FEDERAL REGULATIONS REQUIRE THAT ALL PRIVATE pesticide applicators keep records of any federally restricted-use pesticide they use. Restricted-use pesticides (RUPs) are pesticides that are either toxic to humans and animals or they have the potential to contaminate the environment. The pesticide label will indicate if a product is a restricted-use pesticide.

You cannot legally purchase or apply a restricted-use pesticide unless you are properly certified. While it is a legal requirement of all private applicators to keep records of restricted-use pesticide applications, keeping records for all pesticides you apply is a good business practice and has numerous benefits.

Remember, the term “pesticide” includes herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, and fungicides.

Recordkeeping format
While there is no standard form for keeping restricted-use pesticide records, there is a standard format. Pesticide recordkeeping regulations require that certified private pesticide applicators record the following information within 14 days of the application and that they maintain these records for two years following the application. This is for each restricted-use pesticide treatment applied on the same day.

Required recordkeeping elements
Failure to properly record the following items may result in a referral to the United States Department of Agriculture for further action, potentially leading to a civil penalty, and may result in fines of $500 or more.

1. The applicator’s name and applicator ID. Montana private applicator’s license numbers end with “–11” and are noted on the license card above the applicator’s name. If the application was made by someone who is not certified but under the supervision of a certified private applicator, then record the name and number of the certified applicator supervising the application.

2. The exact month, exact day and exact year of the application. Do not use phrases such as “between August 23 and 28” or “end of May.” Be specific.

3. The location of the application. Record the actual location of the treated area, not the address of the farm or business. Your goal is to be able to identify the exact area of the application two years later if requested. The law allows any of the following designations: (1) Legal property descriptions, (2) Maps or written descriptions, (3) Identification systems and maps used by government agencies, and (4) Any applicator-derived method that can accurately pinpoint the sprayed area.

4. The size of the area treated. This information should be recorded in a unit of measure normally expressed on the pesticide label, usually in acres. For band applications, record the total area covered. For example, if an 80-acre field is band sprayed, the entire 80 acres would be recorded as the “size of area treated.” Also include linear feet, bushels, bin size, cubic feet and number of animals. Knowing your sprayer’s calibration will help you determine the size of the area treated. Use the following basic formula:

\[
\text{Acres treated} = \frac{\text{Volume of pesticide mix used (gallons)}}{\text{Sprayer output in Gallons Per Acre (GPA)}}
\]

Example: Gallons of water/pesticide sprayed = 300 gallons
Sprayer calibration = 30 Gallons Per Acre (GPA)
Acres sprayed = 10 acres (300 gallons ÷ 30 GPA)

Example: Gallons of water/pesticide sprayed = 5 gallons
Backpack sprayer = 80 GPA
Acres sprayed = 0.0625 acres (5 gallons ÷ 80 GPA)
Recording spot treatments

Spot treatments are especially useful in the control of noxious weeds. A spot treatment is defined as the use of a restricted-use-pesticide (RUP) on the same day where the total area treated is less than 1/10 of an acre (4,356 square feet). This could be 1/10 of an acre of weeds within a 5-acre pasture.

When recording spot treatments you are required to record the following:

1. Date of application including month, day and year.
2. Brand or product name and the EPA registration number.
3. Total amount of pesticide applied.
4. Location of the pesticide application designated as “spot application” followed by a description. For example, “spot treatment – treated for noxious weeds in Fields A and C” or “spot treatment along road to grain bins.”
5. The crop, commodity, stored product, or site to which the pesticide was applied. Refer to the pesticide label. Labels can be very specific as to what sites may or may not be treated.
6. The total amount of undiluted pesticide applied and not the total solution after water or other substances have been added. This does not refer to the percent of active ingredient. Do not indicate “labeled rate.” If the label states the pesticide is to be measured in pints or ounces, then record the amount in those measurements. Again, knowing your sprayer’s calibration will help you determine the total amount applied. Use the following formula:

\[
\text{Amount use} = \text{Acres sprayed} \times \text{Labeled rate per acre}
\]

**Example:**
- Sprayer Calibration = 30 GPA
  - Total mixture sprayed = 300 Gallons
    - (Acres Sprayed = 10 acres)
  - Labeled rate per acre = 1 pint per acre
  - Total undiluted amount used = 10 pints
    - (10 acres x 1 pint per acre)

**Example:**
- Backpack calibration = 80 GPA
  - Total mixture sprayed = 5 gallons
    - (Acres sprayed = 0.0625 acres)
  - Labeled rate per acre = 1 quart per acre
    - (32 ounces per acre)
  - Total undiluted amount used = 0.0625 quarts
    - (0.0625 acres x 1 quart) or;
    - 2 ounces (0.0625 quarts x 32 ounces)

7. The trade, brand or product name of the restricted-use pesticide is the name under which the product is sold. The common name is the name of the active ingredient found in the pesticide formulation. For example, Tordon 22K® is the trade, brand or product name of picloram, the common name for the active ingredient found in this herbicide. Ally® and Escort® are the brand or trade names for the chemical metsulfuron-methyl.

8. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Registration Number found on the label. The registration number is not the same as the EPA Establishment Number that is also located on the label and tells where the pesticide was manufactured.
Who has access to restricted-use pesticide (RUP) records?
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the federal pesticide recordkeeping program while the Montana Department of Agriculture conducts inspections of restricted-use pesticide (RUP) records. Others who have legal authority to inspect your restricted-use records include:

• Other U.S. Department of Agriculture-authorized representatives who present identification.

• Other State-authorized representatives who present identification.

• Attending licensed health care professionals or those acting under their direction, USDA representatives, and State regulatory representatives with credentials.

For more information
For further information contact your county Extension agent. Information is also available from the following sources:

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pesticide Records Branch
8609 Sudley Road, Suite 203
Manassas, VA 20110
Phone: (703) 330-7826
Fax: (703) 330-6110

Montana Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 200201
Helena, MT 59620-0201
Phone: (406) 444-3730
Fax: (406) 444-7336
http://agr.state.mt.us

Montana Pesticide Education Program
Cecil Tharp, Pesticide Education Specialist
103 Animal Bioscience
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59717-3020
Phone: (406) 994-5067
ctharp@montana.edu
http://pesticides.montana.edu

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