

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**Pesticide Registration and Classification**

Definitions . . . . .	22a-50-1
General use classification . . . . .	22a-50-2
Restricted use classification . . . . .	22a-50-3
Classification criteria . . . . .	22a-50-4
Classification criteria . . . . .	22a-50-5
Repealed . . . . .	22a-50-6
Registration . . . . .	22a-50-7
Variances. . . . .	22a-50-8
Repealed . . . . .	22a-50-9



## Pesticide Registration and Classification

### Sec. 22a-50-1. Definitions

(a) The definition of terms used in these regulations shall be consistent with the definitions in Section 22a-47, Connecticut General Statute.

(b) The following terms not defined in Section 22a-47, Connecticut General Statutes, are defined as follows:

(1) aquatic use — materials applied on or in water except in self contained artificial structures such as cooling towers and swimming pools.

(2) bioaccumulation — the concentration of a substance in an organism which exceeds those concentrations found in the surrounding environment.

(3) breakdown product — a chemical substance resulting from the transformation of a pesticide by physical, chemical, electromagnetic, or biological means.

(4) carcinogenesis — the generation of malignant tumors in animals.

(5) Dermal LD<sub>50</sub> — the amount of material, expressed as mg substance/kg test animal or ppm, placed on the skin that will kill 50% of the number of test animals.

(6) food chains — the numerous pathways by which matter and energy are exchanged within an ecosystem.

(7) Inhalation LC<sub>50</sub> — that concentration, expressed as mg substance/l. air or ppm in the air, that would be lethal to 50% of the test population of animals within a specific time and under specified test conditions.

(8) mutagenesis — the generation of genetic changes in animals or somatic changes in subsequent generations of animals.

(9) Oral LD<sub>50</sub> — the amount of material expressed as mg substance/kg test animal or ppm absorbed through the digestive tract that will kill 50% of the number of test animals.

(10) “Ready-to-Use” — a pesticide as sold to the user, registered and labelled for immediate application without further dilution.

(11) synergism — cooperative action of two or more agents such that the joint effect is greater than the sum of the single effects taken independently.

(12) teratogenesis — the generation of congenital defects in animals, which are ordinarily non-hereditary.

(13) use dilution — the material as diluted according to label directions for an application.

(Effective February 14, 1975)

### Sec. 22a-50-2. General use classification

Pesticides shall be classified for general use unless they may be classified restricted based upon the criteria in these regulations.

(Effective February 14, 1975)

### Sec. 22a-50-3. Restricted use classification

When the Commissioner determines, after review of data available to him with regard to, but not necessarily limited to, the factors listed in Sections 22a-50-4 and 22a-50-5 that the use of a pesticide may cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment he shall classify the use restricted.

(Effective February 14, 1975)

### Sec. 22a-50-4. Classification criteria

When reviewing a pesticide for its classification the Commissioner shall consider a number of factors, including but not limited to the following:



≤ 1000 mg/kg (use dilution or ‘‘Ready-to-Use’’)

or

(3) Build up of residues of ingredients or break-down products in mammalian or avian food in amounts ≤ 1/5 LD<sub>50</sub> following application.

(Effective February 14, 1975)

**Sec. 22a-50-6.**

Repealed, February 5, 1979.

**Sec. 22a-50-7. Registration**

(a) Registration of each pesticide shall expire on December 31, according to the schedule set up in (b).

(b) In order to provide that 1/5 of all products shall be registered each year, on January 1, 1975, those companies whose names start with the letters A–B shall be registered for five (5) years; those whose names start with C–E for four (4) years; those whose names start with F–L for three (3) years; those whose names start with M–R for two (2) years; those whose names start with S–Z for one (1) year. Each subsequent registration shall be for five (5) years.

(c) A company registering a new pesticide shall have its fee and registration period pro-rated so as to have the next registration date for the new pesticide to fall due with the other products of the same company.

(d) A pro-rated refund of a registration fee will be made if a product is voluntarily withdrawn or cancelled before the end of its five (5) year registration period. Any refund will be pro-rated on a yearly basis except that no refund will be made for the year in which the registration is cancelled or withdrawn.

(Effective February 14, 1975)

**Sec. 22a-50-8. Variances**

(a) the Commissioner may grant a variance from Section 19-300b-2, Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, upon a showing that use of a pesticide will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment. When acting upon a request for a variance, the Commissioner shall consider the factors listed in Sections 22a-50-4 and 22a-50-5 for the particular pesticide.

(b) Any variance granted under this section shall state whether the pesticide is classified general or restricted.

(c) Any person wishing to obtain a variance shall file a request with the Commissioner stating with particularity his reasons and justification for the variance. The Commissioner shall hold a public hearing, following such notice as he feels sufficient, to consider the variance. The Commissioner shall make a decision to grant or deny a variance within 30 days of the end of the hearing.

(d) A decision to grant or deny a variance shall be considered a final decision of the Commissioner for purposes of judicial review, under Section 4-183, Connecticut General Statutes.

(e) A variance may be constructed so as to limit the area, amounts, and time of application of the pesticide.

(Effective February 14, 1975)

**Sec. 22a-50-9.**

Repealed, June 23, 1983.

See § 22a-54-2.