

CONSUMER INFORMATION NOTICE

Your Company Name

Address

City, State & Zip Code

Phone Number

NJ PEST CONTROL
BUSINESS LICENSE # Here

NJ COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE
APPLICATOR LICENSE # Here

Name: _____ Location of Application: _____

Address: _____

Dear Customer:

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Pesticide Control Regulations require us to provide you with the information contained in this notice regarding pesticide use on your property. No application shall be made until the customer or resident has had an opportunity to review this information. The table below lists the mandatory pesticide label instructions and precautions that could affect you for the pesticide(s) we will use on the proposed date of application. No application should begin unless all pre-application instructions and precautions have been followed. If any of the information in the table below should change, we will issue you a **new** Consumer information Notice reflecting that change.

Upon your request, we will inform you of the exact dates of pesticide application before the application takes place.

BRAND NAME (or CODE #)	CHEMICAL NAME (or CODE #)	APPLICATION DATE(S) (Approximate)	INSTRUCTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

You are entitled by the New Jersey Pesticide Control Regulations to request and receive from us the specific label for each pesticide that will be used on your property. Furthermore, **if this is a contract for termite control** (using pesticides other than termite baiting systems) we are required to give you a copy of a summarization of the regulations regarding proper application of termiticides (N.J.A.C. 7:30-10.4).

We are also required to provide the following phone numbers for your use in the event you have questions concerning the materials that we will be using:

National Pesticide Information Network (general health and toxicology info.)	1-(800)-858-7378
New Jersey Poison Information & Education System (Emergencies)	1-(800)-222-1222
New Jersey DEP Pesticide Control Program (This number is for pesticide regulation information, complaints & health referrals.)	1-(609)-984-6507

Sanitation, as well as physical and biological control measures, should be considered as part of a good pest control program. Pesticides may be used as another part of a good pest control program. Pesticides are substances used to control living organisms and vary in degree of toxicity.

As the customer, I acknowledge that _____ has provided me, in writing, all the information required by the NJ DEP Pesticide Control Program's notification program. I have read the information supplied and understand my rights and responsibilities under this program.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

The success or failure of your pest control service depends largely on the level of cooperation provided by the clients. This is particularly true when it comes to maintaining a pest-free account in the months and years following a successful treatment. To reduce the chances of re-infestation, the following is recommended.

- PANTRY PEST** - Remove all foodstuffs, all utensils, shelf paper and other objects before treatment. Good sanitation with immediate transfer and storage of products packaged in paper, cardboard, or plastic bags into tight sealing jars or Tupperware-type containers; spices are usually all right in their metal or glass containers. Vacuum clean all debris from pantry cracks and crevices. If infestation source is not found in the kitchen or pantry then check the closets, dresser drawers, and display areas for jewelry and decorative items made from nuts, ornamental corn, and various grains and seeds. Other situations include rodent droppings, bird nest in attics, wall/ceiling voids, light fixtures, wasp nests, stored furs and woolens as well as old rodent bait, dry pet food or wild bird seed. Allow treated areas to dry and cover shelves with clean paper prior to replacing foodstuffs, utensils or other items. Any foodstuff accidentally contaminated with any spray solution should be discarded. **COCKROACHES:** There are steps, which must be taken before we treat to achieve an effective reduction of roaches. This is called a clean out. The steps for a complete clean out are: remove all foodstuffs, all utensils, shelf paper and other objects before treatment. Empty all kitchen drawers and pantry. Remove everything from the countertop. Small electrical appliances (toasters, blenders, mixers, microwaves, can openers, food processors, kitchen clock, etc.) should be sanitized. Inspect straw or wicker baskets, mats, plates, etc. and any boxes not opened on a regular basis. Remove all stored paper, aluminum cans, or grocery bags. Inspect and sanitize hanging items (thermostats, picture frames, curtain rods, calendars, telephones etc.)

- FLEAS, CARPET BEETLES, MITES, TICKS** - A total management program is recommended. It is suggested that infested areas be thoroughly vacuumed prior to treatment. These areas include all carpet, upholstered furniture, base boards and other indoor areas frequented by pets. The vacuum cleaner bag should be discarded in an outdoor trash container upon completion. Pet bedding should be cleaned or replaced. Effective flea control includes controlling the source of flea infestation. This can require treatments of pets with a product registered by EPA for such use and treating outside areas frequented by pets. Removal of bird/rodent nest when appropriate. **OUTDOOR CONTROL:** Debris removal, keep grass and weeds mowed, removal of bird nest from structure, and/or the elimination of alternative hosts and their harborage within 100 yards of the structure.

- BEDBUGS AND LICE** - Remove linens and wash before reuse. Allow treatment area to dry before remaking bed.

- LAWN APPLICATION** - Delay irrigation and mowing for 24 hours after application. For subsurface - feeding insects, irrigate with 0.25 to 0.5 inch of water immediately after application. Allow spray to dry before allowing re-entry of persons or animals into treated areas.

- FABRIC PESTS** - A total management program is recommended. It is suggested that infested areas be thoroughly vacuumed prior to treatment. These areas include all carpet, upholstered furniture, and baseboards. Vacuuming is essential and must be used on a regular basis to remove soiling materials from carpeting and upholstered furniture as well as pet hair, human hair, loose fibers from clothes and furnishings, etc. Accumulation of such materials in cracks, crevices, underneath objects can serve as breeding areas. For furnishings and clothes these must be kept unsoiled by periodic cleaning. The vacuum cleaner bag should be discarded in an outdoor trash container upon completion. Dry cleaning or washing in hot soapy water followed by a hot dryer will kill all stages. This can be used for clothes, throw rugs, etc. Dry-clean only clothes and furs should be professionally cleaned. If wall-to-wall carpeting is infested and infestation is located on the underneath side, it will probably be necessary to remove the carpeting for cleaning and treatment. If fabric-covered furniture is infested, professional dry cleaning may be required because the larvae may be feeding from the inside fabric outward or on the stuffing: fumigation of the individual piece/item may be an alternative.

- CARPENTER ANTS** - Trim all trees and bushes so no branches touch or come close to any part of the treated structure. Correct any moisture problems in the building such as leaking roofs, chimney flashing or plumbing, and poorly ventilated attics and crawlspaces. Consider replacing all rotted or water damaged wooden parts of the structure and eliminate wood/soil contacts. Remove dead tree stumps that are on the property or within 50 feet of the treated structure if practical. Repair all damaged trees on the property. Sick or dying trees are prime harborage sites for carpenter ants. Store firewood up off the ground and well away from the treated structure. Bring only the firewood that will be used quickly into the structure. Examine it carefully and remove infested logs. Consider non-organic ground covers (stone) near the building in areas heavily infested with carpenter ants. In addition, it may take some time to gain control of a carpenter ant problem. It is not uncommon for wandering carpenter ants to reenter structures after treatment. If large numbers are seen or if damage is apparent, it may be necessary to investigate and/or retreat all or part of the building. If you have any questions or suspicions it is important to contact our office so that your problem may be rectified.

CHEMICAL CODE LIST

CODE NO.	PESTICIDE BRAND/TRADE NAME	PESTICIDE CHEMICAL NAME	EPA REG. NUMBER
1	SUSPEND SC	DELTAMETHRIN	432-763
2	DELTAGARD	DELTAMETHRIN	432-836
3	GENTROL	HYDROPRENE	2724-351
4	DELTADUST	DELTAMETHRIN	432-772
5	PRECOR IGR	METHOPRENE	2724-352
6	PRECOR 2000	METHOPRENE	2724483
7	MAX FORCE ROARCH GEL BAIT	FIPRONIL	64248-1
8	BORACARE	DISODIUM OCTABORATE TETRAHYDRATE	64405-1
9	STERI-FAB	PHENOTHRIN	397-13
10	DEMON TC	CYPERMETHRIN	100-1006
11	DITRAC TRACKING POWDER	DIPHACINONE	12455-56
12	CONTRAC RODENTICIDE	BROMADIOLONE	12455-69
13	CONTRAC BLOX	BROMADIOLONE	12455-79
14	FASTRAC ALL WEATHER BLOCK	BROMETHALIN	12455-95
15	FINAL BLOX	BRODIFACOUM	12455-89
16	NIBAN FG	ORTHOBORIC ACID	64405-2
17	GENERATION BLOX	DIFETHIALONE	7173-218
18	JT EATON BIRD REPELLANT	POLYBUTENE	82543-56
19	LIQUA TOX 11	SODIUM OF DIPHACINONE	12455-61
20	TERMIDOR SC	FIPRONIL	432-901
21	ADVANCE CARPENTER ANT BAIT	ABAMECTIN B1	499-370