

## PEP-TALK

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### OHIO 24 ( c ) REGISTRATIONS

On September 29, 1997 Ohio Department of Agriculture issued two new 24 ( c ) Special Local Need registrations for Orthene Turf, Tree and Ornamental Spray and Orthene Turf, Tree and Ornamental WSP. The use patterns provided on these 24 ( c ) labels allow the products' use as soil injections in addition to the normal use as foliar applications. This new use pattern will provide a wider spectrum of insect and mite control on a wider variety of plants while aiding in drift reduction. (Tom Harrison, ODA, September 29, 1997)

### 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

*First Ref*  
**Cloransulam-methyl--DowElanco--**EPA has established tolerances for residues of this herbicide in or on soybeans, soybean forage and soybean hay. (Federal Register, September 19, 1997)

**DEKALBt** (formerly Corn Borer-Resistant Corn Containing Insecticidal Bt ProteinII)--Dekalb Genetics Corporation--EPA has approved a conditional registration for this product that contains an active ingredient not included in any previously registered product. This plant pesticide is for use on field corn only. (Federal Register, September 10, 1997 )

**Endothall--**EPA, on its own initiative, has established a time-limited tolerance for residues of this herbicide in or on canola seed. This action is in response to EPA's granting of an emergency exemption under section 18 authorizing use of the pesticide on canola in Minnesota. (Federal Register, September 24, 1997)

**Fenarimol--**EPA, on its own initiative, has established a time-limited tolerance for residues of this fungicide in or on hops . This action is in response to EPA's granting of an emergency exemption under section 18. (Federal Register, September 24, 1997)

**Magnate** (imazalil)--Makhteshim--This is the trade name this product will be sold under as a seed treatment for wheat and barley. (Ag. Chem News, September 15, 1997)

**Northrup King Insect Resistant Corn**--Novartis Seeds--EPA has approved a conditional registration for this plant pesticide active ingredient not included in any previously registered product. This product is to be used for seed propagation only. (Federal Register, September 10, 1997 )

**YieldGard** (formerly *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *kurstaki* (B.t.k.) Insect Control Protein)--Monsanto Company--EPA has approved an application from Monsanto to conditionally register this product, for use on field corn for a changed use pattern. This registration was conditionally granted to allow additional use of the active ingredient for food and feed in field corn. (Federal Register, September 10, 1997 )

#### **FRUIT / VEGETABLES**

**Champ Formula 2** (copper hydroxide)--Agtrol--Added to their label the usage on parsley and the control of bacterial fruit blotch on watermelons. (Ag. Chem News, September 15, 1997)

**Comite** (propargite)--Uniroyal--Added to their label the usage on dry lima beans. (Ag. Chem News, September 15, 1997)

**Dri Clean** (2, 4-D)--Riverdale-- Added to their label the usage on apples and pears. (Ag. Chem News, September 15, 1997)

**Kaligreen**(potassium bicarbonate)--Toagosei Company Ltd.--EPA has approved a changed use pattern to the active ingredients presently registered manufacturing use to add a new end use to control powdery mildew on grapes, cucumbers, strawberries, tobacco, and roses. (Federal Register, September 10, 1997 )

**Ridomil Gold** (chlorothalonil/mefenoxam)--Novartis--Added to their label the usage on brussel sprouts. (Ag. Chem News, September 15, 1997)

**Triadimefon**-- EPA, on its own initiative, has established time-limited tolerances for residues of this pesticide in or on asparagus and in or on artichokes. (Federal Register, September 10, 1997 )

#### **MISCELLANEOUS**

**Di Terra Es** (*Myrothecium* spp.)--Abbott Labs--This biopesticide has received EPA registration to use to control nematodes on cole crops and grapes. It kills both juvenile and adult nematodes on contact. (Federal Register, September 10, 1997 )

**Maneb** (manganous ethylenebisdithiocarbamate)-- EPA, on its own initiative, has established time-limited tolerances for residues of the fungicide maneb, in or on walnuts. This action is in connection with a crisis exemption declared by the state of California under section 18. (Federal Register, September 24, 1997)

#### **Notice of Requests to Delete Uses in Certain Pesticide Registrations**

Unless a request is withdrawn, the Agency will approve the following use deletions and they will become effective on March 16, 1998.

**SUMMIT S Flowable Fungicide** proposed deletions: Sugar beets, wheat, grasses grown for seed, cucurbits

**Pyraperm Flea & Tick Spray** proposed deletions: All plant uses

**Dibrom 8 Emulsive** proposed deletions: Rangeland use, turf use

**Fly Killer D** proposed deletions: Bait & cockroach spot treatment

**TRUMPTET EC Insecticide** proposed deletions: Rangeland use

(Federal Register, September 17, 1997)

## **ORNAMENTALS**

**Medallion** (fludioxonil)--Novartis--A new product to control root and stem diseases caused by *Rhizoctonia*, *Bortyitis* and *Alternaria* on ornamental plants. It is used as a foliar spray or a soil drench. (Ag. Chem News, September 15, 1997)

**Sunspray Ultra Fine Oil** (petroleum oil)--As a result of the IR-4 project, they can now add 16 new ornamentals to the label. (Ag. Chem News, September 15, 1997)

**Terraclor 75% WP** (PCNB)--Uniroyal--Added to their label the usage on vegetable bedding plants in containers and added additional ornamentals to the label. (Ag. Chem News, September 15, 1997)

**Terraclor F** (PCNB)--Uniroyal--Added to their label the usage on vegetable bedding plants in containers and added additional ornamentals to the label. (Ag. Chem News, September 15, 1997)

## **OHIO MAN SENTENCED ON FEDERAL CHARGES**

Lutellis Kilgore of Elyria, Ohio, was sentenced to 37 months in prison and two years of supervised release on Sept. 8 in United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio in Cleveland. As part of his plea, Kilgore admitted to violating the FIFRA by illegally applying the insecticide methyl parathion to over 60 properties in Lorain and Elyria, Ohio. He is not a certified methyl parathion applicator. Kilgore's actions led to a \$20 million publicly-funded cleanup of the affected residences in Lorain and Elyria, conducted by EPA, the Ohio Department of Agriculture and the Health Departments of the cities of Lorain and Elyria. The case was investigated by EPA's Criminal Investigation Division. (John Ward, USEPA, Press Release, September 23, 1997)

## **WPS UPDATE**

Several new developments and final actions have been announced by EPA recently concerning Worker Protection Standards. The following listing provides summaries of the developments.

1) **RESPIRATORS:** In 1995, NIOSH updated their certification of respirators and now recommends several new respirators for pesticide applicators which are more protective than previous respirators. EPA is only now just beginning the process to enact the appropriate changes to pesticide labels and to the WPS pertinent to these NIOSH changes. A new notice is being developed which will require some registrants to phase in label changes to reflect the new respirators. A WPS Rule change will be started. Please note that the current respirator recommendations on current WPS labels are protective enough and this is not a health issue. The changes must be made simply for compliance with the new NIOSH certification. For more information please contact Judy Smith at EPA. [703/305-5621].

2) **GREENHOUSE LABELING:** After an EPA meeting on September 1, 1997, a decision was made to move forward on requiring formal "Greenhouse Site Labeling" on products intended for use within greenhouses. This decision was held-up last summer (1996) when EPA Management requested an assessment if such a label requirement would adversely impact the greenhouse industry, and the final assessment now implies that such a requirement will not severely impact the industry. Additionally, EPA is concerned with possible greenhouse exposures since: (1) residues degrade slower within greenhouses as compared to outdoors and; (2) there is a greater potential for pesticide exposures within greenhouses. EPA will move forward on this issue only after soliciting further comments and suggestions from SLAs, SFIREG, and others. There will be a gradual phase-in period for label changes.

3) **GLOVE PROPOSAL:** The WPS generally prohibits glove liners made of absorbent material from being used under chemical-resistant gloves unless specifically permitted by a pesticide label. This existing prohibition, though intended mainly to stop the use of flocked gloves (where the liner material is an integral part of the glove), has applied to separable liners as well. Recognizing that its previous stance against any and all glove liners was too broad, EPA has changed its determination.

EPA now proposes to allow all agricultural workers, including pesticide handlers, to wear separable liners beneath chemical-resistant gloves, "provided that" used liners are discarded after the earliest of: (1) a total of 8 hours of use, (2) the end of a 24-hour period during which they were used, or (3) immediately if directly contacted by a pesticide. So the liners could be worn several times during a 24-hour period, up to a total of 8 hours, but they would have to be disposed of 24 hours after first worn and immediately if a pesticide is directly splashed or poured on them. Further, EPA also proposes that the liners may be no longer than the chemical-resistant glove under which they are worn, and that they may not protrude beyond the edge of the glove.

The Agency believes that this regulatory change will serve to reduce workers' exposure to pesticides, because the current prohibition makes workers less likely to actually wear the chemical-resistant gloves as prescribed by the WPS. EPA reasons that separable liners will alleviate the discomfort that many workers experience while wearing gloves without liners in both hot and cold weather. (Federal Register, September 9, 1997)

A second revision that EPA is proposing in this notice is to delete the requirement that pilots wear chemical-resistant gloves when entering and exiting aircraft used to apply pesticides. (Howard Rosenbert, Univ. Of California, E-mail, September 19, 1997)

4) **ROSE EXCEPTION:** Although the rose exception was permitted starting last December 1996, the formal publication of the Rose Exception is expected to be published this month as well. The NEW expiration date will be two years AFTER the publication in the Federal Register. After the publication, EPA will resume with finalization of the Rose Compliance Strategy.

5) **HAZARD COMMUNICATION:** On August 12, 1997, several different options were presented to Lynn Goldman regarding this rule. Dr. Goldman wishes to obtain more input on various options from all facets of the regulated community, SLAs, CESs, and worker advocates before publication of an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. There is consideration of a National Meeting on this topic to solicit comments.

6) **MEDICAL COMMUNITY PROJECT** EPA acknowledges that the medical community needs more education and training pertinent to the recognition and diagnosis of pesticide poisonings. Therefore, EPA is pursuing a Medical Community Project. Funding will be provided soon to the Association of Teachers of Preventative Medicine to conduct an exploratory workshop to address the issue of physician education and training for pesticide poisonings. (Don Baumgartner, USEPA, e-mail, September 9, 1997)

#### **GENETICALLY ENGINEERED PLANTS SUBJECT OF LEGAL ACTION**

The following notice was taken from a press release by the International Center for Technology.

"On September 16, 1997, Greenpeace International, the International Center for Technology Assessment (CTA) and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture (IFOAM), along with a coalition of consumers, farmers, and environmentalists will file a legal action against EPA. The petition charges the EPA with gross negligence in approving genetically engineered plants. Petitioners allege that in approving transgenic plants expressing Bt toxins, EPA is seriously threatening the future of organic agriculture. Petitioners also charge that EPA's actions violate numerous federal laws and regulations and will cause significant human health and environmental problems."

(John Ward, USEPA, E-mail, September 15, 1997)

#### **TIME EXTENSION OF PR NOTICE 96-7 - TERMITICIDE LABELING**

On October 1, 1996, the Agency issued PR Notice 96-7 concerning certain labeling statements and product performance for soil treatment termiticide products. PR Notice 96-7 was intended to bring uniformity to termiticide labeling. That Notice stated EPA's position that registrants and supplemental distributors should not distribute or sell product bearing labeling inconsistent with the Notice after October 1, 1997.

It has been brought to the Agency's attention that many registrants have stocks of termiticide product which are ready for distribution, but which will not comply with the labeling requirements by October 1, 1997 as required in PR Notice 96-7. The Agency also has been informed that registrants which have obtained an EPA approval for revised labels still do not have adequate time to relabel their products by the October 1, 1997. Lastly, a few registrants have submitted labeling in response to PR Notice 96-7 and have not received an EPA approved label.

For these reasons, and to prevent the potential for inadequate supplies of termiticide products in commerce, EPA intends to grant a 90-day extension to permit the distribution or sale of products not bearing labeling consistent with PR Notice 96-7. The Agency is therefore extending the effective date to January 1, 1998 for all products distributed or sold by registrants and supplemental registrants to bear approved labeling which is consistent with PR Notice 96-7 and complies with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). This notice does not change any of the other labeling provision or effective dates in PR Notice 96-7.

If you wish further information on this notice, you may contact Linda G. Arrington, Ombudsman, Registration Division, at 703-305-5446, or by E-mail at [Arrington.Linda@epamail.epa.gov](mailto:Arrington.Linda@epamail.epa.gov).

(John Ward, USEPA, E-mail press release by James Jones, September 30, 1997)

#### **USDA URGED TO DROP RUP REPORTING REQUIREMENT**

The Agricultural Retailers Association has advised the US Department of Agriculture to drop the restricted use pesticides (RUPs) reporting requirement, the ARA said in a news release. In a 1993 rule mandated by the 1990 Farm Bill, USDA required commercial applicators of RUPs to provide customers with a copy of the record of application within 30 days. USDA later said the applicators did not need to send copies to farmers if they signed a written statement acknowledging that the applicator would maintain the records. ARA said that even the amended requirement creates a substantial regulatory burden with little apparent benefit. (P & T News, August 13, 1997)

#### **GROUP INCREASES DEMANDS TO DISCLOSE INERTS**

At least 382 of the 2,518 pesticide ingredients listed as inert by EPA were once listed as active ingredients, and only one of them must be identified on product labels, says the Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides (NCAP).

The analysis of the inerts, to be released this fall, is a master's degree project performed in conjunction with NCAP.

It marks the latest initiative to require public disclosure of all inert ingredients in products regulated by FIFRA. Under FIFRA, ingredients which are specifically intended to harm or kill a target plant, insect or animal are defined as active, while all the rest - along with those which may be present inadvertently - are defined as inert. Industry has resisted pressure to include them on product labels.

"They're not disclosed as a matter of intellectual property rights," said Chris Klose, spokesman for the American Crop Protection Association. "But EPA knows what they are, and poison control centers know what they are."

Currently, FIFRA registrants are required to identify seven of the 2,518 listed inert ingredients (whether or not they have ever been listed as active ingredients). However, NCAP and other groups recently prevailed in a Freedom of Information Act fight in which a federal court ordered the disclosure of inert ingredients (other than the aforementioned seven) in six pesticides.

EPA is studying ways to expand disclosure of inert ingredients. "We recognize that this is an issue," Kerry Leifer, acting leader for EPA's Inert Ingredients Team said. "We're looking at ways to increase disclosure for substances which are known hazards, and we're preparing options to submit to senior staff." (P & T News, August 20, 1997)

#### **PSST....**

##### **Beneficial Wasps**

"USDA scientists have isolated the active ingredient in wasp venom that shuts down the growth of several important agricultural pests. The tiny parasitic wasp is a natural enemy of pests including cotton bollworms, corn earworms, tobacco and tomato budworms, fall armyworms and cabbage loopers. Besides working against the insects, the wasp's venom has proven effective in stopping the growth of the European corn borer, which causes \$350 million in crop losses each year. Department of Agriculture's Agriculture Research Service researchers are now planning field studies of an insect virus that can spread the venom among crop pests, which would provide the basis for a new, natural form of pest control." (P & T News, September 3, 1997)

##### **Encephalitis Alert in Florida**

"Bug spray is flying off the shelves in Florida, where encephalitis has been detected in eight counties in sentinel chickens whose purpose is to monitor for presence of encephalitis in mosquitoes. Walt Disney World in Orlando announced closing of all its hotel swimming pools and three water parks an hour before dusk every day until the alert is lifted. The theme park also canceled evening campfires and hayrides." (P & T News, September 3, 1997)

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