

## **PEP-Talk, November, 2001**

Pesticide Education Program  
Ohio State University Extension  
Joanne Kick-Raack, State Coordinator  
Cindy Folck, Communications  
Vol. 5, Issue 9

### **In This Issue:**

- [Indiana Institutes Regulation for Retailers](#)
- [EPA Gives Guidelines for Resistance Management on Labels](#)
- [Pesticide-Related Enforcement Action](#)
- [Legal Cases Involving Pesticide Use](#)
- [Study Links Pesticides to Ill Health in Florida Workers](#)
- [Pesticide Crop Watch](#)
- [IR-4 Additions to Labels for Ornamentals](#)
- [Upcoming Events](#)

### **Indiana Institutes Regulations for Retailers**

Advice is not always cheap. Any retailer (urban or agricultural) in Indiana who gives pesticide advice to customers will be required to be a "Registered Pesticide Consultant." Individual employees of the retailer who give pesticide advice must be trained as pesticide consultants.

To become a registered pesticide consultant, the business must register with the state chemist and provide training to any employees who will be giving pesticide advice to customers. The business can provide the employee training, but it must include these four areas: importance of the pesticide label, safety in the handling and use of pesticides, importance of proper identification of the target pest organism and pesticide storage and disposal.

The business must post a notice in the employee area that only employees who have completed the required pesticide consultant training can give pesticide advice. A public notification sign is also posted that states the retail establishment is registered with the state chemist as a pesticide consultant and trained employees may provide pesticide advice to customers.

Only businesses that do not allow their employees to give pesticide advice will be exempted from the rule.

## **EPA Gives Guidelines for Resistance Management on Labels**

EPA has issued final labeling guidelines to help pesticide applicators prevent the onset of pest resistance. The resistance management labeling will be voluntary for pesticide manufacturers. The guidelines were developed as a joint venture between Canada and the U.S. under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to ensure that labels on pesticide products in both countries provide consistent information on preventing insect resistance.

The guidelines recommend that industry adopt a standard classification system. The classification system would identify the pesticide's "mode or target site of action" which would be indicated by a number on the front panel of a pesticide product label. Also, product labels should present resistance management statements in the "General" section of "Use Directions," preferably in a box.

## **Pesticide-Related Enforcement Action**

EPA has accused BASF Corporation, based in Memphis, of illegally marketing millions of pounds of insecticides containing falsely labeled imported ingredients. In what is being called the largest enforcement case for a pesticide-related violation, EPA has assessed a fine of \$3.7 million to Micro-Flo, a wholly owned subsidiary of BASF.

The 673-county complaint against the company, according to EPA, makes several major allegations, including that the company offered for distribution or sale several pesticide end-use products and active ingredient pesticides which differed in composition from the statement required by the registration. EPA also alleges that the company falsified the Notices of Arrivals accompanying multiple shipments of active ingredient pesticides, by using the EPA Establishment Number of an approved producer while importing the pesticide ingredients from respective unapproved producers. (*Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, September 17, 2001*)

In another, unrelated case, an Ohio company and two of its executives were charged with allegedly submitting to EPA falsified test results for a pesticide product undergoing reregistration. J.T. Eaton & Company, along with Stanley Z. Baker and Benjamin H. Baker, were charged with one count each of making false statements to EPA. (*Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, August 20, 2001*)

## **Legal Cases Involving Pesticides**

A federal judge in California in August temporarily blocked the use of herbicides in an ongoing restoration project in the Tahoe National Forest. The U.S. Forest Service

was planning to use two herbicides, glyphosate and triclopyr. The judge found that the Forest Service violated provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act by not properly evaluating the potential of the herbicides to promote the spread of noxious weeds. The judge also found the agency did not adequately consider the possible negative impacts the herbicides could have on fish, amphibians and mammals. (*Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, September 10, 2001*)

A California appellate court ruled in August that pesticide manufacturers and distributors can be sued if a pesticide product has allegedly caused illness even though the product has been approved by EPA. The decision will allow the appellants, a California couple, to pursue their lawsuit claiming that pesticides used to stop an ant infestation in their home caused serious physical and developmental injury to their two daughters, one whom they claim suffered an intrauterine stroke. (*Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, September 3, 2001*)

### **Study Links Pesticides to Ill Health in Florida Workers**

A four-year study funded by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and conducted by the University of Florida links pesticides to ill health in Florida workers. The study was primarily with Mexican or Haitian workers in central Florida's fernery and nursery industries.

Overall, workers in these areas have poor health generally suffering from rashes, respiratory problems, fungus, asthma, headaches, back pain and injuries. Living conditions were considered substandard, unsanitary and overcrowded, whereby the spread of bacterial and viral disease is common.

Workers were found to ignore warning signs and other regulations intended to keep them from the ill effects of pesticides such as rashes, allergies, headaches and swollen hands. Fernery workers reported more adverse reactions. Nursery workers were more likely to wash hands before engaging in eating/drinking, smoking, going to the bathroom and leaving for home. Fernery workers typically only have access to a spigot in the field or the drinking water they bring themselves. Soap and paper towels are almost never available. The more accessible the washing facilities, the more often a worker will wash hands before going to the bathroom. (*Source: Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, August 6, 2001*)

### **Pesticide Crop Watch**

#### **Insecticides**

Cruiser (thiamethoxam), Syngenta will change the trade name for this seed treatment in the U.S. from Adage to Cruiser.

Larvin (thiodicarb), Aventis label changes include the re-entry interval from 12 hours to 48 hours and to add the use on sweet corn.

Mocap Plus 4-2 EC Nematicide-Insecticide. Aventis requested to cancel the registration.

## **Herbicides**

Pursuit/Dual Herbicide - BASF requested to cancel the registration.

## **Fungicides**

Contrans WG (Coniothyrium Minitans strain CON/M/91-08) EPA granted approval to Prophyta Biologischer to register this new active ingredient to use as a soil treatment to control Sclerotinia species which cause white mold, pink rot and water soft rot.

Messenger (harpin protein) Eden Bio Sciences added to their label the control of bacterial speck and leaf spot on fruiting vegetables

Quadris (azoxystrobin) Syngenta added to their label the usage on barley, bulb vegetables, carrots and cotton.

Ronilan/Curalan (vinclozin) BASF cancelled onions, raspberries, ornamentals and conifer seedlings last day of sale 8-30-01, last day of sale by distribution 10-15-01, last day of legal use 12-15-01. Kiwi and chicory last day of sale 12-31-02, last day of sale by distribution 11-30-03, last day of legal use 1-30-04. Lettuce and succulent beans last day of sale 7-15-05, last day of sale by distribution 9-30-05, last day of legal use 11-30-05.

## **IR-4 Additions to Labels for Ornamentals**

### **Insecticides**

Azatin (neem oil) Certes added roses Citation (cypromazine) Syngenta added carnations and geraniums

Esteem (pyriproxyfen) Valent added chrysanthemum, coleus, ficus, pothos and yew

Force (tefluthrin) Syngenta added 20 new ornamental plants

Orthene (acephate) Valent added English daisy

Oviation (clofentezine) Scotts added ageratum, juniper, marigold, calendula, cyclamen, roses and snapdragons

Permethrin - African violets, azaleas and buttercups were added

Pylon (chlorfenapyr) Olympic added chrysanthemums, roses and impatiens

Sanmite (pyridaben) BASF added iris, cardinal flower, Indian pink, potentilla, spruce and euonymos

### **Herbicides**

Barricade (prodiamine) Syngenta added seven new ornamental species

Dimension (dithiopyr) Dow AgroSciences added 12 ornamental plants

Envoy (clethodim) Valent added boxwood, spirea, candy tuft, lily turf, pinks and potentilla

Goal (oxyfluorfen) Dow AgroSciences added 11 new ornamental species

Ornamental Herbicide II (oxyfluorfen/pendimethalin) Scotts added eight new ornamental species

Pendulum (pendimethalin) BASF added 37 new ornamental species

Ronstar (oxadiazon) Aventis added gazania

Rout (oxyfluorfen/oryzalin) Scotts added rhododendrums

Surflan (oryzalin) Dow AgroSciences added 21 ornamental plants

### **Fungicides**

Aspire (Candida oleophia) Ecogen added 18 new ornamental species

Bayleton (triadimefon) Bayer added begonias

Bordeaux Mixture - 11 new ornamental plants were added

Botran (DCNA) Gowan added Douglas fir and redwoods

Eagle (myclobutanil) Dow AgroSciences added ornamental bee balm

Flint (trifloxystrobin) Bayer added bottlebrush

Force (mancozeb) Dow AgroSciences added flowering quince

Gravel (zoxamide/mancozeb) Dow AgroSciences added 11 new ornamental plants

Heritage (azoxystrobin) Syngenta added fir and Douglas fir trees

Kaligreen/Armicarb (potassium bicarbonate) Church & Dwight/Toagosei added nine new ornamental plant species

Kocide (copper hydroxide) Griffin added maples, pines and zinnias

Medallion (fludioxonil) Syngenta added over 40 container grown and landscape plants. It can be used in interiorscapes, field nurseries, forest nurseries, residential and commercial landscapes, greenhouses and other enclosed structures.

Phyton 27 (copper sulfate pento hydrate) Source Technology added eight new ornamental plants

### **Upcoming Events**

January 8, 2002 - PAT New Agent Inservice

January 9-10, 2002 - PAT Agent Inservice, Holiday Inn on the Lane, Columbus

### **Recertification Schools**

**Cleveland** Holiday Inn/Independence Conference Center

Agriculture - November 19, 2001

Urban & Public Operators - November 20, 2001

**Dayton** Dayton Convention Center

Urban & Public Operators - December 13, 2001

Agriculture - December 14, 2001

**Perrysburg** Holiday Inn French Quarters

Urban & Public Operators - January 16, 2002

Agriculture - January 17, 2002

**Columbus** Columbus Convention Center

Urban & Public Operators - January 30, 2002

Agriculture - January 31, 2002