

PEP-Talk, August, 2010

Pesticide Safety Education Program
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LEGISLATION INTRODUCED REGARDING NPDES PERMITS

Legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Senate and House to clarify that additional permits are not required for pesticide applications done in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). EPA is working on a new permitting process which must be ready by April, 2011.

This new permit is in response to a federal court ruling that National Pollution Discharge Elimination (NPDES) permits, within the Clean Water Act, are required for all pesticide applications made to, over, or near bodies of water in the U.S. Prior to the court ruling, the EPA considered pesticide applications in accordance with FIFRA exempt from Clean Water Act permits.

(Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 38, No. 37)

WHEN CLEANING PRODUCTS BECOME A PESTICIDE

A new website has been launched by EPA to answer questions about when a cleaning product such as a microbial becomes a pesticide.

Essentially, a cleaning product needs to be a registered pesticide if the marketing claims, states or implies that it mitigates a pest.

Examples of pesticidal claims are, “cleans away, washes away or removes allergens,” or “prevents, blocks, removes, neutralizes or controls bacteria or other pests that cause odors.” If the product makes claims about removing dirt or other debris without any linkage to mitigating a pest, its food, food source or its habitat then it would not be considered a pesticide.

The website with more information about cleaning products and pesticide registration is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/pest-habitat-claims.html>. EPA has also made the distinction that a pesticide registration is needed for silver ion-generating washing machines that are marketed with claims that they will kill bacteria on clothing. More information about the ion-generating equipment is at: http://www.epa.gov/oppad001/ion_gen equip.htm.

In related news, EPA has proposed to conditionally register a pesticide product containing nanosilver as a new active ingredient. The product is silver-based and used as a preservative for clothes and other textiles. The conditional registration period for nanosilver will be four years. More information about nanosilver is available at: http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2010/nanosilver.html.

(Source: EPA Office of Pesticide Programs)

NATIONAL CORE MANUAL AVAILABLE IN SPANISH

Michigan State University Extension has completed the Spanish version of the national core manual. The manual is designed for commercial or private applicators. The book can be purchased from the MSU Extension bookstore

at: <http://www.bookstore.msue.msu.edu> or by calling (517) 353-6740.

In Ohio, commercial and private applicator certification exams are only available in English. One of the competency areas that applicators must demonstrate on the exam is reading and

understanding pesticide labels. Pesticide labels are printed in English.

CDC BIOMONITORING REPORT AVAILABLE

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has released their Fourth Biomonitoring Report that includes data on the level of pesticides in the blood and/or urinary samples in the general population of the U.S.

The report is available online

at: http://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/data_tables/index.html.

When looking at the page, scroll to the heading "Data Tables by Chemical Group" for detailed information on fungicides, herbicides and insecticides.

LEGISLATION TO REQUIRE CHOLINESTERASE TEST REPORTING PENDING IN CALIFORNIA

The California legislature is considering a bill entitled the Farm Worker Health Act. Among other provisions, the bill would mandate employers to report cholinesterase test results to the State of California for pesticide handlers. This would update a 1974 law that requires employers to conduct testing cholinesterase testing for applicators who apply organophosphate and carbamate pesticides, but does not require the test results be sent to a state agency.

Organophosphates and carbamates are chemical families classified as cholinesterase inhibitors. These affect the nervous system of insects and can affect humans if not used with care. Since being introduced over 50 years ago, many organophosphate and carbamate pesticides have had uses canceled or no longer have tolerances for crops where workers may be exposed from harvesting or other field work.

(Sources: California News Wire, Aug. 2, 2010; OSU Bulletin 841-8)

PESTICIDE CROP WATCH INSECTICIDES

Aldicarb – EPA has reached an agreement with Bayer, the manufacturer, to end use of aldicarb, a N-methyl carbamate insecticide by August, 2018. Production of the insecticide will be

phased out by December 31, 2014. EPA has indicated the insecticide may pose unacceptable dietary risks.

Available as a granular pesticide, aldicarb is a systemic insecticide and nematicide used on agricultural crops. Uses for potatoes and citrus will immediately be cancelled and a risk mitigation measure will be implemented for dry beans, soybeans, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, cotton and peanuts. Aldicarb is a restricted-use pesticide and not available for homeowners or for use in residential settings. (Source: EPA Office of Pesticide Programs)

MISC.

Rotenone – EPA has announced amendments to the rotenone label to terminate uses for livestock, agriculture, residential and homeowner, domestic pet use and all other uses except piscicide – poisoning of fish to control unwanted species. More information is available

at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/rotenone/>.

(Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 28, No. 34)

UPCOMING EVENTS

More information about these events at: <http://pested.osu.edu>.

NEW APPLICATOR CORE AND TRAINED SERVICEPERSON TRAINING

This training is a review session for the exams indicated below and also meets the requirements for a trained serviceperson training.

Commercial recertification credit also available: 2 hours Core, 1/2 hour each in categories 8 (turf), 6c (ornamental weed), 2c (agriculture weed), 5(industrial vegetation)

September 22, 2010 – Ohio Department of Agriculture, Reynoldsburg

WOOD-DESTROYING INSECT INSPECTION TRAINING

This training meets the mandatory requirement for initial Category 12 (WDI) inspectors. Commercial recertification credit also available: 1 hour Core, 2 hours in 10a (general pest), 2 hours in 10b (termite) and meets the 5-hour recertification for WDI inspectors.

September 29, 2010 – Ohio Department of Agriculture, Reynoldsburg

OSU EXTENSION EDUCATOR PESTICIDE APPLICATOR INSERVICE
December 8 & 9, 2010 – Ohio 4-H Center, OSU Campus, Columbus

OHIO COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATOR RECERTIFICATION
CONFERENCES (General and Field Crops Combined)
5 hours of recertification credit in one day – covers ALL commercial
categories

January 11, 2011 – Sandusky, Kalahari Conference Center

February 16, 2011 – Dayton Convention Center

March 2, 2011 – Akron, John S. Knight Center

March 9, 2011 – Columbus Convention Center