

## **PEP-Talk, July, 2008**

Pesticide Education Program  
Ohio State University Extension  
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### **ODH ESTABLISHES HEALTHY SCHOOL REGULATION**

Jarod's Law became effective in 2006 in response to the death of first grader Jarod Bennett who was struck in the head by a falling cafeteria table at his elementary school in Lebanon, Ohio. The law requires sanitarians from local health departments to conduct annual inspections of school buildings and grounds to identify health and safety concerns. The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) has now created a comprehensive "healthy school" regulation for these school safety inspections. The regulations became effective in June, 2008.

One component of the regulation is for integrated pest management (IPM) in the schools. Currently, ODH and the Ohio Department of Agriculture are discussing changes to Ohio pesticide regulations. Once written, ODH will defer to ODA's jurisdiction on pesticide use in the schools.

Schools and/or pest control companies may be contacting local county Extension offices about the IPM plan and requirements in the ODH regulation. If you have any questions, you can direct them to Joanne Kick-Raack at [kick-raack.1@osu.edu](mailto:kick-raack.1@osu.edu) or Matt Beal at the Ohio Department of Agriculture. We will keep you updated in PEP-

Talk as  
developments happen with the IPM in schools regulation.

For information about the current healthy schools regulations you can visit the following websites from the Ohio Department of Health:

[ODH School Environmental Health Main Page](#)

[ODH Healthy SEAT Adaptation](#)

[ODH IPM School Sample Policy and Accessory Information:](#)

[ODH Inspector Checklist for schools \(includes any IPM and pest checks\)](#)[very last link to this page]

[ODH IPM Presentation for Health Inspectors and Schools](#)

[ODH School Environmental Health Safety Inspection Form](#)

### **SEED TREATMENT RESULTS IN BEE DEATHS IN GERMANY**

German pesticide officials have suspended use of clothianidin, an insecticide used for corn seed treatment, following an inadvertent exposure in May 2008 that resulted in large numbers of bee deaths in an area near the Rhine River.

According to German authorities the seed treatment did not include a polymer seed coating known as a "sticker." This coating makes the pesticide product stick to the seed and is typically included in formulations on corn seed, especially in the U.S.

Early, heavy rains delayed corn planting in this area of Germany and the corn was planted when nearby canola fields were in bloom. Air-driven equipment was used to plant the corn and apparently blew clothianidin-laden dust off the seed and into the air. The dust drifted into the nearby blooming canola fields where bees were foraging. EPA indicates that this incident was not related to Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) and is examining its seed labeling requirements.

Large numbers of adult bees were found dead in and around hives in the area. Clothianidin is part of the group of neonicotinoid insecticides which have been theorized as a factor in CCD. However in CCD-affected hives no dead adult bees are found. Typically only the queen, a few nurse bees and brood are in the hive and the remainder of the bees have disappeared. Beekeepers contend that the neonicotinoids affect the nervous and immune systems of insects, disrupts feeding behavior and cause memory loss and this affects the health of the hive.

More information is on the EPA website at:

[http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb\\_page/updates/2008/bees-act.htm](http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2008/bees-act.htm)

(Source: U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Programs Update, Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 36, No. 35)

### **CDC RELEASES HEAT-STRESS DEATH REPORT**

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) has released a report summarizing heat-related fatalities among crop production workers in the United States from 1992 – 2006. During this 15-year period, 423 workers in agricultural and nonagricultural industries were reported to have died from exposure to environmental heat. Of these workers, 68 fatalities were workers engaged in crop production or support activities for crop production. There were no statistically significant differences to show any increasing trend for heat-related deaths. More information about the report is available at:

Heat stress is increased with high temperatures, high humidity and direct sunlight. Choose personal protective equipment that is designed to be as cool as possible. Have access to water or sports drinks for workers during heat stress conditions. Drink plenty of water before, during and after working in hot, humid conditions. Decrease the length of work periods and increase the length of rest periods. Try to schedule tasks during the coolest part of the work day and be prepared to stop work if conditions become too extreme.

(Sources: U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Program, OSU Bulletin 825: Applying Pesticides Correctly)

### **AGRICULTURE HEALTH STUDY LOOKS AT DIABETES**

Researchers with the Agriculture Health Study have looked at possible links from chlorinated pesticides and the occurrence of diabetes in pesticide applicators. There was a small increase in risk for diabetes among applicators in the study that used the pesticides more than 100 lifetime days.

Known risk factors for diabetes include obesity, lack of exercise and having a family history. Some of the chlorinated pesticides included in the study, such as chloradane, are no longer available on the market.

The Agriculture Health Study is a prospective study of licensed pesticide applicators from North Carolina and Iowa. The study began in 1993 and is continuing. For more information, visit: <http://www.nih.gov/news/health/jun2008/niehs-04.htm>

### **PESTICIDE CROP WATCH**

#### **BIOTECH**

Monsanto and Dow have submitted SmartStax corn to EPA for review. SmartStax has eight insect-protection and weed control gene traits. The technology included is from Monsanto for 2nd generation rootworm and corn borer control as well as glyphosate resistance and 2nd generation rootworm and corn borer control from Dow along with glufosinate resistant technology.

### **UPCOMING EVENTS**

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

#### **TRAINED SERVICEPERSON AND NEW APPLICATOR COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS**

Recertification credit also available in core, 8, 6c and 5.

August 27, 2008

September 24, 2008

Taught at Ohio Department of Agriculture, Reynoldsburg

## EXTENSION EDUCATOR INSERVICE

December 3-4, 2008

Ohio 4-H Center, OSU Campus, Columbus

## COMMERCIAL APPLICATOR RECERTIFICATION CONFERENCES

### General Conferences

January 21, 2009 – Dayton Convention Center

February 10, 2009 – Sandusky, Kalahari Conference Center

February 25, 2009 – Columbus Convention Center

March 11, 2009 – Akron, John S. Knight Center

### Field Crop Conferences

December 17, 2008 – Lima, Reed Hall, Ohio State University, Lima Campus

February 25, 2009 – Columbus Convention Center

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