip code must be valid for New York State.
  - Field values are checked. For example, application and sales dates must be valid.
5. Non-standard applications and sales are flagged for separate reporting when:
  - the sale or application did not occur during the report year;
  - the sale reflected a return of merchandise;
  - the application or sale occurred outside of New York State;
  - a general use product was reported on Form 25.
6. All quantities are rounded to two decimal positions before the values are used for the Annual Report.
7. The Data Summaries include data that were reported incompletely or incorrectly. These data have been identified by using a set of standard descriptions. The reason for including the data is that partial data may still have some informational value. The descriptions used are:

“Unreported”	–	no value reported for this field
“Illegible”	–	unreadable value reported for this field
“Invalid”	–	an invalid EPA Registration Number is a number that did not match those EPA Registration Numbers for pesticide products registered in New York State for a particular reporting year. An invalid county or zip code is a county or zip code that does not exist in New York State

“Irregular” – two values reported for one field on the report form or a value that could not be mapped to the report form field for any reason

#### **IV. APPENDICES**

A. Glossary

B. Contact List

## Appendix A

### Glossary

(From ECL and 6NYCRR Parts 325 and 326)

“Business registration” means the requirement of each person or business providing services of commercial application of pesticides, either entirely or as a part of the business, to register with the Department.

“Commercial application” means any application of any pesticide except as defined in private or residential application of pesticides.

“Certified commercial pesticide applicator” means a certified applicator who is certified by the Department to use or supervise the use of any commercial application of pesticides or to sell or supervise the sale of a restricted use pesticide as described in subdivision 325.16(1).

“Certified commercial pesticide technician” means an individual who is at least 17 years of age and is certified to engage in the following:

- (1) commercial use of any general use or unclassified pesticide without supervision; or
- (2) use of any pesticide when working under the direct supervision of a certified commercial pesticide applicator.

“Commercial permit” means the permit issued by the Commissioner, pursuant to the Environmental Conservation Law, Section 33-0901, for the distribution, sale, offer for sale, purchase for the purpose of resale, or possession for the purpose of resale, of a restricted pesticide.

“General use pesticide” means a pesticide which does not meet the State criteria for a restricted pesticide as established under authority of Section 33-0303 of Article 33 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law.

“Pesticide” means:

- a. Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest; and
- b. Any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant.

“Private application” means any application of any pesticide for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity

- a. On property owned or rented by the applicator or the applicator’s employer, or
- b. If applied without compensation other than the barter of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities, on property owned or rented by a party to such a barter transaction.

“Restricted use pesticide” means a pesticide that is classified for restricted use under the provisions of Article 33 of the Environmental Conservation Law or under Section 3(d)(1)(C) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended.

Appendix B  
Contact List  
for More  
Information on Pesticides

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Pesticide Certification, Registration, Permits .....	(518) 402-8748
Pesticide Annual Reporting .....	(518) 402-8748
Pesticide Product Registration .....	(518) 402-8768
Pesticide Compliance and Integrated Pest Management .....	(518) 402-8781

New York State Department of Health

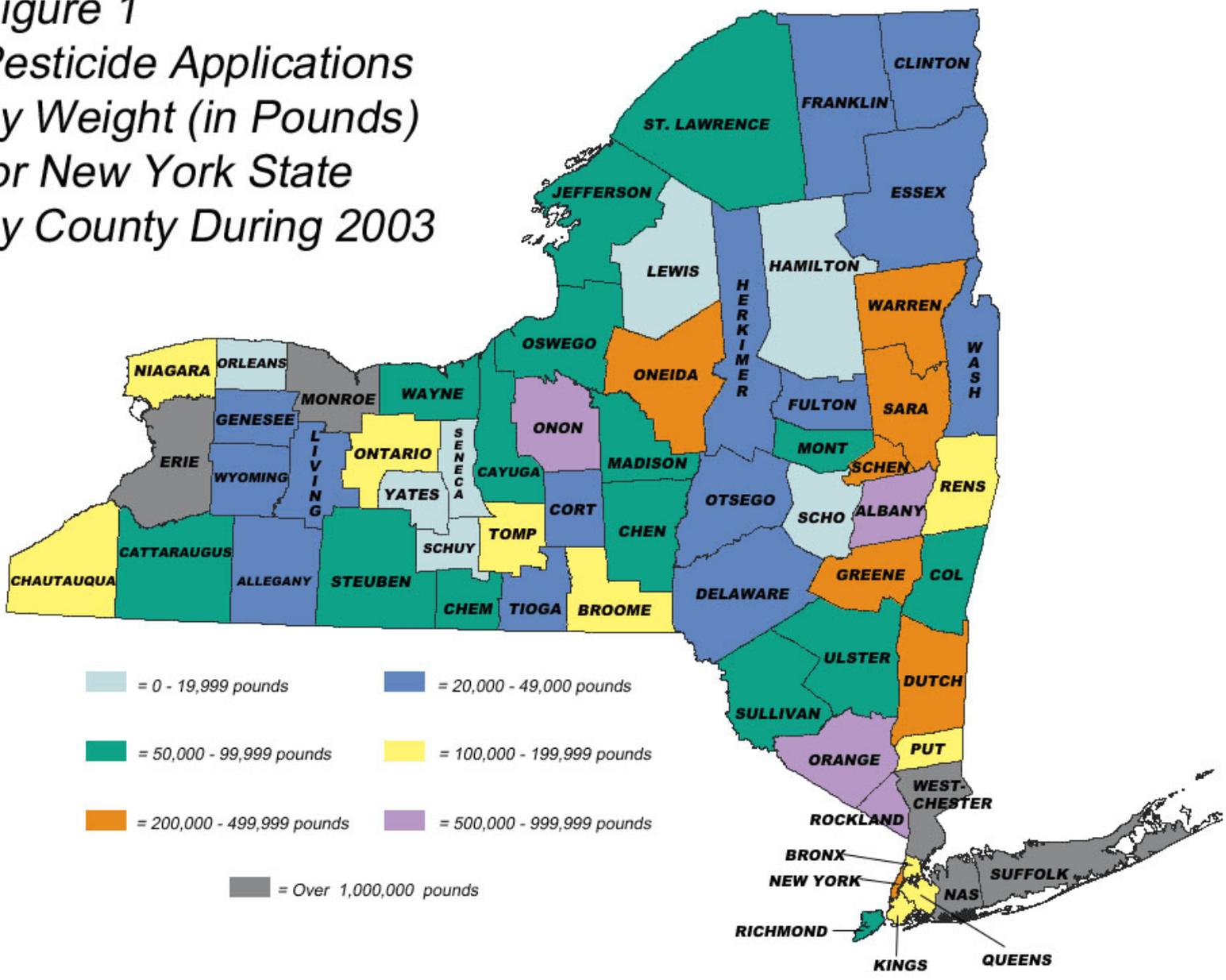
Environmental Health Information .....	1-800-458-1158
Health Research Science Board .....	(518) 402-7511

<u>Breast Cancer and Environmental Risk Factors</u> .....	(607) 254-2893
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Pesticide Management Education Program (Cornell University)

Pesticide Management Education .....	(607) 255-1866
Pesticide Reporting Law Database .....	(607) 257-5708

Figure 1  
 Pesticide Applications  
 by Weight (in Pounds)  
 for New York State  
 by County During 2003









**Figure 5**

**Relative Use (in Pounds) of the Reported Top Ten Pesticide Products  
Applied by Certified Commercial Applicators - 2003\***

<b>EPA Registration Number</b>	<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Weight Quantity (pounds)</b>	<b>Percentage of All Products</b>
10404-82 **	Lesco Pre-M Plus Fertilizer Insecticide (with various Fertilizer combos)	1,898,703.96	10.184%
3125-474-9198 **	Fertilizer with Merit Insecticide	963,802.93	5.169%
10404-85 **	Dimension Herbicide 0.10% plus Fertilizer	959,576.80	5.147%
9198-123 **	Fertilizer with Barricade Herbicide	947,278.26	5.081%
3125-474-10404 **	Merit Insecticide 0.2 Plus Fertilizer	914,158.68	4.903%
279-3216-10404 **	Talstar Insecticide 0.069% plus Fertilizer	544,362.63	2.920%
3125-451	Merit 0.5 G Insecticide	441,605.70	2.369%
62190-9	Dricon Fire Retardant Fungicide	440,000.00	2.360%
538-213 **	Turf Fertilizer & Pre-emergent Weed Control Herbicide	378,803.27	2.032%
62719-289-5905 **	Turf Fertilizer w/ Team Pro 0.86% Herbicide	273,973.00	1.469%
Top 10 Products - Total Quantity (Pounds) Used:		7,762,265.23	Pounds
All Products - Total Quantity (Pounds) Used:		18,644,310.22	Pounds
Top 10 Products as a Percentage of Total Quantity (Pounds) Used:			41.63%

\* Excluding Illegible, Invalid, Irregular, and Unreported Categories (See Page 21 for Definitions)

\*\* These products consist of small amounts of pesticides combined with large amounts of fertilizer. The weight reported here is the weight of all ingredients not just pesticides.

**Figure 6**

**Relative Use (in Gallons) of the Reported Top Ten Pesticide Products Applied by Certified Commercial Applicators - 2003\***

<b>EPA Registration Number</b>	<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Volume Quantity (gallons)</b>	<b>Percentage of All Products</b>
52483-1	Hypochlorite Solution Disinfectant	449,617.91	16.782%
9359-2	Surchlor Plus Disinfectant	184,385.94	6.882%
1744-20001	Sunnysol 150 Disinfectant	168,059.18	6.273%
9613-20001	Chlorinating Solution Disinfectant	59,255.64	2.212%
19713-123	Damoil Dormant and Summer Spray Oil Insecticide/Miticide	57,833.96	2.159%
10465-28	CCA Type C Wood Preservative	55,966.95	2.089%
279-3206	Talstar Termiticide/Insecticide/Miticide	51,000.44	1.904%
100-1152	Lumax Selective Herbicide	50,570.76	1.888%
572-38	Rockland Horticultural Spray Oil Insecticide/Miticide	50,260.90	1.876%
862-11-572	Rockland Dormant Oil Insecticide	50,260.28	1.876%
Top 10 Products - Total Quantity (Gallons) Used:		1,177,211.96	Gallons
All Products - Total Quantity (Gallons) Used:		2,679,128.67	Gallons
Top 10 Products as a Percentage of Total Quantity (Gallons) Used:			43.94%

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\* Excluding Illegible, Invalid, Irregular, and Unreported Categories (See Page 21 for Definitions)

**Figure 7**

**Relative Amount (in Pounds) of Reported Top Ten Restricted and General Use Agricultural Pesticide Products Sold by Commercial Permit Holders to Certified Private Applicators - 2003\***

<b>EPA Registration Number</b>	<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Weight Quantity (pounds)</b>	<b>Percentage of All Products</b>
62719-34	Lorsban Insecticide	519,344.00	7.920%
4581-370	Penncozeb 75 DF Fungicide	498,831.00	7.607%
100-1075	Force 3G Insecticide	311,812.95	4.755%
3125-406	Dylox 6.2 Granular Insecticide	216,958.00	3.308%
10182-373	Force 3G Insecticide	203,396.00	3.102%
19713-235	Drexel Captan 50W Fungicide	191,464.00	2.920%
6325-13	Yellow Jacket Wettable Dusting Sulphur Fungicide/Miticide	167,550.00	2.555%
10182-145	Captan 50W Fungicide	162,922.00	2.484%
707-180	Dithane DF Fungicide	142,221.00	2.169%
7969-105-34704	Polyram 80DF Fungicide	129,245.50	1.971%
Top 10 Products - Total Quantity (Pounds) Sold:		2,543,744.45	Pounds
All Products - Total Quantity (Pounds) Sold:		6,557,657.09	Pounds
Top 10 Products as a Percentage of Total Quantity (Pounds) Sold:			38.79%

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\* Excluding Illegible, Invalid, Irregular, and Unreported Categories (See Page 21 for Definitions)

**Figure 8****Relative Amount (in Gallons) of Reported Top Ten Restricted and General Use Agricultural Pesticide Products Sold by Commercial Permit Holders to Certified Private Applicators - 2003\***

<b>EPA Registration Number</b>	<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Volume Quantity (gallons)</b>	<b>Percentage of All Products</b>
19713-123	Damoil Dormant and Summer Spray Oil Insecticide	73,716.46	9.236%
241-337	Prowl 3.3 EC Herbicide	61,785.08	7.741%
100-1152	Lumax Selective Herbicide	42,864.92	5.371%
524-537	Roundup Weathermax Herbicide	32,222.03	4.037%
1812-416	Pentathlon LF Fungicide	31,268.50	3.918%
100-827	Bicep Lite II Magnum Herbicide	24,806.71	3.108%
572-83	Rockland Horticultural Spray Oil Insecticide	17,770.00	2.227%
524-344	Micro-Tech Herbicide	12,998.92	1.629%
65564-1	JMS Stylet Oil Fungicide	12,473.00	1.563%
5481-468	Vapam Soil Fumigant Fungicide	10,169.00	1.274%
Top 10 Products - Total Quantity (Gallons) Sold:		370,074.62	Gallons
All Products - Total Quantity (Gallons) Sold:		798,106.78	Gallons
Top 10 Products as a Percentage of Total Quantity (Gallons) Sold:			40.10%

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\* Excluding Illegible, Invalid, Irregular, and Unreported Categories (See Page 21 for Definitions)