

PEP-TALK
OSU Extension Pesticide Education Program
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FOND FAIRWELL TO TOM HARRISON

Tom Harrison announced this week that he will be leaving the Certification and Training program and the Pesticide Regulation Section at ODA to take a new position as the State Plant Pathologist. He will be in charge of ODA's plant laboratory.

For years Tom has worked closely with the PAT office and the counties and he will be missed both as a colleague and a friend. Our congratulations and best wishes go with Tom as he assumes his new job on March 2nd.

Good luck, Tom
Joanne, Camille, June and Lynne

OHIO 24 C

Mesurol 50 HBT Bird Repellent was issued a 24 c in Ohio on February 4, 1998. The label of this product states that it "is an effective bird repellent that can reduce plant stand losses due to birds feeding on seeds or seedlings in newly planted corn (including field, seed, sweet and popcorn)." (Tom Harrison, ODA, February 6, 1998)

RESEARCHERS REQUEST FOR EXEMPTION FROM WPS REGULATIONS

(Memorandum from: Anne E. Lindsay, Director, Field and External Affairs Division, USEPA)

The Weed Science Society of America met last year with EPA to discuss and propose exemptions to the WPS for scientists and technicians who conduct pesticide field research. The last week of January 1998, at USEPA's suggestion, they agreed to form an interdisciplinary workgroup with diverse U.S. agricultural pesticide R&D representation to address specific aspects of the WPS for which they want to justify exemptions. The WPS was mailed to several workgroup members last week to initiate this process. The interdisciplinary team leader is Dr. Henry Wilson, VA Tech. They hope to submit a detailed draft to the Agency in one to two months. (Bob Rose, 305-6708) (Don Baumgartner, USEPA, e-mail, February 3, 1998)

OSU GREENHOUSE BULLETIN NOTICE

Bulletin 538, which supports the PAT Greenhouse study guide, is out of print and will not be reprinted. OSU specialists are encouraging growers to acquire the two "Tips" publications from the Ohio Florists' Association. These workbooks are available from: OFA, 2130 Stella Court, Suite 200, Columbus, OH 43215. Phone (614) 487-1117.

PESTICIDE COLLECTION DAY

Turn in unwanted pesticides at the April 1998 Pesticide Collection Day (Dates and Locations not finalized). The following counties are slated for April participation: Wayne, Holmes, Coshocton, Stark, Tuscarawas, Trumbull, Mahoning, Columbiana, Carroll, Harrison, and Jefferson. There is no cost to participants turning in pesticides. Note: only pesticides that have been preregistered will be accepted at the collection site. Registration forms must be received before March 20, 1998. Call ODA at 614-728-6987 for registration forms or more information.

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

Beacon (primisulfuron-methyl) --Novartis-- EPA established time limited residue tolerances in bluegrass hay. (Federal Register, December 17, 1997)

Cobra (lactofen) -- Valent-- Added to their label tank mix usage with Synchrony STS and Reliance STS on soybeans. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Field Master (glyphosate/acetochlor/atrazine) --Monsanto-- A new three way herbicide recently registered for use on corn as a preemergence burndown treatment. It can be tank mixed with 2,4-D, atrazine, Princep, Bladex, Roundup or Harness. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

Frontier (dimethenamid) -- BASF-- Added to their label tank mixes with Markman, Clarity, Banvel, Manifest, Rezult or Conclude for usage on soybeans. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Frontrow (cloransulam-methyl/flumetsulam) -- Dow Agro Sciences-- A new postemergence soybean herbicide that is effective on teaweed, sicklepod and other broadleaf weeds. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Matador (quizalofop-p-ethyl) -- FMC-- Matador is the brand name for this postemergence soybean herbicide being marketed by FMC. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Sencor (metribuzin)--Bayer--Added to their label tank mix with Resource and Scorpion III for postemergence use on field corn. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

Skirmish (chlorimuron-ethyl)--FMC--Skirmish is the brand name for this postemergence soybean herbicide being marketed by FMC. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Strongarm (diclosulam) --Dow Agro Science-- A new preplant incorporated herbicide used on peanuts and soybeans to control broadleaf weeds. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Touchdown 5 (glyphosate trimesium)--Zeneca-- On corn it can now be tank mixed with Clarity, Extrazine, Ful Time, Hornet, Karate, Lightning and Ambush. On soybeans it can be tank mixed with Authority, Authority Broadleaf, Broadstrike, Canopy XL and Steel. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

FRUIT & VEGETABLE

Agri-mek (avermectin) -- Novartis -- Added to their label the control of Colorado potato beetle in potatoes. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Benlate (benomyl)-- DuPont-- Added to their label the control of white mold on radishes grown for seed. Also added to the label are usages on conifers, wheat, conifer seedling treatment and seed treatment on cole crops, canola, chickpeas, spinach, wheat, barley, oats and rye. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

Gaucho 480 (imidacloprid) -- Gustafson-- This is a new seed treatment available for use on sugarbeet seed to control wireworms, fleabeetles, whiteflies, aphids and leafhoppers. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Carboxin--This rule extends a time-limited tolerance for residues of the fungicide carboxin and its metabolites in or on onion seed for an additional 1-year period, to January 31, 1999. Additionally, this rule changes the commodity expression for the tolerance from "onion seed" to "onions, dry bulb." (Federal Register, January 30, 1998)

Kryocide (cryolite) -- Elf Atochem-- Added to the label the usage on kohlrabi and eggplant and deleted from their label the usage on mustard. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

Oxyfluorfen--A time-limited tolerance for residues of this herbicide and its metabolites in or on strawberries has been extended for an additional 1-year period, to April 15, 1999. (Federal Register, February 4, 1998)

Oxyetracycline --Novartis-- As a result of the IR-4 Project they can now add to their label the usage on non bearing pears. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

Rally (myclobutanil) --Rohm & Haas-- EPA extended time limited residue tolerances on cucurbits until 11/30/98. (Federal Register, December 12, 1998)

Select (clethedim) --Valent-- Added to their label tank mix on sugarbeets with Stinger or Betamix/Betanex. On fallowland it may be tank mixed with 2,4-D or Banvel.(Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Terbacil-- A time-limited tolerance for residues of the herbicide terbacil and its metabolites in or on watermelon has been extended for an additional 1-year period, to May 30, 1999. (Federal Register, February 4, 1998)

Vydate (oxamyl) --DuPont-- Deleted from their label the usage on nursery grown strawberries and added usage on mint. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Weedar 64 (2,4-D) -- Rhone Poulenc-- Added to their label usage on apples, pears, stonefruit and nut orchards. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Ziram --UCB Chemical Co.-- Added to their fungicide label usage on grapes and tomatoes. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

TURF & ORNAMENTAL

Bravo (chlorothalonil)--ISK-- As a result of the IR-4 Project they can now add to their label usage on 12 new ornamental plants. Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

Fol-R-Fos 400 (mono+ di potassium salts of phosphoric acid) -- UIM Agrichemicals -- EPA has approved registration to control Phytophthora and Pythium diseases in ornamentals and bedding plants, for Phytophthora disease in conifers, and Pythium diseases in turf. (Federal Register, January 5, 1998)

Paraquat & Reward (diquat) -- Zeneca-- As a result of the IR-4 Project they can now add to their label usage on Easter lilies. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

Penncozeb 80 (mancozeb) --Elf Atochem-- Added to their label usage on Christmas trees to control needle cast, pine gold rust and Scirrhia brown spot. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Rodeo (glyphosate) -- Monsanto--Added to their label control of cordgrass. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

Terraclor (PCNB) --Uniroyal-- As a result of the IR-4 Project they can now add to their label usage on pansy and snapdragon. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

MISCELLANEOUS

Admire (imidacloprid)--Bayer-- Added to their label usage at planting on all types of tobacco. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Auri Gro WP Plant Growth Enhancer (GABA) --Auxein Corp--EPA established an exemption from residue tolerance requirements for this growth regulator on all food commodities. (Federal Register, January 7, 1998)

Kocide LF (copper hydroxide) --Griffin--Added to their label the usage on blueberries, table beets, mustard greens, turnip greens, garlic, dill,

ornamentals and quince. Also as a seed dressing on wheat, barley, greenhouse and shadehouse usage. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

Meta Systox R (oxydemeton-methyl)-- Gowan-- As a result of the IR-4 Project they can now add to their label usage on spruce trees. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Propel (lactic acid) --Entek-- Deleted from the label of this growth regulator usage on corn, grapes and lettuce. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1998)

Provado (imidacloprid) -- Bayer -- Now registered on tobacco as a foliar spray to control aphids, fleabeetles and wireworms. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

Ridomil Gold EC (mefenoxam) --Novartis-- Added to their label usage on cole crops, clover and grasses. (Ag. Chem. News, February 15, 1998)

OPCA NEW APPLICATOR TRAINING

Any new pest control technician wishing to receive training can do so at OPCA's next new applicator training session on April 16, 1998. Training will be held at the Radisson Airport Hotel in Columbus, Ohio. For a registration form, call (614) 253-3434.

EPA ISSUES NEW LABELING REQUIREMENTS FOR TOTAL RELEASE PESTICIDE FOGGERS

EPA signed a final rule on February 4, 1998 for total release fogger pesticides. EPA has determined that total release foggers pose an unreasonable risk to pesticide users and property from fires and explosions that can be caused by a build-up of extremely flammable propellants. The most important elements of the new labeling requirements are the warnings for consumers to limit the number of foggers used and eliminate all ignition sources. EPA is taking this action based on reports of incidents of fires and explosions involving total release foggers over the past several years. EPA recognizes the benefits of total release foggers and believes that the labeling changes will significantly reduce accidents resulting from product misuse. For more information and a copy of the USEPA factsheet, visit the factsheet website

at: http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/qsas/foggers1.htm (Denise Kearns, USEPA, Press Release, February 13, 1998)

NCAP REPORT CALLS FOR DISCLOSURE OF 'INERT' INGREDIENTS

A January 12, 1998 report titled "Worst Kept Secrets: Toxic Ingredients in

Pesticides," from the National Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides calls for disclosure of all undisclosed toxics labeled as inert ingredients in pesticides. The report states that only one, phenol, of about 393 registered active ingredients must be identified on product labels if it is present as an inert ingredient. The authors of this report call for the public's right-to-know to take precedence over the Confidential Business Information policy which currently prohibits anyone from EPA to provide labeling information. 455 chemicals with hazardous or toxic classifications are being used as inerts and are not being disclosed states author Holly Knight. The report further calls for more testing of mixtures of active and inert ingredients to which the public is exposed. Copies of the NCAP report are available at: www.efn.org/~ncap (Pest. & Toxic Chem. News, January 14, 1998)

NO CANCER RISK FROM PESTICIDES IN FOOD

The Ad Hoc advisory panel on pesticides and cancer for the National Cancer Institute of Canada has come to the conclusion that no definitive evidence exists to link pesticide exposure to the overall number of cancer deaths in the general population. The panel report, published in the November 15 issue of Cancer, also notes that a higher consumption of fruits and vegetables does NOT increase the risk of cancer despite the increased intake of agricultural pesticide residues that can result from eating more produce.

The National Cancer Institute and the Canadian Cancer Society have been coming under increasing pressure to focus attention on pesticides' potential as a significant source of human cancer. The panel determined that there was no overall risk increase in the past 15 years, and that current safety regulations provide a wide margin of safety for consumers. Also noted, however, was the fact that things do change as our state of knowledge changes, and the conclusions reached in this report do not mean that nothing ever needs to be done again.

This study does, nevertheless, again illustrate that eating more fruits and vegetables can reduce the risk of cancer and far outweighs potential adverse health effects, if any, that result from their consumption. "Exposure to pesticides is likely to account for only a very small proportion of human cancers," according to the authors. "Tobacco use is the single, most preventable cause of cancer. Efforts to eliminate tobacco use and enhance dietary habits must remain priorities for cancer control and prevention strategies."

A 1981 scientific review of environmental causes of human cancer determined that about 3 percent of total cancer deaths could be linked to all forms of

environmental pollution affecting air, water and food. The two leading causes of cancer deaths were found to be tobacco use (30%) and dietary factors, excluding food additives (35%). For this new review, the panel examined:

1. pesticide exposure, especially in the general population, to determine its possible contribution to cancer development;
2. the regulatory framework formed to protect the public from potentially carcinogenic pesticides; and
3. potential benefits of pesticides, such as whether their use provides an affordable and abundant supply of fresh fruits and vegetables that can reduce overall cancer risk.

Additionally, the panel recommended continuing research to assess risk and manage pesticides, and to clarify concepts of risk to the general public. They also recommend that ongoing attention be paid to regulatory processes and food inspection procedures, and that there is a need to educate the public about food safety and health issues.

According to an accompanying article in Cancer from the American Cancer Society, the central problem in public perception of risk related to pesticides "may lie with the tendency to perceive risk while ignoring dose. Agricultural uses of pesticides play a substantial role in providing high quality food products, especially fruits and vegetables, that contribute strongly to population health and to the primary prevention of cancer." (Chemically Speaking, December 1997)

UPCOMING DRIFT CONFERENCE

The North American Conference on Pesticide Spray Drift Management will be held March 29-April 1, 1998 in Portland, Maine. For further information contact Maine Pest Management Office at 207-581-3880 or visit the website at <http://www.state.me.us/agriculture/pesticides/drift>.

INTERNET SITES

School IPM -- This site, created by the University of Florida with EPA funding is applicable to many school environments, regardless of the part of the country. Some areas are still under construction School IPM site: www.ifas.ufl.edu/~schoolipm/ (Donald Baumgartner, USEPA, February 9, 1998)

A **PowerPoint presentation on head lice** is now available for free downloading from the School IPM WWW site

at:http://www.ifas.ufl.edu/~schoolipm/pres_pests.htm (Thomas R. Fasulo, University of Florida, e-mail, February 23, 1998)

The EPA's "**Pesticide Sale and Usage: 1994 and 1995 Market Estimates**" can now be found on the EPA Website at the following URL:<http://www.epa.gov/oppbead1/95pestsales/PRTOC.html>

New Pesticide Label / MSDS database offered free of charge (for a limited time) online:<http://www.cdms.net/manuf/manuf.asp>

Successful Farming's Agriculture Online:<http://www.agriculture.com/>

American Council on Science and Health (ACSH) homepage concerned with issues related to food, nutrition, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, lifestyle, the environment and health. Check it out! <http://www.acsh.org/index.html>

American Council on Science and Health (ACSH) report on carcinogens which occur naturally in holiday foods and pose no hazard to human health at:<http://www.acsh.org/publications/booklets/menu.html>

Florida Agricultural Informational Retrieval System, Univ. of Florida, "**Pesticide Poison Handbook**" parts of Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings, 4th edition, EPA, March 1989: <http://hammock.ifas.ufl.edu/txt/fairs/19729>

"Pesticides and the Bottom Line" describes the important role that pesticides play in the management of insect, weed, and disease pests. <http://piked2.agn.uiuc.edu/piap>

PSST...

New data show that actual pesticide residues in insects (and in turn, their impact on insect eating birds) are a small fraction of the levels routinely assumed by EPA. Actual residues measured in the field on ground-dwelling insects and lepidopteran larvae were generally only between 1-65 percent of the levels predicted by the models EPA uses. (Pesticide and Toxic Chem. News, November 26, 1997)

In response to calls from members of parliament to make the country totally organic by 2010, the Danish government is initiating an assessment of the impacts of a TOTAL pesticide ban in that country. The Danish environmental Protection Agency is establishing a committee of experts to analyze how such

a ban would affect the country's economy, environment, health, employment and agriculture production. (Pesticide Action Network, November 4, 1997)

Washington is the first state where farmers, foresters, landscapers, manufacturers, and pest-control companies have organized to seek relief from the FQPA and its regulations establishing tolerance levels for pesticides. Because of the state's high number of minor crops, Washington could be hit hard by the new rules. (Chemically Speaking, February 1998)

The State of Vermont's lone pesticide aerial applicator has shut down his operation and moved it to the upper Midwest region of the U.S., leaving a gap in services that could have a serious impact on Vermont farmers, apple growers, and mosquito control efforts. The owner of the aerial application business said that the state's transportation laws were too restrictive regarding times, seasons, and number of allowed takeoffs and landings. (Chemically Speaking, February 1998)

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