

Message

From: Daguillard, Robert [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=BBE9682B940C4F2C90732E4D37355DD4-DAGUILLARD,]
Sent: 10/31/2017 4:33:52 PM
To: Gary Stoller; **Ex. 6**
CC: Press [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=b293283291dc44e0b5d1c36be9281d8a-Press]; Deegan, Dave [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=b5d9b02a32ed4c05879fa6730a89158d-Deegan, Dave]
Subject: Gary: Use of Chlorpyrifos

Dear Gary, we at EPA HQ received your inquiry via from my colleagues Deb Szaro and Dave Deegan. The following is for attribution to "an EPA spokesperson," please:

In general, chlorpyrifos use has declined across the U.S. over the past decade. EPA does not have specific data on the use of chlorpyrifos in Connecticut or New England for recent years. The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection may have more information.

Trends in pesticide use can be driven by a number of factors. They may be driven by use on a specific crop or groups of crops or use of a pesticide can fluctuate from year to year because of the extent and type of pest pressure, changes in the types of crops grown, use of an alternative pesticide (possibly choosing a less expensive alternative), changes due to restrictions on similar pesticides, use of new crop varieties that are more tolerant of pest damage, or possibly, the value of the crop has declined and growers are spending less on insect control.

Regards, R.

Robert Daguillard
Office of Media Relations
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC
+1 (202) 564-6618 (O)

Ex. 6