

## Frame's Pest & Wildlife

### RISK/BENEFIT INFORMATION FOR PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS

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**NOTICE:** Please consult your applicator about any special preparations you may need to make (e.g., for your yard, house, or pool) before treatment, or to inquire about any additional precautions specific to the materials being used.

#### Definition of a Pesticide

A pesticide is any substance or mixture intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate pests. This includes weeds, insects, fungi, mites, rodents, and plant diseases. Pesticides include:

- **Herbicides** (weed control)
- **Insecticides** (insect control)
- **Fungicides** (fungal disease control)
- **Miticides** (mite control)
- **Rodenticides** (rodent control)
- **Plant Growth Regulators** (control plant growth in landscapes)

By law, all pesticides must be applied exactly as directed on their label. Upon request, your applicator will provide the label of the product used.

#### How Pesticides Work

Pesticides may be applied as liquids, dusts, aerosols, granules, or baits. They may work:

- **On Contact** – by damaging the pest's physical structure
- **By Ingestion/Absorption** – disrupting development or reproduction

Pesticides can be broad-spectrum (affecting many organisms) or highly targeted. Applicators often choose materials that minimize impact on humans and pets.

#### Why Pesticides Are Used

Pesticides help protect:

- **Structures** (e.g., from termites)
- **Landscapes** (e.g., from weed or insect damage)

- **Indoor spaces** (e.g., from pests and rodents)
- **Public health** (e.g., mosquito control)
- **Water bodies** (e.g., weed control in ponds/lakes)
- **Crops and stored food**

## **General Toxicity Information**

**Toxicity** refers to the potential for adverse effects from the use of a pesticide. The risk depends on both toxicity and **exposure**—how much and how often a person or animal comes in contact with a pesticide.

### **Routes of exposure:**

- Skin contact (most common)
- Inhalation
- Ingestion

### **Reducing exposure:**

- Avoid treated areas until the reentry interval has passed
- Follow site preparation and post-treatment instructions

## **Types of Pesticides**

- **General-Use Pesticides**
  - Lower toxicity, available for consumer use
  - Most treatments at your property will use general-use products
- **Restricted-Use Pesticides**
  - Higher toxicity, only for certified professionals
  - Used only when necessary, and details will be shown on your invoice

For questions about product toxicity, consult the manufacturer's label or your technician.

## **Common-Sense Precautionary Measures**

### **Indoor Applications:**

- Remove food, children's toys, pet items, and clothing
- Cover aquariums or turn off pumps

- Keep pets and people away until advised

**Outdoor Applications:**

- Remove pet bowls, toys, and clothes from the yard
- Close windows and bring in laundry
- Alert the technician of areas NOT to be treated

**Individuals who are sensitive (such as** infants, pregnant women, the elderly, or those with health conditions) may require additional precautions. Please inform your technician if applicable.

**Environmental Fate of Pesticides**

Pesticides naturally break down due to exposure to sunlight, moisture, heat, and microbial action. The rate of breakdown varies by:

- Product type
- Temperature and humidity
- Soil conditions and light exposure

Your applicator will aim to choose products that are both effective and minimally persistent.