

PEP-Talk, May, 2012

Pesticide Safety Education Program
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PESTICIDE LABELS AVAILABLE ONLINE

There are several websites that contain pesticide labels provided by manufacturers. These databases can be used to find labels for educational or informational use. If using a database, remember that applicators must follow the directions on the label attached to the pesticide when they purchased the product.

Most databases have search engines to look for company name, product name, active ingredient and EPA registration number. Each of the databases also have advanced search functions for finding a products based on other criteria.

The NPIRS site is a source of products that are registered for use in Ohio. You can access the site at <http://state.ceris.purdue.edu> The site is maintained by Purdue University and receives routine updates from the Ohio Department of Agriculture. Special search features also include site of application and pest to be controlled.

A new database is the TIRM database at <http://www.tirmsdev.com> which is available to anyone involved with education and extension for no charge. One special search feature is the ability to designate resistance management groups (such as HRAC, FRAC or IRAC).

The two industry label databases that have been available for a long time include Greenbook at <http://greenbook.net> and CDMS at <http://www.cdms.net/LabelsMsds/LMDefault.aspx?t=> and also are available at no charge. Greenbook features extra search features for organic products, crop and site categories as well as pest categories. CDMS has pest categories that allow for multiple pest selection. (Source: Illinois Pesticide Review, University of Illinois Extension, March/April 2012)

AVOID DRIFT SITUATIONS

Drift is the number one pesticide-related complaint received by the Ohio Department of Agriculture. Under Ohio laws, applicators are responsible if their applications drift off-site and cause damage.

Drift can occur when the pesticide moves through the air during applications. This can be caused by wind, driving equipment too fast, not setting the equipment properly, etc. Before making an application, you need to consider the weather conditions and if it's too windy to be spraying. Other ways to reduce drift include increasing spray droplet size by using a low-drift nozzle and reducing pressure, reducing speed when applying and lowering the boom on some sprayers.

Off-target damage can also be caused by volatility, which is when a pesticide changes to a gas and moves off site. Applicators need to read the label directions to see if this is a concern with a pesticide. The label will give instructions on temperature and other weather conditions that could cause volatility and off-target damage.

DISPOSING OF RESIDENTIAL PESTICIDES

Spring cleaning season is here and consumers may want to dispose of old pesticide products. EPA has a guidance document on disposing of residential pesticides. It's available at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/disposal.htm> Some of the items include:

- Consumers are encouraged to use pesticide product according to label directions.
- Consumers can contact the local solid waste management district for information on disposing of pesticides. A listing of these in Ohio is available at: <http://www.oswdo.org/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabindex=5&tabid=98>
- Do not reuse empty pesticide containers. Consumers can place it in the trash unless the label specifies otherwise.
- Never pour leftover pesticides down the sink, into the toilet or down a sewer or street drain. The products may interfere with operation of wastewater treatment system or adversely affect waterways.

(Source: EPA Office of Pesticide Programs)

NON-AGRICULTURAL PYRETHROID LABEL CHANGES

EPA recently revised the "Environmental Hazard Statements" and "Directions for Use" sections for pyrethroid pesticide products used in non-agricultural outdoor settings. The changes were designed to reduce potential runoff and drift from pyrethroid applications in residential, commercial, institutional and industrial outdoor settings. EPA's changes are outlined at: <http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/reevaluation/environmental-hazard-statement.html>

The changes have been made to pyrethroids that were subject to reregistration. EPA has sent requests to the remaining products' manufacturers outlining the label changes. Pest Control Technology in the April 2012 issue outlined how these changes could have implications for pest management applications. The article is available at: <http://www.pctonline.com/pct0412-pyrethroids-use-restrictions.aspx>

HOUSEHOLD FOGGER SAFETY VIDEO AVAILABLE

Total release foggers, also called bug bombs, are used in homes to control cockroaches, fleas and other pests. EPA has developed short videos in English and Spanish that emphasize three safety topics: keeping foggers away from ignition sources, using only the number of foggers necessary and vacating and ventilating the treatment area after application. The videos and other information are available at: <http://epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/fogger.htm>
(Source: EPA Office of Pesticide Programs)

NEW INSECT REPELLENT WEB APP

The National Pesticide Information Center has developed a web app for consumers to use when considering insect repellents. The app shows the registered repellents and allows for sorting by length of protection time. The repellents can also be chosen based on insect groups. The app is available at: <http://npic.orst.edu/myrepel>

PESTICIDE CROP WATCH INSECTICIDES

EPA has opened a comment period for the proposal to remove food tolerances for sulfuryl fluoride. This product is an alternative to methyl bromide and is currently registered for control of insect pests in stored grains, dried fruits, tree nuts and other products. Comments are being sought until July 30, 2012, on the availability of alternatives and potential impacts of withdrawing sulfuryl fluoride and fluoride tolerances. More information is available at: <http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0174-0249>

BIOPESTICIDES

A bacterium has been discovered by Montana State University-Bozeman researchers that could control a variety of plant diseases. The bacillus spore was discovered when researching sugar beet leaf spot damage. The bacterium triggers the plant's immune response which starts the defense reactions. More information is available at: <http://www.montana.edu/cpa/news/nwview.php?article=10910>
(Source for EPA Office of Pesticide Programs; Pesticide Crop Watch: Chemically Speaking, University of Florida Extension, April 2012)

UPCOMING EVENTS

More information about the following events is at: <http://pested.osu.edu>.

PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING FOR NEW APPLICATORS August 29, 2012

September 26, 2012

Training for trained servicepersons is included in the program.

Schedule for the training: Core in the morning and Categories 8, 5, 2c and 6c in the afternoon.

All meetings at the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Reynoldsburg

WOOD-DESTROYING INSECT INSPECTION TRAINING

September 12, 2012 – Ohio Department of Agriculture, Reynoldsburg

Mandatory training for Commercial Category 12

EXTENSION EDUCATOR PAT INSERVICE

December 12 & 13, 2012 – Ohio 4-H Center, OSU Campus, Columbus

OHIO PESTICIDE COMMERCIAL APPLICATOR RECERTIFICATION CONFERENCES

January 31, 2013 – Dayton Convention Center

February 13, 2013 – Akron, John S. Knight Center

March 5, 2013 – Columbus Convention Center

March 21, 2013 (tentative) – Sandusky, Kalahari Conference Center

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