



PEP-TALK

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

Grant Funds Available

GRANT FUNDS AVAILABLE

EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) announced the availability of its FY 97 Great Lakes Priorities and Funding Guidance (PFG). The PFG identifies Great Lakes priorities, solicits proposals for assistance projects, and describes other Federal Great Lakes funding opportunities. Under the PFG, Proposals are requested for a total of up to \$3.7 million in funding targeted to: Contaminated Sediments, Pollution Prevention, Assessment/Indicators, Habitat Protection and Restoration, Exotic Species, and Information Management. The PFG's "roadmap" describes some of the other Federal funding available for Great Lakes environmental priorities through U.S. EPA, the Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers.

The deadline for submission of proposals is January 15, 1997.

Copies of the PFG are available by calling Larry Brail at (312) 886-7474. The PFG will also be available through the Great Lakes National Program Office Internet homepage <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo>.

(Federal Register: November 19, 1996 via John Ward, USEPA)

OPARR Wins Case

OPARR WINS APPELLATE DECISION IN FAIRVIEW PARK CASE

In mid-October, Ohio Pesticide Applicators for Responsible Regulation won a clear-cut decision in the Eighth District Court of Appeals which ruled that Fairview Park's lawncare ordinance conflicted with the State's pre-emption statute and was therefore void. However, Fairview Park has given notice that it will appeal.

Shortly after the Eighth District Court of Appeals handed down its decision, it became apparent that many municipal lawyers were upset because of the potential impact the decision may have on the concept of "home rule" in Ohio. The "home rule" concept essentially reaffirms a municipality's right to control and police local activities as long as its ordinances are not in conflict with the Ohio Constitution or "general law."

Ohio's "home rule" concept attempts to harmonize the regulatory involvements of the State and its municipal subdivisions, but when those laws are in conflict, one must be pre-eminent or confusion would reign throughout the regulated industry. The language of ORC 921 was drafted to eliminate any doubt that it was the intent of the General Assembly to preclude further regulation of state-licensed applicators by political subdivisions, and to avoid the excessively burdensome regulation of the industry that would surely result if every municipal government had the right to adopt its own application ordinances and regulations.

The appeal does create an additional period of uncertainty and expense to the industry. If you have any questions about the Fairview Park case and what it might mean to your current operations, please call Jim Betts at (614) 221-7371. (Excerpted from OPARR Newsflash, Nov. 20, 1996)

EPA Labeling Approach

EPA REVISING LABELING APPROACH

During a recent meeting when pesticide labeling was being discussed, Daniel Barolo, Director of the Office of Pesticide Programs called for a "revolution rather than evolution." "Barolo offered an unusual possibility - talking labels that utilize a microchip capable of delivering up to a two-minute message. He said the agency has tested these. 'There may be a segment of society that can relate to talking labels. It can work. It has worked,' he said." (P&T News, November 20, 1996)

It was reported that the EPA was soon going to have all pesticide labels on CD-ROM including more than 19,000 labels. Other comments during the meeting included: "the label is the law" as a roadblock to pursuing the suggestions made; the label should be streamlined, utilize symbols and include only essential information; encouragement of 'full disclosure on the label of the chemicals and their hazards'; inclusion of a telephone number to report incidents; and writing labels with the user in mind." (P&T News, November 20, 1996)

After studying habits of customers, one representative reported that "consumers read labels to some extent," and the functionality of the product is of most interest to consumers. Consumers want more information on a product's safety and environmental impact and common language should be used instead of label terminology. Increasing the use of graphics was preferred as well. (P&T News, November 20, 1996)

EPA held an open meeting to explore ideas about new technology that could allow recorded, audio messages to be activated to re-enforce directions for safe and proper use, storage and disposal of pesticides and pesticide-related products.

(Joseph J. Merenda, Jr. Director, Environmental Fate and Effects Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, Federal Register: December 4, 1996)

Changes In EPA Program

SIX FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN PESTICIDE PROGRAM SEEN

There are six key areas of change in EPA's pesticide program resulting from the Food Quality Protection Act.

1. Tolerance reassessment will be the framework for decision-making in pesticide reregistration;
2. A higher threshold for meeting health standards;
3. Change in philosophy in which pesticide decisions will be revisited regularly for review;

4. Emphasis on minor uses, antimicrobials, "safer" pesticides, and public health products;
5. Forced coalitions between registrants, users, environmental and public interest groups and the EPA;
6. Emphasis on Right-to-know requiring the EPA to make information readily available; (A great deal of committee discussion concerning the direction and content of Right-to-know information occurred showing that this area is not very clear cut and will need more definition)

Another area that may be included in this list is risk management. (P & T News, November 20, 1996)

Drift/Buffer Zone Defined

"DRIFT" AND "BUFFER ZONE" DEFINED AT MEETING

At a November 4-5 Coalition on Drift Minimization meeting, definition issues for "Drift" and "Buffer Zone" were discussed and clarified. The definitions that the Coalition elected to use are as follows:

Drift Definition:

"Pesticide drift" means the physical movement of pesticide through the air at the time of pesticide application or soon thereafter from the target site to any non- or off-target site. Pesticide drift shall not include movement of pesticides to non- or off-target sites caused by erosion, migration, volatility, or windblown soil particles that occurs after application unless specifically addressed on the pesticide product label with respect to drift control requirements.

Buffer Zone Definition:

A buffer zone is an area where pesticide is not directly applied, thereby providing protection to a defined area. Buffer zone designations are contingent upon: state regulation, pesticide product labels, prevailing weather conditions, and sensitive/protected area(s). Buffer zones are usually adjacent to a protected area.

(E-mail Wendy Leight, USDA, Dec. 3, 1996)

Mississippi Reels

Mississippi Reels as Issuance of Private Pesticide Certificates is Suspended

Two unlicensed men were arrested in Mississippi for treating homes, churches and other buildings with the insecticide methyl parathion. (PEP-TALK December 1996) A notice to all county extension offices in Mississippi went out on December 4, 1996 stating the following:

"Under the direction of Commissioner Lester Spell, Jr., effective December 4, 1996, the issuance of private applicator pesticide certificates is SUSPENDED. This includes initial and renewal certificates.

The complete private applicator certification program will be reviewed and evaluated. If it is determined that changes to the program are needed they will be made as quickly as possible.

We will work to minimize any inconvenience this may cause and this program will undergo immediate review."
(Edna Ruth Morgan, Interim Leader, Environmental Education Unit Pesticide Coordinator and Pesticide Impact Assessment Specialist, Mississippi, December 4, 1996)

CCA Information

CCAs who have not reported all of the 21 digit CEU numbers which they have accumulated should do so as soon as possible. The new CEU reporting system (sign in sheets) has been in effect since June 30, however the 21 digit green scan sheets are still being accepted. It would help record keeping efficiency if everyone would complete all of their green scan sheets and return them to ASA in Madison. Remember, always keep a record of any meeting you attend. Other important things to remember are to either memorize your CCA number or have it with you when you attend meetings and make sure you sign-in at every meeting offering CEUs.
(OABA newsletter, Nov. 25, 1996)

Chemical & Label Update

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

FIELD CROPS

Clopyralid - Pesticide Tolerance Petition; Notice of Filing
DowElanco has filed a pesticide petition proposing establishing a tolerance for residues of clopyralid in or on field corn. Comments must be received on or before, January 10, 1997. (Federal Register: December 11, 1996)

MISCELLANEOUS

Notice of Receipt of Requests to Voluntarily Cancel Pesticide Registrations

The following products registrations have been voluntarily requested to be canceled. Unless a request is withdrawn by March 11, 1997, orders will be issued canceling all of these registrations.

Foliafume XK Insecticide
Green Light BT Worm Killer Bacillus Thuringiensis ME
Bolstar 6 & Bolstar Technical
Monitor 4
Hill's Holiday Flea & Isopropanol Tick Pump Spray
Poast
Ordram 5-G, Ordram A 10-G,
Drexel Molinate 96% Technical, Drexel Molinate 8E, and
+Drexel Molinate 10G
No Crab
Ferbam Technical Ferric
Ethephon Concentrate
(Federal Register: December 11, 1996)

PDP: Going Back Home

Pesticide Data Program: Going Back Home
It was at USDA, then it was gone. Cut by the Food Quality Protection Act. Then it was restored by an omnibus reconciliation bill, but told to stay put in the EPA. EPA does not want it. So now, even though Congress told it not to, EPA will be sending the Pesticide Data Program home. It is expected that the EPA will return control of the Pesticide Data Program to USDA in FY 1998.
(P & T Chem. News., December 4, 1996)

Psst...

What would it mean if this were a world without pest control? The following factoids concerning pests and pest management may shed some light on the subject.

FLEAS have changed the course of history. More human deaths have been attributed to fleas than all the wars ever fought. As carriers of the bubonic plagues, fleas were responsible for killing one-third the population of Europe in the 14th Century.

RATS contaminate and destroy enough food world-wide each year to feed 200 million people, according to estimates from the World Health Organization. In the United States, rats cause between \$500 million and \$1 billion a year in property and health loss.

TERMITES cause more than \$1 billion in property damage a year to over 600,000 homes. That is more than the annual dollar damage from fires and storms. Seven to eight percent of the general population has an allergy to insects. In a study conducted in Atlanta concerning the chronic flu symptoms of inner city children, it was learned that as many as 45% were allergic to cockroaches.

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