

product was produced and must appear on all labels of that product.

**EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER**—An identification number assigned to a pesticide product when the product is registered by the EPA for use. The number must appear on all labels for a particular product.

**ERADICATION**—The complete elimination of a (pest) population from a designated area.

**EXPOSURE ROUTE OR COMMON**

**EXPOSURE ROUTE**—The manner (dermal, oral, or inhalation/respiratory) by which a pesticide may enter an organism.

**FIFRA**—The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; a federal law and its amendments that control pesticide registration and use.

**FLASHING**—Strips of aluminum, lead, tin, or copper that are worked into the slates or shingles around dormers, chimneys, and other rising parts of buildings to prevent leaking.

**FLOWABLE**—A pesticide formulation in which a very finely ground solid particle is suspended (not dissolved) in a liquid carrier.

**FORMULATION**—The pesticide product as purchased, containing a mixture of one or more active ingredients, carriers (inert ingredients), and other additives making it easy to store, dilute, and apply.

**FUMIGANT**—A pesticide formulation that volatilizes, forming a toxic vapor or gas that kills in the gaseous state. Usually, it penetrates voids to kill pests.

**GENERAL-USE (UNCLASSIFIED) PESTICIDE**—A pesticide that can be purchased and used by the general public. (See also *restricted-use pesticide*.)

**GRANULE**—A dry pesticide formulation. The active ingredient is either mixed with or coated onto an inert carrier to form a small, ready-to-use, low-concentrate particle that normally does not present a drift hazard. Pellets differ from granules only in their precise uniformity, larger size, and shape.

**GROUNDWATER**—Water sources located beneath the soil surface from which spring water, well water, etc., are obtained. (See also *surface water*.)

**HARBORAGE**—Any place or site that shelters and provides other elements (i.e., food, water) required for survival of a particular organism.

**HAZARD**—See risk.

**HERBICIDE**—A pesticide used to kill plants or inhibit plant growth.

**HOST**—Any animal or plant on or in which another lives for nourishment, development, or protection.

**INERT INGREDIENT**—In a pesticide formulation, an inactive material without pesticidal activity.

**INGREDIENT STATEMENT**—The portion of the label on a pesticide container that gives the name and

amount of each active ingredient and the total amount of inert ingredients in the formulation.

**INHALATION**—Taking a substance in through the lungs; breathing in. (See *exposure route*.)

**INSPECTION**—To examine for pests, pest damage, other pest evidence, etc. (See *monitoring*.)

**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)**—A planned pest control program in which various methods are integrated and used to keep pests from causing economic, health-related, or aesthetic injury. IPM includes reducing pests to a tolerable level. Pesticide application is not the primary control method but is an element of IPM, as are cultural and structural alterations. IPM programs emphasize communication, monitoring, inspection, and evaluation (keeping and using records).

**JOIST**—One of a series of parallel beams, usually 2 inches in thickness, used to support floor and ceiling loads, and supported in turn by larger beams, girders, bearing walls, or foundation.

**LABEL**—All printed material attached to or on a pesticide container.

**LABELING**—The pesticide product label and other accompanying materials that contain directions that pesticide users are legally required to follow.

**LC<sub>50</sub> —Lethal concentration.** The concentration of a pesticide, usually in air or water, that kills 50 percent of a test population of animals. LC<sub>50</sub> is usually expressed in parts per million (ppm). The lower the LC<sub>50</sub> value, the more acutely toxic the chemical.

**LD<sub>50</sub> —Lethal dose.** The dose or amount of a pesticide that can kill 50 percent of the test animals when eaten or absorbed through the skin. LD<sub>50</sub> is expressed in milligrams of chemical per kilogram of body weight of the test animal (mg/kg). The lower the LD<sub>50</sub>, the more acutely toxic the pesticide.

**LEACHING**—The movement of a substance with water downward through soil.

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)**—These data sheets contain specific information on toxicity, first aid, personal protective equipment, storage and handling precautions, spill and leak cleanup and disposal practices, transportation, physical data, and reactivity data. MSDS are available from manufacturers.

**MODE OF ACTION**—The way in which a pesticide exerts a toxic effect on the target plant or animal.

**MONITORING**—On-going surveillance. Monitoring includes inspection and record keeping. Monitoring records allows technicians to evaluate pest population suppression, identify infested or non-infested sites, and manage the progress of the management or control program.

**NON-RESIDUAL PESTICIDE**—Pesticides applied to obtain effects only during the time of treatment.

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM**—Any plant or animal other than the intended target(s) of a pesticide application.