



PEP-TALK

OSU Pesticide Education Programs



Included In This Issue...

In this issue:

- I. Neighbors Helping Neighbors
- II. Telephone Pesticide Sales
- III. Chemical and Label Update
- IV. The "Stop" Sticker for WPS Products
- V. Heat Stress Posters
- VI. Revising Ohio Study Guides
- VII. Spotlight on Dichlorvos
- VII. PSSST....

Neighbors

NEIGHBORS HELPING NEIGHBORS

We sometimes receive calls from the farming community regarding the status of growers who apply pesticides for their neighbors and what regulations apply to this situation.

The following criteria should help give a few guidelines:

- 1) The person applying the chemical must be a certified private applicator
- 2) The person applying the chemical must operate farm property and equipment primarily for his/her own use
- 3) The person applying can not publicly title himself/ herself as being a pesticide applicator for hire
- 4) There must be no exchange of money

If the above conditions are met, Ohio Pesticide Law does not require the applicator to have a commercial license.

Who is liable if something goes wrong?

- A) Misuse drift - ODA enforces against the applicator holding the license or the certified person who purchased the product
- B) Civil suit - Same as above however, all of the parties involved will be named (farmer / neighbor / applicator)

~~Bob Wolforst~~, ODA pesticide regulation, said that if an applicator has a question concerning ODA's policy in this situation that "they (ODA) will generate answers."

Telephone Sales

Yep, it's too good to be true!

Every year, telephone pesticide salespeople cause problems in Ohio to some degree. This is a "spring thing" in much of the country. Herbicides under different names are telemarketed to farmers. Often the product is not registered in the state and therefore can not be legally used. Also, the cost is an incredible investment for a product about which the farmer may know nothing. Bob Wolforst with ODA said that, so far this year, it has not been a big problem in Ohio.

One example of how the scam works can be illustrated in South Carolina. The victim this time was a farmer who was offered a product that was ideal for total vegetation control on ditch banks. A typical sales pitch is to compare their product with a well known brand, e.g. "it's just like Round-up."

The farmer did attempt to get some information about the product, but little was given. The sale was made C.O.D., a typical aspect of these sales. When the farmer received the product it ended up costing about \$80.00 for 1 gallon. What wonderful item did he get for this? A product called "TK-10 Liquid Vegetation Killer." It contains 3.75% prometon; a common trade name of this active ingredient is Pramitol, which sells for about \$25.00/per gallon for a 25% concentrate.

Remember these common guidelines:

"If it sounds too good to be true, it probably is!"

"If they won't send you literature before purchase, don't buy it!"

"If they won't, at least, give you price, ingredients, and concentration, so you can compare local price, don't buy it!"

If all else fails, "Don't buy from anyone selling over the phone that you don't know."

Whether registered or not, these kinds of pesticide sales usually involve herbicide active ingredients that have been formulated, or reformulated, at VERY low concentrations, but

sold for big bucks. You end up needing a lot of these products for an application that would have required much less product of a "name brand", and which end up costing you many times more than if you had used the name brand.

Chemical & Label Update

Ohio section 24(c)

Command4EC - Revision of SLN 24(c) to include summer squash

EPA recently granted tolerance to FMC corporation for use of Command 4EC broadleaf weeds and grass herbicide on summer squash. ODA has proposed adding summer squash to the existing Ohio winter squash SLN 24(c).

Command 4EC - Issuance of SLN 24(c) for cucumbers

ODA has approved a 24(c) for broadleaf control in cucumbers.

Command 4EC - Issuance of SLN 24(c)

ODA has approved this herbicide for direct seeded and transplant cabbage.

National

Metalaxyl (Apron, Subdue, Ridomil) -Voluntarily Canceled, replaced by sister product

EPA announced the voluntary registration cancellation of the active ingredient metalaxyl and the end-use product registrations held by Ciba Crop Protection that contain metalaxyl. EPA feels that a reduction in the environmental exposure to pesticides will be gained by cancelling metalaxyl and replacing its uses with products containing mefenoxam. Mefenoxam is a chemical component of metalaxyl and, at half the application rate, provides the same level of efficacy as metalaxyl. Under an agreement reached with the registrant, metalaxyl products can be sold until December 31, 1998. The registrant has requested that the Agency allow resale and use of the metalaxyl-based end-use products that are in the hands of distributors, dealers and growers by December 31, 1998 until supplies are exhausted.

The effective date of the cancellation will be May 31, 1996.

Metalaxyl is one of the most widely registered and used fungicides in the United States with established tolerances in over 120 crop and livestock commodities. Since all registered uses of metalaxyl based products are replaced by the registration of parallel and equivalent mefenoxam based products, EPA feels there will be no loss of uses and no negative impact of minor crops or US agriculture. (Federal Register: May 1, 1996)

The "Stop" Sticker

THE "STOP" STICKER FOR WPS PRODUCTS

Any pesticide for sale that comes under the jurisdiction of the Worker Protection Standards must now be labeled with a WPS statement. Some older containers on the shelves may need to be relabeled by retailers/wholesalers. If there is supplemental labeling for an older product, the dealer must affix a "stop sticker" to the container.

The sticker will say: "STOP!" Use this product only in accordance with the WPS, 40 CFT Part 170, and the 'Supplemental Labeling Worker Protection Requirements,' which must be provided when the product is offered for sale. Otherwise, you are in violation of FIFRA. For more copies of the labeling, contact your dealer or call 1-800-731-2291."

If you see a "stop sticker" on a product you buy, make sure you get the supplemental labeling at the time of sale. Containers that you have in your storage facility do not need to be relabeled and may be used according to the label. (Printed from Pesticide Notes, MSU, March-April 1996)

Heat Stress Poster

ENGLISH/SPANISH POSTER ON CONTROLLING HEAT STRESS IN AGRICULTURE

EPA and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a multi-colored poster summarizing key elements for employers and workers for controlling heat stress. The poster, 20"X 24", is in English on one side and Spanish on the other. In addition to providing basic instructions for preventing heat-related illnesses, the poster also outlines the signs, symptoms, and causes of various heat-related illnesses, as well as first-aid treatment. The poster is a summary of "A Guide to Heat Stress In Agriculture," issued jointly by EPA and OSHA.

Copies of the poster (document number 055-000-00544-3) are \$1.25 each; the Guide (document number 055-000-00474-9) is \$3.50. Both are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402 (telephone, 202-512-1800). Orders of 100 or more copies receive a 25 percent discount. (E-mail notice, Howard R. Rosenberg, 5/ 9/96)

Ohio Study Guides

REVISING OHIO STUDY GUIDES

This summer, the OSU Pesticide Applicator Training office, in conjunction with agent authors, will be revising some of the private applicator study guides that are out of print. Guides being updated are: Forage Crops, Vegetable Production, Greenhouse, Ornamentals and Turf and Tobacco. If you have any comments or concerns with any of these study guides, please let us know. Your input is invaluable!

Spotlight on DDVP

On September 28, 1995 the U.S. EPA announced the proposed cancellation of uses for the insecticide DDVP. DDVP is an organophosphate insecticide used to control flies, mosquitos, gnats, cockroaches, fleas, and other insects. It is used in homeowner products such as pest strips, room foggers and flea collars. The product has been registered since 1948 and is mainly used to treat livestock and raw or processed foods.

Amvac Chemical Corporation is the sole producer of technical grade DDVP with 60 additional registrants who formulate DDVP into different products.

The EPA initiated a special review in 1988 to determine what unreasonable risks DDVP may cause to people or the environment. Lab studies and reports were used to evaluate the chemical's adverse effects. Results of this review could have included cancellation, restriction or continued use. EPA determined that DDVP is a cancer risk by dietary exposure, but not by dermal or inhalation exposure. It is also a cholinesterase inhibitor and due to these risks, EPA has proposed to cancel or make the following restrictions to DDVP to minimize risks and to reduce exposure:

Proposed Canceled Uses:

- All residential and homeowner use including pet flea collars, hanging pest strips and room foggers
- Non-perishable or raw agricultural commodities in bulk, packages or bags
- All warehouse use (tobacco warehouses too)
- Commercial, institutional and industrial areas
- Farm livestock (except poultry)
- Turf, ornamental lawns and plants
- Airplanes
- Trucks, ship holds and railcars

Proposed Canceled hand held uses and restricted REI:

- Greenhouse and mushroom houses
- Passenger buses

Proposed modifications: only certified applicators with personal protective equipment, no hand application:

- Kennels, feedlots, animal premises
- Poultry
- Automated application to livestock
- Manure
- Garbage Dumps

No Modifications:

- Outdoor insect traps
- Impregnated strips in museums

Amvac already voluntarily deleted several agricultural uses including food manufacturing and processing establishments and all greenhouse use.

The EPA suggests using alternative methods of pest control in these situations. If you are concerned or need more information call The National Pesticide Telecommunication Network (NPTN) 1-800-858-7378.

In comments to the EPA on the proposed cancellations, organizations expressed concern about the lack of alternatives to DDVP especially since methyl bromide is scheduled to be banned in 2001. Others cited that no alternatives are available for greenhouse crops in full bloom or for greenhouse vegetables.

Some took issue with EPA's cancer risk assessment. Comments from the chemical's manufacturer, Amvac, stated that residential and certain industrial and institutional uses should not be canceled because human incident data shows little or no effect. Therefore, carcinogenicity concerns should not be the basis for DDVP cancellation.

The National Pest Control Association agreed that DDVP should be a Restricted Use Product, and training and Personal Protective Equipment should be required for use. They opposed cancellation.

The EPA also heard comments supporting the proposed cancellation from farm workers.

EPA will continue to consider comments, then modify the proposal if appropriate and issue a final decision.

PEP-TALK will keep you updated as decisions are made. (Adopted from Pesticide and Chemical News, 1/24/96, 1/31/96, & 2/7/96; EPA press release, 9/28/95)

Psst.....

U.S. farmers spend \$7.2 billion on pesticides in crop production annually. Herbicides account for most of those sales, making up \$4.7 billion of the total and nine of the 10 top-selling pesticides, according to the National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy. NCFAP's study said that the 10 top-selling pesticides in the US include metolachlor, at \$451 million per year; glyphosate at \$447 million per year; imazethapyr, at \$438 million per year; trifluralin, at \$205 million per year; cyanazine, at \$184 million per year; atrazine, at \$169 million per year; chlorpyrifos, at \$169 million per year; dicamba, at \$168 million per year; alachlor, at \$166 million per year, and pendimethalin, at \$152 million per year. (P&T News, Dec. 13, 1995)

Camille Roush-Kopczewski
Editor, Extension Associate
Pesticide Appl. Training
E-mail:

roush-kopczewski.16@osu.edu

Joanne Kick-Raack
Coordinator
Pesticide Appl. Training
E-mail:

kick-raack.1@osu.edu

Pesticide Applicator Training Office

Rm. 249 Howlett Hall

2001 Fyffe Ct.

Columbus, OH 43210-1096

Phone: (614)292-4070

Fax:(614)292-3505