



# PEP-TALK

## OSU Pesticide Education Programs

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<http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~pested/>

### Trained Servicemen

#### OHIO TRAINED SERVICEMAN MANUALS AVAILABLE

Copies of the new Ohio Trained Servicemen Manuals are available through the Extension Publication Office. Bulletin 863 was printed with funding from the Ohio Department of Agriculture and is available free. As of March 1, 1997 all unlicensed employees working under the supervision of a commercial applicator must be trained before performing any pesticide handling tasks.

### Know Your Category

#### COMMERCIAL 5A, 6C AND HOME GYPSY MOTH SPRAYING

##### Should I be licensed in 5A?

"Industrial Vegetation Control" means the application of pesticides to non-agricultural lands, such as roadways, public water courses, utility rights-of-way or in close proximity to industrial sites, power stations, parking lots or similar areas for the control or eradication of unwanted vegetation.

There are several gray areas where individuals could be licensed in either 6A/6C or 5A. Fence lines for homes or small businesses could be treated under 6A/6C, but for large industrial sites, 5A would be the more proper category. To treat weeds in cracks of small parking lots, 6A/6C would probably suffice, but for large factory or shopping mall parking lots, 5A would probably be more appropriate. Weed control in public parks around parking lots, guard rails, baseball diamonds, pathways, etc. would probably be appropriate under either category. (Tom Harrison, ODA)

##### Should I be licensed in 6C?

"Ornamental Weed Control" means "the application of herbicides to exterior ornamental areas such as landscape beds, tree and shrub plantings, sidewalks, driveways, or similar areas for the control or eradication of unwanted vegetation." This category is designed to serve individuals who only apply herbicides (such as RoundUp) to limited areas in the landscape. Those licensed in category 6A need not obtain this category (6C) since category 6A covers all the uses covered in category 6C. Therefore both categories will not be issued to one individual. If someone with category 6C upgraded to category 6A, the 6C category will be dropped from his/her license. (ODA Update of Laws and Regulations, Fall 1996)

##### What should I be licensed in for gypsy moth spraying on homes?

In order to spray for gypsy moths on homes, you must be licensed in 10A General Urban Pests. Only pest control operators can spray on homes. Even if you have an ornamental or forestry license, to spray trees and shrubs you are not legally allowed to spray around or on homes. (Joanne Kick-Raack, PAT)

## NPTN

### NATIONAL PESTICIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (NPTN)

The NPTN is a toll-free telephone service that has the purpose of providing objective, science-based information about a wide variety of pesticide-related subjects to the public and professionals, including: pesticide products, recognition of pesticide poisoning, toxicology, and environmental chemistry. If you receive questions such as the following, NPTN can help:

Is it dangerous to use pesticides for insect control in my house if I have young children or pets? What precautions should I take?

A pesticide drifted into my yard and garden from a nearby spraying. Is it safe to let my kids into the yard? Can I eat the vegetables in my garden?

Ever since I had my house treated for termites, there has been a persistent odor and my family has been ill. What can I do?

I treated my house for fleas with an insect fogger and I had an asthma/allergy attack when I returned. Should this have happened?

Operating hours are 6:30am to 4:30pm Pacific time, M-F and Saturday and Sunday service will begin later this spring. Further questions can be directed to Peggy Vogue at 1-800-858-7378. (NPTN News Release, February 17, 1997)

## Penalties Increase

### MAXIMUM CIVIL PENALTIES INCREASED 10 PERCENT

Maximum civil and administrative fines for violations of most environmental laws, including those for pesticides and community right-to-know, have increased 10 percent effective January 31, 1997. This EPA action, mandated by Congress, marks the first time maximum penalties have increased since the laws were enacted.

Increases and new maximum civil penalties under FIFRA are as follows:

- FIFRA general penalties for commercial applicators, etc.- \$500 increase to \$5,500;
- FIFRA penalties for private applicators - \$50 increase to \$550 for first violations and \$100 increase to \$1100 for subsequent violations.

The penalty increases are supposed to help maintain the deterrent effect Congress intended when it originally specified penalties for environmental violations. For more information contact (703)308-8507. (Chemical Regulation Reporter; January 3, 1997)

## CLI Update

The Consumer Labeling Initiative Report is being released by EPA. The full CLI report is available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/labeling/phase1>.

The report discusses: the results of preliminary qualitative research; a summary of a literature review of product labeling issues; and a review of comments received by EPA from consumers, industry and health and safety professionals. Key findings in the report address the difficulties consumers have in reading and understanding the environmental, health and safety use information contained on product labels. The report also outlines recommendations for the second phase of the CLI to take place during 1997 and 1998. The recommendations focus on the need to conduct more quantitative and additional literature review on labeling issues; interim measures to improve the content of existing product labels; and educational programs encouraging consumers to use labeling information.

(John Ward, EPA, Tuesday, February 18, 1997)

## EPA Approach to FQPA

### EPA'S INTERIM APPROACH TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1996 FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT

EPA is announcing its interim approach to implementation of the food safety requirements of the Food Quality Protection Act. Until permanent policies can be developed, this interim guidance will enable EPA to make pesticide regulatory decisions that meet the standards of the new law, including safety findings for infants and children.

The interim measures will allow the Agency to act on pending pesticide applications. As more data become available and new knowledge emerges, the Agency's approach will be flexible enough to incorporate them. The notice also explains what EPA's priorities will be for review of pesticide applications under the interim guidance. EPA will give highest priority to review of requests for pesticide uses to deal with emergency conditions. EPA also will give priority to reduced risk and biological pesticides.

Interested parties may request this document (PR Notice 97-1) by mail from the Policy and Special Projects Staff, Mail Code 7506C, Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. E-mail address: [jones.jim@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:jones.jim@epamail.epa.gov). (Federal Register, February 26, 1997 Daniel M. Barolo, Director, Office of Pesticide Programs)

## Reduced-Risk Pesticides

### EPA REGISTERS NEW REDUCED-RISK CONVENTIONAL PESTICIDES UNDER FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT

EPA recently registered two new reduced-risk conventional pesticides and a new use of an existing reduced-risk conventional pesticide.

Spinosad, a new active ingredient for use on cotton (includes cottonseed oil and animal feed items) to control insects, is the first reduced-risk food use pesticide registered under the Food Quality Protection Act. It was registered on Feb. 14, to control the tobacco budworm, cotton bollworm, cotton leafperforator, European corn borer, armyworms, loopers, saltmarsh caterpillar, and thrips. Spinosad is the first of a new class of spinosyn products developed for commercial use. It can be applied aerially or by ground equipment and has low application rates. The new product is unlikely to leach into most soils and poses little threat to groundwater. Spinosad is registered by Dow Elanco.

Azoxystrobin (trade name Heritage), was registered on Feb. 7, and is a new fungicide for use on golf courses and commercial turf to control Brown Patch, Pythium Blight and Melting Out (Leaf Spot). It does not control Dollar Spot. It is the first of a new class of pesticide compounds called B-methoxyacrylates which are derived from the naturally occurring strobilurins. The broad control spectrum and new mode of action should make it a likely candidate for use in resistance management. It is labeled for use in integrated pest management programs. Zeneca Ag products is the registrant.

EPA also registered a new use of the pesticide fludioxonil (trade name Maxim 4FS) for application as a fungicide in greenhouses on ornamental plants grown in containers. It is most effective against Fusarium, Rhizoctonia, Helminthosporium, and most saprophytic fungi. Fludioxonil was first registered in 1995 as a seed treatment to control certain soil-borne and seed-borne diseases of corn and sorghum. The greenhouse applications will be for non-food uses. EPA determined in 1995 that the use of this pesticide did not pose dietary or applicator risks. Novartis Crop Protection, Inc. (Ciba-Geigy/Sandoz) is the registrant.  
(John Ward, EPA, Monday March 3, 1997)

## Greed Over EPA Funds

New Orleans (AP)

Some Louisiana residents deliberately had their homes sprayed with a dangerous cotton-field pesticide to take advantage of a federal offer to renovate their homes, an agriculture official charged.

The Environmental Protection Agency has set aside \$50 million to clean up more than 1,000 homes contaminated along Mississippi's Gulf Coast by methyl parathion, which was illegally used indoors.

Publicity over the contamination in Mississippi prompted widespread use of the pesticide in Louisiana by homeowners wanting money to renovate their homes, Louisiana Agriculture Secretary Bob Odom said. Officials would not say how many of the 190 homes tainted by the chemical were deliberately sprayed, but threatened to prosecute homeowners who used the chemical after Feb. 21. "The amazing thing for me was for them to come in and spray them knowing what the circumstances are," Odom said.

Daisy Butler, 46, of New Orleans, was arrested for allegedly selling methyl parathion, which she called brown roach spray, in whiskey bottles from her home. Walter J. Woods, Jr., 57, of Kenner, was charged with allegedly spraying homes in Metairie and Kenner, long after state officials warned about its dangers. Horace Mack Earls Jr., 47, of New Orleans, was arrested and accused of spraying the cotton pesticide in homes at least since 1989.

Authorities have already closed a motel, a restaurant and several day-care centers along the Gulf Coast. Homeowners have complained of headaches, nausea, weakness and nervousness.  
(John Ward, EPA, e-mail, Thursday March 13 1997)

## Endocrine Disruptors

### EPA RELEASES INTERIM REPORT ON CURRENT RESEARCH ABOUT ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS

The USEPA has released an interim review of existing scientific research on endocrine disruptors -- certain chemicals and other environmental agents suspected of disrupting the hormonal or endocrine systems of humans and animals. The report concludes that animals and wildlife can be adversely affected by these chemicals and that despite limited data on the effects on humans, the potential risks, especially to young children, warrant further research.

Entitled the "Special Report on Environmental Endocrine Disruption: An Effects Assessment and Analysis," the interim assessment includes a review of nearly 300 peer-reviewed studies that examine the effects of a number of chemicals on the endocrine systems of humans, laboratory animals and wildlife. The report was prepared by a technical panel of EPA scientists assembled by the Agency's Risk Assessment Forum.

Under the 1996 Food Quality and Protection Act and the newly amended Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA has recently established an advisory committee to develop a cooperative screening and testing program designed to identify chemicals that can disrupt the endocrine system.

In an effort to tap scientific expertise outside the Agency, the Office of Research and Development has plans to award a series of competitive research grants on endocrine disruption to academic and not-for-profit institutions during fiscal year 1997. The Agency also is funding a more extensive effort by the National Academy of Sciences to examine endocrine-related chemicals.

The public can order the report from EPA's Office of Research and Development at 513-569-7562. It also is available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/ORD/whatsnew.htm>. (Bob Bellinger, Clemson Univ., Thursday, March 13, 1997)

## Chemical & Label Update

### CHEMICAL & LABEL UPDATE

The following information provides registration status of particular pesticides and should not be considered as pesticide recommendations by OSU Extension.

#### FUNGICIDE

**Furadan 4F--FMC-- Registrations Likely to be Dropped**  
EPA received a request by FMC Corp., to delete the use of flowable carbofuran (Furadan 4F Insecticide/ Nematicide) on grapes and strawberries. There is concern that the use and misuse of carbofuran poses risk to birds. If not withdrawn, the use deletions will go into effect on May 14. (Kansas Pesticide Newsletter, March 19, 1997)

#### FIELD CROPS

**Sulfentrazone--FMC--** (Authority)  
Tolerances were established for residues of the herbicide sulfentrazone in or on the raw agricultural commodity soybean seed at 0.05 ppm and for combined inadvertent residues of sulfentrazone in cereal grains (excluding sweet corn) forage, straw, hay, grain, stover, bran and hulls. (Federal Register, March 10, 1997)

#### Clofencet--Monsanto--

(Genesis)  
EPA has established tolerances for the residues of the plant growth regulator (hybridizing agent) clofencet in or on the raw agricultural commodities wheat as a primary application; in or on the cereal grains group (except rice, wild rice, sweet corn and wheat) and soybeans as rotational crops; and in animal products. (Federal Register, March 5, 1997)

**Gaicho** (imidacloprid)--Gustafson-- added usage as a seed treatment on barley and canola to the label (Ag. Chem. News. March 15, 1997)

**Zinc Phosphide**--EPA established time limited residue tolerances for this rodenticide on alfalfa forage and hay, clover forage and hay and timothy forage, hay and seed. Expires on 1-15-98 (Federal Register, February 20, 1997)

#### FRUIT

**Diazinon**--Novartis--Added to their label the usage on blueberries and rutabagas to control aphids and wireworms. (Ag. Chem. News. March 15, 1997)

**Orchard Master** (2,4-D mixed amines)--PBI Gordon--New formulation developed to control broadleaf weeds in fruits and nut orchards (Ag. Chem. News. March 15, 1997)

#### VEGETABLES

**Admire 2** (imidacloprid)--Bayer--Added the side dress usage on potatoes to the label (Ag. Chem. News. March 15, 1997)

**Capture** (bifenthrin)--FMC-- EPA granted time limited residue tolerances on broccoli and cauliflower. Expires 1-31-98 (Federal Register, February 12, 1997)

#### ORNAMENTALS

As a result of the IR-4 Project, the following insecticide products may add new ornamentals to their labels:

**Adept** (diflubenzuron)--20 new species  
**Avid** (abamectin)--Merck--may add holly and roses  
**Azadirachtin**--Thermo Trilog-- may now add coconut palm, ornamental kale and West Indies mahogany  
**Brigade** (bifenthrin)--FMC--may add ash, Japanese holly and pears  
**Citation** (cyromazine)--Novartis--may add 10 new species  
**Di-Syston** (disulfoton)--Bayer--may add usage to camillias  
**Diazinon**--Novartis--can add 39 new species  
**Dibrom** (naled)--Valent-- may add usage on Shasta daisy  
**Dimethoate**--Cheminova-- may add 9 new species to the label  
**Dursban** (chlorpyrifos)--DowElanco-- may add 12 species  
**Lindane** -- may add Austrian pine, red pine and Scotch pine  
**Malathion**--Usage on carnations and Christmas cactus can be added to the label  
**Merit**(imidacloprid)--Bayer-- may add usage on 22 species  
**Orthene** (acephate)--Valent-- may add nine species to the label  
**Pentac** (dienochlor)--Novartis-- may add seven species  
**Permethrin**--FMC/Zeneca-- may add seven new species

Resmethrin--may add seven new species to the label  
Sunspray (petroleum oil)--Sun Oil Co.--usage on daffodil,  
fuchsia and ornamental cabbage and kale may be  
added to the label

Tempo (cyfluthrin) --Bayer-- may add 13 species to the label  
Thiodan (endosulfan)--FMC--may add usage on  
chrysanthemums to the label

As a result of the IR-4 Project the following **herbicide**  
products may add ornamentals to the label

Basagran (bentazon)--BASF-- may add usage on 16 new  
species to the label  
Devrinol (naproanide)--Zeneca--usage on gazania and photinia  
may be added to the label  
Fusilade (fluazifop-butyl)--Zeneca--usage on ajuga, aucuba,  
begonia, Christmas trees, chrysanthemum and  
tickseed may be added the label  
Kerb (pronamide)--Rohm & Haas--may add usage on  
cotoneaster to the label  
Pendulum (pendimethalin)--American Cyanamid--may add  
usage on pansy and tree fern to the label  
Poast (sethoxydim)--BASF-- can add usage on bellflower and  
coral bells to the labeled  
Prism (clethodim)--Valent--usage on potentilla  
Roundup (glyphosate)--Monsanto--usage on marigolds  
Rout (oxyfluorfen/oryzalin)--Scotts-- usage on corn plant  
Simazine--Novartis--usage on juniper may be added  
Surflan (oryzalin)--DowElanco--usage on lilac may be added  
Treflan (trifluralin)--DowElanco--usage on creeping phlox and  
Japanese pittosprum may be added

As a result of the IR-4 Project the following **fungicide**  
products may add ornamentals to the label

Aliette (fosetyl-Al)--Rhone Poulenc--usage on baby's breath,  
pinks, snapdragon and vervain to the label  
Banner (propiconazole)--Novartis--usage on rhododendron  
Bayleton (triadimefon)--Bayer--usage on 23 species  
Bravo (chlorothalonil)--ISK Biosciences-- usage on firethorn,  
leatherleaf fig and poinsettia may be added  
Chipco 26019 (iprodione)--Phone Poulenc-- usage on 8 new  
species may be added  
Curalan (vinclozolin)--BASF-- usage on marigolds  
Cutless (flurprimidol)--DowElanco--Due to IR-4, they can add  
usage on ash, maple, oak and sycamore to the label  
Eagle(myclobutanil)--Rohm & Haas--usage on nonbearing  
cherry, crabapple, pear and plums, bee balm, phlox  
and poinsettia can be added  
Gibberellic Acid- they can add usage on azaleas and Persian  
violets to the label  
Glio-Gard (Gliocladium virens)--Thermo Trilogy-- usage on  
dahlia, geranium, pansy and periwinkle may be added  
Kocide (copper hydroxide)--Griffin-- usage on 32 species  
Lime Sulfur (calcium poly sulfide)-- usage on nonbearing  
crabapple, nonbearing plum and hawthorne may be  
added to the label  
Terraclor (PCNB)--Uniroyal--usage on 20 species  
Terrazole (etridiazole)--Uniroyal-- can add usage on Christmas  
cactus to the label

Thiophanate Methyl--Elf Atochem/Cleary-- can add usage 21  
species to the label

Vapam (metam-sodium)--Amvac--Due to IR-4, they can add  
usage on pines for this soil fumigant  
(Ag. Chem. News. March 15, 1997)

#### **TURF**

**Dyfonate** (fonofos)--Zeneca-- Can now add usage to Kentucky  
bluegrass to the label as a result of IR-4 (Ag. Chem. News.  
March 15, 1997)

**Grubex** (imidacloprid)--The Scotts Co.--New formulation to  
control white grubs in turf. (Ag. Chem. News. March 15,  
1997)

**Heritage** (azoxystrobin)--Zeneca-- Received EPA registration  
to use on turf to control numerous diseases (Ag. Chem. News.  
March 15, 1997)

**Subdue Maxx** (mefenoxam)--Novartis Turf and Ornamental  
Products--New formulation that provides disease control at  
half the rate of the original Subdue. Availability in the turf  
market is on a limited basis (Ag. Chem. News. March 15,  
1997)

#### **MISC.**

**Aqua Cure/Pondmaster** (copper complex / copper  
hydroxide)--PBI Gordon--A new aquatic herbicide formulation  
being made available to control aquatic weeds. (Ag. Chem.  
News. March 15, 1997)

**Clearigate**(copper complex)--Applied Biochemicals--New  
aquatic herbicide formulation recently registered to control  
algae in irrigation convergence systems (Ag. Chem. News.  
March 15, 1997)

#### **Notice of Receipt of Requests to Voluntarily Cancel Certain Pesticide Registrations**

EPA is issuing a notice of receipt of requests by registrants to  
voluntarily cancel the following pesticide registrations. Unless  
a request is withdrawn by August 25, 1997 orders will be  
issued canceling all of these registrations.

Benomyl Lawn Fungicide Granules  
Dragon Benomyl Wettable  
Tri-5 Herbicide  
DuPont Glean Fertilizer Compatible Herbicide  
Harmony Extra Herbicide  
Express Herbicide  
DuPont Finesse Herbicide  
DuPont Ally Herbicide  
Foliafume XK Insecticide  
APL-Luster 245 with Scald Inhibitor  
No Scald DPA Powder No. 31  
Salute 4EC Herbicide  
Dog Dip E.C.  
Slam  
Greensward Team & Fertilizer

Greensward Premium Team + Fertilizer  
Manna Pro Rabon Mineral Block  
Compound DRC-1339 98% Concentrate  
B and G Dursban 2E Insecticide  
(Federal Register, Friday February 28 1997)

**Psst...**

How many governmental regulations go into the average hamburger? In total, the hamburger is the subject of 41,000 federal and state regulations, which include regulations for pesticide residues, stemming from 200 laws and 111,000 precedent-setting court cases. These rules, cited in a study by Colorado State University, touch on everything involved in meat production, grazing practices of cattle, conditions in slaughterhouses, and methods used to process meat for sale. Samples of rules and regulations governing the burger bought at the corner sandwich shop include:

- Pesticides, no more than 5 parts DDT per million parts of fat in the meat;
- Fat, no more than 30 percent fat content in the meat;
- Ketchup, to be considered Grade A fancy, it must flow no more than nine centimeters in 30 seconds at 69 degrees Fahrenheit;
- Growth Promoters, the use of growth-stimulating drugs must end two weeks before slaughter;
- Pickle, slices must be between one-eighth and three-eighths inches thick;
- Tomato, must be mature but not overripe or soft; and,
- Inspections, as many as six inspections under the Federal Meat Inspection Act can occur as meat is checked before and after slaughter and at boning, grinding, fabrication, and packaging stages  
(U.S. News and World Report, February 11, 1980)

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