

PEP-Talk, September, 2004

Pesticide Education Program
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Diazinon Sales Stop December 31

As part of the phase-out of diazinon by Syngenta for non-agricultural outdoor uses, all retail sales of diazinon must stop on December 31, 2004. Retailers are to pull the product from their shelves and Syngenta and Makhteshim will buy back any remaining inventory. Diazinon for agricultural use that is being cancelled by Syngenta can be sold until supplies are exhausted.

Consumers that have already purchased diazinon can still use it according to the label instructions. There is no need for consumers to dispose of diazinon. Rather than put the product into the waste stream, they should just use the product according to the label. More information about the EPA assessment of diazinon is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/op/diazinon.htm>

Time Running Out for CCA

CCA is chromated copper arsenate, a wood preservative that has been popular in outdoor residential uses. The industry has voluntarily agreed to stop treating wood with CCA for consumer uses by December 31, 2004 because of concerns about arsenic. This includes all residential uses such as play-structures, decks, picnic tables, landscaping timbers, residential fencing, patios, gazebos and walkways/boardwalks. After December 31, EPA will not allow CCA to be used to treat wood intended for residential uses. Other alternatives will be used for wood treatment. More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/chemicals/1file.htm>

EPA reassures consumers who have already used CCA wood for projects that they do not need to tear the structures down. Instead, consumers are encouraged to put a coating such as paint or stain over the treated wood on a regular basis. Also, food should never come in contact with treated wood and it should never be burned in open fires, stoves, fireplaces or residential boilers. (Source: *The Label, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Vol. 16, No. 8*)

Does It Cause Cancer?

EPA has compiled a list of chemicals that have been evaluated for their potential to be carcinogenic. The evaluation of the chemicals was done by the Health Effects Division of the Office of Pesticide Programs within EPA. The list features the pesticide active ingredients with their rating in terms of the perceived ability to cause cancer in humans.

The cancer risk of the chemical is evaluated by studies of laboratory animals and the potential to cause human cancer. The risk potential of the chemical also depends on the extent of exposure to the chemical - how much time and how great of a quantity. The newest categories for the chemicals (established in 1999) are:

- Not likely to be carcinogenic
- Data are inadequate for an assessment of human carcinogenic potential
- Suggestive evidence of carcinogenicity, but not sufficient to assess human carcinogenic potential
- Likely to be carcinogenic to humans
- Carcinogenic to humans

When looking at the data, keep in mind that the rating system is not the same for each chemical. The system for evaluating the carcinogenicity has changed with each review process. So, a chemical reviewed in 1986 would have a different system of ratings when compared with a chemical reviewed in 1996 or after 1999. This is reflected on the ratings of the list which is available as a pdf file

at <http://www.pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/NJinPAS/postings/EPAcancerevalchem704.pdf> (Source: *EPA Office of Pesticide Programs Update*)

Methoxychlor is Cancelled

EPA has completed a Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for the active ingredient methoxychlor and denied reregistration. The organochlorine insecticide and miticide was first registered in 1948 and used in field crops, vegetables, fruits, ornamentals, stored grain, livestock and domestic pets. Product registrations are currently in the process of being voluntarily cancelled by manufacturers. More information is available

at: http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/REDs/methoxychlor_red.htm (Source: *EPA Office of Pesticide Programs Update*)

Proposed Rule for Methyl Bromide

EPA has proposed a rule for critical use exemption of methyl bromide for agriculture use. This would amend the existing regulations that call for the phase out of methyl bromide by January 1, 2005. The rule has a 30-day comment period. For information on the exemption and phase out of methyl bromide, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/ozone/mbr>

The exemptions for methyl bromide were in response to the needs of agriculture. EPA is proposing the exemptions that would remain in compliance with the Montreal Protocol which outlines a design for protecting the ozone. (Source: *EPA Office of Pesticide Programs Update*)

EPA Cancels Fenvalerate

EPA has issued a cancellation order for fenvalerate, a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide. The active ingredient was used to control insects and related organisms, mollusks, fouling organisms and other invertebrates for agricultural crops, home gardens and mosquito control. (Source: *Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 32, No. 42*)

Beyond the Drift

Monsanto and Syngenta are quarreling in court over ownership of GA21 genetic trait which provides resistance in plants to the herbicide glyphosate. Monsanto has a breach-of-contract lawsuit for the Roundup Ready soybean license granted to Ciba-Geigy Corp, one of Syngenta's corporate predecessors. Syngenta then filed a suit against Monsanto for monopolizing the bioengineered corn seed market. (Source: *Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 32, No. 42*)

Pesticide Crop Watch

Insecticides

Carbaryl - Australian pesticide regulators are considering a ban on the carbamate insecticide carbaryl on home gardens in Australia. The regulators are also considering canceling the registration of carbaryl-based treatments for poultry.

Reldan 4E (*chlorpyrifos-methyl*) - Dow AgriSciences has notified EPA they will cancel this product.

Herbicides

2,4D-B (*4-2, 4-dichlorophenoxy butyric acid*) and **2,4-DB-DMA** (*Dimethylamine 4-2, 4-dichlorophenoxy butyrate*) - a risk assessment is available for a 60-day comment period. 2,4-DB does not have any residential uses and is not considered a cancer risk. 2,4-DB-DMA is considered an eye irritant and applicators are encouraged to wear eye protection in addition to chemical-resistant gloves for both products. More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/reregistration/24db/index.htm>

Distinct (*diflufenzopyr/dicamba*) - BASF has added to their label the usage on popcorn and control of volunteer potatoes.

Lumax (*s-metolachlor/atrazine/mesotrione*) - Syngenta has added to their label the usage on popcorn.

Fungicides

Abound (*azoxystrobin*) - Syngenta has added to their label the usage on caneberries and cranberries.

Actigard (*acibenzolar-s-methyl*) - Syngenta has added to their label the suppression of black rot in cole crops.

Misc.

Talpirid (*bromethalin*) - Bell Labs has a new mole control compound for use in lawns around homes and in ornamental gardens.

Syngenta has purchased Golden Harvest Seed Co. based in Bloomington, IL.

(Sources for Pesticide Crop Watch: Agricultural Chemical News, Vol. 299; Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 32, No. 35; EPA Office of Pesticide Programs Update)

Upcoming Events

Wood-Destroying Insect Inspection Training

October 14, 2004, 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Ohio Department of Agriculture, Reynoldsburg

Agent Inservice for Pesticide Applicator Training

January 5 - 6, 2006
Agriculture Administration Building, OSU Campus, Columbus

Ohio Commercial Recertification Schools

General Schools (turf, ornamental, industrial vegetation and pest control)

Cleveland - November 22, 2004

Perrysburg - December 16, 2004 (notice switch to December)

Dayton - January 19, 2005 (notice switch to January)

Columbus - February 17, 2005

Field Crop Conferences (agronomic pest control)

Lima - December 9, 2004

Columbus OSU Fawcett Center - February 2, 2005

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