



PEP-TALK

OSU Pesticide Education Programs

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

New Inservice

The PAT Department is holding a new inservice called "Introduction to Pesticide Classes." The inservice will be on July 22-23, 1997 at the Eisenhower National Clearinghouse on the corner of Kenny and Kennear Roads at OSU. The inservice is a systematic coverage of the major groups of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides with a focus on classes of pesticides that have similar chemistry, mode of action, toxicity and safety issues. For a more complete description of the inservice and a brochure, call Camille at (614) 292-3272.

PAT Hosting Meeting

PAT OFFICE HOSTING NATIONAL MEETING

The PAT Department is hosting the National Pesticide Applicator Training and Certification Workshop on June 9-12, 1997 at the Hyatt Regency in Columbus. This is a forum where State Lead Agencies such as ODA, Cooperative Extension PAT Coordinators, Regional and National USEPA Pesticide Officials and others will meet to discuss current issues in training and certification.

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

Stringer New Stringer
Clopyralid-- A time-limited tolerance has been established for residues of the herbicide clopyralid in or on the food commodity canola in connection with EPA's granting emergency exemptions under section 18 authorizing use of the pesticide on canola in Idaho, Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington. The tolerance will expire and is revoked on July 31, 1998. (Federal Register, May 16, 1997)

Cyanamid--The company has discontinued the sale of the corn herbicide Lentagran (pyridate). (Ag Chem News, May 17, 1997)

FRUIT

Carbon Disulfide--Entek Corp.--Tolerances have been established for residues of the nematocide, insecticide, and fungicide, carbon disulfide in or on the food commodities almond nutmeat, almond hulls, peaches, and plums (fresh prunes) from the application of sodium tetrathiocarbonate. (Federal Register, May 16, 1997)

Furadan (carbofuran)--FMC--Due to the high cost of re-registration, the company will take grapes and strawberries off all of their Furadan labels. (Ag Chem News, May 15, 1997)

Omite / Comite (propargite)--Uniroyal-- EPA proposes to revoke tolerances on apples, apricots, beans, cranberries, figs, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and strawberries because these uses have been voluntarily deleted by the manufacturer from the label. (Ag Chem News, May 17, 1997)

Propamocarb Hydrochloride-- A time-limited tolerances has been established for residues of the fungicide propamocarb hydrochloride in or on the food commodities tomatoes, tomato puree, and tomato paste in connection with EPA's granting of emergency exemptions under section 18 authorizing use of propamocarb hydrochloride on tomatoes in the states of California, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The tolerances will expire and are revoked by EPA on May 15, 1999. (Federal Register: May 16, 1997)

Tox 100 = Agr Evo

Pyridaben--BASF Corp.--Time-limited tolerances with an expiration date of May 31, 2001 were established for residues of the pesticide pyridaben in or on the food commodities apples, wet apple pomace, pears, citrus, citrus oil, almonds, almond hulls, meat, milk and fat. (Federal Register, May 16, 1997)

Rally (myclobutanil)--Rohm & Haas--EPA established time limited residue tolerances on strawberries and on cucurbit vegetables. (Federal Register, April 11, 1997)

ORNAMENTALS

A-Rest (ancymidol)--SePro-- Submitted a new label to EPA to allow this growth regulator to be used on any container grown ornamental crop grown both inside and outside the greenhouse. New crops on the label include impatiens, pansy, begonia, portulaca and other. Also a chemigation method of application will be on the label. (Ag Chem News, May 17, 1997)

Systane (myclobutanil)--Rohm & Haas--Added to their label the usage on poinsettias and chrysanthemums. (Ag Chem News, May 17, 1997)

TURF

Heritage (azoxystrobin)--Zeneca--EPA has approved an application to register this new active ingredient to control certain diseases in commercial turf. (Federal Register, April 2, 1997)

VEGETABLES

Cymoxanil-- A time-limited tolerance has been established for residues of the fungicide cymoxanil in or on the raw agricultural commodity potatoes in connection with EPA's granting of emergency exemptions under section 18 authorizing use of cymoxanil on potatoes in certain states. This tolerance will expire and is revoked on March 15, 1999. For more information see PEP-TALK Vol. 2, Issue 6 (Federal Register, May 14, 1997)

Dimethomorph--A time-limited tolerance has been established for residues of the fungicide dimethomorph in or on the food commodity potatoes in connection with EPA's granting of emergency exemptions in certain states. The tolerance will expire and is revoked on March 15, 1999. For more information, see PEP-TALK Vol. 2, Issue 6, May 16, 1997. (Federal Register, May 14, 1997)

Emamectin Benzoate-- A time-limited tolerance has been established for residues of the insecticide emamectin benzoate in or on the raw agricultural commodities head and Napa (chinese) cabbage in connection with EPA's granting an emergency exemption under section 18 in Hawaii. The tolerance will expire and is revoked on December 31, 1998. (Federal Register, May 16, 1997)

Fusilade DX (fluazifop-butyl)--Zeneca--Added to the label the usage on asparagus. (Ag Chem News, May 17, 1997)

Meta Systox R (oxydemeton-methyl)--Gowan--Added to their label the control of thrips on cabbage. (Ag Chem News, May 17, 1997)

Poast (sethoxydim)--BASF--EPA has extended time limited residue tolerances on asparagus, carrots, cranberries, peppermint and spearmint. They now expire on December 31, 1998. (Federal Register, April 11, 1997)

Prefar (bensulide)--Gowan--Added to their label the usage on numerous cole crops and leafy vegetable crops. (Ag Chem News, May 17, 1997)

MISCELLANEOUS

Admire (imidacloprid)--Bayer-- Added to their label the usage on tobacco applied in the transplant water. (Ag Chem News, May 15, 1997)

Bayleton (triadimefon)--Bayer-- Due to the high cost of re-registration the company will delete from the label the usages on cucurbits, grasses grown for seed, sugarbeets and wheat. (Ag Chem News, May 17, 1997)

Break / Tilt (propiconazole)--Novartis--EPA established time limited residue tolerances on almond hulls, almond nut meat, cranberries, grain sorghum, grain sorghum fodder, corn fodder, corn forage, corn grain, sweet corn, peanuts, peanut hay, peanut hulls, pineapple, pineapple fodder, mint tops and wild rice. (Federal Register, April 11, 1997)

Dragnet (permethrin)--FMC-- Added to their label the control of deer and American dog ticks. (Ag Chem News, May 15, 1997)

Laginex (Lagenidium giganteum)--Agra Quest-- This is a new biological insecticide discovered by the Univ. of California to control mosquitos. It recently received US registration and will be marketed by Agra quest which is a new start up company located in Davis CA. (Ag Chem News, May 15, 1997)

Pelargonic Acid--Mycogen Corporation-- The Agency has established an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of pelargonic acid when used as an herbicide in or on all food commodities. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of this herbicide in or on all food commodities. (Federal Register, May 23, 1997)

Pendimethalin--A time-limited tolerances for residues of the herbicide pendimethalin in or on fresh mint hay and mint oil has been established in connection with EPA's granting an emergency exemption in Idaho, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington. These tolerances will expire and are revoked on May 31, 1998. (Federal Register, May 23, 1997)

Prometryne 4L (prometryn)--Platte Chem Co--Added to their label the usage on dill. (Ag Chem News, May 17, 1997)

Zorial (norfluazon)--Novartis--EPA established time limited residue tolerances on bermudagrass forage and bermudagrass hay. These expire on 11-30-98. Also residue tolerance on citrus molasses, dried citrus pulp and dried hops were established. (Federal Register, April 11, 1997)

Spray Drift Conference

The North American Conference on Pesticide Spray Drift Management will be held in Portland, Maine on November 16-18, 1997. Topics that will be presented are: Aerial, air blast and boom drift; Computer modeling of pesticide drift; Global positioning systems; Legal liability; Insurance issues; Drift laws; Environmental and public policy perspectives; Weather effects on drift; Equipment; Drift management plans. For more information contact Jim Dill at (207) 581-3880. (Don Barry, E-Mail, January 29, 1997)

Pesticide Training

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT TRAINING VIA DISTANCE EDUCATION

Colorado State University is offering newly revised correspondence courses in pesticide application and management. The courses are taught by Dr. Bert L. Bohmont, an author on pest control and pesticides. One can enroll in a course at any time and is given one year to complete the course. For more information about the courses, cost and format please call Colorado State University Division of Continuing Education at (800) 525-4950. (CSU, PMS brochure, May 1997)

Endangered Species Act

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT: A TOP PRIORITY

The Endangered Species Act is a top priority for 1997, and battle lines are being drawn. The Republicans want preeminence of state water rights, cost-benefit considerations in recovery plans for listed species, limited consultation with the Fish & Wildlife Service, and waived requirements for National Environmental Policy Act participation. The National Wildlife Federation and others are mobilizing.

There are about 19,000 pesticides registered in the US, from about 800 active ingredients. About 9,000 products are registered for food crops. For all pesticides, there are about 1.25 billion pounds of active ingredient applied. Retail sales account for approximately \$18 billion.

Carol Browner (administrator of EPA) has announced that one of her top priorities is a "fair share" of regulatory burdens between point and non-point sources of pollution. Cities and industrial groups seem to be trying to point the finger back at agriculture. The EPA wants to look at the entire load of pollutants from all sources. (GA Pest Management Newsletter, Univ. of Georgia)

Goals, Objectives for FQPA

EPA has announced details on a plan for carrying out the 1996 Food Quality Protection Act. The plan is based on five guiding principles including: sound science; a protective, health-based approach to food safety; promotion of safer, effective pest control methods; an open, fair and consistent evaluation process that involves consultation with stakeholders and an informed public; and, public accountability of EPA's action and resources to achieve the goals of the law. Full details on this implementation plan and additional information on the FQPA are available by calling (703) 305-5805 or via the Internet.

EPA has four primary goals concerning the FQPA. These goals include:

- I. Safe food. All foods Americans produce or consume will continue to be safe for all people to eat.
- II. Ensure that communities, work places, and ecosystems are safe from pollution. By relying on pollution prevention and other approaches that eliminate, reduce, or minimize contamination with respect to how we produce, consume, use and reuse materials, all Americans will live and work in safe environments and healthy communities.

III. Empowering People with Information and Education Expanding Their Right to Know. Information on the state of the environment will be user friendly and widely accessible. This will increase the opportunities for Americans to learn about the environment and foster environmental stewardship through information exchange within communities and across economic sectors.

IV. Develop and Implement Innovative approaches for current and future environmental problems. EPA will develop and start new tools and concepts to provide the best possible scientific basis for addressing current and future environmental problems.

Overall, there are currently about 20,000 registered pesticide product formulations, containing approximately 675 active ingredients and 1,835 inert ingredients. About 470 pesticide active ingredients are used in agriculture, and EPA has established more than 9,300 residue limits (tolerances) for pesticides in food. The FQPA mandates that the EPA reassess all 9,300 existing tolerances. The Agency has admitted that they are not likely to meet their annual goal for the reregistration of pesticides in 1997 due to the impact of the FQPA. In an average year, EPA registers 40 new active ingredients and reregisters 40 older pesticides. Since enactment of FQPA, EPA has now registered two new active ingredients, 10 new biological pesticides, and one new antimicrobial pesticide.

EPA has received 137 requests for Section 18 Emergency Exemptions since the passage of FQPA 42 Emergency Exemptions have been granted and 11 tolerances established for 21 of the requests. One request has been denied, five have been withdrawn, and the rest are still pending.

The action EPA takes in fulfillment of the FQPA will affect hundreds of pesticide producers, 2,500 formulators, 29,000 distributors and other retail establishments, 40,000 commercial pest control firms, more than 1,000,000 farms, 3,500,000 farm workers, several million industry and government users, and each and every household. Within EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs, a total of approximately 800 people will carry out these activities related to pesticide regulation and management. (EPA Environmental News Press Release, March 18, 1997, Chemical Regulation Reporter, February 28, March 21, 1997, 1996 FQPA Implementation Plan, March 1997)

CCA News

If you still need Soil and Water CEU's, the All Ohio Chapter of Soil and Water Conservation has a program for you. The meeting is Friday, June 27, 1997, Statford Ecological Center, Delaware, Ohio. It has been approved for 5 CEUs in Soil and Water.

June 15 is the registration deadline for the August 1, 1997 CCA exam. Call the OABA office for registration materials.

Toxic Releases Down in 95

"Toxic releases to air, land and water are down, according to 1995 Toxic Release Inventory data released May 20. However, underground injection releases increased and total waste generated has increased 7% since 1991." (P & T Chem News, May 21, 1997)

Unfortunately, estimates indicate that companies expect little change in how they handle their wastes in the next two years. Only Massachusetts and New Jersey "are reducing their total waste, said Paul Orum, coordinator of the Washington, DC-based Working Group on Community Right to Know." (P & T Chem News, May 21, 1997)

Of the toxic wastes reported, the chemical industry accounted for 98% of reported underground injection of waste, the one area of waste release to increase. Most of this type of release is due to injections of toxic chemicals into wells designed to entomb liquid wastes for many years.

Air emissions dropped 6.8%, surface water releases declined by 10.2% and releases to land declined 6%. The Chemical Manufacturers Association said that since 1988, releases of core chemicals on the Toxic Release Inventory have declined by almost 46%. About half of the 282 chemicals on this list are pesticides. The top 4 chemicals released in 1995 were methanol, ammonia, toluene and nitrate compounds with chemical manufacturers releasing the most chemicals on the Toxic Release Inventory list.

"The five states with the highest total TRI releases were Texas, with 283.9 million pounds; Louisiana, with 172.2 million pounds; Ohio, with 121.8 million pounds; Tennessee, with 111.1 million pounds; and Alabama, with 102.7 million pounds." (P & T Chem News, May 21, 1997)

Chlordane & Heptachlor

VELSICOL HALTS PRODUCTION OF CHLORDANE AND HEPTACHLOR

"Velsicol Chemical Corp. Announced on May 15 that it is permanently stopping production of chlordane and heptachlor at its manufacturing plant in Memphis, Tenn., and will formally end the business by the end of the year." (P & T Chem News, May 21, 1997)

"Chlordane and heptachlor are pesticides used primarily for termite control in wooden structures and as a soil insecticide in tropical regions. Heptachlor is currently used in the US only to protect underground cable junction boxes from fire ants. EPA canceled all food uses of the pesticides between 1975 and 1978, an agency spokesperson said." (P & T Chem News, May 21, 1997)

Although Velsicol voluntarily canceled the use of their products in the US, the company was still exporting them to Africa, Northeastern Australia, Asia and South America. (P & T Chem News, May 21, 1997)

Pesticide Incidents

"Michigan farmers accidentally contaminated feed with an insecticide, killing 175 heifers, according to UPI reports. None of the milk on the West Michigan dairy farm was tainted, and no people are in danger, according to the Michigan Department of Agriculture. The feed was poisoned when farm workers scooped the feed from the bucket of a front-end loader that had been used to haul a deadly root-worm insecticide called fonofos, sold under the brand name Dyfonate." (P & T Chem News, May 7, 1997)

Recently, two Arkansas men were each charged with one count of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling in violation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Both plaintiffs allegedly applied the pesticide Furadan (carbofuran) to their rice crops in order to kill migratory birds. The application resulted in the death of several hundred birds. Both men face a maximum of one year in prison and a \$100,000 fine for the FIFRA violation. (Chemically Speaking, May 1997)

Report Available

REPORT ON NURSERY / GREENHOUSE PEST MANAGEMENT AVAILABLE

A new pesticide assessment report that reviews pest management in the greenhouse and nursery industry entitled "The Biologic and Economic Assessment of Pest Management in the US Greenhouse and Nursery Industry" has recently been made available by the national Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP). Copies of this 131 page publication, or a two-page summary, can be obtained by calling (912) 386-3410. (Chemically Speaking, May 1997)

PSST...

The President asked all federal agencies to identify regulations that were outdated, overly prescriptive, or no longer made sense. EPA's review identified 1,457 pages out of 12,766 that could be removed from the Code of Federal Regulations. Thus far, EPA estimates that eliminating these regulations will save the regulated community \$4.2 billion, and reduce the time required to fill out reports by 250,000 hours. (EPA Summary Report to the President, via the Label, Purdue Univ, January 1997)

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