

designated, struck out authorization of the Secretary to employ personnel and make administrative expenditures.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1981 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 97-35 effective Oct. 1, 1981, see section 159(b) of Pub. L. 97-35, set out as a note under section 94 of this title.

**§ 99. Separability**

If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the chapter and of the application of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(Mar. 3, 1923, ch. 217, § 9, 42 Stat. 1437.)

**CHAPTER 5—IMPORTATION OF ADULTERATED SEEDS**

**§§ 111 to 116. Repealed. Aug. 9, 1939, ch. 615, § 419, 53 Stat. 1290**

Sections, act Aug. 24, 1912, ch. 382, §§ 1-6, 37 Stat. 506, related to regulation of foreign commerce by prohibiting admission into United States of adulterated grain and seeds. See section 1551 et seq. of this title.

Section 111 amended by acts Aug. 11, 1916, ch. 313, 39 Stat. 453; Apr. 26, 1926, ch. 186, § 1, 44 Stat. 325.

Section 113 amended by act Aug. 11, 1916, ch. 313, 39 Stat. 453.

Sections 115 and 116 amended by act Apr. 26, 1926, ch. 186, § 2, 44 Stat. 325.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL; EXCEPTIONS

Repeal effective on the one hundred and eightieth day after Aug. 9, 1939, except that notices with respect to imported alfalfa and red clover seed promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of former sections 111 to 116 of this title, which were in effect Aug. 9, 1939, remained in full force and effect as if promulgated under sections 1551 to 1610 of this title.

**CHAPTER 6—INSECTICIDES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PESTICIDE CONTROL**

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SUBCHAPTER I—INSECTICIDES

**§§ 121 to 134. Repealed. June 25, 1947, ch. 125, § 16, 61 Stat. 172**

Sections, act Apr. 26, 1910, ch. 191, 36 Stat. 335, formerly known as "The Insecticides Act", are covered by subchapter II of this chapter.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REPEAL; SAVINGS PROVISION

Act June 25, 1947, ch. 125, § 16, 61 Stat. 172, repealed this subchapter effective one year after June 25, 1947, and further provided that this subchapter should be deemed to remain in full force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any violations, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken prior to such date of repeal or to sales, shipments, or deliveries of insecticides and fungicides exempted by the Secretary.

SUBCHAPTER II—ENVIRONMENTAL PESTICIDE CONTROL

**§§ 135 to 135k. Omitted**

CODIFICATION

Sections 135 to 135k, acts June 25, 1947, ch. 125, §§ 2-13, 61 Stat. 163-172; Aug. 7, 1959, Pub. L. 86-139, § 2, 73 Stat. 286; May 12, 1964, Pub. L. 88-305, §§ 1-6, 78 Stat. 190-193; Oct. 15, 1970, Pub. L. 91-452, title II, § 204, 84 Stat. 928; Dec. 30, 1970, Pub. L. 91-601, § 6(b), formerly § 7(b), 84 Stat. 1673, renumbered, Aug. 13, 1981, Pub. L. 97-35, title XII, § 1205(c), 95 Stat. 716, which related to economic poison control, were superseded by the amendments made to act June 25, 1947, by Pub. L. 92-516, Oct. 21, 1972, 86 Stat. 975. See section 4 of Pub. L. 92-516, set out as a note under section 136 of this title. The provisions of act June 25, 1947, as amended by Pub. L. 92-516, are set out in section 136 et seq. of this title.

Section 135 provided definitions for the purposes of this subchapter.

Section 135a related to prohibited acts.

Section 135b related to registration of economic poisons.

Section 135c related to access, inspection, and use in criminal prosecutions of books and records.

Section 135d related to rules and regulations, examination of economic poisons or devices, notification to violators, certification to United States attorney, duty of attorney, and publication of judgments.

Section 135e related to exemptions from penalties.

Section 135f provided for penalties.

Section 135g related to seizure, disposal, and award of costs against claimant.

Section 135h related to refusal of admission of imports.

Section 135i related to delegation of duties.

Section 135j related to authorization of appropriations and expenditure of funds.

Section 135k related to cooperation between departments and agencies.

### § 136. Definitions

For purposes of this subchapter—

#### (a) Active ingredient

The term “active ingredient” means—

(1) in the case of a pesticide other than a plant regulator, defoliant, desiccant, or nitrogen stabilizer, an ingredient which will prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any pest;

(2) in the case of a plant regulator, an ingredient which, through physiological action, will accelerate or retard the rate of growth or rate of maturation or otherwise alter the behavior of ornamental or crop plants or the product thereof;

(3) in the case of a defoliant, an ingredient which will cause the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant;

(4) in the case of a desiccant, an ingredient which will artificially accelerate the drying of plant tissue; and

(5) in the case of a nitrogen stabilizer, an ingredient which will prevent or hinder the process of nitrification, denitrification, ammonia volatilization, or urease production through action affecting soil bacteria.

#### (b) Administrator

The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

#### (c) Adulterated

The term “adulterated” applies to any pesticide if—

(1) its strength or purity falls below the professed standard of quality as expressed on its labeling under which it is sold;

(2) any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the pesticide; or

(3) any valuable constituent of the pesticide has been wholly or in part abstracted.

#### (d) Animal

The term “animal” means all vertebrate and invertebrate species, including but not limited to man and other mammals, birds, fish, and shellfish.

#### (e) Certified applicator, etc.

##### (1) Certified applicator

The term “certified applicator” means any individual who is certified under section 136i of this title as authorized to use or supervise the use of any pesticide which is classified for restricted use. Any applicator who holds or applies registered pesticides, or uses dilutions of registered pesticides consistent with subsection (ee), only to provide a service of controlling pests without delivering any unapplied pesticide to any person so served is not deemed to be a seller or distributor of pesticides under this subchapter.

##### (2) Private applicator

The term “private applicator” means a certified applicator who uses or supervises the

use of any pesticide which is classified for restricted use for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by the applicator or the applicator’s employer or (if applied without compensation other than trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities) on the property of another person.

##### (3) Commercial applicator

The term “commercial applicator” means an applicator (whether or not the applicator is a private applicator with respect to some uses) who uses or supervises the use of any pesticide which is classified for restricted use for any purpose or on any property other than as provided by paragraph (2).

##### (4) Under the direct supervision of a certified applicator

Unless otherwise prescribed by its labeling, a pesticide shall be considered to be applied under the direct supervision of a certified applicator if it is applied by a competent person acting under the instructions and control of a certified applicator who is available if and when needed, even though such certified applicator is not physically present at the time and place the pesticide is applied.

#### (f) Defoliant

The term “defoliant” means any substance or mixture of substances intended for causing the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant, with or without causing abscission.

#### (g) Desiccant

The term “desiccant” means any substance or mixture of substances intended for artificially accelerating the drying of plant tissue.

#### (h) Device

The term “device” means any instrument or contrivance (other than a firearm) which is intended for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or any other form of plant or animal life (other than man and other than bacteria, virus, or other microorganism on or in living man or other living animals); but not including equipment used for the application of pesticides when sold separately therefrom.

#### (i) District court

The term “district court” means a United States district court, the District Court of Guam, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the highest court of American Samoa.

#### (j) Environment

The term “environment” includes water, air, land, and all plants and man and other animals living therein, and the interrelationships which exist among these.

#### (k) Fungus

The term “fungus” means any non-chlorophyll-bearing thallophyte (that is, any non-chlorophyll-bearing plant of a lower order than mosses and liverworts), as for example, rust, smut, mildew, mold, yeast, and bacteria, except those on or in living man or other animals and those on or in processed food, beverages, or pharmaceuticals.

#### (l) Imminent hazard

The term “imminent hazard” means a situation which exists when the continued use of a