



PEP-TALK

OSU Pesticide Education Programs

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National PAT Workshop

OHIO TO HOST NATIONAL PAT WORKSHOP NEXT SUMMER

Yes, it is true. The Ohio State University PAT department will be hosting the national PAT workshop June 9-12, 1997 downtown Columbus at the Hyatt Regency. The event is held for State Departments of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension PAT Coordinators, Regional and National USEPA Pesticide Officials and any other interested parties. If you would like more information about attending or would like to be a part, just call the PAT office (614) 292-4070.

Ground Water Plans

EPA PROPOSES GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued an official public announcement on July 26 regarding state management plans to reduce the chance of water contamination. This federal rule requires all states to develop a plan integrating all ground water related programs, authorities and statutes into a comprehensive program. Plans will be developed and tailored on a state-by-state basis to prevent contamination under conditions of use in each state.

Ohio has been working on its generic management plan for pesticides, keeping in mind the necessity of designing the plan so that it will adapt easily to individual pesticides.

The groundwater state management plan would 1) establish the requirement for SMPs as a new regulatory tool under FIFRA to deal with the risks posed by pesticides that raise ground water concerns; and 2) classify five currently-registered pesticides as requiring SMPs (atrazine, alachlor, cyanazine, metolachlor and simazine). Bob Wulforth said that "What we are going to be doing is monitoring for the presence of these compounds and then doing educational programs for pesticide users."

Pesticide product labels would be changed to restrict use according to the terms of state-developed management plans approved by EPA. The sale and use of pesticides which are identified as posing significant ground water concerns would be allowed only in states with EPA-approved plans.

Now that the proposed regulation is final, the Agency is allowing 24 months for the states to submit management plans for the five pesticides, six months for EPA to approve them, and a three-month startup period.

Comments on the proposed rule are due 120 days after publication in the Federal Register, published on June 26. Comments should be addressed to: Public Response and Program Resources Branch, Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. EPA, 401 M St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. (Environmental News Press Release, Monday, June 24, 1996. Columbus Dispatch, Wednesday, June 26, 1996. Memo, William Jordan, Field Operations.)

WPS Meeting In Indiana

The U.S. EPA will hold a public meeting in Tipton, Indiana on August 21, 1996 to obtain input from workers, growers, handlers and others on the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides. EPA wishes to assess the first full year of implementation of these new regulations. EPA is interested in hearing public comment on:

- understanding of WPS requirements
- successes or difficulties in implementation
- usefulness of available assistance from state agencies
- suggestions for improvement

Questions about this Indiana public meeting may be directed to Edward Master (ph. 312/353-5830) or Donald Baumgartner (ph. 312/886-7835) at the U.S. EPA Region 5, Pesticides Program Section (DRT-14J), 77 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago Illinois 60604.

Chemical & Label Update

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

FRUIT

Alamo: Pesticide Tolerance

This rule establishes a tolerance for combined residues of the Ciba-Geigy fungicide, tradename Alamo, in or on the raw agricultural commodity stonefruit group. This regulation became effective July 10, 1996. (Federal Register, July 10, 1996)

VEGETABLE

Triphenyltin Hydroxide; Tolerances Revoked (Su-Ter)

EPA is issuing a final tolerance rule for triphenyltin hydroxide. There were no comments or requests for referral to an advisory committee received in response to the proposed rule, therefore, all domestic registrations of triphenyltin hydroxide for use on carrots, peanuts and peanut hulls have been canceled and EPA is revoking these tolerances. This regulation is effective August 9, 1996. (Federal Register, July 10, 1996)

Oryzalan (Surflan) : Revoked Tolerances

EPA revoked tolerances on commodities including cottonseed, peas and potatoes as of June 24, 1996. (Chemically Speaking, July 1996)

Naled (Dibrom): Approval and Deletion

Dibrom insecticide has been approved for use on eggplant, peppers, melons and summer squash. Due to the cost of reregistration, the following uses will be **DELETED** from the label: celery, cucumbers, forest trees, lettuce, peanuts, peas, pumpkins, rice soybeans, spinach, winter squash, tobacco and tomatoes. (Chemically Speaking, July 1996)

Metasystox-R (oxydemeton-methy) has added the control of thrips on cabbage to its label.

Trigard (cyromazine) received a supplemental label for use on tomatoes to control leaf miners.

INDOOR PEST

Recruit II is a new formulation of hexaflumuron for use in protection of structures from subterranean termites.

ORNAMENTAL

Junction is a new formulation of mancozeb made available for use on ornamentals.

Pentathlon is a new formulation of maneb for use on ornamentals. (Chemically Speaking, July 1996)

TURF

Acclaim Extra is a new formulation of fenoxaprop-ethyl that is replacing Acclaim 1EC.

Tupersan WP (siduron) can now be used on sod farms to control various grassy weeds.

ODDS & ENDS

USDA is participating in an effort to develop a microwave system to eliminate pests from grain as it is being moved into storage facilities. Costs are expected to be comparable to chemical treatments. (Chemically Speaking, July 1996)

A company called Halozone, located in Mississauga, Ontario, is claiming that it has a methyl bromide recycling system that can reclaim up to 75 percent of the chemical after soil fumigation and other treatments.

(Chemically Speaking, July 1996)

The national Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has announced that the amount of ozone-depleting chemicals in the lower atmosphere has declined for the first time since the synthetic compounds were first produced.

(Chemical Regulation Reporter, June 7, 1996)

The European IPM Working Group has launched a web site that contains database information on project activities in IPM and a guide to institutional and professional resources. It can be found at: <http://www.nri.org/ecart.htm/IPMnet>

(News, June 1996)

A vote is expected soon on legislation offered by Rep. Richard Durbin (D-Illinois) which would prohibit spending federal monies on crop insurance for tobacco, or on the salaries of any extension agents who work with tobacco.

(Chemically Speaking, July 1996)

PSSST....

Consumers spent a total of \$511 billion for U.S. produced food in 1994. Of that total, less than \$110 billion went to the farmers. This translates to a mere 21 cents out of every dollar. Where does the rest of the money go? Labor costs account for the largest portion, consuming 37 cents of each food dollar. Packaging is the next largest absorber, grabbing about 8 cents. Transportation, depreciation, fuels and electricity, rent, and advertising each claim a 3.5 cent to 4.5 cent share. (Some products like breakfast cereals claim up to a third of their final price for advertising). Before-tax profits account for another 3 cents of every food dollar. The remaining 12 cents is consumed by things such as interest, repairs, and business taxes. (The Kiplinger Agriculture Letter, June 7, 1996)

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